

H. R. 5957. A bill for the relief of Veronica Merita Ritsen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. R. 5958. A bill for the relief of Pauline W. Goodyear; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 5959. A bill for the relief of Vilhjalmur Thorlaksson Bjarnar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 5960. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Emma Martha Staack; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McKINNON:

H. R. 5961. A bill for the relief of Frieda Margarete Eckert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR.:

H. R. 5962. A bill for the relief of Rene Rachell Luyse Kubicek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 5963. A bill for the relief of Anna Tziotis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

500. Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin presented resolutions adopted at the twenty-third annual farmers' get-together conference of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture Cooperative held on November 7, 1951, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1952

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

God of all grace, through the lowly gateway of penitence at the day's beginning we would enter the inner chamber of peace where the harsh voices of the clamorous world are hushed, and where in the pavilion of prayer we face ourselves and Thee. Grant us to feel the passion of a high resolve to cherish above all else the glorious destiny unto which Thou hast called us as a nation. Strengthen our hearts in the confidence that Thou hast appointed us for the protection of the weak, and in Thine eternal purpose hast formed this bulwark of freedom set between the seas not for ourselves alone, but for a healing ministry to all the world.

Make us such faithful servants of that human need and of that common good that we will fear neither the searching judgments of our fellow men nor the final verdict of that judge of all the earth, from whom no secrets are hid. In the Redeemer's name, we ask it. Amen.

#### ATTENDANCE OF A SENATOR

KARL E. MUNDT, a Senator from the State of South Dakota, 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 Wednesday, January 9, 1952, was dispensed with.

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#### 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.

#### REPORT OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 249)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, filed, pursuant to law, with the Secretary of the Senate on November 6, 1951, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

#### *To the Congress of the United States of America:*

I am transmitting herewith the thirteenth report of the Economic Cooperation Administration created by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 (Public Law 472, 80th Cong.), approved April 3, 1948.

The report covers activities under the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 (title I of Public Law 472), as amended, as well as the programs of economic aid in the general area of China under the China Area Aid Act (title II of Public Law 535, 81st Cong.), to the Republic of Korea under the provisions of the Foreign Aid Appropriation Act of 1949 (Public Law 793, 80th Cong.) and Public Laws 430, 447, and 535, Eighty-first Congress, to Yugoslavia under Public Law 329, Eighty-first Congress, as amended, and to India under Public Law 48, Eighty-second Congress.

There is included in the appendix a summary of the status of the United States foreign relief program (Public Law 84, 80th Cong.) and the United States foreign aid program (Public Law 389, 80th Cong.).

This report covers the quarter ended June 30, 1951.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 6, 1951.

#### REPORT ON FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM (H. DOC. NO. 325)

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 Foreign Relations:

#### *To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State, showing all receipts and disbursements on account of refunds, allowances, and annuities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, in connection with the Foreign Service retirement and disability system as required by section 862, Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724).

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 10, 1952.

(Enclosure: Report concerning retirement and disability fund, Foreign Service.)

#### REPORT OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION (H. DOC. NO. 324)

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 Agriculture and Forestry:

#### *To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the provisions of section 13, Public Law 806, Eightieth Congress, approved June 29, 1948, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 10, 1952.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON POSTAL SERVICE

The VICE PRESIDENT. Section 13, of Public Law 233, which was enacted at the last session of Congress, authorized the appointment of a Joint Committee on Postal Service, consisting of three Members of the House of Representatives and three Members of the Senate, to be appointed from the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service. The Chair appoints the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] members of the joint committee.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

#### REPORTS ON COOPERATION WITH MEXICO IN CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

A letter from the Undersecretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, for the month of September, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, for the month of October 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report covering the receipts, expenditures, and work of the agricultural experiment stations in the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### REPORT OF FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### REPORT ON REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the activities of funds used by,

and donations to, the regional research laboratories, for the fiscal year 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

**REPORT OF NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION (S. Doc. No. 94)**

A letter from Frank Pace, Jr., Secretary of the Army, president of the National Forest Reservation Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

**REPORT ON APPORTIONMENT OF APPROPRIATION ENTITLED "SALARIES AND EXPENSES, RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD (TRUST FUND), 1952"**

A letter from the Director of the Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the apportionment of the appropriation entitled "Salaries and Expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (Trust Fund)", for the fiscal year 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations.

**REPORT ON APPORTIONMENT OF APPROPRIATION ENTITLED "SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS"**

A letter from the Director, Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the apportionment of the appropriation entitled "Support of United States Prisoners", for the fiscal year 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations.

**REPORT ON REAPPORTIONMENT OF APPROPRIATION ENTITLED "TRANSPORTATION OF MAILED"**

A letter from the Director, Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the reapportionment of the appropriation entitled "Transportation of Mailed", for the fiscal year 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations.

**REPORT ON EXCESS EXPENDITURES BY FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION**

A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures made in excess of an apportionment approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the fiscal year 1951, by the Federal National Mortgage Association (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations.

**REPORT ON TECHNICAL VIOLATION IN CONNECTION WITH EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS BY FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY**

A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of a technical violation in the expenditure of funds by the Agency (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations.

**REPORT ON APPROPRIATIONS APPORTIONED, RELATING TO INCREASED PAY COSTS**

A letter from the Director, Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on appropriations apportioned, on account of increased pay costs, on a basis indicating a necessity for supplemental estimates (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations.

**JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY COURT OF CLAIMS (S. Doc. No. 95)**

A letter from the Clerk of the United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., transmitting pursuant to law a statement of all judgments rendered by the Court of Claims for the year ended September 30, 1951, the amount thereof, the parties in whose favor

rendered, and a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

**REPORT ON PERSHING HALL MEMORIAL FUND**

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report covering transactions during the fiscal year 1951, for account of the Pershing Hall Memorial Fund (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

**REPORT ON PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS BY FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION**

A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, reporting, pursuant to law, on property acquisitions by that Administration, for the quarter ended September 30, 1951; to the Committee on Armed Services.

**REPORT ON CONTRIBUTIONS TO FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION**

A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, reporting, pursuant to law, on contributions to that Administration, for the quarter ended September 30, 1951; to the Committee on Armed Services.

**REPORT ON AIR FORCE FLYING PAY**

A letter from the Director, Legislation and Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Air Force flying pay, for officers above the rank of major, for the period February 28 to August 31, 1951, and flying officers on active duty as of August 31, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

**REPORT OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE**

A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report of General Marshall and the reports of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, for the period January 1 to June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

**REPORT OF NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION**

A letter from the Chairman of the National Security Training Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission dated October 1951 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

**CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON MILITARY CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED**

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a confidential report on military contracts negotiated by the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, for the period January 1, through June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

**REPORT ON NATURAL FIBERS REVOLVING FUND**

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the natural fibers revolving fund, for the period July 1, 1950, through October 4, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

**REPORT OF ACTIVITIES UNDER DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT**

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, his third report of activities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

**REPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION**

A letter from the Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Wash-

ington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

**REPORT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Commissioners on the Government of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 31, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

**REPORT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RENT CONTROL ADMINISTRATOR**

A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Administrator of Rent Control for the District of Columbia, for the period January 2, through June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

**REPORT OF CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO.**

A letter from the vice president of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the company, for the year 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

**AUDIT REPORT ON GORGAS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, INC.**

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report of the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

**AUDIT REPORT ON EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON**

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report of Export-Import Bank of Washington, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

**AUDIT REPORT ON HOME LOAN BANK BOARD, FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS, FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION, AND HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION**

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report of the Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

**AUDIT REPORT ON TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY**

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Tennessee Valley Authority, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION**

A letter from the director, national legislative commission, the American Legion, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, the financial statement of the American Legion, dated October 31, 1951 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

# REPORT OF UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

A letter from the Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission for the period January 1 to June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

# REPORT ON YUGOSLAV EMERGENCY RELIEF ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

A letter from the Under Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Yugoslav Emergency Relief Assistance Program, for the period June 15, through September 15, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

# LAWS ENACTED BY LEGISLATURE OF GUAM

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Legislature of Guam (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

# REPORT ON REVOLVING CREDIT FUND TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO LOANS TO INDIANS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on revolving credit fund transactions, relating to loans to Indians and Indian organizations, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

# PURCHASE OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR HOME AND OTHER SITES

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1933 (52 Stat. 609), as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

# LAWS ENACTED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN, AND ST. CROIX, V. I.

A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Municipal Councils of St. Thomas and St. John, and St. Croix, Virgin Islands (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

# AMENDMENT OF CODE RELATING TO STATE JURISDICTION OVER OFFENSES COMMITTED BY OR AGAINST INDIANS

A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 18, United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," with respect to State jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in the Indian country (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

# LAWS ENACTED BY LEGISLATURE OF GUAM

Two letters from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Legislature of Guam (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

# CLAIM OF THE LOYAL CREEK BAND OR GROUP OF CREEK INDIANS ET AL. V. THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of the findings of fact and conclusions of law and judgment of the majority of the Commission in dismissing the petition in the case of the Loyal Creek Band or Group of

Creek Indians et al., plaintiffs, versus the United States, defendant, Docket No. 1 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

# REPORT ON FEASIBILITY OF DEVELOPING A MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the feasibility of developing a Mississippi River Parkway (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

# REPORT OF MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Maritime Administration of the Department of Commerce, on the activities and transactions of the Administration, for the period July 1 through September 30, 1951, under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

# REPORT ON EXPORT CONTROL

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report on export control, for the quarter ended September 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

# REPORT OF OPERATIONS UNDER FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Department of Commerce on its operations under the Federal Airport Act, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

# REPORT OF MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION COMMISSION

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, as Chairman of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

# REPORT ON PROVISION OF WAR-RISK INSURANCE AND CERTAIN MARINE AND LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR AMERICAN PUBLIC

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the provision of war-risk insurance and certain marine and liability insurance for the American public, for the quarter ended September 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

# REPORT ON CERTAIN COMMISSARY ACTIVITIES BY CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the commissary activities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in Alaska and other points outside the continental United States (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

# REPORTS ON LICENSED HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS AND PERSONNEL OF FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

A letter from the Acting Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports on hydroelectric projects and on personnel of the Commission, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

# PUBLICATION ENTITLED "STEAM-ELECTRIC PLANT CONSTRUCTION COST AND ANNUAL PRODUCTION EXPENSES, 1950"

A letter from the Acting Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, transmitting, for the information of the Senate, a publi-

cation entitled "Steam-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses, 1950" (with an accompanying document); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

# PUBLICATION ENTITLED "PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY AND CAPACITY OF GENERATING PLANTS, 1950"

A letter from the Acting Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, transmitting, for the information of the Senate, a copy of a publication entitled "Production of Electric Energy and Capacity of Generating Plants, 1950" (with an accompanying document); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

# REPORT OF TEXTILE FOUNDATION

A letter from the Secretary of the Textile Foundation, Kent, Conn., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that foundation, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

# REPORT ON ADDITIONAL INCREASES AS REWARDS FOR SUPERIOR ACCOMPLISHMENT

A letter from the Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on additional step increases as rewards for superior accomplishment, made by the several Government departments and agencies, for the fiscal year 1951 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

# PENALTY MAIL

A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a tabulation showing the number of envelopes, labels, wrappers, cards, and other articles bearing penalty indicia procured or accounted for through the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, by the executive departments, independent establishments, organizations, and persons authorized by law to use the penalty privilege (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

# REPORT OF TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

A letter from the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of that authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

# TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIEN SEAMEN

Eight letters from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders of the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated October 20, 1950, authorizing the temporary admission into the United States, for shore leave purposes only, of certain alien seamen (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

# GRANTING OF APPLICATIONS FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of the orders of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization granting the application for permanent residence filed by certain aliens, together with a detailed statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien and the reason for granting the applications (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

# TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Seven letters from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of the orders entered granting temporary admission into the United States of certain aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN DISPLACED PERSONS

Two letters from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of the orders of the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated November 16, 1950, authorizing the temporary admission into the United States of certain displaced persons (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of the orders of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization suspending deportation of certain aliens, together with a detailed statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien and the reasons for ordering such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAMES

Seventeen letters from the Attorney General of the United States, withdrawing the names of Domenico Bumbaca; Barbara Elaine Campbell nee Wilson; Rolf Ruben Benzan; Claire Theresa Hotte; Ignacio Alberto Rodriguez; Simon Matwlow or Sygmon Matwilkow; Bezalel Schatz; Oscar Armando Sierra-Baldizon; Antonio Alberto Da Cruz or Tony Cruz; Peter Abdon Gomez Quilano; Juan Gomez Quijano, Jr.; Teresita Duncan; Eliyahu Joseph Ovadiash; Louis Cohen or Lejwi Kac or Lavi Katz; Dolores Ramirez de Ortega; Samuel Meza-Ozuna; Daniel Nava; Samuel Nava; Maria Nava; Saul Nava; and Anna Agnes De Prospro nee Helmes, from reports relating to aliens whose deportation had been suspended, transmitted to the Senate on April 2, 1951, May 15, 1951, June 1, 1951, June 15, 1951, July 2, 1951, July 16, 1951, September 4, 1951, and October 1, 1951, respectively (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### STATEMENT OF ADJUDICATIONS RENDERED BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of adjudications rendered by the Department of Justice during the year 1951 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Five letters from the Acting Attorney General of the United States, withdrawing the names of Maria Elena Fernandez De Gonzalez or Maria Elena Fernandez or Elena Fernandez; Trygve Maehlum or Trygve Mahlum; Antonio Garcia-Saldana or Antonio Saldana; Vogjo Svarcenberg; and Horst Von Rhoden from reports relating to aliens whose deportation had been suspended, transmitted to the Senate on June 1, 1951, July 2, 1951, August 1, 1951, and October 1, 1951, respectively (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REPORT OF CLAIMS PAID BY THE PANAMA CANAL

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of claims paid by The Panama Canal, for the period July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REPORT ON CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES SUSTAINED AT PORT CHICAGO, CALIF.

A letter from the Under Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the determinations in certain claims for damages sustained in the explosions at Port Chicago, Calif., on July 17, 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### AMENDMENT OF CODE RELATING TO POWERS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 3055 of title 18, United States Code, entitled Crimes and Criminal Procedure, with respect to the powers of law enforcement officers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### AMENDMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT RELATING TO REMOVAL OF HEARING EXAMINERS

A letter from the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 11 of the Administrative Procedure Act (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REPORT ON CONTRACT SETTLEMENT AND TERMINATION

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on war contract termination and settlement, for the period July 1 through September 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REPORT OF DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman and members of the Displaced Persons Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission dated February 1, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### CLAIM OF CAMPBELL SIXTY-SIX EXPRESS, INC., v. UNITED STATES

A letter from the Chairman of the United States Motor Carrier Claims Commission, Kansas City, Mo., transmitting its report on the claim of *Campbell Sixty-Six Express, Inc. v. United States* (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### CLAIM OF THE FRISCO TRANSPORTATION COMPANY v. UNITED STATES

A letter from the Chairman of the United States Motor Carrier Claims Commission, Kansas City, Mo., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the claim of *The Frisco Transportation Company v. United States* (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REPORT OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

A letter from the Acting Chairman of the Subversive Activities Control Board, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Board for the fiscal year 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (S. Doc. No. 96)

A letter from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

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

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Armed Services:

"Resolutions condemning the awarding by the Federal Government of contracts for Army blankets to prison industries in preference to New England textile mills  
"Whereas the Department of Defense has recently awarded huge contracts for Army blankets to Federal prisons; and

"Whereas the thousands of skilled textile workers in New England constantly face periods of part-time employment and no employment at all; and

"Whereas the award of such contracts to prison industry deprives the free American worker of his means of livelihood; and

"Whereas it has always been alien to our American economy to allow prison industry to compete unfairly with private industry: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the General Court of Massachusetts hereby condemns the awarding of such contracts to prison industry, and respectfully urges the Congress of the United States immediately to take such steps, by legislation or otherwise, as may be necessary to stop the making of such awards to prison industry, and to provide that such contracts be awarded to New England textile mills; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the Commonwealth transmit forthwith copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of the Congress of the United States and to the Members thereof from this Commonwealth."

Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

"Resolutions memorializing the Congress of the United States relative to the importance of allocating more steel for the construction of schools

"Whereas but one-half of 1 percent of the total allocation of steel for all purposes by the National Production Authority for the fourth quarter of 1951 was for the purpose of school construction; and

"Whereas the amount of steel at present allocated for schools will barely complete projects now under construction; and

"Whereas it has been determined that the allocation of 1 percent of national steel production each quarter would enable the United States to meet its educational plant needs; and

"Whereas there is evidence that steel needed for the construction and maintenance of schools is available for such use without interfering with national defense; and

"Whereas it is the considered opinion of National and State authorities that adequate education of our children is a definite part of the over-all defense effort: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Senate of Massachusetts urge upon the Congress of the United States the importance and necessity of adequate school construction throughout the country and the proper allocation of steel for this purpose, to the end that steps be taken to increase the amount of steel to be allocated for school construction; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent forthwith by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of

each branch of Congress, to the Members thereof from this Commonwealth and to the Administrator of the National Production Board and the Chairman of the Defense Production Authority."

A resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Armed Services:

"Resolution of the Sixteenth Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands of the United States, third session 1951, petitioning the President and the Congress of the United States to include the Virgin Islands in the benefits of the acts providing for the creation and recruitment of cadets to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

"Whereas in congressional acts dated August 13, 1946 (ch. 962, par. 14, 60 Stat. 1061) and June 30, 1950 (ch. 421, par. 4, 60 Stat. 305) provision is made for the appointments of cadets to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; and

"Whereas these acts prescribe that all the cadets to enter these schools shall come from the mainland of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone, but the Virgin Islands are not included to partake of the benefits and share the responsibilities imposed by these acts on all other American citizens; and

"Whereas the Virgin Islands were not included in the original Selective Service Act adopted by the Congress for the drafting of men to serve in World War II, but the people of the islands urgently requested and made strong representation to the appropriate authorities to be permitted to shoulder a fair share of the responsibility for the national defense; and after several such requests and representations, the islands were finally included in the Selective Service Act, and made subject to conscription like Americans in other places; and

"Whereas since the inclusion of the Virgin Islands under the requirements of the Selective Service Act, 1,183 men were inducted into the Armed Forces of the United States; and

"Whereas the people of the Virgin Islands are particularly noted for their loyalty as American citizens, and devotion to the principles and ideals of American democracy; and

"Whereas Virgin Islanders leaving their homeland for study abroad or for enlistment and service in the Armed Forces of the United States have consistently built up and maintained a fine reputation for a high I. Q. and excellent study record in all institutions and organizations in which they were enrolled or of which they formed a part; and

"Whereas the record of study, application, and service of Virgin Islanders in the Armed Forces of the United States has always been a credit to the United States and to the Virgin Islands; and

"Whereas, it is sincerely believed that after more than 100 years of compulsory education, and 20 years of senior high-school training, available to the people of the Virgin Islands, they have developed sufficiently, educationally, to fully appreciate, and if granted the opportunity, take due advantage of the right to have cadets to the Military and Naval Academies of the United States selected from the Virgin Islands on a basis of competitive examination: Now, therefore be it

*"Resolved, and it is hereby resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands in session assembled, That the President and the Congress of the United States be and they are hereby petitioned to amend the congressional acts providing for the*

*naming of cadets to the United States Military Academy at West Point and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., to provide for the appointment by the Governor of the Virgin Islands of two cadets annually from the Virgin Islands to attend the United States Military Academy and two cadets to attend the United States Naval Academy, said appointments to be made by the Governor in accordance with rules prescribed by him; provided that in said rules there shall be provisions for making such appointments based on the results of competitive examination; and be it further*

*"Resolved, and it is hereby further resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, and that copies thereof be transmitted to the Honorable, the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairmen and members of the Senate and House Committees on Armed Forces, the chairman and members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and House, the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of the Virgin Islands.*

*"Thus passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands on Monday, November 26, 1951.*

*"Witness our hands and the seal of the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands this 27th day of November A. D. 1951.*

*"ALVA C. MCFARLANE,*

*"Chairman.*

*"CYPRIAN A. GARDINE,*

*"Secretary."*

A resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Finance:

"Resolution of the Sixteenth Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands of the United States, third session, 1951, to petition the President and Congress of the United States to amend the Federal Social Security Act to provide gravely needed improvements in the Federal categories in the public-assistance program in the Virgin Islands of the United States

"Whereas by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, as passed by the Congress and approved by the President of the United States, the Virgin Islands of the United States are now included in the public-assistance titles of the Social Security Act of the United States; and

"Whereas the government and the people of the Virgin Islands are deeply appreciative of this manifestation by the President and the Congress of their concern for the well-being of the people of the Virgin Islands of the United States; and

"Whereas the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 afore-mentioned provide a matching of one Federal dollar for one Virgin Islands dollar expended in the Virgin Islands in the Federal categories of public assistance, instead of the more favorable matching provided for all States of the Union, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, which latter includes matching of three Federal dollars to one State or Territorial dollar for the first \$20 in the average assistance payments in old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and for the first \$12 in the average assistance payments in aid to dependent children, with dollar-for-dollar matching of amounts in excess of these averages within the various maximums per recipient set up in the act; and

"Whereas the executive and legislative branches of the government of the Virgin Islands, during the past year, have put their very best efforts into organizing and financing public-assistance activities under the Federal program extended to these islands, in the hope of providing adequate aid for all persons

in the islands truly in need; and, despite the present depressed economy of the islands in general and their consequent low governmental revenues, the municipalities of the Virgin Islands are providing appropriations for the public-assistance program that exceed those of the previous fiscal year by approximately 30 percent—this at a time when many other services of the Government are being curtailed for lack of funds; and

"Whereas despite the above increase in funds dedicated by the Virgin Islands government to public assistance, it is impossible, with the dollar-for-dollar matching formula, to maintain a decent standard of assistance and the Virgin Islands government has been obliged to restrict public assistance to recipients in these islands to less than half of the minimum cost of their minimum living requirements; and

"Whereas it has become clear that, with Federal matching on the dollar-for-dollar basis, there is no hope in the foreseeable future that the Virgin Islands government can meet the needs of those truly in want in these islands on a decent standard; and

"Whereas the provision of the more favorable matching formula for the Virgin Islands, comparable to that current in the rest of the Nation (even without raising the special low maximum grants for recipient provided for the Virgin Islands by the congressional act), would make possible a sound public-assistance program in the Virgin Islands in which the needs of the needy in the islands would be more adequately met even though the standards would remain below those prevailing in the United States and other Territories: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved and it is hereby resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands in session assembled, That the President and the Congress of the United States be respectfully petitioned to further amend the Federal Social Security Act of the United States (a) to provide Federal matching in the Virgin Islands, as is now provided in the States and other Territories, for assistance granted the caretaker relative of dependent children, up to a maximum of \$18 per month, and (b) to provide Federal matching in the Federal categories of public assistance in the Virgin Islands, as follows:*

*"In the case of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled:*

*"Seventy-five percent of the first \$12 in the monthly average of assistance payments which are within the prescribed maximums for the Virgin Islands.*

*"Fifty percent of the amount in excess of the above \$12 but within the maximum of \$30 for each recipient.*

*"In the case of aid to dependent children:*

*"Seventy-five percent of the first \$8 in the monthly average of assistance payments which are within the prescribed maximums for the Virgin Islands.*

*"Fifty percent of the amount in excess of the above \$8 but within the maximum of \$18 for the first dependent child, \$12 each for all other dependent children in the family group, and \$18 for the caretaker relative; be it further*

*"Resolved, and it is hereby further resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States and that copies thereof be transmitted to the Honorable the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairmen and members of the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Administrator, Social Security Administration, Secretary of the Interior, Director, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, and the Governor of the Virgin Islands.*

*"Thus passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands on Monday, November 26, 1951.*

"Witness our hands and the seal of the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands this 27th day of November A. D. 1951.

"ALVA C. McFARLANE,  
"Chairman.  
"CYPRIAN A. GARDINE,  
"Secretary."

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A letter from Marjorie C. Wherry, wife of former Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, of Nebraska, expressing gratitude for the wreath sent by the Senate at the time of the services in Pawnee City for the late Senator Wherry; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of Manufacturers of Puerto Rico, at San Juan, P. R., favoring the purchase of surplus sugar from Puerto Rico by the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of New York, N. Y., favoring the acceptance of veterans for treatment by St. Albans Naval Hospital; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the Methodist Student Foundation at Northwestern University, protesting against the enactment of legislation providing universal military training; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted at a meeting of parents and wives of Puerto Rican soldiers, held at Aguada Social Center, Aguada, P. R., relating to peace and the enforcement of the rotation plan for the return of soldiers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the attorney general of the State of New Hampshire, notifying the Senate that on the dates of October 29, 1950, and February 8, 1951, the State of New Hampshire had submitted authenticated copies of interstate civil defense compacts entered into by that State; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, notifying the Senate that under the date of June 7, 1951, the State of Pennsylvania had submitted an authenticated copy of an interstate civil defense compact entered into by that State; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Governor of the State of Oregon, submitting an authenticated copy of an interstate civil defense and disaster compact entered into by that State (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter in the nature of a petition from William L. McGill, State coordinator of civil defense and disaster relief, Austin, Tex., submitting a copy of an interstate civil defense and disaster compact signed by the Governors of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, Arizona, and Texas (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter in the nature of a petition signed by the Governor of the State of California, transmitting a copy of an interstate civil defense compact as entered into and ratified by that State (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter in the nature of a petition signed by C. R. Heubner, State director, New York State Civil Defense Commission, New York, N. Y., relating to an interstate civil defense compact between the States of New York and Massachusetts (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter in the nature of a petition signed by C. R. Heubner, State director, New York State Civil Defense Commission, New York, N. Y., notifying the Senate that on April 19, 1951, the State of New York had submitted to the Senate an authenticated copy of an interstate civil defense compact as entered into and ratified by that State; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter in the nature of a petition from William L. McGill, State coordinator of civil defense and disaster relief, Austin, Tex., notifying the Senate that under date of August 10, 1951, the State of Texas had submitted to the Senate an authenticated copy of an interstate civil defense compact as entered into and ratified by that State; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter in the nature of a petition signed by Ernest Vandiver, State director of civil defense, Atlanta, Ga., notifying the Senate of the submission of an authenticated copy of an interstate civil defense compact as entered into and ratified by that State (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter in the nature of a petition signed by R. G. Howie, colonel, United States Army, retired, director, civil defense, State of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla., transmitting a copy of an interstate civil defense compact as entered into and ratified by the States of Florida and Georgia (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter in the nature of a petition from Ernest Vandiver, State director, department of defense, civil defense division, Atlanta, Ga., transmitting a copy of an interstate civil defense mutual aid compact entered into by the States of Georgia and Tennessee (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A memorial signed by William E. Moldenhauer and sundry other members of the United States Armed Forces in Korea remonstrating against price mark-ups, including new taxes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution adopted by the American National Retail Jewelers Association, of New York, N. Y., relating to economy in government; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Two resolutions adopted by the National Association of Women Lawyers, Detroit, Mich., relating to social security and the increased addiction to narcotics among boys and girls; to the Committee on Finance.

A letter in the nature of a petition from J. A. Howe, of Los Angeles, Calif., relating to old-age pensions (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of Della Riblet, Evansville, Ind., relating to old-age pensions and the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Board of Alderman of the City of Somerville, Mass., favoring wage reductions and the lowering of living standards; to the Committee on Finance.

Resolutions adopted by the Progressive Mine Workers of America, Local Union No. 3, Collinsville, Ill., and the Pensioners Protective League, favoring the enactment of legislation granting a cost-of-living increase; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the National Community Advisory Council, ninth plenary session, Atlantic City, N. J., favoring the ratification of the genocide treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the Cyprus Federation of America, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., relating to the union of the island of Cyprus with Greece; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Memorials of sundry citizens of the United States, remonstrating against the appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A petition signed by Mrs. Leslie Bruner and sundry other citizens of the State of Kentucky, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A resolution adopted by the Southeastern Association of Railroad and Public Utilities

Association, at Charleston, S. C., favoring the appointment of Richard Mack as a member of the Federal Power Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A resolution adopted by the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc., New York, favoring the enactment of legislation to provide adequate funds for schools, hospitals, and roads for the Indians throughout the country; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the twentieth general assembly, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Chicago, Ill., commending the legislation enacted by Congress to liberalize immigration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolutions adopted by the National Women's League, of the United Synagogue of America, New York, N. Y., favoring the enactment of legislation to implement the President's civil rights program, and so forth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The petition of Willie L. Brown, Memphis, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation to abolish segregation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Two resolutions adopted by the National Community Relations Advisory Council, ninth plenary session, Atlantic City, N. J., relating to civil liberties and civil rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Kiwanis Club of Oak Cliff, Dallas, Tex., relating to honesty of Government officials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the National Community Relations Advisory Council, ninth plenary session, Atlantic City, N. J., relating to the FEPC Executive order; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A petition signed by J. L. Maloney, and sundry other employees of the Spokane, Wash., post office, expressing thanks for the increased benefits granted to postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A resolution adopted by the National Association of Retired Civil Employees, Greater Kansas City Chapter, No. 20, relating to increased compensation for retired civil employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A resolution adopted by Chapter No. 22, National Association of Retired Civil Employees, Muskogee, Okla., praying for the enactment of House bill 2732, providing increased annuities for retired civil employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A resolution adopted by the National Community Relations Advisory Council, ninth plenary session, Atlantic City, N. J., favoring an amendment of the Senate rules relating to debates; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

#### RUSSIAN IMPERIALISM—RESOLUTIONS OF UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, copies of resolutions adopted by the 650 Americans of Ukrainian descent in Maryland adopted at their anti-Soviet manifestation on December 16, 1951, in Baltimore, Md., in which it was my privilege to participate.

The resolutions, which have been dispatched by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Baltimore Branch, to the Secretary General of the United Nations General Assembly Session in Paris and Secretary Acheson at the United States State Department in Washington,

denounce Russian imperialism as an imminent threat to the security of the United States and the free world at large and demand that strong measures be taken by the United Nations Organization and the United States Government against the brutal aggression of Russian communism.

Inasmuch as 50 percent of the population of the Soviet Union is non-Russian, and are now under Soviet domination by reason of conquest rather than desire, these non-Russian people constitute a great potential source of strength for the free world in its struggle with communism. The Maryland Ukrainian resolution is evidence of the feelings of these conquered people toward their Soviet masters.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY 650 AMERICANS OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT FROM MARYLAND AT THE CADOGA HALL IN BALTIMORE, MD.

1. We, 650 Ukrainian-Americans from Maryland, having gathered here in Baltimore in order to manifest our sympathy with the Ukrainian and other Soviet-enslaved nations in their struggle against the Russian rule and imperialism, send greetings to the United States of America Government and assure it of our firm stand to the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, which have ever since served as an inspiration to freedom-loving peoples everywhere. We also send our greetings to the United Nations organization, upon which all the imprisoned peoples look as on the only trustee of individual dignity and the guardian of national liberty. We also send our greetings to, and praise the Ukrainian people, for their imperishable resistance and fight against the Russian aggressor and for their liberation.

2. The free world today is as never before threatened with a new war. The Red aggression in Korea, Indochina, and elsewhere evidently shows that it is a world-wide conspiracy of Communist elements under the dictate of Russia aimed at the world conquest. The Ukrainian National Republic was the first "Korea," because in 1920 it was conquered by imperialist Soviet Russia in the same brutal manner that she has conquered and enslaved the countries of Europe and Asia today.

3. Appealing to the world for a full and genuine independence for Ukraine, we confirm the fact—

(a) That, although at present Ukraine is a member of the United Nations organization, the government and representatives of Ukraine do not represent the free Ukrainian people but act only as agents of the Soviet Russia;

(b) That since 30 years Soviet Russia is applying in Ukraine the genocidal practices in order to destroy the very essence of Ukrainian national life and to Russify the whole Ukraine;

(c) That in Ukraine today exists a widespread resistance movement which is spearheaded by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). Within the last years the Ukrainian Insurgent Army has succeeded in destroying among the Soviet enslaved peoples the fear of the mythical omnipotence of the MGB and has demonstrated that a struggle against the Soviet Russian oppressors is possible even in their police state.

4. In considering these facts, we therefore, appeal to the conscience and common sense of the United Nations to most seriously investigate the Ukrainian claims to national independence and condemn the genocidal crimes the Red Russia has committed on

Ukrainian people. The tempo in the after-war years of these genocidal crimes of Red Russia in Ukraine shows that after destroying the small nations of the Soviet Union—the Crimean Tartars, Kalmuks, Volga Germans and the others—Kremlin has now decided to destroy the great 42-million Ukrainian people. We especially appeal to the United Nations organization to investigate one of the gravest crimes of Moscow in Ukraine—the mass murder of 12,000 innocent Ukrainian civilians of Winnytzia—the "Ukrainian Lidice," whose 66 mass graves were opened and examined on July 13-14, 1943, by the international medical commission consisting of 11 European experts of medical world representing such countries like Belgium, Finland, France, Italy, Holland, Sweden and others.

5. We call upon the United Nations organization and all the free governments of the world represented at this organization to most vigorously condemn and reject the so-called draft code of offenses against peace and security of mankind, which recently was introduced by the Soviet bloc in the United Nations for their ratification. According to this Kremlin-made draft any liberation movement should be outlawed and the helping of the subjugated peoples to regain their freedom should be declared as criminal offenses. We call to the attention of all the United Nations that the adoption of this draft would be contrary to the principles of the free democratic world and would deprive the Soviet-imprisoned peoples, among them first the Ukrainian people, of their last hopes on achieving freedom and independence. The Ukrainians are fighting for their national existence and they today are in vanguard of all anti-Communist forces behind the iron curtain. Along with Ukrainians are fighting Byelorussians, Azerbaijanians, Turkmen, Georgians and other peoples in Soviet Union, who know that in fighting together with the Ukrainians against Russian centralism and imperialism they are fighting for their own liberation as well.

6. We, especially, feel it our duty to call the attention of the United States Government, upon whom the whole world in the present world crisis looks on as their leader—to the fact that communism threatens today to destroy our democratic way of life in this country as it did in Ukraine 30 years ago—and that to meet this threat the United States Government must take all the strong measures to stop it at its source by destroying Russian communism. We call to the attention of the United States Government that it has in the non-Russian peoples inside the U. S. S. R. its natural allies in its war against communism and Soviet Red aggression. These non-Russian peoples, namely: Armenians, Azerbaijanians, Kazakhs, Latvians, Lithuanians, Tataro-Turkmen, Ukrainians, have been conquered forcibly by Moscow and are kept in slavery and subjugation against their will.

7. Therefore, we urge the United States Government to take all the means which would lead to destruction and eradication of Red communism, directed from the Kremlin, traditional seat of Russian imperialism. The main mean in this struggle is to arouse the non-Russian peoples by persuading them that the American Government is deeply concerned about their fate, that it sympathizes with them and is their active friend and ally. We regret, however, to state that the Voice of America, especially in its Ukrainian programing, never uses the facts of the anti-Bolshevik struggle for liberation of the peoples of the U. S. S. R. The Ukrainian liberation movement in Ukraine today is in vanguard of all anti-Communist forces of the non-Russian peoples behind the iron curtain and the information about the Ukrainian struggle for liberation through the VOA would not only unmask before the whole world the reality within the U. S. S. R., but

it could also play a great part as a stimulus for the active opposition forces among the Soviet masses. The Ukrainians and all the non-Russian peoples in the Soviet Union expect the Voice of America instead of stressing anti-Communist propaganda to answer the burning question of what the west plans to do to free the non-Russian peoples from Red Russian imperialism. This point of view expressed by American broadcasts would need not only the improvement of the Ukrainian broadcasting of the VOA, but also the immediate extension of the Ukrainian programing through the Radio Free Europe, which services have been unfortunately denied to the Ukrainian and all the peoples inside the U. S. S. R. except the Russians.

8. Further on, we urge the United States Government, whose armies are fighting today against the Reds in Korea, that, if it is to win a victory over communism, it must:

(a) adopt the Kersten resolution (H. Con. Res. 94), which advocates American support of and assistance to the 100,000,000 non-Russian peoples in the Soviet Union, chief of whom are the Ukrainians, the largest non-Russian people within the Soviet slave empire. Those peoples in fighting for their liberation are also fighting for American freedom and our very survival;

(b) apply immediate aid for underground liberation movement within the Soviet-occupied countries, according to Public Law 165, known as the Mutual Security Act of 1951. The Ukrainian insurgent army has fought against Moscow for several years, alone and unaided. Today it succeeded in building up a united front against Russian imperialism, together with Slovak, Lithuanian, Polish, and Byelorussian guerrilla forces. Today UPA invincibly symbolizes unyielding resistance for all the Communist-budged peoples behind the iron curtain. Through giving aid to UPA, the non-Russian peoples in the Soviet Union will assuredly know that in the struggle against the Kremlin they are by no means alone;

(c) give immediate and full support to the creation of an American committee for the liberation of the non-Russian peoples of the U. S. S. R., as proposed by the Honorable Edward M. O'Connor, Commissioner, USDP. Fifty-five percent of the population of the Soviet Union are non-Russians and the overwhelming majority of them despise Red-Russian imperialism. We are sure that when the American people know all the facts about the make-up of the population of the Soviet Union, they will gladly support this worthy and necessary undertaking by our State Department.

9. In connection with the creation of an American committee for the liberation of the non-Russian peoples, this Ukrainian anti-Soviet rally expresses its deep sympathy with the Russian people, whom it desires to see free like any other nation. However, nevertheless, this Ukrainian rally protests against all those undemocratic Russian leaders among the émigrés, for whom the main goal is not the defeat of communism at all but the preservation of the Russian Empire, whatever the form and the Government. These Russian émigrés are not ready to give up their imperialist aims and they support the domination of Russia over the non-Russian peoples of the U. S. S. R. By doing this, they are against the basic principles of American foreign policy as expressed in the Atlantic Charter, against the "four freedoms" embodied within the status of the United Nations, and against the principles proclaimed by President Truman, for which principles the non-Russian nations oppressed by Moscow now fight. This position of anti-Communist Russian leaders prevents the freedom-loving non-Russian peoples from joining hands with them against Moscow.

10. In conclusion of our above resolutions, this Ukrainian anti-Soviet rally of Maryland and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of

America, Baltimore branch, assure the United Nations Organization and the United States Government that by doing so they will help not only to advance the cause of human freedom but will also help to strengthen the Ukraine as a bastion of freedom and democracy behind the iron curtain and to all the non-Russian peoples will give the torch of hope for a better life to come and renew their faith in the ideals of the free democratic world.

JOSEPH MARMASH,  
President, Ukrainian Congress Com-  
mittee of America, Baltimore  
Branch.

FRANK PETRO,  
Chairman, Ukrainian Anti-Soviet Rally.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS—RESOLUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I believe that certain foreign relations resolutions which were approved by the American Legion at its national convention last October have not previously been made available to the Congress. These resolutions represent the thinking of a large group of patriotic and conscientious citizens. I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Now, therefore, be it  
Resolved—

#### I

1. We reiterate our condemnation of the present Government of the Soviet Union and the satellite governments under its domination. These governments have deliberately scoffed at, ridiculed, and in every way shown contempt, not only for the principles and ideals of the United Nations, but also for the basic human values of freedom, independence, and human dignity. Their conduct has in every instance, been characterized by duplicity, savagery, immorality, and lawlessness. They have continued with their master plan of world conquest, long since exposed and resisted by the American Legion. We declare in clear and unmistakable language so that all may understand that international banditry by the Soviet Union, and the satellite governments under its domination, will no longer be tolerated.

2. The American Legion vigorously condemns all efforts to appease communism or the Communists, in Korea, in China, in any other part of Asia or the Far East, or elsewhere in the world.

#### II

1. A major point of strategy of Soviet Russia is the destruction, economically, of the Western World. We must guard against jeopardizing our own financial structure by attempting to give more financial aid to the countries of the world than is needed to meet the necessary requirements of our global military and economic strategy in the fight to destroy communism everywhere.

2. Marshall plan aid should be limited to those countries of Western Europe who are rehabilitating themselves by their own substance and with our aid—who are contributing the necessary military and economical aid to the defense of Western Europe, and who are not trading in supplies, on the Government's restricted list with Soviet Russia or her satellites.

3. The spending attitude of our Government has not always won us fighting friends, but has only increased the cries from all over the world for more and more of the American taxpayers' dollars. Future grants of financial

assistance should be made with the realistic appraisal as to whether or not such grants will further the global strategy of our defense needs. In order that this drain on the United States Treasury be stopped we recommend:

(a) That Marshall plan aid be limited, reduced, and discontinued, as soon as possible, and that a statement to this effect be issued by our Government immediately, to present recipients, so that these nations can start planning now on budgets that do not include Marshall-plan aid.

(b) That the point 4 program should be limited to the sole purpose of offering American technical know-how to the underdeveloped areas of the world and the administration of this program should be removed from the State Department and placed in the hands of a separate governmental agency. To help constrain communism, to cut the cost of foreign aid, and to preserve our resources and manpower, we urge the utilization of American technological know-how and the development of competitive and private enterprise in the countries of the world needing such aid from America and who are actively combating the forces of kreninism.

4. We believe there is a growing tendency on the part of the State Department to become an operating department, rather than a policy-making agency. Instead of giving away the substance of America, in a very unrealistic way, we recommend that the State Department concentrate on the major task of formulating American plans to combat the very real threats to our security throughout the world.

#### III

Once again we reiterate our condemnation of the failure of the State Department to deal adequately with the grim and bloody advance of communism throughout the world. The proper foreign policy for our Nation, at this time, demands dynamic and courageous leadership on the part of our international policy makers. We do not have enough of that kind of leadership in our State Department today. To obtain the leadership required, we demand the immediate removal of the present corps of leaders whose too frequent action has reflected incompetency, indecision, and defeatism. We further demand the removal from office in that department, and all other Government departments, of any and all persons who are not in complete accord and in full sympathy with our opposition to communism. They must be replaced and the State Department reconstituted with men of unquestioned loyalty and of high purpose—with realistic views and unquestioned courage—who have undeviating confidence in American power and ingenuity, and who will, by meriting the faith, confidence, and respect of the American people, face the future with resolution and determination, to the end that the confidence of all Americans in the conduct of our foreign affairs may be fully restored.

#### IV

1. We still believe that the United Nations can be made an effective world authority—and that a strong United Nations is the best bulwark against the development of a totalitarian world government.

2. Once more, as we have done continuously since 1946, we restate the Legion plan to strengthen the United Nations by limitation of the use of the veto in matters of aggression, international control of scientific weapons, and the establishment of an effective, international police force.

3. The Legion continues to support the development of regional defense pacts, within the framework of the United Nations, such as the North Atlantic Treaty and the Rio Pact, as instruments that will further strengthen the security of this Nation and its allies.

#### V

In our adherence to the principles and the ideals of the United Nations, and in our recommendations to strengthen the United Nations, it must be clearly understood that we, in no way, subscribe to or endorse the participation of the United States in any form of world federation or world government, or an intermediate federative organization, which would, in whole or in part, involve the sacrifice of sovereignty of the United States. We reiterate our opposition, therefore, to the participation of the United States in any form of world federation, world government, or any intermediate federative organization.

#### VI

1. As a result of the North Atlantic Pact, the nations of Western Europe and of the North Atlantic area are now militarily stronger than ever before. We urge the continued strengthening of the military and political effectiveness of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the implementation of the pact with all appropriate and necessary armaments of both men and material.

2. We applaud and approve the so-called Pleven plan which calls for the institution and recruiting of an army in Europe.

3. We urge closer diplomatic cooperation among the nations of the North Atlantic Pact.

4. We commend the North Atlantic Treaty Organization upon the invitations recently extended to Greece and Turkey to join the North Atlantic Treaty, and the efforts to revise the Italian Treaty so that reparations to Russia will be discontinued and the limitations on Italian armed forces be revised so that Italy can make a full contribution to NATO.

5. We recommend that all possible efforts be made toward a continuation and improvement of relations between Spain and all the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty. We approve the recent resumption of diplomatic relations and the military agreements that have been negotiated between the United States and Spain.

6. The political, military, and economic effectiveness of Western Germany should continue to be strengthened so that she can become a bulwark against further Soviet aggression and a potential ally for the forces of freedom. We urge the continuation of the education of the German people in the democratic processes of government and the development of capable and trustworthy leaders who can lead Germany to assume her rightful place among the democratic nations of the world, and particularly as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization so she can do her share in preventing further communistic aggression by Soviet Russia.

#### VII

1. We approve the efforts of our Government on behalf of the American, William Oatis, an Associated Press reporter, who was incarcerated and placed in prison by Soviet stooges in Czechoslovakia, on false and trumped-up charges, when he was guilty of no more than presenting a full and fair report to the free world, on a purely objective basis, of the activities in that unfortunate and tragic country. In addition to the measures already taken, however, we demand that our Government employ every possible means to effect the immediate release of Mr. Oatis. In the event of the continued failure of the Czechoslovak Government to comply we then demand the following:

(a) That our Government sever all diplomatic relations and recall all United States officials and employees from Czechoslovakia.

(b) That all alien representatives and employees of the Czechoslovak Embassy and of the various consulate officers of that country, be immediately deported, and such Embassy and consulates be immediately closed.

(c) That our Government immediately cease all trade, indirect as well as direct, with Czechoslovakia.

(d) That the Oatis case be brought before the United Nations by our representatives and that they vigorously press for favorable action.

(e) That our Government, through its representatives, immediately demand and work for the expulsion of Czechoslovakia from the United Nations.

(f) That our Government request all other governments to take similar action and upon their failure so to do, the United States should immediately withdraw all economic or financial aid, direct or indirect, to any such nation which refuses to take such action.

(g) We recommend that our Government allow all Czechoslovak nationals, who reside in the United States, the same identical rights and privileges that are allotted to American citizens residing in Czechoslovakia.

2. We call the attention of our Government to the fact that certain nations of the world have developed policies which restrict the free flow of commerce, information, and diplomatic relations by refusing citizens of the United States to enter trade relations, establish press or radio contacts, and to limit or minimize the size of American diplomatic representation at their principal cities. Therefore we demand:

(a) That our Government apply the same measures, on a reciprocal basis to those nationals of foreign countries residing in the United States, as those that such countries impose upon American citizens to restrict them from enjoying access to the privileges generally permitted nationals of other countries and that our Government impose the same identical restrictions upon all aliens whose governments maintain restrictions against American citizens.

(b) That the number, activity, and movement of representatives and agents of foreign governments, residing in the United States, be limited and restricted on exactly the same reciprocal basis that applies to our agents and representatives in those foreign countries with which we maintain diplomatic relations.

3. We condemn those contemptible American citizens who, for mercenary reasons, serve as agents and news gatherers for hostile and antagonistic foreign countries, such as American employees of the Tass News Agency.

#### VIII

The recent treaties with Japan, Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand will further fortify the Far East against growing Communist aggression.

The Mutual Defense Assistance Act will provide the military and economic aid needed by our allies, including Nationalist China.

We are gravely concerned over recent developments in the Middle East that clearly show the extreme urgency for a collective security arrangement to safeguard the freedom-loving people and the strategic and economic resources of that area which are so vital to the protection of the free world. Continuous pressure from Communist-dominated governments makes such action imperative. This entire area, and its peoples, must not be allowed to fall under Russian domination.

We recommend—

1. The United States take the leadership in calling a conference of the leaders of Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Palestine, the Arab States and other neighboring nations to study and take necessary action to eliminate the tension, unrest, and disagreements so violent in that area at this time.

2. That the United States offer military and economic assistance to those nations which prize freedom and peace more than selfish national interests.

3. That adequate steps be taken to inform the people of the dangers ahead and the destruction, with its attending horrors, resulting from Communist imperialism which poses such a real threat to the free world.

4. That the United States render every possible assistance to promote an amicable settlement of the Iranian oil crisis, recognizing Iran's sovereignty and, at the same time, endeavoring to secure fair treatment for British interests. Under no circumstances should this critical situation be allowed to deteriorate to the point where Russia will have the opportunity to penetrate this area.

5. That we use the strongest possible means to emphasize the United States determination that we will not tolerate any type of Russian interference in the entire middle eastern area.

#### IX

1. The American Legion, in its national convention in Philadelphia held in September 1949, adopted a definite policy toward Asia and the Far East, which was supplemented at its national convention in Los Angeles in October 1950, following the Communist attack on Korea in June 1950. That policy is crystal clear and has been followed unswervingly by the Legion and has been recommended by the Legion, time after time, to our Government, as the policy of the United States throughout Asia and the Far East.

2. Since the United Nations has named Communist China as an aggressor, we urge that it be treated as such in every sense of the word. We strongly oppose the recognition of any aggressor nation. We therefore oppose the recognition of Red China by the United States. We also oppose the admission of Red China to the United Nations and urge that our delegation to the United Nations be instructed accordingly and be further instructed to use our veto power, if necessary, to prohibit the seating of Red Chinese delegates in the United Nations, for any purpose whatsoever.

3. Once again we demand that the defense of Formosa be continued until the threat to free and independent nations in this area, from the forces of aggression and communism, has been completely eliminated and until such time as the threat of communism has been completely destroyed.

4. Support is urged for the Chinese Nationalists or any organization or patriotic groups of Chinese, who will vigorously and effectively fight any aggressors, in order to secure and preserve a free and entirely independent nation of China. It is urged that all restrictions against the Chinese Nationalists be removed. It is further urged that full advantage be taken of the opportunity afforded for effective support and encouragement of guerrilla activities against the Chinese Communists so that the weaknesses of that regime may be fully exploited.

5. We again demand that our Government use every possible means to bring the Korean war to a speedy and successful conclusion. In this connection we urge that immediate authority be given the commander of the United Nations forces now fighting in Korea to attack and destroy Communist bases and concentration of troops, supplies, and equipment in China, or wherever they may be found, to prevent their being used by the forces of aggression to forestall and make more costly the successful prosecution of the present conflict in Korea.

6. Abundant evidence has been presented that not only are Americans dealing in strategic matériel with Communist countries by and with the consent of the United States Government, but also that Britain and other nationals of other countries, which are members of the United Nations, are so dealing similarly, with the consent of their governments, knowing that such matériel is to be used not only against Americans but also

against nationals of our allies as well. This matériel is used to destroy our own, as well as our allied troops. The sale and delivery of this matériel to Russia and its satellites is giving aid to enemies of the United Nations, will prolong the Korean conflict, and is directly responsible for the loss of thousands of American lives, as well as the lives of allied soldiers fighting in Korea. The American Legion condemns such sales and shipments to our enemies and asks the Congress and the United Nations to take such steps as may be necessary, including the imposition of a blockade, to stop this vicious trade.

7. We commend the valiant efforts of the Korean people in their desperate effort to preserve a free government for themselves. We extend them our deepest sympathy for the tremendous losses they have sustained. We hope that they will realize their aim of a free, united, and democratic nation.

8. We commend the efforts that brought about the recent conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan. In this connection, it is our belief that one of the primary considerations for the United States to give attention to, is that of strengthening Japan economically, politically, and militarily, so as to enable Japan to make a real contribution to the military forces opposed to communism and available in that area. We likewise look forward to the time when Japan may assume a rightful place among the nations of the world and may be enabled to do her share in preventing further Communist aggression by the Soviet Union or its satellites.

9. We strongly urge our Government to recommend to and use all possible influence with the Japanese Government, when reconstituted, to convince that Government that it is not in the best interest of Japan or of the free world for Japan to enter into any type of peace treaty with Communist China.

10. We commend the Philippine people for their courageous stand and the tremendous progress accomplished against various communistic and revolutionary elements. We also commend them for their aid to the United Nations in their contribution to the Korean conflict. We reiterate, most strongly, our previous stand favoring continued military and economic aid to the Philippine people and we urge that the United States hold itself ready and willing to assist the Philippine Government in reactivating the Philippine Scouts.

11. Once again we urge support by the United States of a regional defense pact, under article 51 of the United Nations Charter, by and for the mutual defense of the free nations of the far Pacific and southeastern Asia some of which have been invaded and all of which are constantly under threat of aggression from and infiltration by Communists. Furthermore, the United Nations forces should ever be vigilant, ready, and willing to aid the armed forces of the nations in this area to ward off any attempt of aggression by any nation.

#### X

1. The American Legion is disturbed by the consistent reports of the ineffective administration of the Voice of America program. In our opinion this program, together with other methods of psychological operations against sovietism are of prime importance in enabling us to win an ultimate victory over the forces of Russian communism. Therefore, we reiterate the necessity for the revitalizing and the effective administration of all such programs. If such cannot be accomplished by the State Department, we then urge that the administration of this vitally important program be transferred to some other governmental agency capable of carrying out this objective.

2. We heartily approve of and recommend continued support in the "Crusade for Freedom." Through such a program, all the

American people have an opportunity to participate more actively in the world struggle to reinstate the principles of truth and freedom.

3. We likewise urge that full advantage be taken of the existence of the underground movements which are known to exist within all of the nations of the Soviet bloc. There are one-half million Russian refugees in Western Europe alone. Herewith is the foundation of a fifth column which can counteract the effect of the Communist fifth column worldwide in scope, if it is properly directed and financed. There are some 15,000,000 political prisoners within the Soviet Union and many more who share their views, not only those living within Russia but within all nations of the Soviet bloc. To that end we endorse and favor lending all necessary support to guerrilla and other associated activities and we favor the encouragement of and aid to, all would-be defectors. We urge establishing communications with these dissident elements and lending support to guerrilla and associated activities, and the encouragement of, and aid to, all prospective defectors.

4. Because of the alarming gains made by communism in the propaganda war of ideals and ideas since 1945 we emphasize the necessity of establishing a vigorous and constructive program for peace. This program should be directed at winning the ideological war by developing a plan to expand our information program, to establish a superior intelligence system and to develop all possible means of communication which would show the masses of Europe and Asia how democracy and our form of economy will raise their standard of living and protect the liberties and freedom that communism would destroy.

5. We call upon our leaders of Government, industry, and labor to join with us in establishing and furthering a constructive program of psychological warfare recognizing that we must win one of two conflicts—either the ideological or military—to defeat the avowed objective of communism to dominate the minds of men throughout the world.

#### XI

In view of the critical condition existing throughout the world today and of the efforts of Soviet Russia to bring about as much disunity and discord as possible, to the citizens of our own Nation, and the citizenry of the various nations of the American continents, The American Legion should continue to promote and sponsor a program of mutual understanding and helpfulness between the peoples of the Americas. Such a program should not only help to guarantee the survival of our democratic conception of civilization but it would further consolidate the desired goal of western-hemispheric solidarity.

#### XII

In making pronouncements upon the subject of American foreign policy, the American Legion is deeply conscious of the complexity of the subject matter and of the responsibility which it has to arrive at calm and yet determined judgment. These judgments must reflect the opinions and beliefs of Legionnaires at the post level. For that reason, every effort must be made by the national organization to obtain the benefit of the individual thinking of the members of the American Legion, and further, once a policy has been decided upon, every effort must be made to disseminate the news of that policy, not only to the individual Legionnaires, but also to the nonveteran public, on as broad a scale as possible. Then, and only then, will the American Legion have succeeded in fully discharging its obligations and responsibilities in this most crucial field of its leadership.

#### XIII

1. We believe that we have outlined a strong, bold, and realistic program. If we turn our minds and hearts to it vigorously we may yet avoid further wars. This is possible if we, as Americans and individuals, accept the responsibility to do our share to protect our own liberties. This program, however, demands dynamic and courageous leadership on the part of our international policymakers.

2. Our way of life has been called the American dream. It was founded on the dreams of men whose minds were bold and whose faith in mankind was unbounded. They visioned a new society in which the individual human being, created in the image of God—would be free—the master of his own destiny. Out of their dreams came a mighty nation of free people. And now, as a nation, and as a people, destiny has charged us with the responsibility of directing the world order in the path of progress, stability and peace. We must develop a public mind that will be alert and will understand the problems. We must develop leaders who can cope with them. We must develop a public conscience which will guide and support them. We must, at all cost, preserve our priceless heritage—and guarantee, not only our individual and our national survival—but the survival of civilization. In God we place our trust.

#### ABOLITION OF BOOKIE WIRE SERVICE— RESOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I was delighted to receive in this morning's mail a message and resolution from the executive secretary of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Edward J. Kelly, located in the Realty Building, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. This resolution had been unanimously adopted by the fifty-eighth annual convention of the international association at Miami, Fla., on November 1, of last year. It reiterated the position of that distinguished group of law enforcement officers on behalf of the enactment of legislation to knock out the Nation-wide wire news service which gives gambling information to bookies.

I for one earnestly hope that the Senate will promptly consider the proposed legislation which has now been reported from its Interstate Commerce Committee along this line. As a member of the former Senate Crime Investigating Committee, I am more convinced than ever before of the necessity for all-out legislative action against the forces of crime and corruption and all the technical instrumentalities which they utilize.

The fact that the bookies of the Nation have been apparently paralyzed by the present gambling tax does not in my judgment gainsay for one moment the necessity for continued statutory war upon them. I ask unanimous consent that the text of this 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:

"Resolution urging legislation to eliminate interstate transmission of race track information

"Whereas in view of the irrefutable evidence of direct relationship of crime and

corruption to the illegal operations of bookies, whose existence depends upon rapid interstate transmission of race track and other gambling information, revealed in the investigations of the United States Senate Committee To Investigate Organized Crime, under the capable direction of its chairman, Senator ESTES KEFAUVER; and

"Whereas as early as 1936 the International Association of Chiefs of Police recognized the interdependence of illegal gambling activities and wire and radio services which relayed gambling information across State lines and did petition the Congress of the United States for necessary prohibitive legislation to no avail: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, in annual conference assembled, That the Congress of the United States be and it is hereby again petitioned to enact necessary legislation to eliminate interstate rapid transmission of race track or other gambling information as a service to bookies operating in violation of State law as recommended by the Senate Committee To Investigate Organized Crime."

The foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted by the delegates to the fifty-eighth annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, assembled at Miami, Fla., November 1, 1951.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the association this 27th day of December 1951.

[SEAL]

EDWARD J. KELLY,  
Executive Secretary.

#### GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS—RESOLUTION OF LIONS CLUB, OAKES, N. DAK.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by the Lions Club of Oakes, N. Dak., relating to the Government engaging in private enterprise.

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

Whereas America is the product of a people's faith in constitutional law designed to protect the property and enterprises of each citizen from political competition or confiscation; and

Whereas attacks upon this principle have produced many governmental agencies which are now in active conflict with the individual enterprises of the American people; and

Whereas many proposals now before Congress will, if adopted by a mere majority, further jeopardize the rights of the American people to their individual property and enterprises; and

Whereas the intent and purpose of the tenth amendment to the Constitution was to prohibit government exercise of powers not specifically delegated to it; and

Whereas the intention of the fifth article of the Constitution was to provide a means for the proper delegation of powers to Government through a procedure which requires a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Congress and the approval of three-quarters of the States: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Oakes Lions Club in regular session this fourth day of December 1951 exercise our constitutional power to petition the Congress to preserve the intent and purposes of the Constitution by initiating an amendment to the Constitution, for submission to the people of the various States, to provide that: the Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial or industrial enterprise in competition with its citizens except as specified in the Constitution.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES—RESOLUTION OF DICKEY COUNTY (N. DAK.) FARMERS UNION

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by the Dickey County (N. Dak.) Farmers Union, relating to governmental expenditures.

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

DICKEY COUNTY FARMERS UNION,  
Monango, N. Dak., November 6, 1951.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: The following is a copy of a resolution which was passed unanimously by the members of the Dickey County Farmers Union at our annual convention held in Monango, Wednesday evening, October 31, 1951:

"Resolution 1

"Whereas, during the discussion of the \$57,000,000,000 military appropriation bill in the Senate recently, Senator LANGER proposed several percentage cuts in this appropriation and also proposed that a few billions be appropriated for roads, hospitals, medical care, and other measures for the benefit of the American people: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That we commend Senator LANGER for this dramatic effort to offer opposition to billions for war and proposing instead to appropriate a few billions to be spent for the social needs of the American people; and be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon our county and State conventions to give the most serious consideration to pressing Congress for appropriations for peaceful needs of the American people, such as flood control, roads, schools, hospitals, health protection, Federal finances for farmers at low interest rates, farm price supports, additional soil conservation, etc."

On behalf of the county organization, I congratulate you and hope that you will keep up your outstanding record.

Sincerely,  
DICKEY COUNTY FARMERS UNION,  
LEONA MEYER, Secretary.

DONATION OF MONEY TO GREAT BRITAIN—MEMORIAL

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a memorial signed by Fred Wilkens and sundry other citizens of the State of North Dakota remonstrating against the donation of more money to Great Britain.

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

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
United States Senator,  
Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned voters of the State of North Dakota, are not in favor of the United States giving any more millions of dollars to Great Britain. We believe that it is necessary for the defense of America that we keep our money at home to build our own defense and urge you to vote against any such gift to Great Britain.

FRED WILKENS  
(And sundry other citizens of North Dakota).

PRICE SUPPORTS, ETC.—REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS OF STUTSMAN COUNTY FARMERS UNION QUARTERLY CONVENTION, JAMESTOWN, N. DAK.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, a report of the resolutions committee of the Stutsman County Farmers Union Quarterly Convention, held at Jamestown, N. Dak., relating to price supports for agricultural commodities, and other agricultural matters.

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

REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE OF THE STUTSMAN COUNTY FARMERS UNION QUARTERLY CONVENTION, JAMESTOWN, N. DAK., NOVEMBER 24, 1951

We, the delegates and members of the Stutsman County Farmers Union, meeting in quarterly convention, this 24th day of November A. D. 1951, adopt the following resolutions:

1. We commend the National Farmers Union, the North Dakota Farmers Union, and all affiliated cooperatives for their prompt and timely action in the establishment of a special loan price support for sprout-damaged wheat. We direct our secretary to send copies of this resolution to the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, the National Farmers Union, and the North Dakota Farmers Union.

2. We commend the general manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association for his initiative and leadership, the National Farmers Union, and North Dakota Farmers Union for their cooperation in securing the announcement early in September of the 80 percent of parity loan price support on 1952 crop flax. We direct our secretary to send copies of this resolution to the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, the National Farmers Union, and the North Dakota Farmers Union.

3. We deplore the false claims made by the North Dakota Farm Bureau in their effort to take credit for the September announcement of 80 percent of parity loan price support on 1952 crop flax when there is no record of any Farm Bureau action in Washington asking for this increase.

4. We restate and continue our urgent demand for a graduated land tax in North Dakota to promote family-type agriculture. We direct our secretary to send copies of this resolution to Gov. Norman Brundage, to State senators and representatives from Stutsman County, and to the chairman of the legislative research council in Bismarck.

5. We strongly urge farm legislation that will provide family-type farmers, not only with 100-percent parity prices for farm products but also with full parity income and full parity of educational and health services. We further demand revision of existing Federal farm legislation to the end that we get rid of the laws which now pose a threat of reduced prices for farm products in 1952 and the years following. We direct our secretary to send copies of this resolution to the North Dakota Farmers Union, to the Washington legislative office of the National Farmers Union, and to the two United States Senators and the two Congressmen from North Dakota.

6. We strongly urge revision of the regulations and procedures for loans to rural telephone cooperatives by the Rural Electrification Administration, to the end that the equity requirements for patrons be eliminated, thus making the membership requirement in rural telephone cooperatives similar to those in rural electric cooperatives.

7. We pledge full cooperation of the Stutsman County Farmers Union to the concerted effort being made by local cooperatives to

publicize the constructive services and benefits that cooperatives bring, not only to patron members but to the entire local community.

8. We heartily endorse the action taken by the North Dakota Farmers Union and the National Farmers Union, in opposition to the adoption of compulsory peacetime universal military training in the United States of America, and urge our Government and our President to take the initiative in an effort to establish through the United Nations the progressive abolition of universal military training throughout the world.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR WHERRY, OF NEBRASKA

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably an original resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 236) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed to arrange for and attend the funeral of Hon. Kenneth S. Wherry, late a Senator from the State of Nebraska, on vouchers to be approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL FOR SENATE OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably an original resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 237) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate, in equal monthly installments from January 9 to June 30, 1952, to the official reporters of Senate debates and proceedings, the sum of \$4,000 for the employment of additional office personnel.

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

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

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the necessity for this resolution grows out of the fact that one of our very able reporters, Mr. Fred A. Carlson, has been stricken, and a substitute must be provided for him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably an original resolution, and I submit a report (No. 1058) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 238) was read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Select Committee on Small Business is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate the sum of \$35,000 for the purpose of discharging obligations incurred by it after November 30, 1951, and prior to July 1, 1952, in carrying out the duties imposed upon it by S. Res. 58, Eighty-first Congress. Such sum shall be in addition to any other moneys available to the committee for such purpose, and shall be disbursed upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

**THE VICE PRESIDENT.** Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

**Mr. ELLENDER.** Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask a few questions of the distinguished Senator.

**Mr. HAYDEN.** I shall be very happy to try to answer them.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** As I understand, the Select Committee on Small Business was allowed last year, for the fiscal year, the same amount as any standing committee.

**Mr. HAYDEN.** That is correct.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** And that amounts to approximately \$88,600. In addition to that, the Small Business Committee is allowed \$10,000 with which to pay the expenses of hearings, is it not?

**Mr. HAYDEN.** That is correct.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** I understand that during July and August the Senate provided \$25,000 additional for the use of the Small Business Committee. Am I correct about that?

**Mr. HAYDEN.** No; that sum was intended to be used over the period of the year, not merely in July and August.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** I was informed by the Disbursing Officer some time during the day that there were two resolutions.

**Mr. HAYDEN.** The Senator is correct. The resolution was adopted.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** Two resolutions were adopted, were they not—one for \$10,000 and one for \$15,000?

**Mr. HAYDEN.** That is correct.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** I further understand that the Small Business Committee is now requesting an additional \$35,000.

**Mr. HAYDEN.** It is to be used from now until the end of the year. The explanation made by the committee was that, like other Senate committees having duties imposed upon them over and above and beyond their ordinary routine requirements, they needed this extra money in order to carry on the work they are doing in the effort to promote the activities of small business throughout the country. I might illustrate it in this way: The Committee on Banking and Currency has the sum of money of which the Senator speaks. A resolution was adopted requiring that committee to investigate the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That being above and beyond the scope of its ordinary duties, we provided the committee with funds. That is the situation. The chairman of the Small Business Committee is present, and he can perhaps explain to the Senate the need for this money better than can I.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** But, as I understand, the Small Business Committee

does not report on bills; its function is to investigate, and that is why the \$88,600 was made available. Now, the providing of additional funds with which to carry on a further investigation is something I think we ought to put a stop to, along the line somewhere. I should like to ascertain from the chairman of the committee how the \$88,600 was spent.

**Mr. SPARKMAN.** Mr. President, the regular appropriation, as explained by the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from Arizona, in the sum of \$88,645—I believe that is the exact amount—comes to the Small Business Committee in the same way that it comes to every standing committee of the Senate. It is used under the Legislative Reorganization Act. Every standing committee may employ not to exceed 10 employees. Our committee has 10 employees. Actually we have not used all of the \$88,600. We turned back a part of it.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** Why was it not used for the purposes for which the committee was created?

**Mr. SPARKMAN.** It was impossible to do so.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** Why?

**Mr. SPARKMAN.** This year we turned back \$16,002.74, the unused portion of the \$88,600. Our reason for being unable to use it for other purposes is that it is limited to the uses prescribed under the Legislative Reorganization Act, namely, for the employment of 10 persons, and doing the work the committee was created to do. If we need additional personnel for our staff, we cannot pay them out of that fund, but must come to the Senate to request additional funds, as practically every standing committee of the Senate does.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** I noticed from the report submitted a while ago by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] that counsel had been employed with a part of the \$35,000. Is that correct?

**Mr. SPARKMAN.** That did not refer to the regular counsel of the committee.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** That is what the report shows. I am wondering why it is that counsel could not be employed under the \$88,645 allotted to the committee for its standing expenses.

**Mr. SPARKMAN.** There is a reason. We have 10 positions which can be filled by the committee under the regular appropriation, and all of those 10 places are filled in connection with the performance of various duties which are required to be performed.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** Why could not those employees perform the duties which are now to be done, and which underlie the present request?

**Mr. SPARKMAN.** They perform those duties so far as they can, but additional personnel is often needed. I cannot quite understand why the Senator from Louisiana raises this question with reference to the Small Business Committee, and not with reference to every other committee of the Senate, which comes to the Senate to request funds in exactly the same way.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** For exactly the reason that the Small Business Committee is not in the same category as standing

committees. The Small Business Committee was established more or less to investigate, whereas a standing committee such as the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry or the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce or any other standing committee is to handle legislation. The Small Business Committee does not handle legislation, it is an investigatory committee, and for the life of me I cannot understand why it is that, with the 10 employees the committee has on the payroll, it cannot get them to do the work the committee has in mind in requesting additional funds for the employment of additional help. That is what I am unable to understand.

**Mr. SPARKMAN.** Of course, I do not agree with what the Senator from Louisiana says, that the sole function of the Small Business Committee is to investigate. Its function goes far beyond that. It is required to make a continuing study of the problems confronting small business and to make recommendations as to the manner in which those problems can be solved. What our committee does not do is to report proposed legislation to the floor of the Senate.

By the way, let me invite the Senator's attention to the point that whereas every standing committee is allowed, out of the funds appropriated to it, to pay for its telephone messages, telegraph messages, stationery, supplies, and so forth, that is not true of our committee. We have to pay for those things out of extra funds.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** For what purpose would the committee use the extra \$10,000?

**Mr. SPARKMAN.** For reporting, travel, and things of that kind; but we cannot use it for the payment of the items which I have mentioned.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** Did the committee itself use that \$10,000?

**Mr. SPARKMAN.** Yes. Our committee is located in the Securities and Exchange Commission building. There is no space in the Senate Office Building for it, and there has been no space for it since the committee was established. We have two telephone extensions from the Capitol switchboard. We have to pay for that telephone service. We have some expenses which standing committees do not have.

Let me point out the fact that Congress increased last year the pay of all employees by approximately 10 percent, but it did not increase the amount of money to be made available to pay those employees.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** Will this money be used for that purpose?

**Mr. SPARKMAN.** Approximately \$1,600 will be used for that purpose.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** Is that to pay sums due the regular employees?

**Mr. SPARKMAN.** No, not at all. That would come out of the \$88,000.

**Mr. ELLENDER.** That is what I thought.

**Mr. SPARKMAN.** When the law was enacted, it was made retroactive to July 1. It took \$1,600 to catch up, and, of course, it will take some extra money to keep us going until January 1. We have to pay members of the staff at the increased rate.

Mr. ELLENDER. Has the Senator available, or, if not, will he furnish us for the record a list of employees, their pay, and how he contemplates using the regular \$88,645, together with a statement of how he contemplates spending the money he is now seeking?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes. As a matter of fact, we made that information available to the Committee on Rules and Administration. So far as listing the employees is concerned, the Senator knows we do that twice a year.

Mr. ELLENDER. Am I to understand that the amount which the Senator is now requesting will cover all expenditures for this fiscal year?

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct. I want to make clear that the Senate Small Business Committee is an agency of the Senate. We try to respond to requests made by Members of the Senate. Let me illustrate that. I could give the Senator dozens of examples; but, just before Congress adjourned, we received a letter from the two Senators from Florida, pointing out a very acute situation in their State involving processors of aluminum. They had been informed and believed that certain airplane manufacturers were overstocking aluminum, and we were asked to inquire into it. That was done during the recess. It necessitated a staff member going to Los Angeles and actually going into a manufacturing plant and checking what they had on hand and a report was issued.

Mr. ELLENDER. Why could not that service have been performed by the agency which deals with the allocation of aluminum? The committee could go out of its way and do a great deal of service of that kind, but I am wondering why it is that the agency in charge could not render that service to the Senators from Florida or to any other Senator.

Mr. SPARKMAN. They could, but the Senator knows that we do not always rely on statements given by the Department of Agriculture, for instance, but prefer to make an independent study. The Senator from Louisiana does not rely completely on facts supplied by Government agencies; he makes studies in order to obtain first-hand information. We try to do that so as to meet the requests and demands of citizens. I do not believe there is any committee of the Senate which has been more careful in handling funds than has the Small Business Committee. I think that is borne out by the fact that we effected a saving of \$16,000. It would have been more than that if it had not been for the increase in pay. We keep our records up to date and invite inspection at any time anyone wants to inspect our records.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does the Senator envision a similar or greater saving during the current year?

Mr. SPARKMAN. On the regular appropriations?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. With the exception of the increased pay, I certainly think we may be able to effectuate a similar saving. I am as anxious as is the Senator from Louisiana to see that not a single dollar is spent unnecessarily.

Mr. ELLENDER. My distinguished friend appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations to obtain \$75,000 in addition. I see that he has been successful in getting \$60,000. I hope, since the Senator has stated to us that he is very careful about expenditures, that he will try to reduce the number of employees so that during the next fiscal year he will try to live within the \$88,000, or whatever amount is allotted.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I shall make every effort to do so. When I made the presentation to the Committee on Appropriations, I explained that I was doing so at the direction of the Committee on Rules and Administration, which felt that all appropriations should come through the Appropriations Committee rather than through the Committee on Rules and Administration. I am sure the Senator remembers that.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I have listened very carefully to the able Senator from Louisiana. When the Small Business Committee comes before the Committee on Appropriations for an appropriation, it is different from a special committee which is not of a semipermanent nature and which goes directly to the Committee on Rules and Administration, but it is considered as more of a standing committee. We heard the evidence and made the appropriation in good faith. We expect committees to live within their appropriations, and it is disconcerting, to say the least, for a special committee to come before the Committee on Rules and Administration asking for further appropriations. We might as well not have had hearings and made a report.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Committee on Appropriations itself could determine what sums of money were needed. It was not alone the Small Business Committee, but the Committee on Banking and Currency and other committees carry on investigations, and they knew the investigations would last during the year. But the committee, as a matter of principle, decided not to pass this back to the Committee on Small Business.

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not believe that matter was passed back to the Small Business Committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. That was done with all of them that were before the committee. There were several requests from the Committee on Rules and Administration made by the late Senator Wherry and myself. For instance, there was the Committee on Investigation of Expenditures in the Interior Department. We know, to begin with, that that committee is likely to ask for more than the regular amount of money, because it employs investigators throughout the entire year. Knowing that, it was our contention, and it was the view of the Committee on Rules and Administration, that the Committee on Appropriations would allow a sufficient amount for that

committee to enable it to do its work and recommend its appropriation, and be done with it, so that the committee would not be coming back for more money.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the point made by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire is that representatives of the committee appeared before the subcommittee and made a request for the amount which has been referred to, and the subcommittee turned the request down. But the Committee on Rules and Administration recommends that they be allowed the amount.

Mr. HAYDEN. Will the Senator say that we should not allow any money to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments? They also had a matter which was considered before the Senator's subcommittee, and their request was denied.

Mr. ELLENDER. They never asked for the additional sum. They merely received from our committee the regular appropriation, and it was not contemplated that they would get any more. The Small Business Committee made a showing before our subcommittee, but we turned down their request.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Committee on Rules and Administration sent them to the Senator's subcommittee to make their request, because we knew they would ask for more money.

Mr. ELLENDER. The effect is that they are bypassing the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations and going to the Committee on Rules and Administration to get their relief.

Mr. HAYDEN. They were not turned down because they did not make a proper showing, but were turned down on principle, as I understand.

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

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to ask my distinguished friend if this matter may not go over for a day or two, so that I may examine into it. I have not studied it as I would like to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly I have no objection. I shall file the report at this time.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go to the calendar.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (by request):

S. 2348. A bill to amend the procedure of the Interstate Commerce Commission;

S. 2349. A bill to extend to common carriers by motor vehicle the long- and short-haul provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act;

S. 2350. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act by placing with the Interstate Commerce Commission the function of fixing compensation for emergency car service;

S. 2351. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act by requiring that consideration be given to the investment in all types of transportation providing similar service

in the issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity authorizing new rail, motor, or water service or extensions of such services;

S. 2352. A bill to establish annual license fees for services rendered by the Interstate Commerce Commission;

S. 2353. A bill to extend the records and reports provision of the Interstate Commerce Act to persons furnishing locomotives; and

S. 2354. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act by requiring the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider, in stock modification plans, the assets of controlled or controlling stockholders; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. BRICKER):

S. 2355. A bill to establish the finality of contracts between the Government and common carriers of passengers and freight subject to the Interstate Commerce Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (by request):

S. 2356. A bill to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to make mandatory the installation of certain railroad communication systems;

S. 2357. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to restrict the application of the agricultural and fish exemption for motor carriers;

S. 2358. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act by establishing certain rules for the operation of irregular common carriers by motor vehicle;

S. 2359. A bill to remove the limitation from the right of the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend, change, or revoke certificates, permits, or licenses issued to motor carriers, for willful failure to comply with the Interstate Commerce Act or orders, rules, or regulations promulgated thereunder;

S. 2360. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to increase the amounts of securities issued by motor carriers without regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission;

S. 2361. A bill to require the supervision, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, of the operations of contract carriers; and

S. 2362. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to restrict certain operations of private carriers by motor vehicle, and the leasing of vehicles; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. BRICKER):

S. 2363. A bill to establish maximum dimensions and weights for motor vehicles operating subject to the Interstate Commerce Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (by request):

S. 2364. A bill to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to revoke or amend, under certain conditions, water-carrier certificates and permits; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. BRICKER):

S. 2365. A bill to authorize the Bureau of Public Roads to conduct an investigation to determine the portion and type of public road taxes which should be assessed against various types and weights of motor vehicles; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (by request):

S. 2366. A bill to amend section 203 (b) of the Interstate Commerce Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NIXON:

S. 2367. A bill for the relief of Donald Hector Taylor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

S. 2368. A bill for the relief of Lee Wing Bew; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 2369. A bill to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery and naming of Cape Cod, Mass.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

S. 2370. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Ivan S. Aylesworth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 2371. A bill for the relief of Ahamad Meah;

S. 2372. A bill for the relief of Sizuko Kato; and

S. 2373. A bill for the relief of the Reverend A. E. Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

S. 2374. A bill authorizing the construction and operation of facilities for experiments in underground gasification of coal and lignite, oil shale, and other carbonaceous deposits to promote the national defense and increase the energy and chemical resources of the Nation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CAPEHART:

S. 2375. A bill for the relief of Gylda Raydel Wagner; and

S. 2376. A bill for the relief of Megumi Numajiri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IVES:

S. 2377. A bill for the relief of Anastasia John Tsamisis; and

S. 2378. A bill for the relief of Ruth Duffy (Ruth Finger); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEELY (by request):

S. 2379. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia," approved February 1, 1907;

S. 2380. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and for the protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto," approved June 6, 1892, and acts amendatory thereof;

S. 2381. A bill to amend section 86, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia, as amended;

S. 2382. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax upon all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, and for other purposes";

S. 2383. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to create a board of accountancy for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 17, 1923; and

S. 2384. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Credit Unions Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

S. 2385. A bill for the relief of Filippo Del Giudice; and

S. 2386. A bill for the relief of Maria Neglia, Angelo Neglia, and Giuseppe Neglia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2387. A bill relating to the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 2388. A bill for the relief of Sister Jeanne Maria Henneth Langlo; and

S. 2389. A bill for the relief of Sister Louise Marie Josephine Belloir; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2390. A bill to amend section 302 (4) of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, relating to penalties; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. BRIDGES:

S. 2391. A bill to authorize promotions from apprentice to journeyman in the Government service to be made on a permanent basis, to provide credit for promotion and retention purposes for graduate apprentices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 2392. A bill for the relief of Alejandro de la Cruz Hernandez; and

S. 2393. A bill for the relief of the State of New Hampshire and the town of New Boston, N. H.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. CARLSON, and Mr. UNDERWOOD):

S. 2394. A bill to repeal the 10-percent surcharge on postal cards; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GEORGE:

S. 2395. A bill for the relief of Ioannis Dimitriou Cohilis; and

S. 2396. A bill for the relief of Angela Hansard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAIN:

S. 2397. A bill for the relief of Forest F. McKeever; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHOEPEL:

S. 2398. A bill for the relief of Dr. Danuta Oktawiec; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'CONOR:

S. 2399. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain land in the State of Maryland to the Disney-Bell Post 66 of the American Legion, Bowie, Md.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 2400. A bill to amend the act relating to the incorporation of Trinity College of Washington, D. C., in order to make the archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Washington an ex-officio member and chairman of the board of trustees of such college; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2401. A bill for the relief of Albert Jacob Lott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 2402. A bill to relieve Federal departments, agencies, and institutions from the duty to purchase the products of Federal Prison Industries when there is an unemployment problem in the private industry which produces the product to be purchased; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

S. 2403. A bill to prohibit hunting, trapping, and fishing on public lands in violation of State or territorial laws; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. ROBERTSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BUTLER of Maryland:

S. 2404. A bill to prohibit justices and judges of the United States from performing nonjudicial governmental functions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. BUTLER of Maryland when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. EASTLAND (for Mr. McCARRAN):

S. 2405. A bill for the relief of Jose Maria Martinez y Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. J. Res. 114. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the late Dr. Daniel David Palmer, of Iowa, the founder of chiropractic; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CLEMENTS (for himself and Mr. UNDERWOOD):

S. J. Res. 115. Joint resolution to designate the lake to be formed by the waters impounded by the Wolf Creek Dam in the State

of Kentucky as "Lake Cumberland"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CAPEHART:

S. J. Res. 116. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1952, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER of Maryland:

S. J. Res. 117. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit members and former members of the Federal judiciary from holding elective public office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. BUTLER of Maryland when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

#### POLITICS AND THE JUDICIARY

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I send to the desk for appropriate reference a bill and a joint resolution. I ask unanimous consent that I may address the Senate briefly in explanation thereof.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Maryland may proceed. How much time does the Senator desire?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I shall occupy about 3 minutes, Mr. President.

Today I am introducing proposed legislation to tie down, once and for all, the principle that the judiciary should hold itself aloof from partisan politics.

My approach to the subject is double-barreled. First, I am introducing a joint resolution calling for an amendment to the Constitution which would prohibit a member of the Federal judiciary from running for any political office until 5 years after he has resigned from the bench.

My reason for proposing such an amendment is to relieve the members of the Supreme Court and the other Federal courts of the land from all political pressure. I believe that once a man has become a member of the judiciary he should devote his entire thought toward serving that branch of our Government without the slightest intimation that he might some day divest himself of his judicial robe to assume a different role in his country's Government. I think this is a necessary proposal in order to protect the judiciary from any hint that it might be seeking public favor.

My proposal should in no way be taken as a reflection on any member of the present judicial system. It is a matter of principle with me and not a matter of personality.

Of course, the most outstanding case concerning a member of the judiciary becoming involved in partisan politics while serving on the bench revolved around the distinguished jurist Charles Evans Hughes.

Students of history are acquainted with the fact that, after his appointment to the Court in 1910, an effort was made to draft him as a Presidential candidate in 1912. He absolutely refused to allow his name to be used in the campaign and said he would not accept the nomination if his supporters were successful in obtaining it for him.

At that time, Charles Evans Hughes said:

The highest service that I can render in this difficult situation is to do all in my power to have it firmly established that a Justice of the Supreme Court is not available for political candidacy. The Supreme Court must be kept out of politics.

However, as Senators know, 4 years later, when Mr. Hughes was nominated at the Republican Convention, he accepted the nomination, resigned his post on the bench, and entered wholeheartedly into the campaign.

I believe that Charles Evans Hughes was right in 1912 and wrong in 1916. I believe a number of other true Americans will join me in this belief.

The attack launched against the Supreme Court by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, during which time he attempted to pack the Court, clearly showed the danger of mixing the judiciary with politics.

This question is one that is important to every American. It is doubly important to the lawyers of the Nation. I have talked with some of the leading members of the bar in Maryland who believe as I do, that we should now, before it is too late, establish the principle that men selected for the judiciary should consecrate themselves to that important job without having any other pressure placed upon them.

The Federal bench in this country is the last resort of free men for justice, and it should be kept unhampered to do its important duty.

The second approach to this problem which I am making today is a bill to prevent any member of the judiciary from accepting any outside position while he is a member of the Court. I think it is timely that this subject be acted upon now. It is fresh in our minds that Judge Thomas F. Murphy, of New York, recently declined an invitation from the President of the United States to step down from the bench to take over the job of clearing corruption from the executive branch of the Government.

I admire Judge Murphy for his decision. I do not believe that our judges should be called upon to play roles in the political arena while they are serving the jealous goddess of justice.

It is conceivable that at some time in the future, when a similar request is made, we may not find a man of the caliber and stamina of Judge Murphy to receive such a request, and the judiciary will be dragged from its pedestal.

There have been a number of cases in which members of the judiciary have been snatched from the bench and thrown into situations which have not done credit to the principles of our system of government.

I hope to put a stop to such practices through the legislation which I am introducing today. If we want to remain free, we must keep our judiciary free.

The bill and joint resolution, introduced by Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, were read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

S. 2404. A bill to prohibit justices and judges of the United States from perform-

ing nonjudicial governmental functions; and

S. J. Res. 117. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit members and former members of the Federal judiciary from holding elective public office.

#### PROHIBITION OF HUNTING, TRAPPING, AND FISHING ON PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill, and ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 2 minutes to explain it to the Senate.

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

The bill (S. 2403) to prohibit hunting, trapping, and fishing on public lands in violation of State or Territorial laws, introduced by Mr. ROBERTSON, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the title of this bill is "To prohibit hunting, trapping, and fishing on public lands in violation of State or Territorial laws."

When representatives of the 13 States met in convention in Philadelphia in 1787 to frame a Constitution and form a more perfect Union, no subject was more earnestly debated and seriously considered than was that of the powers to be conferred upon the new Central Government. There was not a State represented at that convention that was not jealous of its own sovereignty. There was not present the representative of a State who wanted to see a new government created which could automatically expand its powers to the possible point of destroying the component States.

We are all familiar with the settlement of this country, and we know that the settlers who came here were fed up with the doctrine of the divine right of kings, under which the king would have the best hunting and fishing, and what he did not want went to the barons and the nobles, or the man on horseback. The man on foot, sometimes now called the "one-gallus" man, had no rights to hunt and fish. He was supposed to spend all his time working in order that the privileged class that was booted and spurred might more conveniently ride him. Therefore the settlers who came to a virgin country to have greater personal freedom decided from the first that the new freedom would include equal hunting and fishing rights. When States were created title to wildlife was vested in the State in trust for all the people. No one can contend, therefore, that the representatives of the States in Philadelphia framing the Constitution ever contemplated giving to the Federal Government right, title, and interest in upland game and inland fish; but that is what the Federal Government now claims in many instances.

My distinguished friends, the Senators from North Carolina, will vividly recall the issue over the illegal killing of deer in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, which created such a furor in the States in which there were State

forests that the States worked out a gentleman's agreement with the Forest Service, and it was agreed that thereafter State hunting and fishing laws should be recognized in all these forests; and that was proper.

In recent years, however, we have found military commanders in Virginia, North Carolina, and other States who claim that they have the right to hunt and fish in the military areas, that they do not have to recognize any State hunting and fishing laws, that they are supreme, and that they can do as they please.

Mr. President, I am introducing a bill to preserve for the States of this Union their historic control of wildlife—one of the hallmarks of our democracy. Under its provisions all hunting and fishing on Federal areas must be in accordance with the law of the State in which the area is located.

The bill does not provide that any area shall be open to hunting and fishing where the Federal authorities do not want that done. It does provide that there shall not be a privileged class which can hunt out of season and violate hunting and fishing laws, and that if there is to be any hunting, fishing, or trapping, it shall be done in accordance with State laws.

Mr. President, the bill has been endorsed by every State and fish and game and conservation department in the United States. It has been endorsed by the Izaak Walton League, and by numerous other wildlife agencies.

Some may say, "Why bring up a matter so trivial as a little hunting on a military reservation?" That may be trivial, but the deliberate flouting of a State law cannot be considered to be trivial. The undermining of its fundamental doctrine of equality for all and special privileges for none can never be trivial.

Mr. President, I hope the committee to which the bill may be referred will promptly give it consideration.

#### LEGAL HALF HOLIDAY ON ELECTION DAYS

Mr. MURRAY (for himself and Mr. ECTON) submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 54), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that that portion from 12 noon to midnight of the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November (election day) in the year 1952 and in each second year thereafter should be observed as a legal half holiday in each State of the United States in which such day is not observed as a legal holiday. The President is authorized to communicate this declaration to the governor of each such State and request that appropriate action be initiated to effect the observance in such States of such day as a legal half holiday.*

#### PHILIP C. JESSUP

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the junior

Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENBRICKSON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], the senior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the junior Senator from California [Mr. NIXON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPFEL], the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON], the junior Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER], the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], and the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] I submit for appropriate reference a resolution, and ask unanimous consent that I may take not over 3 minutes to explain it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred, and without objection, the Senator from New Hampshire may proceed.

The resolution (S. Res. 239), submitted by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself and other Senators), was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas it is the sense of the United States Senate that Mr. Philip C. Jessup, nominated by the President to be a United States delegate to the Sixth General Assembly of the United Nations, presently in session in Paris, does not command the confidence of the American people; and

Whereas the Senate bears in mind the fact that, the President having sent the nomination of Mr. Jessup to the Senate, an appropriate subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee conducted a searching inquiry into the fitness of Mr. Jessup to occupy the post, and whereas this subcommittee made clear its lack of confidence in Mr. Jessup by voting to report the nomination unfavorably to the full Foreign Relations Committee; and

Whereas the Senate bears in mind the fact that the President did not hesitate to make Mr. Jessup a delegate by interim appointment, following the adjournment of the Congress, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Jessup's nomination was, in substance, rejected: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That since Mr. Jessup presently is in Paris, bearing the credentials of the*

Government of the United States, despite the fact that the Senate subcommittee voted adversely upon his nomination, that the Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed, within 24 hours after the passage of this resolution, to transmit to the President of the United States this expression of the Senate's conviction that Mr. Jessup does not command the confidence of the American people.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like to recall to the memory of the Senate certain facts in connection with the nomination of Philip C. Jessup to be a delegate to the sixth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations now in session in Paris.

The nomination was received by the Senate on September 13, 1951. The subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held an intensive inquiry. Open hearings were held for 9 days. The inquiry was pursued further by the subcommittee in closed session. Testimony of eminent and well qualified witnesses was received. Mr. Jessup testified three times and was questioned at length.

The nomination aroused such concern that in an almost unprecedented action 55 Members of the House of Representatives signed a letter to the chairman of the Senate subcommittee urging that the nomination be rejected.

As a result of the inquiry, convinced of the unfitness of Mr. Jessup, the subcommittee voted on October 18, 1951, to report the nomination unfavorably to the full Foreign Relations Committee.

In substance, the majority of the subcommittee rejected the nomination. It was clearly a vote of no confidence. One member of the subcommittee observed that Jessup is "the symbol of a group attitude toward Asia which seems to have been proved completely unsound."

President Truman, after the adjournment of Congress, ignored the only official verdict on Jessup's fitness and appointed him as a delegate despite the fact that not only did the Senate not advise and consent to Jessup's nomination, but, in the only official decision taken, voted adversely. That this amounts, in effect, to a violation of the constitutional relations of the President with the Senate, I have no doubt.

It is believed that the Sixth General Assembly of the United Nations will remain in session until about February 15, 1952. At the present time the Chief Delegate of the United States, Warren Austin, is at home in the United States recovering from an illness. It is currently reported that Mr. Jessup will represent the United States in the debate on Palestine that is expected to start soon in the Special Political Committee.

An official, holding place through interim appointment, may keep his position for 40 days after Congress convenes. Under these circumstances the President may, if he insists, retain Mr. Jessup in Paris until past the middle of February. But it is now expected that the Sixth General Assembly will have concluded its deliberations before that time.

Thus, by taking refuge in a technicality, the President would sustain an official in whom the Senate, so far as official action was possible before adjournment, plainly showed they had no confidence.

At my invitation a group of Republican Senators are sponsoring the resolution which states the lack of confidence which the Senate feels in Mr. Jessup.

In effect this resolution is a request that the President recall Mr. Jessup and replace him with a man in whom the American people have confidence.

Conscious that there are various Senators on both sides of the aisle who may feel as we do about the unfitness of Mr. Jessup to occupy his present post, we would like to invite other Senators, after they have read the text of the resolution, to join us in its sponsorship.

#### ADDITIONAL CLERK FOR MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 240), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

*Resolved*, That in addition to any other clerical assistance to which each may be entitled, the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate shall each be entitled to a clerk to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate at a basic rate of \$2,520.

#### EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR INVESTIGATION OF RELATIONS WITH INDIANS AND INDIAN TRIBES

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 241), which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

*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, and as extended by Senate Resolution 32, Eighty-second Congress, agreed to January 29, 1951, and as further extended by Senate Resolution 152, Eighty-second Congress, agreed to June 29, 1951 (to investigate the relations of the United States with the Indians and Indian tribes), is hereby continued through January 31, 1953.

#### EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE FUEL RESERVES

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 242), which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

*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 extended by Senate Resolution 374, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to December 21, 1950, and as extended by Senate Resolution 33, Eighty-second Congress, agreed to January 29, 1951, and as further extended by Senate Resolution 153, Eighty-second Congress, agreed to June 29, 1951 (providing for a study and investigation of the fuel reserves and to formulate a fuel policy of the United States), is hereby continued through January 31, 1953.

#### EXTENSION OF EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL FOR COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. MURRAY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 243), which was

referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

*Resolved*, That the authority of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, under Senate Resolution 215, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to February 9, 1950, authorizing the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to employ one additional staff member and one additional clerical assistant, is hereby continued until January 31, 1953.

#### ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY PERSONNEL AND INCREASE IN EXPENDITURES BY COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. MURRAY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 244), which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

*Resolved*, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by subsection 1 (1) of rule XXV of the standing Rules of the Senate, or by sections 134 (a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the period from February 1, 1952, through January 31, 1953, to make such expenditures, and to employ upon a temporary basis such professional, administrative, and clerical personnel as it deems advisable.

Sec. 2. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$249,999, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

#### INVESTIGATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have prepared a resolution requesting that the Senate appropriate \$50,000 for the purpose of investigating the Office of Alien Property. I am happy to say that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] have joined with me as cosponsors of the resolution. I submit the resolution for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent that certain statements which I have prepared elucidating the need of it be printed in the RECORD, together with certain appended material.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statements and other material will be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. Res. 245), submitted by Mr. WILEY (for himself, Mr. KEM, Mr. JENNER, Mr. NIXON, and Mr. FERGUSON), was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation and study of the administration of the Trading With the Enemy Act during the period from December 18, 1941, to the present for the purpose of determining whether or not during such period—

(1) the most efficient procedures have been used for the prompt and equitable adjudication of claims under such act;

(2) the administration of business enterprises and property under such act has been

carried on in an efficient and financially sound manner;

(3) sound policies have been used in the appointment and employment of personnel to administer such act, and in the obtaining of various services for business enterprises and property being administered under such act;

(4) the liquidation of business enterprises and property has been carried on in a prompt, equitable, and competitive manner;

(5) every reasonable and proper effort has been made to maximize the funds to be made available to the War Claims Fund for payment of claims of former civilian internees and prisoners of war, as well as other categories of claimants;

(6) proper consideration has been given in such administration to the promotion of healthy competition in American industry; and

(7) scientific and technical discoveries and technological advances have been made available to the public on the widest possible basis that is consistent with the aforementioned objectives.

Sec. 2. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations as it may deem advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than the date 6 months after the approval of this resolution.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$50,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

The statements and other material submitted by Mr. WILEY are as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

I am submitting today on behalf of myself and four of my colleagues—all great investigators—a resolution to direct the Senate Judiciary Committee to appoint a subcommittee to make a 6-month review of the Office of Alien Property.

My associates—the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] who has battled so ably against corruption, the junior Senator from California [Mr. NIXON] who has done such a splendid job in both Senate and House investigations, the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] whose courage and enterprise in the fight for integrity are so well known, and the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] whose tremendous faculty for intensive analyses of wrong-doing has won him deserved Nation-wide prestige, feel as I do—that it is in the public interest to scrutinize the activities of that immensely powerful agency.

A review of it will provide an illuminating case history of what happens when Government gets into private business. It will provide a case history of what has happened to a half-billion dollars in former enemy-owned assets—properties, patents, copyrights, companies, and so forth.

#### INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE NONPARTISAN

Partisan politics has no place and should have no place in this investigation, any more than partisan politics should have had any place in the internal operation of the OAP and its various vested corporations.

On the contrary, I feel that anything such as this which involves a great trusteeship, anything which involves such vast sums of money, anything which involves the rightful claims of former United States prisoners of war who were so brutally maltreated by the enemy and who were denied elementary food, health, housing standards while they were in enemy custody—that anything of this nature should have been to the greatest

extent above partisan politics. I say that very sincerely, although I am well aware of the political realities of these times.

However, look back at the record of past years, and you will see how many fine Democrats have been in the forefront of questioning various policies of the Office of Alien Property. For example, you will note various very pointed questions asked in hearings of the House Appropriations Subcommittee down through the years. You will note how, in May 1950, the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], although not a member of the Senate Banking Committee, came and devoted considerable time in questioning a nominee concerning patent and other policies in that agency. (And I might mention the nominee, a very able, exceedingly competent individual, was subsequently confirmed.)

#### DEMOCRATS HAVE INDICATED SYMPATHY WITH OBJECTIVES

I have, in recent days, taken up the matter of the proposed investigation of the Office of Alien Property with numerous Members on the majority side of the aisle, and I am glad to say that they have received my suggestions most graciously and have evidenced their keen awareness that the proposed investigation is meritorious, is not intended for muck-raking as such, is intended as a review of principles and policies, is not intended as a political football and must not be so utilized.

#### INVESTIGATIONS ARE COSTLY, TIME-CONSUMING

Now, Mr. President, anybody who requests an investigation has an obvious responsibility, I believe, to present facts to justify it.

Investigations take time and money—Congress' time and money, the agencies' time and money. Investigations, in spite of all careful safeguards devised, may involve innocent reputations, the good name of fine companies, etc.

I have always accordingly been exceedingly cautious insofar as proposals of an investigative nature are concerned. I don't believe that anybody on either side of the aisle will dispute my devotion for fairness in this respect.

However, even if there had been no allegations as to certain irregularities brought to my attention, even if there had not been a single charge made in letters and reports to me, I for one would feel that the very nature of the Office of Alien Property, with its tremendous powers, its tremendous areas of discretion, its tremendous responsibilities and possibilities for personal exploitation—that such an agency could justify intensive study by the Congress. Now, however, that I have received the mass of allegations—tips, leads, reports—I am even more convinced than ever on this point.

Naturally, at this opening stage, I have not been in a position to spell out publicly more than a few of the items as to alleged irregularities which have come to my attention.

Obviously, at the start of any investigation, whether it be the tax, crime or other, only the tiniest fraction of the ultimate information comes in, much less, is confirmed and confirmable without committee power of subpoena. I have, as previously indicated, been flooded with tips and leads from various sources, including very responsible sources indeed.

I have utilized every spare minute of time to sift from the reports which I have received, to screen out the mere rumors, the messages based on possible pure spite or vindictiveness or malice, etc. I had assigned my executive assistant to devote every available minute of his time to this same process—to interviews, etc., and this he has done for weeks and months.

I have previously publicly reported on some of my "tentative" findings. I emphasize "tentative" because no single man could be expected to be absolutely sure of the

facts in so broad a field as this, so highly technical a field at this early stage.

#### NEWSPAPERS EMPHASIZE VALUE OF PROOF

Announcement of these findings has met with a tremendous reaction from all over our land.

I have previously publicly referred to numerous press comments on this over-all subject. Yesterday, for example, Mr. Robert Allen, the nationally syndicated columnist, wrote "the Alien Property Agency \* \* \* has been emitting a highly rancid odor for a long time."

From as far away as Tyler, Tex., the January 4 issue of the Tyler Morning Telegraph under the headline "School for Scandal," stated:

"A financial statement just issued on operations since 1942 of the German-owned Aniline & Film Corp. reveals that a number of big politicians collected lush amounts of money. It certainly appears the beneficiaries could be included in Mr. Truman's special-interest category."

Now, let me say that the prospect of an additional assignment for members of the Senate Judiciary is not an enviable one, from the standpoint that already our committee handles one-third of all the Senate's legislation, plus innumerable nominations, etc.

From my personal view, as the ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee and as the ranking Republican on the aforesaid Judiciary Committee, I have more than enough to try to handle right now. But I do feel that it is my duty to look into this additional area along with my colleagues and to try to find the pertinent facts.

I am not interested in "getting" anyone, harming anyone, protecting anyone, advancing any claim; I am not interested in any property, dispute or personality; I am only interested in compiling the facts and letting them speak for themselves—so as to further the public welfare.

Who, if anyone, can dispute that objective? Who can gainsay that the public welfare is here vitally involved?

#### JUDICIARY COMMITTEE WILL TAKE UP RESOLUTION SHORTLY

Several days ago, I corresponded with my good friend, a man who has borne many great legislative burdens here in the Senate, the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the honorable PAT MCCARRAN. Even though he had only just recently been released from a hospital bed after a serious illness, he communicated with me with his customary promptness, graciousness and courtesy, advising me that the issue of the resolution would indeed be taken up shortly by the Judiciary Committee.

At that time, I shall present the general outlines of what I have in mind for the investigation.

Neither then nor at any time, however, will I remove this whole subject from the high plane on which I have attempted to establish it, namely, a plane devoted to issues and principles, rather than to personalities. I will not respond in kind to any personal attacks or smears; I will not stoop to a level of personal cross-fire. This issue is too significant to become so enmeshed. I am sure the American people will agree with my approach.

May I say that I had hoped to introduce the bill yesterday, Wednesday, January 9, but I had to leave for Delaware to fulfill an engagement which our dear colleague the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] was unfortunately unable to fulfill because of the tragic loss of his wife.

#### APPENDED MATERIALS

The following categories of materials are set forth by way of further describing the background and necessity for this investigation:

1. The full text of the resolution, as co-sponsored by the four Senators.

2. A background report on the investigation which I had released publicly Friday afternoon, January 4, 1952.

3. Excerpts from an article which appeared in the American Mercury magazine, almost a full 3 years ago. These excerpts, I believe, point up how even then many of the same patterns which I have recently criticized were very much in evidence.

I have abstracted only those excerpts pertaining to principles involved in this field and have deleted references critical of any particular individual. This is in keeping with the approach which I have enunciated above. Let the ultimate facts regarding the conduct by particular individuals of their responsibilities speak for themselves as regards the record of any particular person.

4. The text of a letter which I had received on January 2, from Hon. Daniel F. Cleary, Chairman of the War Claims Commission. I had written to him under date of December 18 in order to secure an authoritative background, completely up to the minute, as regards the prisoner of war payment aspect of this problem. Mr. Cleary responded, setting forth the various statutory and statistical facts. He also included at my request a statement of the legislation now pending before the Congress which would further amend the War Claims Act.

I believe that Mr. Cleary's report will be of deep interest, particularly to American ex-prisoners of war and former United States civilian internees; but it will be of interest too to all other categories of claimants to the War Claims Fund.

Obviously, the Congress, in setting forth the statutory basis for claims, faces extremely difficult problems. We want to be absolutely fair and absolutely careful. We want to honor rightful claims and secure the rejection of unjustified claims. We want to do justice by those who have suffered at the enemy's hand and to his widow and his orphan.

#### SPECIAL BACKGROUND REPORT ON PROPOSED ALIEN PROPERTY PROBE (By Senator WILEY)

##### WHAT'S THE PROBE ALL ABOUT?

This is a report to you on one of the most important subjects meriting congressional investigation, namely, the United States Office of Alien Property. In this report, I have tried to summarize briefly, precisely what my approach has been and will be to this significant problem.

I am sending this report to the many newspapers, magazines, private citizens, church organizations, Federal officials, veterans' groups, and others who have kindly expressed their interest in this subject. Let me at the very start express my thanks for the many endorsements of this proposed probe which have already flooded into my office.

##### INVESTIGATION RESOLUTION

On the first day for introduction of legislation in the second session of the Eighty-second Congress, I shall introduce a bill for a complete investigation of the Office of Alien Property. I shall do so in order to answer this basic question, "How has that agency, and its predecessor, handled its trusteeship responsibility since the start of the Second World War?"

"Have the agency and its officials (together with the officials whom it has appointed to manage or otherwise serve the various corporations and other property controlled by that agency)—have they served as efficient, honest stewards of the assets of the American people? Have they served the public welfare or merely their own welfare?"

##### REPORTS OF FLAWS IN TRUSTEESHIP

A great many reports from responsible sources have come to me questioning that trusteeship, that stewardship. A great many messages in person, by phone, by letter, by

memoranda, signed and unsigned, have indicated that the time is overdue for the United States Congress to investigate this agency. Even individuals now in the Office of Alien Property and formerly in that Office, individuals in the controlled (i. e., vested) corporations and formerly in those vested corporations, have told me in effect:

"Senator WILEY, as a United States Senator, you have a duty to urge your colleagues to take a thorough look-see into that agency. You will find plenty there that will not stand the light of day. It is obvious that any entity with such vast authority and powers as this agency is possibly subject to grave mismanagement, to considerable favoritism, to the use of public office for strictly private gain, and for the private gain of friends on the inside and on the outside."

#### IMMENSE ASSETS

Under the Office of Alien Property (which I will refer to hereafter as OAP) have been \$505,000,000 in assets (formerly owned by enemy aliens), and of that amount, \$296,000,000 remain and \$209,000,000 have been disposed of.

Some 55 active companies are now reportedly controlled by the Alien Property Office, and 16 of them have assets in excess of \$1,000,000 each.

The patent and copyright section alone has over 23,000 seized patents and over 500,000 copyrights. Many of these patents, trade-marks, and copyrights have an immense value which cannot be estimated. In many instances, a single patent belonging to a single vested corporation can possibly hold the key to an entire industry today and in the years to come—a key to millions of dollars of profit, a key to American health, living standards, national defense, etc.

#### BEHIND THE SCENES

A great many obscure activities of that agency have aroused tremendous suspicion. Various experts say in private messages to me that certain fees which have been granted have not been really deserved; that certain personnel and legal appointments have not been justified from the public's standpoint, etc. There has been a tremendous behind-the-scenes policy fight, for example, as regards the policy of releasing what are called captive patents of key vested corporations.

In the instance of the Schering Corp., which holds the key to the American hormone industry, a great many announcements have been made by the Office of Alien Property as to prospective sale, but somehow, the sale strangely never seems to come off. Why?

Several United States Senators and Representatives have at various times questioned the policies of the OAP, e. g., Senator PAUL DOUGLAS, Democrat of Illinois, Senator DICK NIXON, Republican of California, my colleague, Senator JOE MCCARTHY, etc.

#### SENATOR WILEY'S INTEREST—SIX REASONS

I am interested in the Alien Property Office from many standpoints:

First, as the ranking Republican on the United States Judiciary Committee, it is part of my continuing responsibility, along with my colleagues, to review the activities of the United States Department of Justice and its component units, of which the Alien Property Office is one. It is part of my responsibility to review the adequacy of the Trading With the Enemy Act, which deals in part with the liquidation of former enemy alien-owned assets.

Second, I am particularly interested because the basic War Claims Act of 1948 was written during my chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the Republican Eightieth Congress. You will see further reference to this act below.

Third, I am interested in this agency as the present chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Patents, Trade-marks and Copyright Law. As I have mentioned, the battles over patents are one of the most crucial

phases of the entire behind-the-scenes alien property story.

Fourth, I am interested in this matter as the ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Obviously, the handling by this agency, OAP, of its jurisdiction involves important questions of foreign policy, particularly in relation to Germany and Japan.

Fifth, I am interested in it from the standpoint of a former member of the United States Senate Crime Investigating Committee. I have long learned to detect what I regard as signs of questionable dealings, behind-the-scenes connivance, such as have apparently gone on in many instances inside this particular agency. Thirty years as a practicing lawyer and years as a county district attorney have helped enable me to spot strange signs within that agency.

(I do want to point out, however, that it should not be assumed that exactly the same patterns of questionable dealings which have been unearthed in other congressional investigations will be found in this particular investigation. The alien property jurisdiction is a relatively unique one; it is a tremendously complicated field, requiring the most detailed background in corporate finance, patent laws, cartel arrangements, citizenship laws, etc. Moreover, don't expect to find the very same type of activity which sent Alien Property Custodian Thomas Miller to jail after World War I. The boys seem to have learned from that grim experience. Current practices seem far more subtle.)

Lastly, sixth, I am basically interested in this agency as a United States Senator who believes that all agencies should be held accountable as trustees of the American people's assets. Don't you believe that, too, my friends? Don't you believe that a healthy spotlight on powerful but obscure Federal activities can serve a wholesome, constructive public purpose? I feel sure you do.

#### NO PERSONAL OR PARTY AXES TO GRIND

Now let me say this unequivocally: I have no personal ax to grind for myself or anyone else.

I have no partisan ax to grind. (The fact that there has apparently been some partisan misuse of authority by that agency does not alter the fact that what is needed is a nonpartisan, factual, objective review. The fact that the vast gray involved has been used in some instances for gravy-train purposes does not mean that this or any other investigation should be made a political football. I feel sure that thinking Democrats, like thinking Republicans, will confirm this type of factual approach.)

#### PHASES TO BE REVIEWED—CHIPS TO FALL WHERE THEY MAY

I therefore suggest that the Senate Judiciary Committee appoint a subcommittee to look carefully into as many phases of OAP, as can possibly be studied within a reasonable period of time, and with a modest-sized staff. Such a staff should be composed of individuals of unimpeachable integrity and ability, men determined like the members of the subcommittee itself to let the chips fall where they may, to spare no wrongdoer no matter how high his connections.

The subcommittee should look into—

1. The management of the assets;
2. The disposition of the assets;
3. The personnel appointed in the vested enterprises;
4. The law firms and other outsiders working for those enterprises and the fees received;
5. The results of the management in terms of encouraging or not encouraging healthy competition throughout the American system of free enterprise;
6. The results in terms of maximizing or not maximizing the assets, ultimately to be turned over to the war claims fund; and
7. A great many affiliated questions.

#### PRISONERS OF WAR

In connection with the war-claims fund, I want to point out that already I have received a request from American Ex-Prisoners of War, Inc., a national organization of which Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, hero of Corregidor, is national honorary commander, to determine why more money has not been turned over to that fund. Out of that fund are made payments to various categories of claimants such as American ex-prisoners of war and civilian internees who suffered cruelty at the hands of the enemy in prisoner-of-war and internee camps during World War II.

#### RELIGIOUS GROUPS AFFECTED BY SIZE OF CLAIMS FUND

On October 1, 1951, the Senate passed S. 1415 which had been reported out from the Senate Judiciary Committee. The purpose of that bill (as stated in S. Rept. 729) is "to authorize payment out of the war-claims fund of certain claims of American missionaries who aided the American Armed Forces and American civilians beleaguered in the Philippines for the damage suffered by their welfare institutions of a nonprofit nature as a result of combat action in the late war."

Thus, every individual and organization who now has or who will have a rightful claim on funds in the War Claims Fund should be interested, and is interested, I believe in determining whether or not the Alien Property Office has maximized the assets to be available to that fund.

#### SENATOR WILEY'S REQUESTS—SURFACE NOT YET SCRATCHED

Thus far, I have sent several requests to the Office of Alien Property for information. My basic request was for information on the 10 largest corporations, including the General Aniline and Film Corp., a \$120,000,000 concern that is the second largest maker of photographic film in the United States.

Information which has come to me thus far relates to the compensation paid by these 10 corporations, legal fees paid, etc.

Much information as to expense accounts, however, is still to come, in connection with many of the enterprises.

Moreover, a great many other requests which I have sent are, as yet, unanswered. I intend to ask still more questions in order that the facts may be presented on the record.

Naturally, I have weighed carefully each request in order not to be arbitrary, in order not to require any bookkeeping or other clerical work which might not be actually necessary in the public interest.

Let me note that I have barely scratched the surface in my questions thus far.

#### ANSWERS MUST BE STUDIED BY EXPERTS

I urge my readers to study the OAP's reports most carefully as they come in.

You and I know that from general experience oftentimes figures from almost any source can tell not only an incomplete story, but even a misleading one. The fact that a company has made profits is hardly conclusive in itself. Maybe the profits were made in spite of rather than because of certain policies and personnel. Maybe the profits are not nearly as high as they could have been, should have been, or were in relation to other comparable companies.

And, too, the fact that higher salaries and fees were paid before the Government took title to properties than afterward—that fact also is not conclusive in itself for a great many reasons.

So let impartial experts analyze these companies' records. Let whatever hidden factors exist be brought out. Let us see if there has been any juggling of the books.

#### FAIRNESS TO AGENCY

I am interested in the principles of this problem rather than in personalities as such.

Those of my readers who have the opportunity might like to look up my previous statements in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. On October 17, beginning on pages 13352 and A6502, and November 14, beginning on page A6931 (as well as a subsequent public release of December 14): in each I have pointed out that in no sense can the statements which have been made thus far on the Alien Property Office be considered as a blanket indictment of that agency and of all its present and past personnel.

On the contrary, as I have again and again pointed out, a great many patriotic Americans have served selflessly and untiringly in the Alien Property Office and in the corporations under its control. Often they have served at compensation far below that to which they were really entitled by their experience, their ability, their effort, and by comparable rates paid in private industry.

To such individuals America owes a deep vote of thanks. In a great many instances the vested enterprises have apparently been managed with keen efficiency.

These are facts on the plus side of the ledger. However, there are a very considerable number of indications on the minus side of the ledger, on the demerit side.

The fact that OAP should be studied does not mean that all or most of the individuals in it now or in it in the past are suspect any more than all the 55,000 people in the United States Internal Revenue Bureau are suspect. Let not the overwhelming mass of honest individuals ever be tainted with suspicion because of the reported transgressions of a few.

#### LONG PENDING LEGAL MATTERS

The Agency's affairs are complicated. Whether its personnel have, however, done everything possible to simplify and expedite them remains to be seen, and in many instances is very much to be doubted.

Around 60,000 claims have been filed against various vested enterprises. Action has been completed on only 8,100 of these claims. The legal division of the agency is faced with over 1,400 legal actions pending in the courts, and has settled around 3,400 of them.

#### PRESS COVERAGE—EDITORIALS ENDORSE PROBE

The press has done its usual fine job of covering this subject, both before and after my public comments.

Here for example, are excerpts which appeared long before my own public statements on this issue. They were carried in the American Mercury magazine and were written by Mr. Sam Shulsky, assistant financial editor of International News Service:

"Any Socialist who yearns for the day when American industry will be nationalized can get a sneak preview in the Federal Office of Alien Property. The screen to be sure is a trifle limited. . . . But we can get a clear enough picture of confusion, the curious mixture of straight business and social reform all wrapped up in long streamers of bureaucratic red tape and colored with the big gobs of departmental and personal ambition which attend Government ventures into business. . . .

"It took the Government two decades to clear up the alien property mess after the last war. This time the value of the property vested, and the number of different items involved, are many times greater."

Now here is what the Hartford Courant said recently:

"When Congress gets around to the Office of Alien Property . . . the gravy train may have plump trimmings. Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, Republican of Wisconsin, is digging into this and has already brought some interesting facts to light. On this high level of government, of course, the boys do not put their hands in the till, but Mr. WILEY has already found a relationship between those who are getting enormous fees for services and those who are financial pillars of strength for the Democratic Party."

The editorial page of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of Wednesday, December 19, stated: "Senator WILEY, of Wisconsin, is pursuing lines of inquiry which appear in advance to be the most likely to be fruitful in his investigation of the Office of Alien Property. When he receives the expense accounts of lawyers employed by seized firms, he can then, for the first time, determine whether an excess fee has in effect been hidden in them. . . . The alien-property business is especially vulnerable for profiteering by lawyers and for exploitation by political spoliators, as evidence after the First World War showed. . . . It would be a most constructive development if out of this inquiry into the Office of Alien Property there could come standards which would not only be standards to that agency but to other agencies of Government as well."

#### PUBLIC'S FURTHER CAREFUL HELP INVITED

I want to convey heartfelt thanks to the many patriotic Americans who have already provided me with invaluable information, often at considerable risk to their own job security. The strict confidence as to the source of the information which they gave will, of course, be preserved. Further suggestions by those individuals familiar with this agency's operations are invited. Naturally, however, what is needed are documented facts. I am interested, of course, only in the truth, not in smears of anyone or anything.

#### CONCLUSION

Let a complete investigation be made. Let us review the mass of tips which I have received, tips which require detailed checking, tips, or leads, which I cannot, of course, and will not publicly mention at this time.

Let the hidden record be bared.

Let the ultimate facts speak for themselves.

I, for one, will carry on my individual efforts, come what may, with whatever resources are available. I had assigned my assistant to continue on the basic fact-finding, fact-collecting task. By continuous contacts with him in my Washington office while I was in Europe and in Wisconsin, I had conveyed instructions and formal inquiries to the Justice Department to keep this preliminary investigation spade-work rolling. And I humbly believe that a helpful preliminary job has now been done. I have reported publicly on some of my initial findings, e. g., as regards the appointment of mystery man Henry Grunewald to the Alien Property Office in September 1942, to a post which, at least, according to the written job description, could have involved tremendous potential power.

But now the really large task remains for a duly authorized subcommittee armed with full subpoena power.

Let this job be done.

Let the public learn the full facts to which it is entitled.

#### A DESCRIPTION OF ALIEN PROPERTY MALADMINISTRATION

(Excerpts from article Case Study of Government in Business, by Sam Shulsky, as published in American Mercury, March 1949)

Any Socialist who yearns for the day when American industry will be nationalized can get a sneak preview in the Federal Office of Alien Property. The screen, to be sure, is a trifle limited. Perhaps only a billion dollars' worth of business in all is involved. But we get a clear enough picture of the confusion, the curious admixture of straight business and social reform, all wrapped up in long streamers of bureaucratic red tape and colored with the big gobs of departmental and personal ambition which attend Government ventures into business.

Despite the best intentions of the office—and despite the admitted and very real abilities of its top personnel—the Govern-

ment's management of property seized during World War II proves once more (the same thing happened after World War I) the old adage that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business." Whatever may be said against the basic principles of the private enterprise system, there can be no denying that they are consistent with one another. There is a steadiness and purposefulness about their operations which government in business can never hope to approach.

Nor can those who argue that business efficiency and profits may well be sacrificed for democracy in business gain much comfort from the custodian's handling of seized, or vested properties. The record shows that Government officials in control of corporations use their voting strength against minorities with all the contempt of a Commodore Vanderbilt or a Jay Gould. In fact, in the case of the OAP the crime is all the more glaring because the minority is composed not only of rightful owners of a share of the business, but of American citizens who pay the salaries of the men who tell them to "shut up and sit down." And if regulations and theories which this same Government advances for the guidance of private industrialists are ignored or violated by the Government men in running alien businesses, who is there to force a Government man to be consistent?

The Office of Alien Property was created in wartime and has been a shuttlecock in the battle of Washington practically all its life. Persons and departments have been fighting for its control ever since it became obvious that the country would have to take steps to protect itself economically as well as militarily. The Treasury Department began the operation in 1939 by blocking funds of persons or companies it suspected of siding with the Germans or Japanese. On the day after Pearl Harbor it posted agents at every known enemy-owned property in the country. Within a matter of days, thousands of items running from Japanese idols to copyrights on Lili Marlene, and from Puccini's music to a multimillion dollar German chemical company, fell into its hands.

Certainly no other Government agency was ever faced with such confusion. To make matters worse, interdepartmental conflicts broke out just when the going was toughest. The Treasury felt it should continue as the custodian of alien property. The Department of Justice felt otherwise. The last custodian had been a member of that division. Furthermore, the Justice Department reasoned, this was the time to step in and break up the international cartels which had flourished since the end of World War I, and which had once proved so effective in undoing Government efforts to keep important industries and patents from foreign governments and corporations. President Roosevelt finally compromised the Morgenthau-Biddle tug of war for power and patronage by setting up the independent office of Alien Property Custodian, with Leo T. Crowley, of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as its first boss. . . .

Crowley, who took over in the spring of 1942, had a big job to do. In addition to the General Aniline and Film Corp., and musical copyrights, he found himself in control of such variegated items as more than 400 corporations, including a 39-percent interest in a chop suey joint; 53,000 patents; 70,000 acres of farm land; 500,000 chinichona trees; and the royalties to both Alfred Rosenberg's *Myth of the Twentieth Century* and Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. . . .

The results of the politically inspired kicking around suffered by Aniline have been obvious. The chemical industry shakes its head sadly when it talks of the low state to which GAF's research staff and facilities have sunk while Washington bureaus have fought for control. And the balance sheet is no less outspoken in its condemnation of politics in business. Though GAF naturally shared in

the flood of Government orders which dominated the chemical industry's affairs during the war, its annual income has actually declined slightly since the Government first began to interfere, while those of two competitors in the same fields of chemicals and film—du Pont and Eastman Kodak—have more than doubled. GAF, with a business volume of \$28,000,000 in 1939 and rising to \$75,000,000 in 1947, saw its profits drop from \$4,400,000 to \$3,300,000. Meanwhile, Kodak, rising in volume from \$123,000,000 to \$351,000,000, advanced its profits from \$17,000,000 to \$43,000,000 and du Pont's net went from \$50,000,000 to \$120,000,000. Neither patronage nor confusion were restricted to the big industries vested by the Government. \* \* \* What happens to Government rules of conduct for big business when Government itself becomes big business? The case of American Bemberg and North American Rayon corporations, two allied textile companies, is illuminating.

For years the Government's Securities and Exchange Commission had looked with favor on, and even urged, minority representation on boards of directors. And to make it possible, democratically, it has endorsed the slightly gerrymanderish device of cumulative voting. This means that minority stockholders, instead of casting 1 vote per share for each of the, say, 12 directors put up by the controlling group, can throw a total of 12 votes per share toward the election of 1 director of their own choice. Where boards are large and the minority interest is united behind a single man, the common people have succeeded in electing their representatives to the board of directors. But the Alien Property Custodian would have none of it. At annual meetings of American Bemberg and North American Rayon, the minority interest in both companies, running to around 40 percent, repeatedly begged for a change in the charter which would give them the right to elect at least one man outside the Alien Property Custodian's office as a director. The Government men refused. They insisted that they would not make any changes in the charter which might prove a condition against getting the highest possible price in any sale of the companies. In other words, they said, if a rugged individualist of the old corporate school turned out to be the successful bidder for the companies, this radical, this New Dealish, this social-reforming Government of ours would not want him to feel that it prejudiced his future conduct of the companies by giving the minorities a voice in their affairs.

This concern for preserving the salability of the property, however, did not quite extend to keeping its balance sheet as healthy and sleek as it might be. The Government bosses blithely took a few million in earnings out of the companies' income for last year by refusing to permit them to raise their rayon prices along with the rest of the industry. American Bemberg and North American Rayon, the APC directors said, must serve as a good example for the remaining 95 percent of the rayon business by not raising prices and unpatriotically making a lot of money. And so at the start of last year, when other producers lifted quotations 10 percent, these two firms were forced to hold to the old price until well toward the end of the year—until, in fact, the textile industry was well along in its conversion from a seller's to a buyer's market. No one will ever know what the eventual buyers of these two companies knocked off their bids for the millions in reserve cash that were thus lost to their treasuries. But the Government's arbitrary and inconsistent conduct was sufficient to cause a blue-ribbon directorate to resign en masse and give way to a board made up wholly of APC men.

In resigning, the old board posed some questions which might well be asked of the APC in the conduct of all its properties—in fact, of all Government officials who take

part in the management of firms in which public ownership is also involved. For example: How can a Government employee legally or morally serve two masters by sitting on a board of directors of a Government-controlled corporation as a representative of a Government bureau, and at the same time fulfill the duties of a director sworn to protect the interests of all stockholders, small as well as large? The answer is, of course, that he can't.

The directors resigning from American Bemberg and North American Rayon pointed out that the Director of Alien Property had also announced that he did "not intend to sell the companies to anyone likely to ignore certain price and other business restrictions which he [wished] to have complied with." This is an attempt at extending Government planning into corporate activities even after the Government's interest has ceased. It hardly squares with the APC's refusal to grant minority representation on the board for fear of offending a future buyer.

What the APC did manage to accomplish by its arbitrary and inconsistent management of these two rayon companies was to create confusion in the minds of potential buyers, so that bids running anywhere from \$12,000,000 to \$17,000,000 were submitted when the companies were finally put up for sale.

More than 100 corporations seized from aliens now remain in Government hands. In addition there are thousands of trust funds, bank accounts, copyrights, and patents. It will all take years to clear up.

Disposition of these properties, like their operation, can be expected to turn up many contradictions. For the Washington lines of force are confusing, and inconsistencies will continue in the future as they have in the past. Nor will expediency be unknown where the Attorney General's office is not too sure of its ground. Thus when General Aniline and its chief sales agent, General Dyestuffs, were seized, the Government decided to pay some owners of the Dyestuffs stock more than half a million dollars rather than go to court over the question of whether the seizure was legal. But the question will not down. Was the seizure legal? If so, why the payment? If not, where does the alien property law give the Government the right to acquire securities with the public's money?

It took the Government two decades to clear up the alien property mess after the last war. This time the value of the property vested, and the number of different items involved, are many times greater. This time, too, Government operation is heavily loaded with attempts at economic experiment and social reform.

It will take a long peace, indeed, to get the job done, within or without the framework of private business as we know it today.

#### WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION,

Washington, D. C., January 2, 1952.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: Further reference is made to your letter of December 18, 1951, requesting certain information relative to the activities of the War Claims Commission with particular reference to the status of the War Claims Fund and the claims of former prisoners of war filed pursuant to the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended.

Funds for the payment of claims presently recognizable by the War Claims Commission and for administrative expenses of the Commission are derived from the War Claims Fund, which is created by section 13 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended. The War Claims Fund consists of all sums covered into the Treasury pursuant to section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended.

As stated in your letter, the Eighth Annual Report of the Office of Alien Property reports that the total sum of \$90,000,000 had been transferred to the Treasury by the Department of Justice (Office of Alien Property) for coverage into the War Claims Fund, as of March 1951. Subsequent to that date, an additional amount of \$30,000,000 has been so transferred, bringing the total of moneys transferred to the Treasury for coverage into the War Claims Fund to \$120,000,000. The table below shows the amounts and dates of the transfers to the Treasury:

June 1949.....	\$25,000,000
March 1950.....	15,000,000
October 1950.....	20,000,000
March 1951.....	30,000,000
August 1951.....	30,000,000

Total transfers to date.... 120,000,000

In connection with the receipt, adjudication, and payment of claims, the War Claims Commission, which has been in operation slightly over 2 years, administers sections 5 (a-e), 6, and 7 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended.

Section 5 (a-e) authorizes the War Claims Commission to pay benefits to civilian American citizens who were captured by the Imperial Japanese Government on or after December 7, 1941, at certain specified Pacific areas. The detention benefits allowed to such prisoners are at the rate of \$60 for each calendar month during which such person was at least 18 years of age and at the rate of \$25 per month for each month during which such person was less than 18 years of age.

Section 6 of the act authorizes the War Claims Commission to provide compensation to members of the military or naval forces of the United States who were held as prisoners of war subsequent to December 7, 1941, by any government of any nation with which the United States has been at war subsequent to such date. Such prisoners of war may be compensated at the rate of \$1 per day for each day on which they were held as prisoners and on which the enemy government or its agents failed to furnish them the quantity or quality of food as provided by the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929.

Section 7 of the War Claims Act authorizes the Commission to receive, adjudicate according to law, and provide for the payment of any claim filed by any religious organization functioning in the Philippines and affiliated with a religious organization in the United States, or particular personnel of any such Philippine organization, for reimbursement of expenditures incurred, or for payment of the fair value of supplies used by such organization or such personnel for the purpose of furnishing shelter, food, clothing, hospitalization, medicines, and medical services, and other relief in the Philippines to members of the Armed Forces of the United States or to civilian American citizens during World War II.

Statistical information as of December 21, 1951, relating to the receipt and adjudication of claims, is presented below in table form:

#### I. Claims filed

Prisoner-of-war claims (sec. 6).....	211,832
Civilian-internee claims (sec. 5 (a-e)).....	16,700
Religious claims (sec. 7).....	269

Total..... 228,801

#### II. Claims processed and their monetary value

##### (A) CLAIMS PAID

	Number	Amount
Prisoners of war claims.....	108,134	\$41,783,128.54
Civilian internee claims.....	5,895	9,923,132.70
Religious claims.....	2	225,921.35
Total claims paid.....	114,031	\$51,932,182.59

### II. Claims processed and their monetary value—Continued

#### (B) CLAIMS DISALLOWED

	Number	Amount
Prisoners of war claims.....	1,469	\$567,621.60
Civilian internee claims.....	3,456	5,817,519.36
Religious claims.....	11	486,950.50
Total claims disallowed.....	4,926	6,872,091.46
Grand total claims processed.....	118,957	

### III. Estimated value of claims filed

Actual value of claims paid.....	\$51,932,182.59
Value of claims disallowed.....	6,872,091.46
Estimated value of claims received but not yet adjudicated.....	45,259,093.19

Total..... 104,063,367.24

### IV. Estimated number and value of claims to be filed

	Number filed	Estimated number to be filed Dec. 21, 1951, to Mar. 31, 1952	Estimated value of additional claims
Prisoners of war.....	211,832	62,168	\$12,942,658.40
Civilian internees.....	16,700	309	504,993.00
Religious.....	269	81	(1)
Estimated value of claims not yet filed.....			13,447,651.40

<sup>1</sup> No estimate made.

The estimated value of all claims received and anticipated is \$117,511,018.64. However, it is estimated that 77,862 claims approximating \$25,071,165.96 in amount will be disallowed.

Attention is invited to sections 4 and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, which are administered by the Bureau of Employees Compensation, Department of Labor. The Bureau has estimated that \$28,000,000 would be required from the War Claims Fund for purposes of payment of claims and incident administrative costs.

With reference to your request for information from the Commission regarding the prospects for further serving the interests of prisoners of war and internees by any additional compensation, over and above the modest rates now available to them, your attention is invited to certain bills introduced in the Eighty-second Congress, which if enacted, would amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, so as to provide new benefits to former prisoners of war or to extend the present benefits to additional groups of former prisoners of war or civilian internees. For your convenience, the enclosed table has been prepared indicating the number and purpose of these bills.

Additionally, there is enclosed a copy of the preliminary report of the Commission, made pursuant to section 8 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, on claims arising out of World War II which are not compensable under the act. That report contains certain recommendations for legislation resulting from the preliminary study.

The Commission has continued its study of war claims arising out of World War II which are not compensable under the War Claims Act, to the end that a more comprehensive report may be made. This supplemental report is presently being completed and will be submitted to the President for transmittal to the Eighty-second Congress during the second session. It will contain recommendations of the Commission relative to additional legislation in the field of war claims.

As mentioned above, the source of funds for payment of claims recognizable by the War Claims Commission and administrative expenses of the Commission is the War Claims Fund which is derived from funds covered into the Treasury pursuant to section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended. The Trading With the Enemy Act is administered by the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice. The War Claims Commission is an independent agency and the law gives it no authority or duties relative to the Office of Alien Property. However, the War Claims Commission considers that it is under obligation, insofar as it may be able so to do, to make certain that sufficient funds are available in the War Claims Fund to pay claims certified by the Commission to the Treasury for payment from the fund. Pursuant to that obligation, the Commission has from time to time indicated to the Office of Alien Property that a deposit of cash might be advisable to prevent a possible shortage of funds. As shown by the record of deposits reported herein, the Office of Alien Property has complied with such requests.

In behalf of the Commission may I express our appreciation for your interest in matters related to the duties of the Commission. The Commission will be pleased to furnish to you any additional information which may be desired upon your further request.

Sincerely yours,  
DANIEL F. CLEARY,  
Chairman, War Claims Commission.

### LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS PENDING IN THE EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS, WHICH PROPOSALS, IF ENACTED, WOULD AMEND THE WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948, AS AMENDED

#### I. PENDING PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS, OVER AND ABOVE PRESENTLY AUTHORIZED BENEFITS

##### (A) Benefits for inhumane treatment and forced labor

###### Senate Bill

S. 1416: This bill would provide new benefits at the rate of \$1.50 per day for each day on which a former prisoner of war was treated inhumanely or forced to perform labor without compensation by the enemy government by which he was held during World War II.

###### House Bills

H. R. 3719, H. R. 4345, H. R. 4522: These bills would provide new benefits at the rate of \$1.50 per day for each day on which a former prisoner of war was treated inhumanely or forced to perform labor without compensation by the enemy government by which he was held during World War II.

##### (B) Benefits for failure to provide the proper quantity and quality of food as prescribed by the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929

###### House Bill

H. R. 3112: This bill would provide benefits at the rate of \$10 per day instead of the \$1 per day as presently authorized.

##### (C) Benefits to dependents of former prisoners of war killed after cessation of hostilities

###### House Bill

H. R. 2931: This bill would authorize payments to survivors of prisoners killed by the military or naval forces of Germany or Japan after the cessation of hostilities in World War II. The maximum of \$50,000 might be awarded in any such case.

##### (D) Benefits to survivors of prisoners of war put to death by Japan

###### House Bill

H. R. 4701: This bill would authorize payments up to \$25,000 to survivors of prisoners

of war, which prisoners were put to death by Japan, and whose death is attributable to violations of the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929.

##### (E) Benefits to survivors of prisoners of war put to death by the Government of North Korea

###### House Bill

H. R. 1660: This bill would authorize payment up to \$10,000 for each prisoner of war "illegally killed" by any agent of the Government of North Korea.

##### (F) Additional benefits to employees of contractors which employees were held as prisoners of war during World War II

###### Senate Bill

S. 21: This bill would amend section 4 of the War Claims Act so as to authorize the Federal Security Administrator to pay, in addition to benefits presently granted in section 4, the sum of \$5,000 for personal injuries, suffering, and loss of liberty suffered by employees of contractors and in the cases of those who have died or whose death may result from their internment, a sum of \$10,000. These amounts would be in addition to the benefits presently authorized by section 4 which amount to approximately \$7,500 in most instances.

#### II. PENDING PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD EXTEND PRESENT BENEFITS TO ADDITIONAL GROUPS

##### (A) Proposals to amend section 6 of the act (relating to former military prisoners of war)

###### Senate Bills

S. 1808: This bill would extend the benefits of section 6 to those American citizens who were taken prisoner of war while serving in the Armed Forces of allied governments during World War II.

S. 1607: This bill would extend the benefits of section 6 to members of the Armed Forces who evaded capture by any government with which the United States has been at war subsequent to December 7, 1941.

###### House Bills

H. R. 3206: This bill would extend the benefits of section 6 to those American citizens who were taken prisoner of war while serving in the Armed Forces of allied governments during World War II.

H. R. 4117, H. R. 1659: These bills would extend the benefits of section 6 to members of the Armed Forces who evaded capture during World War II or the Korean campaign, and to members of the Armed Forces who were held as prisoners of war by the Government of North Korea or who went into hiding to avoid capture by such Government.

H. R. 4573: This bill would extend the benefits of section 6 to prisoners of war released from an enemy prison camp by any power not a signatory to the Geneva Convention for the period between such release and return to the military control of the United States.

H. R. 4926: This bill would eliminate the requirement of dependency upon which is based the eligibility of husbands for survivors' benefits under sections 5 and 6 of the act.

##### (B) Bills which would amend section 5 of the act (relating to former civilian internees)

###### Senate Bill

S. 901: This bill would extend the benefits of section 5 to civilian American citizens and certain American nationals who were captured or interned during World War II regardless of the place of capture or internment.

###### House Bills

H. R. 1774: This bill would extend the benefits of section 5 to civilian American citizens and certain American nationals who were captured or interned during World War

II regardless of the place of capture or internment.

H. R. 2979: This bill would extend the benefits of section 5 to civilian American citizens who were captured or interned in China.

H. R. 2614: This bill would extend benefits to a group of persons presently ineligible under section 5, namely persons within the purview of the Missing Persons Act.

H. R. 2984: This bill would add parents as an additional group of eligible survivors under section 5 of the act.

H. R. 4482: This bill would make alien spouses of American citizens eligible for detention benefits under section 5 of the act.

### III. MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

(A) *Bills which would provide for a study of the after effects of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees*

#### Senate Bill

S. 513: This bill was reported out by Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, October 12, 1951.

#### House Bill

H. R. 304: This bill passed House April 2, 1951.

(B) *Bills which would enable the War Claims Commission to simplify and expedite payments to former prisoners under disability, and would extend the list of persons or institutions eligible to receive payment on behalf of former civilian internees*

#### Senate Bill

S. 1669: This bill passed the Senate August 9, 1951.

#### House Bill

H. R. 4477.

(C) *Additional payments to certain religious organizations*

#### Senate Bill

S. 1415: This bill would provide for payment to religious organizations under section 7 of sufficient money to replace schools, hospitals, etc., destroyed during World War II. This bill passed the Senate October 1, 1951.

#### House Bill

H. R. 5385: This bill would provide for payment to religious organizations under section 7 of sufficient money to replace schools, hospitals, etc., destroyed during World War II.

### COMPENSATION FOR OVERTIME AND HOLIDAY EMPLOYMENT—RECOMMITTEE OF BILL

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 797, Senate bill 354, to amend Public Law 106, Seventy-ninth Congress, with regard to compensation for overtime and holiday employment, be recommitted to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. The purpose of my request is that the committee may make further study of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill is recommitted.

### 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.)

### TREATY OF PEACE WITH JAPAN, MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY WITH REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES, SECURITY TREATY WITH AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, SECURITY TREATY WITH JAPAN, AND PROTOCOL TO NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ON ACCESSION OF GREECE AND TURKEY—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from Executive A, Eighty-second Congress, second session; a treaty of peace with Japan, signed at San Francisco on September 8, 1951; Executive B, Eighty-second Congress, second session, a mutual defense treaty between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines, signed at Washington on August 30, 1951; Executive C, Eighty-second Congress, second session, a security treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, signed at San Francisco on September 1, 1951; Executive D, Eighty-second Congress, second session, a security treaty between the United States and Japan, signed at San Francisco on September 8, 1951; and Executive E, Eighty-second Congress, second session, a certified copy of a protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of Greece and Turkey which was opened for signature at London on October 17, 1951, and that the treaties and protocol, together with the President's messages, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that the President's messages be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the injunction of secrecy will be removed, and the treaties and protocol, together with the President's messages, will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the messages from the President will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

The President's messages are as follows:

#### To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the following treaties:

(1) Treaty of Peace with Japan, signed at San Francisco on September 8, 1951;

(2) Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines, signed at Washington on August 30, 1951;

(3) Security Treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America, signed at San Francisco on September 1, 1951;

(4) Security Treaty between the United States of America and Japan, signed at San Francisco on September 8, 1951.

I transmit also for the information of the Senate a document containing the texts of two declarations made by the Government of Japan and signed on its behalf at San Francisco on September 8, 1951, regarding multilateral instruments and the maintenance of war graves, cemeteries, and memorials, and the texts of notes exchanged at San

Francisco on September 8, 1951, between the United States and Japan in which the Japanese Government confirms that after the entry into force of the treaty of peace it will permit and facilitate the support in and about Japan of the forces of a member or members of the United Nations engaged in any United Nations action in the Far East.

There is further submitted the report made to me by the Secretary of State regarding the aforesaid treaties and an accompanying letter of January 7, 1951, with background statements, to the Secretary of State from my special representative, Mr. John Foster Dulles.

I recommend that the Senate give early favorable consideration to the treaties submitted herewith and advise and consent to their ratification.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 10, 1952.

(Enclosures: (1) Report of the Secretary of State, with accompanying letter and statements; (2) Treaty of Peace with Japan; (3) Mutual Defense Treaty with the Philippines; (4) Security Treaty with Australia and New Zealand; (5) Security Treaty with Japan; (6) document with two declarations by Japan; (7) texts of notes exchanged at San Francisco September 8, 1951.)

#### To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a certified copy of a protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the accession of Greece and Turkey which was opened for signature at London on October 17, 1951, and has been signed on behalf of the United States of America and the other parties to the North Atlantic Treaty. I transmit also for the information of the Senate the report made to me by the Secretary of State regarding this matter.

It is my firm belief that the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty at this time to include Greece and Turkey—two countries which have been collaborating so effectively with the other members of the free world in building the structure of peace—is a requisite step in the furtherance of the treaty's objectives. I hope, therefore, that the Senate will find it possible to give early and favorable consideration to this protocol.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 10, 1952.

(Enclosures: (1) Report of the Secretary of State; (2) certified copy of protocol.)

### TERMINATION OF WAR WITH GERMANY—RETURN OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 289

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 53), submitted by Mr. McCARRAN on October 19, 1951, and ordered to lie over under the rule, was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President*

of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to return to the House of Representatives the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 289) to terminate the state of war between the United States and the Government of Germany; that if and when returned the action of the Presiding Officers in signing the joint resolution be rescinded, and that the House be requested to return the engrossed joint resolution to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. This resolution was submitted prior to the adjournment of Congress. It related to the joint resolution ending the state of war with Germany. The concurrent resolution requested the President to return the joint resolution to the Congress. In the meantime the President had signed the joint resolution. The concurrent resolution is therefore ineffective, and, without objection, it will be indefinitely postponed.

Also, without objection, the motion to reconsider, made by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], will be indefinitely postponed.

#### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Address on economic aspects and effects on rearmament, and on the North Atlantic Union delivered by Senator HENDRICKSON at the Conference of Strasbourg on November 21, 1951.

By Mr. MARTIN:

A radio address, entitled "Happenings in Washington: Program No. 53," broadcast by him on November 5, 1951.

An address entitled "The Religious Faith of Abraham Lincoln," delivered by Theodore A. Distler, president, Franklin and Marshall College, at the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C., during the Washington, D. C., Pilgrimage of American Churchmen, on September 29, 1951.

An editorial entitled "Community Loss," relating to the death of Mrs. Robert F. Rich, wife of former Representative Rich, of Pennsylvania, published in the Lock Haven (Pa.) Express of December 10, 1951.

By Mr. CARLSON:

Address entitled "It's Time for a New Look at American Foreign Policy," delivered by Hon. Alf M. Landon before the Rotary Club at Oskaloosa, Kans., on December 27, 1951.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

Address delivered by George E. Watson, State superintendent of public instruction of Wisconsin, in tribute to Senator WILEY.

By Mr. IVES:

An address entitled "What the Commonwealth of Nations Means to America," delivered by Lawrence Hunt, at Montreal, Canada, on October 16, 1951, before the Royal Empire Society.

An article entitled "Reflections of an Income Taxpayer," by Elinore Morehouse Herick, published in the New York Herald Tribune of December 14, 1951.

By Mr. CAPEHART:

Address delivered by Mr. Donald R. Wilson, national commander of the American Legion, before the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce at Indianapolis, Ind., on November 15, 1951.

By Mr. TAFT:

Address entitled "Are We Doing Everything We Should to Avoid War?" delivered by Gardner Cowles before the chamber of

commerce of Des Moines, Iowa, on November 29, 1951.

By Mr. CASE:

Article entitled "South Dakota Tax Cut Shows United States It Can Be Done," written by Harold S. Milner and published in the Aberdeen (S. Dak.) American-News of November 18, 1951, dealing with the reduction of taxes by the State administration.

By Mr. KEM:

An article entitled "I was Robbed," relating to the subject of planned inflation and the incidence of the capital-levy tax.

By Mr. JENNER:

A Christmas article written by George Dixon and dedicated to the Members of the United States Senate.

By Mr. BRIDGES:

Editorial entitled "Secrecy Isn't Dignity," published in the Concord (N. H.) Daily Monitor and New Hampshire Patriot on December 22, 1951.

By Mr. HOEY:

Article entitled "The Appointment of an Ambassador to the Vatican City," by Edwin McNeill Poteat.

By Mr. LANGER:

A letter from Mrs. Nellie Puffer Schultz, of Guelph, N. Dak., protesting the low price of eggs.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, something happened a moment ago which is worthy of note. I say it with no levity in my heart. I hope members of the press will give their attention. The distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] offered for printing in the RECORD a letter from a constituent protesting the low price of eggs, a food commodity. In these days of high prices it is worthy of note that the great Senator from North Dakota brings to our attention a protest from a housewife on the low price of eggs. Think that over, members of the press.

#### OPERATIONS OF THE DEFENSE HOUSING PROGRAM

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a letter addressed to me as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, relating to the operations of the Housing Agency under Public Law 139, the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951.

I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD another letter from Mr. Foley in his capacity as assistant to the director for Housing and Community Facilities, Office of Defense Mobilization. This letter relates to the designation of critical areas for rent control purposes under Public Law 96.

I submit these letters in the belief that Members of Congress will be deeply interested in all that is being done in regard to the housing situation.

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

#### HOUSING AND HOME

#### FINANCE AGENCY,

Washington, D. C., January 9, 1952.

HON. BURNET R. MAYBANK,

Chairman, Senate Banking and Currency

Committee,

United States Senate, Washington,

D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MAYBANK: I understand that your committee is holding its first meet-

ing of the second session of the Eighty-second Congress on January 10. I thought it might be helpful to your committee if I made available to you for this first meeting a brief summary of the operations of the Housing and Home Finance Agency under legislation favorably reported by your committee and enacted during the last session of the Congress, particularly the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 (Public Law 139).

#### 1. DESIGNATION OF CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREAS UNDER TITLE I OF PUBLIC LAW 139

Agency operations under this legislation stem from the designation of critical defense housing areas, as provided in section 101. From May to October 1951 such designations were made on the recommendation of the Inter-Agency Critical Areas Committee of the Defense Production Administration. Within that 6-month period, 42 areas were so designated. After the enactment of Public Law 139 the committee was reorganized under the chairmanship of Ivan Carson, the Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Division of Plans and Programs of HHFA, its procedures were clarified, and its docket was rearranged to permit a speedier processing of cases.

During the period following the reorganization of the committee in October and the end of the year, 188 definitive actions were taken by the Advisory Committee on Defense Areas, with 73 additional areas certified, bringing the total critical defense housing areas certified to 135 as of December 31, 1951.

#### 2. PROGRAMED DEFENSE HOUSING UNDER TITLE I OF PUBLIC LAW 139

Of the 135 areas certified under Public Law 139, programs for private housing have thus far been announced for 116 areas, encompassing 66,715 units. Reports now available from 80 of these areas show the following:

Fifty thousand nine hundred units have been programed.

One hundred and sixty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-two units have been applied for by builders.

Thirty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-three units have been approved for builders.

Two thousand and nineteen units have been started.

Two hundred and nineteen units have been completed.

The data showing only a small number of units started are due primarily to two facts: First, the special FHA defense housing mortgage insurance could not be put into operation until November 1, 1951, when the necessary appropriations became available, and, second, information on starts is not available until 75 days after the program is publicly announced as required by section 102 of Public Law 139.

In 70 of these areas, the total units programed have been fully or oversubscribed as to applications, and fully subscribed as to approval in 43 areas.

The variances between the number of areas reporting and the number of areas in which the programed housing has been fully subscribed reflect the time which must be allowed for builders to apply after programs are announced locally.

There is no evidence in any area that builders are failing to apply for the programed housing.

#### 3. PROVISION OF TEMPORARY HOUSING UNDER TITLE III OF PUBLIC LAW 139

As of January 7, 1952, the HHFA Administrator had made 22 assignments to the Public Housing Administration for the provision of the following public defense housing for military installations:

Critical areas	Military installation	Number and type of units
Alabama: Camp Rucker.....	Camp Rucker.....	210 temporary portable family dwellings, 100 trailers.
California:		
Barstow.....	Marine Corps supply depot.....	60 trailers.
Marysville-Yuba City.....	Beal Air Force Base.....	250 trailers.
Pleasanton-Livermore.....	Parks Air Force Base.....	250 trailers.
San Diego.....	Naval installations and Camp Pendleton.....	350 trailers.
Solano County.....	Mare Island Navy Yard.....	100 trailers.
Florida:		
Green Cove Springs.....	United States naval station.....	60 trailers.
Key West.....	Naval activities.....	100 trailers.
Idaho: Mountain Home.....	Mountain Home Air Force Base.....	400 temporary portable family dwellings.
Indiana: Columbus.....	Camp Atterbury.....	190 temporary portable family dwellings.
Kansas: Topeka.....	Forbes Air Force Base.....	250 trailers.
Louisiana:		
Camp Polk.....	Camp Polk.....	190 temporary portable family dwellings.
Lake Charles.....	Lake Charles Air Force Base.....	250 trailers.
Maine: Presque Isle, Limestone.....	Presque Isle and Limestone Air Force Bases.....	300 temporary portable family dwellings.
Maryland: Bainbridge-Elkton.....	Bainbridge Naval Training School.....	60 trailers.
Missouri: Fort Leonard Wood.....	Fort Leonard Wood.....	350 trailers.
New Mexico: Clovis-Portales.....	Clovis Air Force Base.....	90 trailers.
North Carolina: Camp Lejeune.....	Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station.....	260 trailers.
Virginia:		
Camp Pickett.....	Camp Pickett.....	210 temporary portable family dwellings.
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	Hampton Roads naval installations.....	225 temporary portable family dwellings.
Quantico.....	Marine Corps school.....	100 trailers.
Washington: Bremerton.....	Naval installations.....	120 trailers.

These assignments, which represent the Department of Defense's selection of their most urgent cases of need which we could meet with the limited funds available, encompass 4,575 dwelling units, with a total estimated development cost of \$18,967,500.

It is expected that the balance of the \$25,000,000 made available by the Congress for these purposes will be utilized within the next 10 days for the provision of temporary housing at industrial facilities engaged in direct defense production for the Military Establishment.

#### 4. COMMUNITY FACILITIES ASSISTANCE UNDER TITLE III OF PUBLIC LAW 139

The HHFA, working with the Federal Security Agency, has developed procedures for the receipt and processing of applications from communities for community facilities assistance under this program. To minimize the confusion in the localities that might ensue from the necessity of dealing with two separate Federal agencies of various segments of the defense community facilities problems, we have developed a joint application for community facilities assistance. This application will be used by localities whether they apply for assistance to HHFA or FSA. Likewise, we have developed joint instructions, setting forth clearly the respective responsibilities of our two agencies as well as the various criteria and limitations of the program.

Together with the Federal Security Agency, we have been surveying the needs of selected critical defense housing areas for community facilities assistance. In these surveys we have also utilized the resources of the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies in arriving at determinations of the areas whose needs warrant first consideration.

As a result of these surveys and determinations, both the HHFA and the FSA are

giving intensive study to data being received from the following areas for community facilities assistance:

Savannah River installations, South Carolina and Georgia (AEC).  
Paducah, Ky. (AEC).  
Jacksonville, N. C. (Camp Lejeune).  
Florence-Killeen, Tex. (Fort Hood).  
San Diego, Calif.  
Inyokern-Ridgecrest-China Lake, Calif. (naval testing station).

It is probable that most of the \$11,000,000 made available to HHFA for these purposes will be used in these areas, although there is no assurance that such use of these funds will adequately meet all of the needs in these areas.

#### 5. LOANS FOR PREFABRICATED HOUSING UNDER TITLE IV OF PUBLIC LAW 139

Under title V of Public Law 139, one loan in the amount of \$325,000 has been approved. One application for a loan in the amount of \$12,000,000 was disapproved, and four applications are pending for loans totaling \$2,628,625.

The emphasis at present is being placed on loans for financing trailer parks in defense areas, and it is expected that there will be an increase in the number of applications for loans of this type as the spring building season advances.

#### 6. FNMA COMMITMENTS UNDER SECTION 608 OF PUBLIC LAW 139

Under the authority granted to FNMA to make up to \$200,000,000 in advance commitments for the purchase of mortgages covering programed defense, military, and disaster housing, advance commitments in the amount of \$199,625,880 were made as of December 30, 1951. The distribution of these advance commitments among the various programs is as follows:

	AEC	Defense exclusion of AEC	Disaster	Military (Maybank-Wherry Act)	Total
Atlanta.....	\$17,619,550	\$11,279,800		\$33,139,400	\$62,038,750
Chicago.....	1,036,800	24,509,300	\$7,599,600		33,145,700
Dallas.....		24,246,180		9,160,900	33,407,080
Los Angeles.....		26,495,425		520,600	27,016,025
Philadelphia.....		26,645,625		9,966,000	36,611,625
Seattle.....	1,489,400	5,917,300			7,406,700
Total.....	20,145,750	119,093,630	7,599,600	52,786,900	199,625,880

The balance of \$374,120 was not committed in order to provide a safety margin for required adjustments or necessary increases in some of the commitments made.

Due to the exhaustion of the dollar amount of the advance commitment authority, FNMA was unable to accept \$45,289,860 in applications for advance commitments.

A table showing in more detail the operations under this advance commitment authority is attached.

#### 7. FNMA ADVANCE COMMITMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE HOUSING UNDER PUBLIC LAW 243

The National Housing Act was amended by Public Law 243, Eighty-second Congress, approved October 30, 1951, authorizing FNMA to enter into advance commitments to purchase FHA section 213 mortgages with respect to which the Federal Housing Commissioner had issued, prior to June 29, 1951, a commitment to insure or a statement of eligibility. The amount of advance purchase commitments which the Federal National Mortgage Association was authorized to make was limited to \$30,000,000 outstanding at any one time, and provision was further made that not more than \$3,500,000 of said authorization would be available for such commitments in any one State.

Under this authority, FNMA as of January 7, 1952, had authorized the execution of seven commitment contracts to purchase FHA section 213 mortgages covering projects situated in five different States totaling \$6,216,400 as follows:

Project and location	Number of units	Mortgage amount
Georgia: Belmont Hills, Inc., unit No. 1, Smyrna.....	104	\$1,040,000
Illinois: Williamsburg Apartments, Evanston.....	12	108,000
Michigan:		
Second Michigan Cooperative Housing Association, Detroit.....	139	1,372,000
Second Flint Cooperative Housing Association, Flint.....	180	1,800,000
Total.....	319	3,172,000
New York: Merrick Park Gardens Cooperative Apartments, Inc., Jamaica, Long Island.....	116	1,040,300
Oklahoma:		
Alva Veterans' Housing Corp., Alva.....	40	360,000
Shawnee Housing Corp., Shawnee.....	60	496,100
Total.....	100	856,100
Total (7 projects).....	651	6,216,400

In view of the fact that, under the law, total commitments in any one State could not exceed \$3,500,000, FNMA was able to process only one of the applications submitted from New York. Selection of the one was made in accordance with congressional intent to consider applications received from several competing applicants in the light of the relative need and hardship involved. Only four applications had been received from New York State, of which two were subsequently withdrawn because financing could be obtained from private sources.

The present deadline set administratively by FNMA for filing applications under this law expires on January 16, 1952, and it is expected that two more applications may be received by that date.

I hope this brief summary will be helpful to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND M. FOLEY,  
Administrator.

**Federal National Mortgage Association—  
Summary of commitments and purchases  
on defense, disaster, and military mort-  
gages through Dec. 25, 1951**

	Esti- mated number of units	Amount
<b>DEFENSE, AEC</b>		
<b>Commitments:</b>		
17. Paducah, Ky.	130	\$1,036,800
21. Hanford, Wash.	60	455,350
32. Idaho Falls, Idaho	130	1,034,050
54. Savannah River, S. C. <sup>1</sup>	1,950	17,619,550
Total commitments.....	2,270	20,145,750
<b>Over-the-counter:</b>		
15. Savannah River, S. C.	18	151,352
54. Savannah River, S. C. <sup>1</sup>	3	19,353
Total over-the-counter.....	21	170,705
<b>Contracts on hand, unexecuted:</b>		
54. Savannah River, S. C.	315	2,514,850
Total defense, AEC.....	2,606	22,831,305
<b>DEFENSE, EXCLUSIVE OF AEC</b>		
<b>Commitments:</b>		
2. Colorado Springs, Colo.	170	1,360,800
5. Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	10	66,500
6. Camp Cooke/Roberts, Calif.	235	1,887,075
7. San Marcos, Tex.	40	312,250
8. Bremerton, Wash.	700	5,536,000
11. Valdosta, Ga.	30	252,500
12. Tullahoma, Tenn.	65	509,200
19 and 43. Brazoria, Tex.	350	2,810,980
20. Tooele, Utah	115	909,000
23. Huntsville, Ala.	120	947,500
24. Imperial County, Calif.	55	436,500
28. Las Cruces, N. Mex.	80	647,400
30. Columbus, Ind.	25	187,950
31. Wichita, Kans. (74)	1,395	11,165,200
34. Patuxent, Md.	15	121,500
35. Camp Lejeune, N. C.	100	788,800
36. Florence-Killeen, Tex.	755	6,047,950
37. Lone Star, Tex.	15	104,000
38. Lancaster-Palmdale, Calif.	130	1,051,000
41. Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	1,000	8,030,950
42. Othello, Wash.	50	381,300
45. Indianapolis, Ind. <sup>1</sup>	435	3,472,000
46. Newport News, Va. <sup>1</sup> (88)	440	3,495,075
49. Sanford, Fla. <sup>1</sup>	50	379,000
50. Topeka, Kans. <sup>1</sup>	435	3,475,000
55. Benton-Bauxite, Ark. <sup>1</sup>	60	498,150
57. Lawton-Fort Sill, Okla. <sup>1</sup>	780	6,240,800
59. Camp Polk, La. <sup>1</sup>	165	1,322,800
61. Cocoa-Melbourne, Fla. <sup>1</sup>	300	2,361,200
62. Camp Breekinridge, Ky. <sup>1</sup>	155	1,251,750
63. Camp Pickett, Va. <sup>1</sup>	70	573,750
65. Hartford, Conn. <sup>1</sup>	1,000	8,126,000
66. Aberdeen, Md. <sup>1</sup>	125	980,750
68. Rapid City-Sturgis, S. Dak. <sup>1</sup>	45	351,000
70. Alexandria, La. <sup>2</sup>	80	632,750
71. Lake Charles, La. <sup>2</sup>	385	3,079,550
72. Lorain-Elyria, Ohio <sup>2</sup>	115	900,000
74. Wichita, Kans. (31) <sup>2</sup>	320	2,542,850
76. Biloxi-Gulfport, Miss. <sup>2</sup>	300	2,366,400
78. Rantoul, Ill. <sup>2</sup>	140	1,097,050
79. Fort Campbell, Ky. <sup>2</sup>	90	710,100
84. Tucson, Ariz. <sup>2</sup>	395	3,144,700
85. Marietta, Ga. <sup>2</sup>	290	2,230,100
86. Inyok-Ridgecrest, Calif. <sup>2</sup>	290	2,303,625
87. Maryville-Yuba, Calif. <sup>2</sup>	55	433,950
88. Newport News, Va. (46) <sup>2</sup>	90	722,000
89. San Diego, Calif. <sup>2</sup>	1,685	13,472,325
91. Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa. <sup>2</sup>	315	2,606,000
93. Fort Meade-Laurel, Md. <sup>2</sup>	195	1,564,600
95. Key West, Fla. <sup>2</sup>	90	735,000
99. Pine Bluff, Ark. <sup>2</sup>	140	1,188,750
105. Frederick, Md. <sup>2</sup>	55	425,000
108. Pleasanton-Livermore, Calif. <sup>2</sup>	310	2,481,650
111. Pittsburg-Camp Stoneman, Calif. <sup>2</sup>	50	375,000
Total commitments.....	14,905	119,093,630
<b>Over-the-counter:</b>		
2. Colorado Springs, Colo.	4	33,527
<b>Contracts on hand, unexecuted:</b>		
2. Colorado Springs, Colo.	125	1,000,000
11. Valdosta, Ga.	250	2,021,900
12. Tullahoma, Tenn.	80	609,000
19 and 43. Brazoria, Tex.	75	596,000
23. Huntsville, Ala.	140	1,106,200
26. Borger, Tex.	30	226,400
35. Camp Lejeune, N. C. (119)	20	180,000
37. Lone Star, Tex.	15	125,800
48. Wichita Falls, Tex.	160	1,260,200
49. Sanford, Fla.	40	294,900
52. Camp Rucker, Ala.	15	195,000

<sup>1</sup> \$200,000,000 set aside,  
<sup>2</sup> Outside set-aside.

**Federal National Mortgage Association—  
Summary of commitments and purchases  
on defense, disaster, and military mort-  
gages through Dec. 29, 1951—Continued**

	Esti- mated number of units	Amount
<b>DEFENSE, EXCLUSIVE OF AEC—CON.</b>		
<b>Contracts on hand, unexecuted— Continued</b>		
55. Benton-Bauxite, Ark.	160	\$1,274,200
57. Lawton-Fort Sill, Okla.	115	904,000
58. Lone Star, Tex.	50	377,000
59. Camp Polk, La.	50	396,200
61. Cocoa-Melbourne, Fla.	140	1,106,700
66. Aberdeen, Md.	60	486,000
67. Elkton-Bainbridge, Md.	100	800,000
71. Lake Charles, La.	90	729,800
75. Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	240	1,950,000
76. Biloxi-Gulfport, Miss.	270	2,182,000
77. Camden-Shumaker, Ark.	455	3,642,000
79. Fort Campbell, Ky.	70	540,000
85. Marietta, Ga.	510	4,081,900
88. Newport News, Va.	210	1,687,800
89. San Diego, Calif.	260	2,080,600
94. Fort Bragg, N. C.	170	1,381,000
97. Bryan, Tex.	35	279,650
99. Pine Bluff, Ark.	145	1,182,500
101. Bainbridge, Ga.	25	205,000
106. Hondo, Tex.	30	245,400
119. Camp Lejeune, N. C. (35)	290	2,311,460
Total contracts on hand.....	4,425	35,459,610
Total defense, exclusive of AEC.....	19,334	154,586,767
<b>DISASTER</b>		
Commitments (Kansas area).....	1,000	\$7,599,600
Over-the-counter (Kansas area).....	19	145,410
Total disaster.....	1,019	7,745,010
<b>MILITARY</b>		
<b>Commitments:</b>		
Atlanta:		
Benning Housing Corp., Fort Benning, Ga. <sup>1</sup>	200	1,620,000
Bragg Investment Co., Inc., Fort Bragg, N. C.	500	4,214,000
Do. Cooper-Shawview Heights, Inc., Shaw Air Force Base, S. C.	500	4,032,400
Fairway Homes, Inc., Mem- phis, Tenn.	540	3,588,000
Fort Macon Housing Corp., Cherry Point, N. C.	249	1,370,000
Hancock Village Corp., Cherry Point, N. C.	357	2,465,000
Keeler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Miss. <sup>2</sup>	140	1,125,000
Slocum Village Corp., Cherry Point, N. C.	815	4,800,000
Stones River Homes, Inc., Smyrna, Tenn.	600	4,819,700
Wake Village, Inc., Parris Is- land, S. C.	85	524,000
Wolf Creek Homes, Inc., Milan, Tenn. <sup>2</sup>	100	531,300
Total, Atlanta.....	4,586	33,139,400
Dallas:		
Depot Housing, Inc., Fort Worth, Tex. <sup>2</sup>	30	224,000
Fort Hood, Killeen, Tex. <sup>2</sup>	568	4,490,900
Sheppard Housing, Inc., Wich- ita Falls, Tex. <sup>1</sup>	612	4,446,000
Total, Dallas.....	1,210	9,160,900
Los Angeles: Naval air station, Moffett Field, Calif. <sup>1</sup>	72	520,600
Philadelphia:		
Fort Dix Apartments Corp., Wrightstown, N. J.	300	2,337,300
Lewis Heights, Inc., Fort Belvoir, Va.	100	834,300
Patuxent Sec. I Corp., Pa- tuxent, Md.	212	1,668,800
Patuxent Sec. II Corp., Patuxent, Md.	268	1,750,500
Patuxent Sec. III Corp., Patuxent, Md.	264	1,710,700
Pinehurst Estates, Lake- hurst, N. J. <sup>2</sup>	230	1,664,400
Total Philadelphia.....	1,374	9,966,000
Total military commit- ments.....	7,242	52,786,900

<sup>1</sup> \$200,000,000 set aside,  
<sup>2</sup> Outside set-aside.

**Federal National Mortgage Association—  
Summary of commitments and purchases  
on defense, disaster, and military mort-  
gages through Dec. 29, 1951—Continued**

	Esti- mated number of units	Amount
<b>Contracts on hand, unexecuted:</b>		
Anniston Ordnance Depot, An- niston, Ala.	90	\$389,500
Dougway Proving Ground, Dougway, Utah	400	3,564,000
Magda Village, Whiting Field, Fla.	80	566,900
Magnolia Springs Apartments, Green Cove Springs, Fla.	325	2,595,000
Total contracts on hand.....	895	7,415,400
Total military.....	8,137	60,202,300
<b>RECAPITULATION</b>		
Commitments executed.....	25,417	\$199,625,880
Over-the-counter purchases.....	44	349,642
Contracts on hand, unexecuted.....	5,635	45,389,860
Total.....	31,096	245,365,382

Source: Office of the Controller.

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,  
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1952.**  
**HON. BURNET R. MAYBANK,**  
*United States Senate,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR MAYBANK: As you recall, on November 27, 1951, the Director of Defense Mobilization appointed me to the position of Assistant to the Director for Housing and Community Facilities. In this capacity I have responsibility for the general supervision and coordination of the defense housing programs of the various Government agencies. My responsibility also extends to the supervision and coordination of defense-area certifications under the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 (Public Law 139) and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended by the Defense Production Act amendments of 1951 (Public Law 96), and actions to implement such certifications.

As Housing and Home Finance Administrator, I have submitted a report to you on HHFA operations under legislation favorably reported by your committee and enacted during the last session of the Congress, particularly Public Law 139. This report also covered operations in the community facilities field jointly carried out by the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Federal Security Agency.

As Assistant to the Director for Housing and Community Facilities, I see no need to elaborate on that report. However, it may be useful to your committee to have a brief summary of activities carried out under Public Law 96. Following passage of Public Law 139 and Public Law 96, the Advisory Committee on Defense Areas was reorganized and its procedures adjusted to the provisions of those acts. Since that time, areas previously designated for purposes of relaxing credit regulations to assist in providing programed defense housing have been redesignated, and the total of such areas designated under Public Law 96 has been steadily increased. Since the establishment of the coordinating office by Director Wilson, the rate of certification has been stepped up sharply.

To date a total of 96 critical defense housing areas have been designated by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization under the provisions of Public Law 96. Sixty-four of these areas have been placed under rent control. Seven more will be placed under rent control within a few days. The remainder are in process and rent

control is expected to be established in a short time.

At the present time 39 of the areas designated under Public Law 139 have not been designated under Public Law 96. Twenty-nine of these were found not to require rent control. The remaining 10 are either in the process of certification or are awaiting the completion of rent studies.

I hope this information will be useful to the committee. If I can supply you with further information on this subject, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,  
RAYMOND M. FOLEY,  
Assistant to the Director for  
Housing and Community Facilities.

#### HOME RULE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 592, Senate bill 1976, to provide for home rule in the District of Columbia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1976) to provide for home rule in the District of Columbia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

#### DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER, OF KANSAS

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for several minutes with some remarks with reference to a distinguished former Member of this body, the late Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Kansas may proceed.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, at this time I regret to announce to the Members of the Senate the death of former Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, for 30 years a distinguished Member of this body, a former Governor of Kansas, and known across the Nation as a great publisher and generous philanthropist. Senator Capper died in his home city of Topeka on December 19 at the age of 86.

#### HUMBLE BEGINNING

The story of Arthur Capper is the epic story of the poor printer boy who rose to fame and fortune by dint of his own effort. It is the Benjamin Franklin story of our day and time.

He started to learn the printer's trade as a boy, working in the back shop of his home-town newspaper, the Garnett Review, for \$1 a week. His Quaker parents had taught him the ways of temperance and thrift. This is brought out very clearly by an article he wrote at the age of 13 for a youth journal published in Topeka in which he stated:

A young man, a printer by trade, told me when I commenced to learn the trade, that it was the poorest trade there was, and that I could not make a living at it. I do not think it can be the poorest trade. Since I have been at this trade I find that a great many printers chew and smoke and drink.

The youthful philosopher went on to say:

I am now 13 years old, and I am going to try to put my savings out at interest in place of spending them for drink and tobacco, and by the time I am 21 do you think I will have enough to buy a good second-hand press, or will it turn out as the young man I mentioned said, that printing was the poorest trade in America?

#### GOES TO TOPEKA

By the time the young printer was graduated from Garnett High School he had become a better-than-average typesetter. At the age of 19 he went to Topeka looking for work, where his earnestness, temperance, and ambition made it fairly easy for him to get a job on the Topeka Daily Capital.

Here he worked diligently, saved money from his earnings, and made intensive study of all phases of the newspaper business. He worked successively as printer, reporter, State political reporter, and city editor on the Topeka Daily Capital.

#### MARRIAGE AND FIRST BUSINESS VENTURE

In December 1892, at the age of 27, Arthur Capper married Miss Florence Crawford, daughter of former Gov. Samuel J. Crawford, who was the Civil War Governor of Kansas. The city of Florence, Kans., was named in her honor. Mrs. Capper died in 1926. They had no children. The next year after his marriage Mr. Capper launched into business for himself when he purchased a weekly newspaper, the North Topeka Mail. The purchase price was \$2,300 and it was necessary for young Capper to use his credit. Here came an interesting sidelight on his whole career. He told the banker the only security that he could offer was a thousand dollars in building and loan stock. The banker was quite interested in learning just exactly how his young prospective borrower had acquired this building and loan stock. Young Capper then explained that he started working in Topeka 9 years before and that starting with the first week he had saved something out of each week's pay with which to purchase stock. It represented systematic savings for a period of 9 years. The banker, convinced that young Capper was a good risk, made the loan.

#### CAPPER THE PUBLISHER

A few months after the purchase of the North Topeka Mail the young publisher purchased the Kansas Breeze. The two papers were consolidated into the Kansas Mail and Breeze. This became a widely read farm paper with Tom A. McNeal as editor. He bought controlling interest in the Topeka Daily Capital at the age of 36, and 3 years later bought all the outstanding shares from his associates in the original purchase.

At the time of his retirement from the Senate, in January 1949, Senator Capper was the owner and publisher of the Topeka Daily Capital; the Kansas City Kansan, daily and Sunday newspaper in Kansas City, Kans.; Capper's Weekly, a national weekly farm magazine; Capper's Farmer, a national monthly farm magazine; Household, national monthly

magazine; the Kansas Farmer; the Missouri Ruralist; the Michigan Farmer; the Ohio Farmer, and the Pennsylvania Farmer. He also owned Capper Printing Co., Inc.; Capper Engraving Co.; radio station WIBW, Topeka, and radio station KCKN at Kansas City, Kans.

Senator Capper was contemporary with other editorial giants of his day in the Kansas newspaper field. Included among these would be Victor Murdock, of the Wichita Eagle; Henry J. Allen, of the Wichita Beacon; William Allen White, of the Emporia Gazette; Albert T. Reid, from whom he purchased the Kansas Farmer; Ed Howe, of the Atchison Globe; and many others of the Capper era in Kansas who became renowned as writers, columnists, artists and publishers. But all of these looked upon Arthur Capper as the patriarch of their craft.

#### GOVERNOR AND SENATOR

Arthur Capper did not enter the political field until he was 47 years of age. At that time few realized that he would serve 4 years as Governor of Kansas and 30 years as a Member of the United States Senate. In 1912 he was the Republican nominee for Governor. In this race he received the first and only political defeat of his life, when he lost the election to the Democratic nominee, George H. Hodges, of Olathe, Kans., by only 29 votes. He accepted this defeat without bitterness or rancor and refused to ask for a recount of the votes. In 1914 he was renominated and was elected. He was reelected in 1916. Arthur Capper was the first native-born Kansan to hold the office of Governor of his State. Today he is remembered in Kansas as the World War I Governor, as his two terms covered the entire period of United States participation in that war. His conduct of the office of Governor was well received by the people of Kansas. He supplied honest and efficient leadership. The people believed in Arthur Capper, his ability and his integrity. His nomination and election to the United States Senate in November of 1918, at the age of 53, came as no surprise to the voters of Kansas, but it did mean a turning point and the start of a new era in the eventful career of Arthur Capper.

#### THIRTY YEARS IN THE SENATE

Mr. President, as we read the records of American history we will find that the occasions are rare indeed that a Member of the United States Senate served here for 30 consecutive years. Only a very small percentage of the membership of this body, since its organization, have attained that length of service. But one of these was Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas. Here he attained great national stature. Here he served with distinction from a State that has furnished many leaders in this Chamber in the years gone by, such men as James H. Lane, John J. Ingalls, Preston B. Plumb, Charles Curtis, Chester I. Long, and others.

Those who recall the days when Senator Capper came to the Senate are universal in their observations of his kindness, modesty, and unassuming manner.

It would seem appropriate to mention at this point the fact of the close association of Clif Stratton, of Topeka, Washington correspondent for the Topeka Daily Capital, who attended sessions of Congress with Senator Capper regularly for more than 20 years. Mr. Stratton continued as Washington correspondent for the Topeka Daily Capital after Senator Capper's retirement in January of 1949. Mr. Stratton is a familiar figure in both Senate and House press galleries, and is one of the best known newspapermen to Members of Congress of those assigned to Capitol Hill.

#### THE FARM BLOC

Senator Capper allied himself with a group of Senators which soon became known far and wide as the farm bloc. It was a formidable, bipartisan group and Capper was one of the outstanding leaders. In fact he later became chairman of the powerful Senate Committee on Agriculture, which was a position he greatly coveted—a dream come true.

The farm bloc challenged the attention of Congress and of the Nation to the fact that while industrial problems were important and worthy of national legislation the same situation obtained as to farm problems. The farm bloc Senators very effectively pointed out that national legislation on agriculture had been sadly lacking and they proposed to do something about it.

In the course of time many of their proposals were enacted into law, and Senator Capper's name appeared on many of them, either in the title of the act itself, or as a cosponsor. It was an important era for agriculture and it was fortunate for the State of Kansas, and for the Nation, that Senator Capper, with his background and his experience as a widely known publisher of farm papers, was available to participate in setting up the agricultural program. The program was broad and comprehensive and included such fields as soil conservation, farm cooperatives, regulation of livestock markets, regulation of grain markets and exchanges, and expansion of the Department of Agriculture extension services with farm agents in every county.

#### MAYOR OF WASHINGTON

Soon after coming to Washington Capper was assigned to the District Committee. He remained on that committee during his entire tenure of office. From 1925 to 1933 he was chairman of that committee, which is the virtual equivalent of being mayor of the Nation's Capital City. It was in this capacity that he became well known to the people of Washington. He had their admiration and their respect. He gave fine service to the District, both as member and as chairman. In fact, Senator Capper was a familiar figure to Washingtonians, not only in official life, but to those in all walks of life. He was known in the stores, on the streets, in the hotel lobbies, and restaurants. He was friendly with working people of this city. Hundreds knew him, called him by name and visited with him at every opportunity. One thing predominated in Senator Capper's life and that was his love of

people, his desire to be among them, and his constant friendliness with them.

#### CAPPER THE PHILANTHROPIST

The generosity of Senator Capper in his desire to help others was so widespread and continued for so many years that not even his most intimate associates know the full extent of it. Having no children of his own he tried to help all the children of his State. Many years ago he sponsored the formation of youth clubs in rural areas. These clubs were known as "Capper" clubs and were organized for the promotion of better breeds of livestock and poultry and for the improvement of crops. After World War I, these Capper clubs were integrated into 4-H clubs. Senator Capper has long been known as the founding father of 4-H work in Kansas, and through legislation he helped to sponsor in Congress the national 4-H organization gained permanent footing. Today there are more than 30,000 4-H members in the State of Kansas.

Many a Kansas livestock man got his start from loans by Senator Capper while he was yet a mere farm lad. He could get a start by using his own signature on a note at 4 percent. He agreed to keep careful records of his investments, expenditures, profits and losses; and these account books were to be sent in for inspection. A total of more than \$100,000 was loaned by Senator Capper to those youthful borrowers. They learned from him the ways of economy and thrift, to keep records, and to know at all times how things were going. It is hard to estimate the value to the thousands of boys and girls whose lives were touched by this kindly aid.

Senator Capper started, and for many years was responsible for the management of, Capper's Crippled Children's Fund, which subsequently was incorporated under the name of Capper's Foundation for Crippled Children. This fund was for the assistance of boys and girls who were deformed in limb or body. In addition to the Senator's own funds, many others have contributed to this foundation. It is one of the outstanding achievements of Senator Capper's career. In his will, the Senator left a bequest of \$250,000 to the Capper's Foundation for Crippled Children, and made both principal and income available to the directors of the foundation for the assistance, care, and comfort of crippled children. It was always the dream of the Senator that sufficient funds might sometime be available for the construction and maintenance of a children's hospital in Topeka.

Across the years Senator Capper was a frequent contributor to churches, colleges, homes for aged, orphans' homes, and libraries; and, in addition, he contributed to religious and benevolent organizations of various types. These were in addition to the many individuals he befriended. The full extent of the benevolent and charitable acts of Senator Capper will probably never be known.

#### CAPPER'S BIRTHDAY PARTIES

Each July 14, Senator Capper celebrated his birthday with a big party in a Topeka park, to which all children were invited. It was a gigantic affair for the

children of Topeka and surrounding areas, with free carnival rides, free food, and free drinks for one and all. These birthday parties have become a tradition in Topeka, as they have been held for more than 40 years. The last one was held on July 14, 1950. Unfortunately, the one scheduled for last July 14, 1951, had to be called off because the park, where the annual affair is held, was covered by floodwaters. Suffice to say that the children in and around Topeka always looked forward to the 14th of July of each year with about the same sort of joyful anticipation they looked forward to the Fourth of July. It meant a big time for them, and it all came from the generous hand of Arthur Capper. Often children would come to these parties with their grandfathers, and some of the grandfathers had attended the parties when they themselves were youngsters.

#### HIS PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

In closing let me say that Senator Capper's philosophy of life was characterized in deeds, rather than in words. He had the happy faculty of always being able to express himself in a few, well-chosen words. He was not given to overstatement, or to placing emphasis where it did not belong. His words were simple and direct. His actions spoke a much louder language than the things he said.

He had so lived that Dr. Eugene Frank, pastor of the First Methodist Church, of Topeka, paid Arthur Capper the following tribute as a portion of the funeral sermon:

The mere fact that in all his years of public service Arthur Capper's name remains unsmirched by scandal, untouched by immoral gossip, unblighted by lack of restraint or temperance, or by intolerance or hatred, is the finest tribute we can bring to his memory.

Whatever may have been the philosophy of Arthur Capper, there is one thing that stands out crystal clear, and that is that his philosophy, as a lad of 13, in the ways of frugality, justice, temperance, and right living remained unchanged throughout his life.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I join with my colleague, Mr. SCHOEPEL, the senior Senator from Kansas, in expressing not only my sincere regret, but my personal loss in the death of Kansas' outstanding citizen, Arthur Capper, who passed away on Wednesday evening, December 19, 1951.

I know, too, that my colleagues in the Senate join with the Kansas Senators in extending sympathy to the family and to his close associates and many friends everywhere, not only in Kansas, but in the Nation.

Senator Capper was one of my very warm personal friends. To me he was more than an outstanding and great public servant. He was a great humanitarian, a sincere and devout Christian, who placed others before himself.

His friendly attitude, his personal charm, his kindly interest in the underprivileged, his symbolic life, and his sterling character left an imprint wherever he went. His life and his service have left an indelible impression upon our State and Nation.

One of the cherished moments of my life that I will remember and treasure during my entire lifetime was my last visit to Senator Capper as he lay on his deathbed. As I walked into the sick-room with Henry Blake, his business manager, I could readily see that the Senator's life span would be a matter of only a few hours.

Mr. Blake leaned over and told the Senator that FRANK CARLSON was there to visit with him; and even though he seemed to be in a coma at that time, his face brightened up with his usual friendly smile, which was known to everyone who was personally acquainted with the Senator. His face seemed to beam, and his thoughts collected immediately, and he said, "Hello Frank, how are things going? You have been doing a good job." As I held his hand, I could notice that his mind wandered away from the cares and problems of this world. His death occurred a few hours later. A great citizen, a great statesman, a great humanitarian had gone to his reward.

His business manager, Henry S. Blake, who had been closely associated with Senator Capper for years, and who will continue as head of the great Capper Publications that he left, stated that "a kinder, gentler man never lived. He never knowingly hurt anyone."

One person who, I believe, was closer to him than anyone else outside of his immediate family was Cliff Stratton, who had been associated with Senator Capper since Mr. Stratton's graduation in 1911 from the course of journalism at Kansas State College. To Cliff Stratton, Senator Capper's death meant the end of not only a beautiful and serene friendship but an association in which two minds seemed to work together as one in matters dealing with our current State and national problems.

Pages could be written about Senator Capper's worthy deeds, but one which stands out, I believe, in the estimation of the people of our State and Nation, and which has been mentioned today by my colleague [Mr. SCHOEPFEL], is the splendid work Senator Capper did in behalf of crippled children. As further evidence of his thoughtfulness and foresight, I was glad to note that this program will be carried on as a result of his last will and testament.

His biography covers pages, and I shall not go into it, except to mention that his life was truly a Horatio Alger story.

Born in a small town, of humble parents, he reached great heights in the business, professional, civic, political, and humanitarian fields.

His body was laid to rest in a cemetery at Topeka, following a funeral at which Dr. Eugene Frank, pastor of the First Methodist Church, spoke sincerely and eloquently of his splendid life.

Again I wish to state that to me his death was a personal loss, but his life had been an inspiration to me.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may place in the RECORD, as a part of these remarks, the address delivered by Dr. Frank and a statement by Mr. Henry S. Blake, Senator Capper's business manager.

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

[From the Topeka Daily Capital of December 23, 1951]

#### WE GIVE THANKS THAT SUCH A MAN HAS LIVED

Following is the sermon delivered by Dr. Eugene Frank at the funeral Saturday afternoon for Arthur Capper:

"The people of the State of Kansas, indeed the whole Nation, pause for a moment today, to bring their offerings of honor, respect, and tribute to an internationally prominent statesman, who so retained his humanity as to be referred to by the President of the United States, Mr. Truman, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Churchill, the newsboy on the corner, the farmer in the most remote part of Kansas, as my friend, Arthur Capper.

"Those in high estate have given their tributes to the press. The lowly and unrecognized have breathed a benediction upon a friend and benefactor. In the presence of Almighty God, and in the fellowship of the Holy Spirit we give thanks to our Father in heaven that such a man has lived. We must seek to interpret the abiding values, the everlasting truths which remain unchanged in his passing, and beseech the Father for comfort in our sorrow, fellowship in our loneliness, peace of mind as we commend the spirit of our loved one and friend into the blessedness of eternal life."

#### FULFILLED AMERICAN DREAM

"A respect for the traditions, the noble men, the fateful events in history is the mark of any great people.

"On the outskirts of the city of Concord is the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in which there stands a monument to one Ezra Rippley. Upon the monument is engraved this epitaph: 'He came from a long line of Pilgrim fathers. He was worthy of his lineage.'

"Senator Capper has, in many respects, fulfilled the American dream. He came from worthy stock, men and women who feared God, lived righteously, built firmly, loved freedom and believed in humanity. He began his life by learning quickly the solid, American ideals of hard work, thrift, and self-discipline. The material prosperity which came to him was no gift. He came into prominence with the rise of opportunity in the great, open, Middle West, and the wonder is not that he built a business of proportion, but that he exercised integrity, self-discipline, honor, when others about him were selfishly exploiting the land, ruining farms for posterity, and practicing deceit, intemperance and maliciousness."

#### LIFE OF PUBLIC SERVICE

"His life of public service spans a generation. He accepted his first public office within 2 years of my birth. From the time I started to school in the first grade in the year 1914, Arthur Capper has been an honored citizen, a respected statesman, and a public spirited benefactor. In 43 years of public service a man faces temptations beyond my comprehension, he faces obstacles in personal life over which most of us would stumble, he undergoes attacks which would make most of us bitter and resentful, he confronts criticism which seeks to undermine character, defame morals, and destroy all that is best and finest in man. This is the ghastly trial of the public servant today, and it causes many an otherwise brave man to withdraw from public life. The mere fact that in all his years of public service Arthur Capper's name remains unsmirched by scandal, untouched by immoral gossip, unblighted by lack of restraint or temperance, or by intolerance and hatred, is the finest tribute we can bring to his memory.

"Arthur Capper was a Quaker. Now, vital religion for a Quaker is not a matter of carefully formulated creeds. Vital religion for the Quaker is an inner glow of character which perhaps never reaches formal recognition, but enables him to live gracefully, to be a reconciling factor in arguments, to bring groups together in understanding and tolerance. The Puritans saw life in terms of a man standing on the deck of a sinking ship with no help in sight and no hope of salvation except by divine intervention. The Quakers saw life in terms of the bursting of a seed into new form, bringing about a new experience, vital and vitalizing."

#### QUAKER HERITAGE

"To understand this is to see how deeply the Quaker heritage had found rootage in Senator Capper.

"Today we are stirred emotionally when we consider how 'a giant cedar has fallen upon the hills, leaving a lonesome spot against the sky.' In the critical hour of death, it is always the quality of life that leaves its impression upon us. Life is not measured in years, it must be measured in love expressed sincerely, in character revealed courageously, in honor received humbly.

"In the critical hour of sorrow we are reminded of that to which material things often blind us, the absolute supremacy of the spirit. Life is not measured by money, property, accumulations.

"Life has meaning, in this little planet where we live for so short a span of years, only as it is measured in quality, only as spiritual values are lifted above secular and selfish materialism. Life has meaning, when all is said and done, only as it confirms the inner convictions, beliefs, training, and character of a person.

"But, in an even truer sense, life in this transient world has meaning only as the supreme values of personality are conserved in eternity.

"Thus, the wisest prophets among us have declared with divine insight that the universe is built upon moral lines, that it is an intelligible world with a destiny that God is directing, and that the soul made in the image of the Creator is its highest value.

"In these words, Rufus Jones, one of the spiritual leaders of the world and the voice of modern Quakers, expresses our common Christian faith. In these hopeful, strengthening words, we have no fear, no remorse, no reticence as we commend the soul of Arthur Capper into the everlasting light, the infinite love, the eternal mercy of Almighty God."

[From the Topeka Daily Capital of December 20, 1951]

#### ARTHUR CAPPER, THE PUBLISHER: HIS HEART WAS ALWAYS OPEN

H. S. Blake, vice president and general manager of Capper Publications, Inc., paid the following tribute to Senator Capper:

A kinder, gentler man never lived. He never knowingly hurt anyone.

We did not work for Arthur Capper—we worked with him.

Never in all the 32 years I worked with him did a harsh word ever pass his lips. No matter how troubled the times, he always was fair to the other fellow.

Never once in all the years I knew him did he ever use a swear word or tell an off-color story. I attended a hundred or more banquets with him where liquor was served and Arthur Capper always turned his glass down.

He never asked an employee's religion or his political affiliation.

Two days before he died, he said, "Henry, I've been a bit sick, but you tell the boys I'll be back on the job in a few days."

No matter how worried he was about political or business matters, his heart was always open to a little child.

His father taught him a bit of philosophy in the form of a poem which he memorized and often recited to us. It went like this:

"Work wins, it always wins  
Tho days be dark and nights be slow  
Twixt days and nights that come and go  
Still work will win, its average is sure.  
He wins the most, who can the most endure  
Who conquers trials, who never shirks  
Who waits, who watches and who always works."

He was a gentle soul, but with the dogged, persevering courage of the Quaker; with an iron constitution and an abiding faith in the goodness of his fellow citizens. He lived for others. He dedicated his life and his publications long years ago to the welfare of the average citizen, to the health and happiness of children, and he never took unfair advantage of any living soul.

May God grant us the wisdom and the kindness and the strength and the courage to follow in his footsteps.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate for 1 minute.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I desire to add my tribute to those paid to the late Senator Capper by the Senators from Kansas. When I came to the Senate in January 1941, Senator Capper was one of the first persons with whom I became associated. It was my privilege to work closely with him for 8 years, and for as long as he remained in the Senate. He was one of the most kindly men I ever knew. I never heard him speak evil of anyone, although his kindness could not be interpreted as weakness in any way, because he was unswerving in his devotion to the people who meant so much to him. As a Senator, he was primarily interested in the land and in the people who lived on it. We were very happy indeed when, after 28 years in this body, he finally became chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which had been with him a life-long ambition.

I cannot add to the description of his accomplishments as a Member of the Senate which have been so fully set forth by the Senators from his native State of Kansas. I simply wish to say that Senator Capper lived a full life, a good life, and that the people not only of the farms of the United States but all the people of the United States were richly benefited by it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I was deeply grieved at the passing of former Senator Arthur Capper on December 19.

For many years Senator Capper and I lived at the Mayflower Hotel, and we had adjoining tables in the restaurant. After Senator Capper came to the Senate in 1918 we became friends; indeed, more than that; we became intimate friends. I admired his many fine qualities, his earnest efforts in behalf of the people of Kansas and the people of the Nation, his tireless energy, and his devotion to the Constitution and laws of our country.

He was modest, kindly, gentle, devoted to his friends. He was an ardent Republican, while I was an ardent Democrat. But his zeal as a party man made

no difference in his treatment of friends, whether Democrat or Republican. He served a long time in the Senate—some 30 years—and had the respect and esteem of his associates.

Senator Capper's political activity began when he became a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1908. He afterward became president of the board of regents of Kansas College, in which office he served from 1910 to 1913. The first time he ran for Governor of Kansas he was defeated, in 1912, but afterward, in 1915, he was elected governor, and served from 1915 to 1918. While governor in 1918, he was elected to the United States Senate, and served from March 4, 1919, until 1948. He was reelected for five terms, and was not a candidate for renomination in 1948. His record as Senator was most excellent.

As a businessman Senator Capper was also successful. He was first a printer, and was then a newspaper reporter. He later became owner and publisher of the Topeka Daily Capital, Capper's Weekly, Capper's Farmer, the Household Magazine and other publications. He was also owner of two radio stations.

Senator Capper's greatest work in the Senate was his service in behalf of the farmers. His devotion to them knew no bounds; he was ever on the alert in their interest. He supported the great farm bill, The Agricultural Adjustment Act, which passed Congress on May 12, 1933, Public Law 10. That law really put the farmers in a kind of partnership with the Government. The act has been not only of the greatest benefit to the farmers, but of great benefit to the Government. It has worked splendidly. Senator Capper aided tremendously in the passage of all bills in the interest of farmers. He was successful in business, successful as governor, and successful in the Senate. He was a man of the highest character.

I was greatly grieved to learn of his death, and I extend to his family my deepest sympathy.

#### ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I wish to place in the RECORD at this point two legislative enactments of the Parliament of Canada.

One authorizes the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway as an all-Canadian canal. The other authorizes the Province of Ontario to build the St. Lawrence power project at the International Rapids section.

Canadian Bill No. 33, approved by Parliament in December, authorizes the creation of a Crown Company, called the St. Lawrence Authority, with power to borrow \$300,000,000 to construct an all-Canadian seaway. Fortunately, the Parliament had the wisdom to provide that this corporation may cooperate with the United States in a joint project, if the Congress authorizes such participation. However, the Crown Co. is ready to put up the necessary money to build the all-Canadian seaway if we decline to cooperate.

Bill No. 34 approves a contract between the Federal Government of Canada and the Province of Ontario, authorizing the Province to build the St. Lawrence power project in conjunction with an appropriate United States agency.

It is my understanding, Mr. President, that the project may be authorized by license from the Federal Power Commission and approved by the International Joint Commission under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 without further congressional action. Then Canada will be in position to proceed with an all-Canadian seaway.

This farsighted action of the Parliament of Canada, for which the people of Canada ought to be congratulated, makes the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project inevitable in the very near future.

The only question that faces the Congress in this session is whether we will have the foresight to insist upon joint partnership and joint control of this vital artery of commerce and military transport.

The eastern railroads, and power companies, and allied interests, which have for years frustrated the efforts of the Government and the people to secure the construction of this vital project, are now crying that Canada is bluffing and that we should not be a partner to this proposition. They are determined to use every strategem to frustrate not only the United States, but also Canada. They have succeeded up to now in placing road blocks in the way of congressional approval.

The result is that we now run the danger of alienating the friendship and co-operation of the one ally in the world, Canada, which is in a position to contribute great material wealth to the joint defense efforts of the North Atlantic Treaty Nations.

Some of our colleagues seem overanxious to pour the wealth of our soil, of our technology, and of our manpower into foreign aid programs of one kind or another.

They do not question the technical or economic feasibility of similar projects in Western Europe, whose contribution and defensibility in case of war with Russia is highly questionable.

Why should they be disturbed when there is this proposition before us to strengthen and develop one of the largest industrial valleys in the world whose contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Nations is incontrovertible and indispensable?

Now that the development is inevitable, even those who heretofore have opposed the utilization of the St. Lawrence power and transportation resources should see that it is to our interest to develop it in partnership with Canada.

Mr. President, we argued with the British Empire for 50 years about the control of the Panama Canal. The problem of control of the Suez Canal is still unsettled, and yet here in our front yard we allow guilty lobbies to lull us into indifference whether we have any measure of control over a waterway that has become the lifeline into the industrial heartland of North America.

During the debates on the foreign aid bill last fall, several members of the Foreign Relations Committee promised to expedite consideration of the St. Lawrence measure so that the Senate of the United States would have an opportunity to pass on it early in this session.

The time to keep that promise is now. We must have action without delay.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Vermont?

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

[5th sess., 21st Parliament, 15 George VI, 1951]

[The House of Commons of Canada]  
Bill 33

An act to establish the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

#### SHORT TITLE

1. This act may be cited as The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act.

#### INTERPRETATION

2. In this act,

(a) "Authority" means the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority established by this act;

(b) "canal" means a canal, lock, or navigable channel and all works and property appertaining or incident to such canal, lock, or channel;

(c) "deep waterway" means adequate provision for navigation requiring a controlling channel depth of twenty-seven feet with a depth of thirty feet over lock sills in general in accordance with paragraph (j) of the preliminary article of the Agreement between Canada and the United States providing for the Development of Navigation and Power in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin, dated the nineteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and forty-one;

(d) "member" means a member of the Authority;

(e) "Minister" means the Minister of Transport;

(f) "President" means the President of the Authority.

#### CONSTITUTION OF AUTHORITY

3. (1) There is hereby established a corporation called "The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority," consisting of a President and two other members as provided in this act.

(2) Except as provided in section nine, the Authority is for all purposes an agent of His Majesty in right of Canada and its powers under this act may be exercised only as an agent of His Majesty.

(3) The Authority may, on behalf of His Majesty, enter into contracts in the name of His Majesty or in the name of the Authority.

(4) Property acquired by the Authority is the property of His Majesty and title thereto may be vested in the name of His Majesty or in the name of the Authority.

4. Actions, suits, or other legal proceedings in respect of any right, or obligation acquired or incurred by the Authority on behalf of His Majesty, whether in its name or in the name of His Majesty, may be brought or taken by or against the Authority in the name of the Authority in any court that would have jurisdiction if the Authority were not an agent of His Majesty.

5. (1) The Governor in Council shall appoint the members of the Authority, who hold office during good behaviour for a term not exceeding ten years and shall be paid such salaries as may be fixed by the Governor in Council.

(2) A member, on the expiration of his term of office, may be reappointed for a further term not exceeding ten years.

(3) Where a member of the Authority is absent or incapable for any reason of performing the duties of his office or the office thereof is vacant, the Governor in Council may appoint a temporary substitute member to hold the office upon such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may prescribe.

6. The head office of the Authority shall be at the city of Ottawa or in such other place in Canada as the Governor in Council may designate.

#### CONDUCT OF BUSINESS OF AUTHORITY

7. (1) The President is the chief executive officer of the Authority, is charged with the direction and control of the business of the Authority, may exercise all the powers of the Authority in the name of the Authority except the making of by-laws and may, subject to any by-law, delegate such powers as he sees fit to either of the other two members.

#### [AMENDMENT TO THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY BILL]

[7. (1) The President is the Chief Executive Officer of the Authority, is charged with the general direction and control of the business of the Authority, and shall have such other powers as may be conferred on him by the by-laws.]

(2) During incapacity or absence for any reason of the President or a vacancy in the office of the President, one of the other members designated by the Governor in Council, may exercise and perform all the powers and functions of the President.

(3) The exercise of the powers of the Authority is not impaired by reason of a vacancy in its membership.

8. The Authority with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make by-laws not inconsistent with this act with respect to:

(a) the management of the affairs of the Authority and the conduct of its business; and

(b) the establishment of a pension fund for the officers and employees of the Authority employed in a continuing capacity and for the members, and for their dependents, and authorizing contributions to be made to it out of the funds of the Authority.

9. The Authority may employ such officers and employees for such purposes and on such terms and conditions as may be determined by it and the officers and employees so employed are not officers or servants of His Majesty.

#### PURPOSES, CAPACITIES, AND POWERS OF AUTHORITY

10. The Authority is incorporated for the purposes of:

(a) acquiring lands for and constructing, maintaining, and operating all such works as may be necessary to provide and maintain, either wholly in Canada or in conjunction with works undertaken by an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie; and

(b) constructing, maintaining, and operating all such works in connection with such a deep waterway as the Governor in Council may deem necessary to fulfill any obligation undertaken or to be undertaken by Canada pursuant to any present or future agreement.

11. Subject to this act, the Authority, for the purposes set out in section ten, has the capacities and powers of a natural person as if it were a corporation incorporated for such purposes by Letters Patent under the Great Seal.

12. The Authority, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may lease to any person any lands, property or water power held in the name of the Authority or held in the name of His Majesty under the control of the Authority.

13. The Authority, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may, from time to time, borrow money from His Majesty or otherwise for the purposes for which it is incorporated,

but the aggregate of the amounts borrowed under this Act and outstanding shall not at any time exceed three hundred million dollars.

14. The Governor in Council may entrust to the Authority the management and operation of any canals or works similar or related to the works mentioned in section ten upon such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council approves.

#### TOLLS

15. (1) The Authority may, subject to sections sixteen and seventeen, establish tariffs of tolls to be charged by it with respect to—

(a) vessels entering, passing through, or leaving a canal or works under its administration;

(b) passengers, goods or cargo carried in such vessel;

(c) goods or cargo landed, shipped, trans-

shipped or stored in a canal or on canal lands under its administration;

(d) the use of any wharf, building, plant, property or facilities under its administration; and

(e) any service performed by the Authority.

(2) The tolls that may be charged by the Authority pursuant to this section may be for the use of the canals and works administered by it as a whole or for the use of any particular part thereof or for any particular service rendered by the Authority.

(3) Every such tariff or amendment thereto shall be filed with the Board of Transport Commissioners and becomes operative from the date of such filing.

(4) Any person interested may at any time file a complaint with the Board of Transport Commissioners that there is unjust discrimination in an existing tariff and the Board shall thereupon consider such complaint and make a finding thereon which shall be reported to the Authority.

(5) Section fifty-two of the Railway Act applies, mutatis mutandis, in the case of every report of the Board of Transport Commissioners as if the same were a decision made pursuant to the Railway Act.

16. The tolls that may be charged by the Authority shall be fair and reasonable and designed to provide a revenue sufficient to defray the cost to the Authority of its operations in carrying out the purposes for which it is incorporated, which costs shall include—

(a) payments in respect of the interest on amounts borrowed by the Authority to carry out such purposes;

(b) amounts sufficient to amortize the principal of amounts so borrowed over a period not exceeding fifty years; and

(c) the cost of operating and maintaining the canals and works under the administration of the Authority, including all operating costs of the Authority and such reserves as may be approved by the Minister.

17. Where the works have been constructed and are maintained and operated by the Authority to provide, in conjunction with works undertaken by an appropriate authority in the United States, the deep waterway mentioned in section ten, tolls may be established pursuant to sections fifteen and sixteen or by agreements between Canada and the United States and, in the event of such an agreement, shall be charged by the Authority in accordance with directions given by the Governor in Council.

#### EXPROPRIATION

18. (1) With the prior approval of the Governor in Council, the Authority may, without the consent of the owner, take or acquire lands for the purposes of this Act and, except as otherwise provided in this section, all the provisions of the Expropriation Act are, mutatis mutandis, applicable to the taking, acquisition, sale, or abandonment of lands by the Authority under this section.

(2) For the purposes of section nine of the Expropriation Act the plan and description

may be signed by the President of the Authority.

(3) The Authority shall pay compensation for lands taken or acquired under this section or for damage to lands injuriously affected by the construction of works erected by it and all claims against the Authority for such compensation may be heard and determined in the Exchequer Court of Canada in accordance with sections forty-seven to fifty of the Exchequer Court Act.

(4) The Authority shall pay out of the funds administered by it the compensation agreed upon or adjudged by the Court to be payable.

#### REGULATIONS

19. (1) The Authority may, with the approval of the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister make regulations for the administration, management, and control of the works and property under its jurisdiction including—

(a) the regulation and control of vessels navigating a canal or pertinent works;

(b) the regulation of plant, machinery or appliances for loading or unloading vessels in a canal; and

(c) the seizure, detention, or sale of vessels, goods, or cargo in respect of which any sum is due for tolls and is unpaid or in respect of which any provision of this act or any regulation has been violated.

(2) A person who violates a regulation is guilty of an offense and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

#### GENERAL

20. The Authority shall comply with any direction not inconsistent with this act with respect to the exercise of its powers or the conduct of its business given to it by the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring compliance on the part of Canada with any obligation of Canada to any other nation.

21. (1) Notwithstanding this act or any other statute or law, where a person is employed by the Authority and immediately before his employment he was a contributor under a part of the Civil Service Superannuation Act other than part VI, and his employment by the Authority was entered into with the consent of the minister of the department or branch of the public service in which he was employed, he continues, while in the employment of the Authority to be such a contributor under the Civil Service Superannuation Act, and for the purposes of that act his service in employment under this act shall be counted as service in the Civil Service and upon his death or retirement therefrom, he, his widow, children, or other dependents, if any, may, subject to subsection 2, be granted the respective allowances or gratuities provided by that act.

(2) Where a person to whom subsection one applies is retired from employment by the Authority for a reason other than misconduct—

(a) if before his employment by the Authority he was employed in a position to which the Civil Service Act applied, he may be appointed to a position to which the Civil Service Act applies of a class not lower than the position in which he was so employed;

(b) if before his employment by the Authority he was employed in any other position in the public service, he may be appointed to a position in the public service to which the Civil Service Act does not apply of a class not lower than the class in which he was so employed;

(c) if he fails to apply for or refuses appointment to a position to which he may be appointed under paragraph (a) or (b) and has not reached retirement age or become disabled or incapable of performing the duties of the position, he shall be deemed for

the purposes of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, to have retired voluntarily from a position in the Civil Service; or

(d) if he applies for and is not appointed to such a position he shall be deemed, for the purposes of the Civil Service Superannuation Act to have been retired from his position in the Civil Service by reason of the abolition of office.

(3) The Government Employees Compensation Act, 1947, applies to officers and servants of the Authority and, notwithstanding section 9, for the purposes of that act, but not otherwise, such officers and servants shall be deemed to be employees in the service of His Majesty.

22. The Navigable Waters Protection Act does not apply to works undertaken by the Authority pursuant to this act.

23. Notwithstanding that the Authority is an agent of His Majesty, it may enter into contracts with His Majesty.

24. The accounts and financial transactions of the Authority shall be audited by the auditor general.

#### LOANS AND GUARANTEES BY CROWN

25. (1) The Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may, from time to time,

(a) make loans to the Authority out of money in the Consolidated Revenue Fund, or

(b) guarantee repayment of the principal of and interest on money borrowed by the Authority,

but no such loans or guarantees shall be made or given in any fiscal year except to the extent that Parliament has authorized such loans and guarantees to be made or given in that year.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection 1, the Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may, from time to time,

(a) make loans to the Authority out of money in the Consolidated Revenue Fund, or

(b) guarantee repayment of the principal of and interest on money borrowed by the Authority.

for the purpose of repaying money that has been borrowed under this act.

(3) A loan or guarantee under this section shall be made or given in such manner and subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council approves.

26. (1) The Minister of Finance, at the request of the Minister, and with the approval of the Governor in Council, may from time to time, make temporary loans to the Authority out of money in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(2) The aggregate amount of loans outstanding under this section shall not at any time exceed \$10,000,000.

(3) A loan under this section is subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council approves and is repayable within a period not exceeding 12 months from the day on which the loan was made.

(4) A report of every loan to the Authority under this section shall be laid by the Minister of Finance before Parliament within 15 days after it is made, or, if Parliament is not then in session, within 15 days after the commencement of the next ensuing session thereof.

27. (1) The Minister of Finance, with the concurrence of the Minister, may direct that money borrowed by the Authority under this act shall be deposited in the consolidated revenue fund to be placed to the credit of a special account in the name of the Authority.

(2) The Minister of Finance may, upon application by the Authority approved by the Minister, pay out to or for the purposes of the Authority, all or any part of the money in the special account established under subsection 1.

#### SAVING CLAUSE

28. Nothing in this act affects the operation of The International Boundary Waters Treaty Act, chapter 28, of the statutes of 1911.

#### COMMENCEMENT

29. Each section of this act shall come into force on a day or days to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

[5th sess., 21st Parliament, 15 George VI, 1951]

[The House of Commons of Canada]

Bill 34

An act respecting construction of works for the generation of electrical power in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

#### SHORT TITLE

1. This act may be cited as the International Rapids Power Development Act.

#### AGREEMENT

2. The agreement dated the 3d day of December 1951 between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Ontario in the form set out in the schedule is approved on behalf of and is binding on the Government of Canada and all things to be done by virtue thereof are approved and authorized.

3. The Governor in Council may transfer to the Government of Ontario the administration of lands or property belonging to Canada that in the opinion of the Governor in Council are necessary for the construction, operation, or maintenance of the works to be constructed pursuant to the agreement set out in the schedule.

4. For the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining the works to be undertaken pursuant to the agreement set out in the schedule:

(a) The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario shall have the powers and capacities of a natural person as if it were incorporated by letters patent under the great seal for that purpose; and

(b) The provisions of the Power Commission Act of the Province of Ontario with respect to the expropriation or taking of lands or property apply mutatis mutandis to the expropriation or taking of lands or properties for the works, and have effect as if enacted in this act in relation thereto.

#### COMMENCEMENT

5. This act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

#### SCHEDULE

Agreement made this 3d day of December A.D. 1951, between the Government of Canada, herein represented by the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister, and the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, hereinafter referred to as Canada of the first part, and the Government of Ontario, herein represented by the Honourable Leslie M. Frost, Premier, and the Honourable George H. Chalmers, Acting Provincial Secretary, hereinafter referred to as Ontario, of the second part;

Whereas the development of the power resources in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River is urgently required;

Whereas it is intended that the Canadian share of the power to be developed therefrom would be available to Ontario;

Whereas Ontario is desirous of undertaking such development concurrently with the undertaking of a complementary development by an appropriate authority in the United States of America; and

Whereas by the boundary waters treaty binding upon Canada and the United States of America, it is agreed that further uses of or obstructions or diversion of boundary waters on either side of the line affecting the natural level or flow of boundary waters on the other side of the line may not be made except by authority of the United States or Canada within their respective jurisdictions and with the approval of the International Joint Commission constituted by the treaty; and

Whereas the treaty provides with respect to boundary waters:

"The following order of precedence shall be observed among the various uses enumerated hereinafter for these waters, and no use shall be permitted which tends materially to conflict with or restrain any other use which is given preference over it in this order of precedence:

- (1) Uses for domestic and sanitary purposes;
- (2) Uses for navigation, including the service of canals for the purposes of navigation;
- (3) Uses for power and for irrigation purposes"; and

Whereas it is desirable that an agreement should be made between Canada and Ontario concerning the construction, maintenance, and operation of works for the development of power in the International Rapids section subject to and in accordance with Canada's obligations under the boundary waters treaty.

Now therefore this agreement witnesseth that the parties hereto agree as follows:

#### ARTICLE I

For the purpose of this agreement, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression—

(a) "deep waterway" means adequate provision for navigation requiring a controlling channel depth of 27 feet with a depth of 30 feet over lock sills in general accordance with the specifications set forth in the Report of the Joint Board of Engineers, dated November 16, 1926;

(b) "International Rapids section" means that part of the international section which extends from Chimney Point to the village of St. Regis;

(c) "International section" means that part of the St. Lawrence River through which the international boundary line runs;

(d) "St. Lawrence River" includes the river channels and the lakes forming parts of the river channels from the outlet of Lake Ontario to the sea; and

(e) "the works" means the works described in article II to be undertaken and carried out by Ontario.

#### ARTICLE II

Canada will do all in its power, consistently with its obligations under the boundary waters treaty of 1909 afore-mentioned and the preservation of the interests of others in the St. Lawrence River, to obtain the approval of the international joint commission established under the said boundary waters treaty pursuant to an application to be made by Ontario in a form approved by Canada, of works to develop the power resources of the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River to be undertaken by Ontario concurrently with the undertaking of complementary works by an appropriate authority in the United States of America, in accordance with the plan known as the "Controlled Single Stage Project (238-242)," containing the features described in the annex to this agreement with such modifications as may be agreed upon herein or by Canada and Ontario.

#### ARTICLE III

Articles IV to XVI of this agreement shall not come into operation until the making of an order by His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral in Council of Canada signifying on behalf of Canada that—

(a) the terms upon which the international joint commission has approved the works mentioned in article II of this agreement for the development of the power resources of the International Rapids section, including the works to be undertaken by Ontario, under article III of the boundary waters treaty of 1909 are satisfactory to Canada; and

(b) Ontario has satisfied Canada that it will, concurrently with complementary operations by an appropriate authority in the United States, undertake the construction, maintenance, and operation of the works.

#### ARTICLE IV

Canada and Ontario will cause to be enacted such legislation as may be agreed upon between them as being necessary to authorize and provide fully for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the works.

#### ARTICLE V

(1) Subject to paragraph 2 of this article, Canada will transfer to Ontario the administration of such lands belonging to Canada as are required for the works and such lands shall belong to Ontario.

(2) Ontario will compensate Canada for all lands the administration of which is transferred to Ontario pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article other than the lands or property forming part of the existing canal system in the International Rapids section.

(3) Upon completion of the necessary works to permit the continuance of 14-foot navigation on the Canadian side around the control dam and from the pool above Long Sault Dam to connect with the existing Cornwall Canal, as provided in paragraph 7 of the Annex hereto, Ontario will transfer to Canada the administration of such works, the sites thereof, and such lands belonging to Ontario as are required for the operation thereof, and such works, sites, and lands shall belong to Canada.

(4) Ontario will indemnify and save Canada harmless in respect of all claims of third parties in any way arising out of the construction, maintenance, or operation of the works, it being understood by the parties hereto that no damages can so arise west of a line drawn due north and south through the most westerly point of Spencer Island and it is agreed that this indemnity clause shall not apply to any claim for any such damages alleged to have been sustained west of the said line.

#### ARTICLE VI

(1) Ontario will, to the full extent of its ability, concurrently with complementary operations by an appropriate authority in the United States of America, construct, maintain, and operate the works in accordance with the terms of this agreement, and in that respect will carry out and give full force and effect to all or any conditions, provisions or orders imposed or made by or under the authority of the international joint commission or by the Governor General in Council of Canada for the protection of navigation or to regulate and control the use of the water of the St. Lawrence River for the works, for the protection of others engaged in the production of power outside the province of Ontario, and, in the case of any default on the part of Ontario, Canada, may, by notice in writing specifying the particulars of the alleged default, require full and complete compliance, within a period or periods named in the notice, by Ontario with its obligations hereunder in respect of which default is alleged, and if the notice is not complied with within the time or any of the respective times so specified, Canada may, subject to paragraph 2 of this article, take over or undertake the operation of the works or any part of the works or may construct,

maintain and carry out the works, and in any such event the works shall vest in and belong to Canada.

(2) If any dispute arises between the parties hereto as to whether Ontario is carrying out her obligations hereunder or otherwise in any way under this clause, such dispute shall be referred to an arbitral tribunal constituted as provided in article XIV of this agreement and, pending disposition by the tribunal of such dispute, Ontario may carry on the construction, maintenance or operation of the works and Canada shall not take over or undertake the operation of the works or any part thereof or the construction, maintenance and carrying out thereof as provided in paragraph 1.

#### ARTICLE VII

Ontario will, at such times and in such manner and form and upon such ratings as may be prescribed by Canada or authorized representatives of Canada—

(a) take and keep records of the flow and water levels in the International Rapids section and furnish certified copies thereof to Canada;

(b) calibrate or cause to be calibrated its turbines, penstocks, sluices or other water passages forming part of the works.

#### ARTICLE VIII

Canada or authorized representatives of Canada will at all times be empowered—

- (a) to have free access to the works;
- (b) to measure the discharge of the various sluices, turbines, penstocks, or other water passages forming part of the works.

#### ARTICLE IX

Ontario will furnish to Canada such plans, drawings, or other information relating to the works as Canada may request from time to time.

#### ARTICLE X

Ontario may provide for the enjoyment and exercise by the hydroelectric power commission of Ontario of any of Ontario's rights and benefits under this agreement.

(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, Ontario will transfer to Canada the administration of any such lands belonging to Ontario as are specified by Canada as being required for the sites of locks and works to carry a deep waterway through the International Rapids section or for the construction, maintenance, and operation thereof and such lands shall belong to Canada.

(2) Canada will compensate Ontario for all lands the administration of which is transferred to Canada pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, other than lands or property of Ontario forming part of or acquired and held by Ontario for the purposes of the works.

(3) Subject to paragraph 4 of this article, Ontario will not be entitled to any compensation for lands or property of Ontario forming part of or acquired and held by Ontario for the purposes of the works, the administration of which is required to be transferred by Ontario to Canada pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, and Ontario will not be entitled to claim any compensation for loss or expenses incurred with respect to the works or the maintenance or operation thereof or the distribution of power therefrom arising out of the construction by Canada of the locks or works required for the said deep waterway.

(4) Where Ontario has, before constructing any part of the works, given notice to Canada of the location of that part of the works, if Canada did not before commencement of the construction thereof give notice to Ontario that the lands upon which that part of the works was to be located might be required for the purposes of the said deep waterway and if Canada thereafter requires Ontario to transfer the administration of those lands to Canada pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, Ontario will be entitled to

compensation for those lands and the said part of the works and for all loss or expense incurred with respect to the works or the maintenance or operation thereof or the distribution of power therefrom arising by reason of Canada requiring Ontario to transfer the said lands and said part of the works to Canada.

(5) Canada will indemnify and save Ontario harmless in respect of all claims of third parties in any way arising out of the construction, maintenance, or operation of a deep waterway through the International Rapids section.

#### ARTICLE XII

If the construction by Canada of the locks and works mentioned in article XI renders unnecessary the construction by Ontario of the works required to permit the continuance of 14-foot navigation as described in paragraph 7 of the annex to this agreement, Ontario will pay to Canada a part of the cost of such locks and works equivalent to the cost of the works that would have been required to be constructed by Ontario to permit the continuance of such 14-foot navigation.

#### ARTICLE XIII

Ontario will furnish at cost such power as may from time to time be required by Canada for the operation of the navigation works and for other purposes of navigation in the International Rapids section.

#### ARTICLE XIV

(1) In the event of Canada and Ontario failing to agree on the interpretation of any part of this agreement or any matter arising therefrom, either party shall have the right to refer the matter to an arbitral tribunal.

(2) Each arbitral tribunal shall consist of one person chosen by Canada, one person chosen by Ontario and one person chosen by agreement between Canada and Ontario. If they fail to agree, the third member of the tribunal shall be chosen by the Chief Justice of Canada.

(3) Both parties agree to facilitate the constitution and functioning of arbitral tribunals and to accept their decisions.

(4) The procedure in any arbitration under the provisions of this article will be determined by agreement between the parties hereto.

#### ARTICLE XV

Ontario will establish a commission to supervise the execution of such works as may be appropriate, consistently with the execution of the works, to safeguard and enhance the scenic beauty of and historic associations with the International Rapids section.

#### ARTICLE XVI

Where by the terms of this agreement any notice or request is to be given or made by or on behalf of Canada, such notice or request shall be deemed, for the purposes of this agreement, to be effectively given or made if given or made by the Minister of Transport of Canada to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, and where by the terms of this agreement any notice or request is to be given or made by or on behalf of Ontario, such notice or request shall be deemed for the purposes of this agreement to be effectively given or made if given or made to the Minister of Transport by the Provincial Secretary or a person authorized by him in that behalf, notice of whose authority has been given to the Minister of Transport by the Provincial Secretary.

#### ARTICLE XVII

This agreement is made subject to its approval by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario. If, however, approval of the works by the international joint commission is not obtained within 3 years from the date of this agreement either party hereto may, by writ-

ten notice to the other, forthwith cancel this agreement.

In witness whereof the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister, and the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, have hereunto set their hands on behalf of Canada and the Honourable Leslie M. Frost, Premier, and the Honourable George H. Challies, Acting Provincial Secretary, have hereunto set their hands on behalf of Ontario; both upon the third day of December 1951.

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT.  
LIONEL CHEVRIER.  
LESLIE M. FROST.  
GEO. H. CHALLIES.

#### ANNEX TO THE CANADA-ONTARIO AGREEMENT (See art. II)

The main features of the controlled single stage project (238-242) subject to modification pursuant to article II, are as follows:

(1) A control dam in the vicinity of Iroquois Point.

(2) A dam in the Long Sault Rapids at the head of Barnhart Island and two powerhouses, one on either side of the international boundary, at the foot of Barnhart Island.

(3) Dikes, where necessary, on the United States and Canadian sides of the international boundary, to retain the pool level above the Long Sault Dam.

(4) Channel enlargement from above Chimney Point to below Lotus Island designed to give a maximum mean velocity in any cross section of the channel which will ultimately be used for navigation not exceeding four feet per second at any time and between Lotus Island and the control dam and from above Point Three Point to below Ogden Island designed to give a maximum mean velocity in any cross section not exceeding two and one-quarter feet per second with the flow and at the stage to be permitted on the first of January of any year, under regulation of outflow and levels of Lake Ontario in accordance with Regulation Method No. 5, as prepared by the General Engineering Branch, Department of Transport, Canada, dated Ottawa, September 1940.

(5) Channel enlargement in the channels north and south of Cornwall Island equivalent in volume to that proposed in Features 33 and 34 as described in the Final Report on the St. Lawrence River Project by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 1942, and shown in outline on Drawing CC-R-1/1, Appendix III-O (1), to the Final Report referred to above.

(6) The necessary railroad and highway modifications on either side of the international boundary.

(7) The necessary works to permit the continuance of 14-foot navigation on the Canadian side around the control dam and from the pool above the Long Sault Dam to connect with the existing Cornwall Canal.

(8) The rehabilitation of the Towns of Iroquois and Morrisburg, Ontario.

All the works in the pool below the control dam shall be designed to provide for full Lake Ontario level but initially the pool shall be operated at maximum elevation 238-0.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, we have heard from the President of the United States. Whether we agree or disagree with his objectives will be important to this body when the individual issues arise. But there are other objectives which were not clearly stated by the Chief Executive—objectives which call for the unified support of this body.

Of course, we all agree that national defense is everyone's objective. We all share the fervent hope that our industrial capacity and our natural wealth

will go forward to thwart any attempt to endanger our national security and those basic principles we all hold so dear.

Another objective is the perpetuation of our ability to create:

The perpetuation of our historical genius for creating vast new fields of interest;

The perpetuation of our assents to policies which serve to maintain our free enterprise system and enrich our land and the opportunities it affords to later generations of Americans. In short, the perpetuation of progress.

Of course, there have always been especial interests which have said that America has arrived at its maturity, that there was no more room for expansion, for further development.

This, Mr. President, is simple defeatism, the same defeatism that has in the past accompanied decisions to prevent the United States from opening up a new frontier, a new world to quicker commerce and greater industrial achievement.

But the issues today practically force our entry into this new frontier, this new development. I am sorry, Mr. President, that the Chief Executive in his message to the Congress, failed to clearly charge this Congress with specific duties in regard to this new frontier which can bring America so much.

I refer to the industrial development that is now taking place in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Valley. Consider for a moment the significance of the large reserves of oil and natural gas discovered and being developed in the western Provinces of Canada.

Mr. President, look at the wealth of iron ore resources being extracted in Steep Rock on the north shore of Lake Superior, and in Labrador on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River.

It all goes to add to the economic and military strength of Canada and the United States, united in a common front against the dangers of Communist aggression abroad.

Mr. President, the Canadian Government and the people are convinced that the one thing that holds them back from even greater efforts in our common defense is adequate development of the resources of the St. Lawrence River for power and navigation.

The Canadian people, realizing this need, are prepared to undertake this project alone.

In the past we have been undecided on the seaway. It has been called everything but progressive by some. But, Mr. President, Canada's plan for immediate action, as judged from their legislative commitment, plus our hour of need in the way of greater raw materials, principally iron ore, greater industrial capacity, certainly point to our immediate approval of this project.

Mr. President, it is generally agreed now that the resources of iron ore from the Mesabi Range in Minnesota are not inexhaustible; that sooner or later we must find substitutes.

The State of Michigan was the first to foresee the need for water transportation in order to bring iron ore from Lake Superior to the steel mills of Michigan and Ohio; and, therefore, in 1852, the

State initiated the construction of the Soo Canal.

My State forced the hand of the Federal Government by productive action so that the Congress of the United States decided to take it over and complete the job.

I am happy to state, Mr. President, that the people of the State of Michigan again show a deep appreciation and a pioneering spirit in urging the Congress of the United States to make haste with the development of the St. Lawrence River, because we are convinced that here there is a new economic opportunity for a new frontier, which, when completed, will furnish industry the assurance that raw material resources will continue to be available regardless of temporary shifts in the sources of supply.

Canada has been farsighted enough to approve legislation for the immediate construction of the St. Lawrence seaway. I cannot see, however, how a country like the United States can meekly allow a forfeiture of responsibility and control over this vital avenue of commerce into the very heart of our continent.

We cannot, we must not, let this opportunity slide by default.

There are those who raise the question of cost. In the Senate of the United States, I am not known as a spendthrift. I have fought for every feasible economy in the budget of this Government. But when a project is necessary to our industrial growth and our military preparedness and when, particularly, as in this instance, the investment will be recaptured by charges on the users—a program which is a welcome divergence from the usual practice—the arguments on the grounds of cost fail to carry conviction.

The navigation costs to the United States are estimated at \$374,000,000, spread over a 6-year period. This averages about sixty-two millions annually—not a considerable sum in its impact upon the inflationary pressures when one considers that our annual investment in capital goods is in the order of \$30,000,000,000 or more.

And perhaps more important is that this project will bring a little to the Treasury, in annual charges on the user. The estimates indicate that the iron-ore traffic alone from just the Labrador range is likely to bring in revenues to pay at least one-half the annual charges.

This, Mr. President, certainly is no give-away program, but sound business. Let it be the business of the United States to act accordingly.

The cost of the power project, another \$192,000,000, has never raised any question, because it has been understood that the State of New York and the users of the power would pay for it.

Mr. President, I urge upon my colleagues, particularly the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that they give immediate consideration to this measure to authorize the development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin.

This country now feels the need for more raw materials. This country, Mr. President, now feels the need for greater industrial capacity. This is predicated

upon our desire to make sturdy our stand in behalf of free enterprise; to guarantee our security against those who would invade our privacies and freedoms. In this hour we cannot be defeatists; we must go forward. I believe that our participation in the St. Lawrence seaway project would be a step in that direction. This not only belongs to and begs the approval of both sides of the aisle in the Senate, but offers a fuller measure of hope to Americans everywhere. To them it will mean progress. To us it must mean enlightened purpose and prompt action.

Mr. President, I pray for both.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I am glad that the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] have brought to the attention of the Senate the important measures recently passed by the Parliament of Canada for the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway project. I join with them in congratulating the people of Canada in this forward-looking action.

It in no way diminishes my admiration for them to say that as an American I should feel better if at this session, the Congress of the United States would determine—in fact, would insist—on joint development of this project.

Our relations with Canada are most cordial and friendly, and both nations are the richer for it. As a national policy, when there is an opportunity to cooperate with our close neighbor and to control jointly this vital artery of commerce, I see no justification in voluntary abdication of this opportunity.

The question of cost is going to be brought up.

Some will say that if Canada can afford it let her do it.

The fact is, Mr. President, that this project is going to be paid for by tolls and charges, and United States citizens will supply the major share of the revenues of this enterprise.

In the end, the investment in the project will not be a charge on the taxpayers, but will be returned by the users.

That being the case, I see no virtue in failing to make a temporary advance in the form of a reimbursable investment. In exchange, a part of the canal will be built on American soil, under our control.

There are several other factors which lead me to assert the interest of the United States in joint control.

One is the fact that the Canadian proposal is to bring the 27-foot channel only into Lake Erie, leaving the connecting channels into Lakes Huron, Superior, and Michigan at 21 feet up-bound and 25 feet down-bound. This means that unless we proceed to invest the additional eighty-nine or ninety million dollars for the deepening of these channels, all the States west of Lake Erie will fail to obtain the full benefit of the seaway.

It is not fair to the agriculture and industry of a large number of Great Lakes States and the Plains States that they should be denied the advantages of this deep waterway.

Furthermore, an all-Canadian project would mean that the determination of

tolls would be entirely in Canadian hands, whereas American citizens would be paying most of the charges.

Again, in the bills currently before Congress, it is contemplated that Government traffic may be excluded from toll charges. However, with an all-Canadian seaway and canal, there would be no reason to expect that United States Government traffic would be exempt from the payment of tolls, and certainly there would be no moral basis for expecting Canada to agree to such an exemption.

During World War II, for every American soldier and every ton of lend-lease and military traffic that went through the Suez Canal, although devoted to the defense of the Western World, payment had to be made at the current commercial toll rates applying at that canal.

With the growing responsibility of the United States in the world, we may expect that a large amount of military or Government-owned traffic will utilize the St. Lawrence seaway, and the tolls paid on it will be a direct charge on the American taxpayer.

Mr. President, I hope my colleagues will join in approving a program of joint partnership with Canada in the construction of this project. It is in the national interest that we do so.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I was sorry more Senators were not present to hear the distinguished Senators who have preceded me in speaking on this subject.

I am glad to see the renewed interest in this very vital project. I believe it is a sound one economically. However, more important than that, in view of the situation existing in the world today, I believe that the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway is imperative; and I believe it is imperative that those who are provincial in their outlook get rid of their provincialism and join in seeing to it that the St. Lawrence seaway becomes an actuality, because of its national defense feature.

From what has been said, I am satisfied that very soon after the construction of the canal it would be found that the toll charges which would result would take care of the actual overhead and would also provide for taking care of the initial investment.

For years now the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], myself, and others have fought for this project because we regard it as tremendously important, inasmuch as it involves not only the safety but the economic health of a very large section of our great country. In the valley of the St. Lawrence River and along the Great Lakes some 50,000,000 people live. Just yesterday I noticed in the newspapers a statement that although it has been estimated that last year we were a Nation of 154,000,000 people, before this year is out we shall be a Nation of 158,000,000 people. Thus we see how our population is growing; and population pressure must necessarily affect the need for travel and the need for the arteries which will convey the commerce.

However, over and above that, now that Churchill is in our country and now that the President has addressed Congress and now that General Eisenhower

and other military men have said that we are in a critical period of the world's history, I think we must not close our eyes to defensive measures. As all of us know, the tonnage of good iron ore, not taconite, remaining in northern Minnesota will be exhausted in a few years. As a result, American capital has moved into Labrador, where great deposits of valuable iron ore have been found. That iron ore must go to the cities in the Middle West. How will it get there? The answer is through the St. Lawrence canal and waterway. Canada knows that.

As has been suggested so well by the Senators who previously have spoken on this subject, in the absence of joint action, Canada will receive the tolls from the canal, and she will impose whatever tolls she wishes to impose, because she will be in total control of the canal. So, Mr. President, this project should be a joint effort. Canada and the United States are most friendly neighbors. Canada and the United States are one in the defense of the Northern Hemisphere. Are we now to close our eyes not only to the potentialities of this development but also to the responsibilities we owe? We talk about unity, and here is a chance to demonstrate unity; here is an opportunity to take action, and to demonstrate on this floor real statesmanship.

So, Mr. President, I am very happy that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Aiken], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Ferguson], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Thye] have also taken the floor today to speak on this subject.

I may say that just yesterday I wrote a letter to the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. Connally], chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, insisting that in the very near future the resolution regarding the St. Lawrence seaway and canal be voted out of the committee, so that on this floor we can be counted on one side or the other in regard to where we stand on this subject.

Let us count noses. We say it is the time for greatness, Mr. President. Let us see whether there is a disposition here to demonstrate greatness, or whether we are going to put blinders on our eyes because of fear—the old outmoded fear of the railroad magnates—yes, and of those of New Orleans and Boston and New York, who feel that they might lose a little traffic. I think it was clearly demonstrated in previous hearings that there could be no loss of traffic by the railroads. If the industry of the Middle West should become paralyzed, then there would ensue a loss of traffic occasioned by the lack of economic demand for the goods of the East and the South, for the Middle West would not have purchasing power if its industries should become paralyzed.

So, Mr. President, I repeat, I am very happy that Senators have spoken on this floor today in favor of this great national—yes, international enterprise.

#### RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. McFarland. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, January 14, 1952, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 10, 1952.

##### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Raymond Ames Spruance, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of the Philippines.

Walter J. Donnelly, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Austria, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

George C. McGhee, of Texas, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Turkey and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Chief of the American Mission for Aid to Turkey, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Edward J. Sparks, of New York, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Bolivia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 1 to the class of career minister, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Raymond C. Miller, of Indiana.

Samuel Reber, of New York.

Howard H. Tewksbury, of New Hampshire.

Norris S. Haselton, of New Jersey, now a Foreign Service officer of class 1 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Francis H. Russell, of Massachusetts, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 1, a consul general, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America, to which offices he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

William K. Ailshie, of Idaho, now a Foreign Service officer of class 2 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Francis Deak, of the District of Columbia, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 2, a consul general, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America, to which offices he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America, to which offices they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Sterling J. Cottrell, of California.

Robert G. McGregor, of Massachusetts.

John M. Vebber, of Wisconsin.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America, to which offices they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Francis W. Herron, of Iowa.

Gerald G. Jones, of California.

Miss Margaret Joy Tibbetts, of Maine.

The following-named persons, now Foreign Service officers of class 5 and secretaries in the diplomatic service, to be also consuls

of the United States of America, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

David C. Cuthell, of Connecticut.

William R. Duggan, of Utah.

Philip E. Haring, of Pennsylvania.

Edward W. Mulcahy, of Massachusetts.

William Nesselhof, Jr., of Missouri.

The following-named Foreign Service staff officers to be consuls of the United States of America, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Alex A. Cohen, of California.

John H. Esterline, of Louisiana.

Andrew E. Hanney, of Massachusetts.

Stanley A. McGeary, of Colorado.

John W. Moyer, of Illinois.

William E. Price, of Arkansas.

Charles W. Thomas, of California.

Earle O. Titus, of California.

John R. Barrow, of California, a Foreign Service reserve officer, to be a consul and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America, to which offices he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

The following-named Foreign Service reserve officers to be consuls of the United States of America, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Thomas L. Alexander, of Florida.

William E. Kugeman, Jr., of Connecticut.

Frederick L. Jochem, of Wisconsin.

Paul C. Sherbert, of California.

Ben A. Thirkield, of Virginia.

The following-named Foreign Service reserve officers to be vice consuls of the United States of America, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

John P. Rhodes, of Ohio.

Don R. Torrey, of New Jersey.

Lloyd H. Wilkins, of California.

The following-named Foreign Service reserve officers to be secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Norbert L. Anschuetz, of Maryland.

Saxton E. Bradford, of the District of Columbia.

Albin E. Johnson, of New York.

Gordon Dale King, of the District of Columbia.

Graham A. Martin, of Florida.

Joseph P. McEvoy, of New Jersey.

David A. Robertson, of Alabama.

Gordon B. Strong, of Virginia.

Frank A. Waring, of California.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Charles A. Coolidge, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense, a position to which he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Edwin V. Huggins, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, a position to which he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

#### MUTUAL SECURITY

C. Tyler Wood, of the District of Columbia, to be Associate Deputy Director for Mutual Security, pursuant to section 406 (e) of Public Law 329, Eighty-first Congress, and as authorized by section 501 (d) of Public Law 165, Eighty-second Congress, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Theodore Tannenwald, Jr., of New York, to be Assistant Director for Mutual Security, pursuant to section 406 (e) of Public Law 329, Eighty-first Congress, and as authorized by section 501 (d) of Public Law 165, Eighty-second Congress, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Andrew N. Overby, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of William McChesney Martin, whose resignation was effective March 31, 1951.

Mabelle Kennedy, of Pawhuska, Okla., to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in place of Marion Glass Banister, deceased.

V. Allan Hubbard, of Chaffee, Mo., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 45, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., to fill an existing vacancy.

These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

John Thomas Schneider, of the District of Columbia, to the position of Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

## BUREAU OF MINES

John J. Forbes, of Pennsylvania, Director of the Bureau of Mines, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

## COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Oris V. Wells, of New Mexico, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

## NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD

Jack Gorrie, of Washington, to be Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Edward T. Dickinson, of New York, to be Vice Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

## NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Leverett Edwards, of Oklahoma, to be a member of the National Mediation Board for the term expiring February 1, 1955. (Reappointment.)

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Charles D. Mahaffie, of the District of Columbia, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the term expiring December 31, 1958. (Reappointment.)

J. Haden Alldredge, of Alabama, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the term expiring December 31, 1958. (Reappointment.)

## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Harry A. McDonald, of Michigan, to be Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, vice W. Stuart Symington, resigned.

## ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATION

Roger L. Putnam, of Massachusetts, to be Economic Stabilization Administrator, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

## UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

James L. Morrill, of Minnesota, to be a member of the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange for the remainder of the term of 3 years expiring January 27, 1954, and until his successor has been appointed and qualified, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

The following-named persons to be members of the United States Advisory Commission on Information for terms of 3 years expiring January 27, 1955, and until their successors have been appointed and qualified (reappointments):

Erwin D. Canham, of Massachusetts.  
Philip D. Reed, of New York.

## UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following-named candidates for appointment and promotion in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service:

To be sanitary engineer (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective date of acceptance:

Curtis E. Richey

To be senior assistant sanitary engineers (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date of acceptance:

Lloyd W. Gebhard	Richard P. Lonergan
Gerald Dyksterhouse	Joseph W. Fitzpatrick
William B. Page	James A. Anderegg
Robert P. Morfitt	James A. Westbrook
Jack H. Fooks	Lester E. Blaschke
William B. Schreeder	

To be assistant sanitary engineers (equivalent to the Army rank of first lieutenant), effective date of acceptance:

David E. Barry	Shinji Soneda
John P. Wold	Edwin M. Lamphere
Donald J. Nelson, Jr.	Zadok D. Harrison

To be senior assistant sanitarian (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date of acceptance:

James G. Murphy

To be assistant sanitarian (equivalent to the Army rank of first lieutenant), effective date of acceptance:

James V. Smith

Surgeons to be senior surgeons (equivalent to the Army rank of lieutenant colonel):

Nunzio J. Carozzo	Harold J. Magnuson
Clarence Kooker	Jack C. Haldeman
W. Clark Cooper	Walter S. Mozden
Josef J. Weisskopf	

Senior assistant surgeons to be surgeons (equivalent to the Army rank of major):

Paul D. Pedersen	J. D. Leggett
Raymond G. Halvorson	James B. Gilbert
Ruth E. Dunham	J. Carter Wright
Holman R. Wherritt	Brinton T. Darlington
Milo O. Blade	

Senior assistant dental surgeon to be dental surgeon (equivalent to the Army rank of major):

Robert C. Likins

Sanitary engineers to be senior sanitary engineers (equivalent to the Army rank of lieutenant colonel):

John S. Wiley  
August T. Rossano, Jr.  
M. Allen Pond

Assistant sanitary engineers to be senior assistant sanitary engineers (equivalent to the Army rank of captain):

Roy O. McCaldin  
Charles V. Wright, Jr.  
Gordon E. Stone

Junior assistant sanitary engineer to be assistant sanitary engineer (equivalent to the Army rank of first lieutenant):

Frank A. Bell, Jr.

Senior assistant pharmacist to be pharmacist (equivalent to the Army rank of major):

Robert E. Jones

Junior assistant pharmacist to be assistant pharmacist (equivalent to the Army rank of first lieutenant):

Leo Klugman

Scientist to be senior scientist (equivalent to the Army rank of lieutenant colonel):

Howard M. Kline  
Carl L. Anderson

Senior assistant scientist to be scientist (equivalent to the Army rank of major):

R. Edward Bellamy

Senior assistant sanitarian to be sanitarian (equivalent to the Army rank of major):

Deed C. Thurman, Jr.

Senior assistant veterinarian to be veterinarian (equivalent to the Army rank of major):

Lauri Luoto

The following-named candidates for appointment and promotion in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service:

To be senior assistant dental surgeons (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective dates indicated:

William A. Elsasser, December 21, 1951.  
Joseph Hyman, December 28, 1951.  
Carl M. Bolton, December 28, 1951.

To be senior assistant scientists (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective dates indicated:

Elizabeth K. Welsburger, December 18, 1951.  
Bennett Sallman, December 21, 1951.  
Edward M. Scott, December 26, 1951.

To be senior assistant veterinarians (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective dates indicated:

Samuel Abramson, December 26, 1951.  
Monroe A. Holmes, Jr., December 28, 1951.

To be assistant sanitarian (equivalent to the Army rank of first lieutenant), effective date indicated:

Morgan S. Seal, November 16, 1951.

Assistant sanitary engineers to be senior assistant sanitary engineers (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective dates indicated:

Dade W. Moeller, November 30, 1951.  
Richard D. Coleman, November 30, 1951.  
John V. Miner, Jr., January 1, 1952.

Senior assistant sanitarian to be sanitarian (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective date indicated:

Darold W. Taylor, January 2, 1952.

The above named officers were appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

## IN THE ARMY

Maj. Gen. Frank Fort Everest, 386A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force, to be commanding general, Fifth Air Force, with rank of lieutenant general with date of rank from date of appointment, under the provisions of section 504, Officer Personnel Act of 1947, to which office he was appointed during the recess of the Senate.

Maj. Gen. John Wilson O'Daniel, O7342, United States Army, for appointment as corps commander, with the rank of lieutenant general and as lieutenant general in the Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 504 and 515 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of subsection 515 (c) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

## To be major general

Brig. Gen. Charles Draper William Canham, O16496, United States Army.

## To be brigadier general

Col. Frank Dorn, O15278, United States Army.

Col. Willard Koehler Liebel, O15723, United States Army.

NOTE.—Above-named officers were appointed during the recess of the Senate.

Lt. Gen. John William Leonard, O3840, commanding general, XVIII Corps (major general, U. S. Army), to be placed on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general under the provisions of subsection 504 (d) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

## IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of sections 502, 508, and 509 of the

Officer Personnel Act of 1947 and sections 303 and 306 of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. 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 lieutenant colonels*

AIR FORCE

With rank from October 19, 1950

X Frisbie, Curtis Lynn, 3977A.

With rank from October 1, 1951

X Gardner, Emy-Lee Nappin, 21206W.

X Settle, Esther Cooke, 21306W.

Clague, Betty, 21215W.

Hardy, Virginia Althea, 21220W.

X Costello, Mary Catherine, 21221W.

X Voorhees, Charles Elwood, 19540A.

Boehme, Charles Stanley, 2869A.

X Hunkapiller, Bill Bassett, 19648A.

X Neer, Francis Owen, 2878A.

X Miller, Clark Lorenzo, 2881A.

X Carlson, Charles Lewis, 2882A.

Reynolds, Alden Cooley, 2886A.

Mercier, Alonzo Philip, 2888A.

X Johnson, Frederick Coolidge, 2893A.

Lamek, William Jacob, 2894A.

Naugle, Harry Charles, 2895A.

Johnston, Harry Corneallus, 2900A.

Shockley, Moir Lewis, 2907A.

Wilber, Stanley Roy, 2914A.

Cochran, Lyle Horace, 2915A.

Alden, Victor William, 2920A.

X Wolfe, Donald Alexander, 2950A.

X Lewis, Lawrence Lee, 2955A.

X Harpole, Donald Clifford, 2961A.

X Crisler, Herbert LeRoy, 2967A.

X Carpenter, Harold Grady, 2968A.

X Hinch, Murrell Francis, 2969A.

X Trexler, Carl Edward, 2489A.

X Da Rosa, Elmer Garcia, 2977A.

X Harris, John Lanier, 2978A.

X Ragland, Richard Milner, 2979A.

Adkins, William Herbert, 3000A.

X McCaffery, Lawrence Florian, 3005A.

Jones, John Waldon, 3010A.

Dickson, Raymond Lawrence, 3020A.

Landall, Lincoln Wilson, 3023A.

Fizer, Elmer Parsons, 3026A.

Panico, Fred Ralph, 3027A.

Pritchard, Wilbur Dixon, 3029A.

Bugh, Leon Frank, 3032A.

Gillanders, Bruce William, 3033A.

West, Willard Allen, 3034A.

X Diehl, Conrad Henry, Jr., 3054A.

X Denson, Render Dowdell, 3056A.

X Knight, Gordon Bennett, 3066A.

Hopper, William Falcon, Jr., 3079A.

Pearson, Beverly Vernon, 3088A.

X Noid, Woodrow Vincent, 3095A.

X Stambaugh, Edgar LeVan, 3096A.

X Buckles, Galen Mills, 3099A.

X Elliott, Robert Douglas, 3104A.

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X Green, Eugene Wendell, 3194A.

X Tillapaugh, Herbert James, Jr., 3202A.

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X Hicks, William Benjamin, 3265A.

X Covert, Charles Betts, 3266A.

X Franks, George Eben, 3267A.

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X Cole, Nester Evan, 3324A.

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Muhlenberg, David Dorrington Kress,

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X Hanson, Bertil Everett, 3344A.

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X Longridge, Emmett Francis, 3466A.

X Sharp, Frank Allen, 3477A.

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X Franzen, Earl Leroy, 3494A.

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X Peterson, Charles Oscar, 3516A.

X Davis, Alpheus Mallette, Jr., 3518A.

X Coleman, Charles William, 3522A.

X Mullen, John Joseph, 3545A.

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X Mitchim, Kelly Word, 3656A.

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X Fawcett, Ralph Monroe, 3714A.

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X Brady, Michael Joseph, 3867A.

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X Seiver, Frank Wilson, 4260A.

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 Fishel, Robert Ralph, 9757A.  
 Frankosky, James Oliver, 9758A.  
 Harrison, Thomas Daniel, 9759A.  
 Lenfest, Charles William, 9760A.  
 Fisher, Lowell Boyd, 9762A.  
 Sykes, George Kunkel, 9763A.  
 Costello, Edward Michael, 9764A.  
 Behn, Milton Albert, 9766A.  
 Beeson, Thomas Henry, 9767A.  
 Dettre, Rexford Herbert, Jr., 9768A.  
 Cobb, James Bernhardt, 9769A.  
 Hamilton, Joseph Louie, 9770A.  
 Maloney, Robert Seton, Jr., 9771A.  
 Weber, John Leroy, Jr., 9772A.  
 Robinson, Michel Andre George, 9773A.  
 Kane, Francis Xavier, 9774A.  
 Benner, Stephen Otto, 9775A.  
 Goss, Quentin James, 9776A.  
 Bishop, Cleo Merton, 9777A.  
 Hehn, Earl LeRoy, Jr., 9778A.  
 Parker, Dan Morey, 9779A.  
 Bevan, Wendell Lowell, Jr., 9780A.  
 McKinney, James Alfred, 9781A.  
 McDermott, Robert Francis, 9782A.  
 Vicek, Donald Henry, 9783A.  
 Turner, Hiram Glenn, Jr., 9784A.  
 Bestervelt, Harold James, 9785A.  
 Kerig, John Arthur, Jr., 9786A.  
 Edwards, Edmund Barber, 9787A.  
 Muldrow, Robert, 9788A.  
 Weart, George Spoor, 9789A.  
 Courtney, John Joseph, Jr., 9790A.  
 Herrington, Russel McKee, Jr., 9791A.  
 Taliaferro, Walter Richard, 9792A.  
 Porter, George William, 9793A.  
 Moore, Clifford James, Jr., 9794A.  
 Hynes, Richard Joseph, 9795A.  
 Pitts, William Frederick, 9796A.  
 Broach, Richard Howell, 9797A.  
 Foote, Edward Potter, 9798A.  
 Butler, Clifton Lewis, Jr., 9799A.  
 Gatewood, Moses Joseph, Jr., 9800A.  
 Gorman, John Jay, 9801A.  
 Taylor, Lester George, Jr., 9802A.  
 Wilson, Louis Locke, Jr., 9803A.  
 Pitts, Younger Arnold, Jr., 9805A.  
 Bowlin, Roy Lindsay, Jr., 9806A.  
 Lowe, Jessup David, 9807A.  
 Brittingham, Raymond Cecil, Jr., 9808A.  
 DeGruchy, Oliver Williams, Jr., 9809A.  
 Hardy, William Lamar, 9810A.  
 Smith, Russell Jackson, 9811A.  
 Doyle, James Leslie, 9813A.  
 Criss, George William, Jr., 9814A.  
 Thompson, Donald Warren, 9815A.  
 Schlosberg, Richard Turner, Jr., 9816A.  
 Jackson, Arthur Vincent, 9817A.  
 Harrington, Robert Edward, 9818A.  
 McGough, Edward Alexander, 3d, 9819A.  
 Baer, John Willard, 9820A.  
 Frakes, James Fisher, 9821A.  
 Brady, William Diebold, 9822A.  
 Ellis, Frank Terry, 9823A.  
 Daye, John Frederick, Jr., 9824A.  
 Mazur, Henry Joseph, 9825A.  
 Van Duyn, John Edgar, 9827A.  
 Stuart, Joseph Alexander, Jr., 9828A.  
 Walling, Robert John, 9829A.  
 Lane, Albert Lossen, Jr., 9830A.  
 Lewis, William Eugene, 9831A.  
 Kirby, Henry Hodgen, Jr., 9832A.  
 Berry, Kearle Lee, Jr., 9833A.  
 Yount, Barton Kyle, Jr., 9834A.  
 Stewart, William Robert, Jr., 9835A.  
 Hovde, William Johnston, 9836A.  
 Whitlow, Robert Victor, 9837A.  
 Griffin, Donald Ernest, 9838A.  
 Hackler, James Franklin, Jr., 9839A.  
 Jordan, Hugh Fagan, 9840A.  
 Thompson, William Martin, 9841A.  
 Cook, William Joseph, 9842A.  
 May, Britt Stanaland, 9843A.  
 Kinney, George Romanta, 9844A.  
 Kyle, William Donald, Jr., 9845A.  
 Butcher, Chester John, 9846A.  
 Prior, George Thomas, 9847A.  
 Cutler, John Milton, 9848A.  
 Hurr, Arthur Pershing, 9850A.  
 Barger, David Harvey, 9851A.  
 Saylor, Henry Benton, Jr., 9852A.  
 Talbott, Carlos Maurice, 9853A.  
 Huntley, James Creelman, 9854A.  
 Dolby, William Frederick, 9856A.  
 Cherbak, Victor Anthony, Jr., 9857A.  
 Linton, John Harvey, 9858A.  
 McCulloch, Robert Clyde, 9860A.  
 Garner, Gordon, Jr., 9861A.  
 Johnson, Ralph Albert, 9862A.  
 Dorff, Richard Woodrow, 9863A.  
 Kelm, Robert Phillip, 9864A.  
 Hambleton, Bertram Leslie, Jr., 9865A.  
 Black, Lee Charles, 9866A.  
 Bickerstaff, Burt McCoy, 9867A.  
 Higgins, Donald Hugh, Jr., 9868A.  
 Guzak, Francis Watson, 9870A.  
 Borellis, William Francis, 9871A.  
 Eickemeyer, Karl Frederick, 9872A.  
 Vanden Dries, William Peter, 9873A.  
 Bowers, William Henry, 9874A.  
 Beerli, Stanley William, 9875A.  
 Hovatter, Elbert Troy, 9876A.  
 Hamel, Albert George, 9877A.  
 Dunphy, Earl Francis, 9878A.  
 Masters, Elmer LaWayne, 9880A.  
 Durner, Dwight Edward, 9881A.  
 Dolk, Carl Edward, 9882A.  
 Riepe, Quentin Albert, 9883A.  
 McLean, Edward Ridley, 9884A.  
 Jamison, Eldon Maxwell, 9885A.  
 Brooks, Charles Llewellyn, 9886A.  
 Jones, David Charles, 9887A.  
 Bryan, William Elmer, Jr., 9888A.  
 Jacobsen, William Lee, 9889A.  
 Gilchrist, William Thomas, 9890A.  
 McClain, Howard Powers, 9892A.  
 Holbury, Robert J., 9893A.  
 Judy, James Donald, 9894A.  
 Hutchens, David Dale, 9895A.  
 Evdokimoff, Dmitri, 9896A.  
 Keating, Philip James, 9897A.  
 Snyder, Wayne Keith, 9898A.  
 Miller, Vaughan, Jr., 9899A.  
 Heller, Edwin Lewis, 9900A.  
 Lusby, Perry Minor, 9901A.  
 Collett, Charles Ellsworth, 9902A.  
 Henry, John Gilbert, 9903A.  
 Collins, Thomas Edward, Jr., 9904A.  
 Barnes, Richard Ward, 9905A.

- Searles, De Witt Richard, 9907A.  
 Fry, Howard Jackson, 9908A.  
 Arduengo, Joseph Arnold, 9909A.  
 Barton, Richard Everrett, 9910A.  
 Howell, Sylvanus Thaddeus, Jr., 9911A.  
 O'Reagan, John Patrick, 9912A.  
 Savage, Cary Linthicum, 9913A.  
 Lewis, Leo Coxwell, 9914A.  
 Gifford, George Donald, 9915A.  
 Fethers, Rolland Francis, 9916A.  
 Ebert Rembert Albert, 9917A.  
 Umoff, Alexis Paul, 9919A.  
 Wilson, William Monroe, 9920A.  
 Rhodarmer, Roger Kims, 9921A.  
 Connell, James Spalding, 9922A.  
 Bowman, George Abraham, Jr., 9923A.  
 Hamilton, William Merwin, 9924A.  
 Armstrong, John Frank, 9925A.  
 Bennett, John Mark, 9926A.  
 Kraus, James Christian, 9927A.  
 Garner, Merritt Gerald, 9928A.  
 Lindberg, Carl Donald, 9929A.  
 Gulino, Vasco Edward, 9930A.  
 Wallach, John Andrew, 9931A.  
 Brazier, Harold William, 9932A.  
 Filley, Oliver Dwight, Jr., 9933A.  
 Mulcahy, Donald Max, 9934A.  
 Strang, Charles Francis, 9935A.  
 Sansone, Philip, 9936A.  
 Fulcher, Kenneth Marks, 9937A.  
 Harris, Bert Samuel, 9938A.  
 Wolfe, Gerald, 9939A.  
 Brewer, Lonnie Carl, 9940A.  
 Crutchfield, Wilfred Benjamin, 9941A.  
 Mustain, Ivan Farris, 9942A.  
 Mahone, John Rudd, 9943A.  
 Flynn, Charles James, Jr., 9945A.  
 Brendle, George Robert, 9946A.  
 Lilliedoll, Jarrold Donath, 9948A.  
 Shamebeck, Clarence Herman, 9949A.  
 Catledge, Richard Carroll, 9951A.  
 Poulson, Ernest Lester, 9952A.  
 Wright, Robert James, 9953A.  
 Crahen, Eugene James, 9954A.  
 Hamlyn, Raymond Emmett, 9956A.  
 Stanton, William Joseph, Jr., 9958A.  
 McFall, Dana Floyd, Jr., 9959A.  
 Berg, William Wilson, 9961A.  
 Johnson, Merle, 9962A.  
 Martin, Sherman Fielder, 9963A.  
 Kirby, Burton Moore, 9964A.  
 Bilby, Bedford Bruce, 9965A.  
 Dale, Hugh Walter, 9966A.  
 Dyser, Francis Edward, 9967A.  
 Moore, George Brownell, 9968A.  
 Ford, Ross Clifford, 9969A.  
 Perron, Gregory Harris, 9970A.  
 Woodruff, Laymont Venson, 9971A.  
 Doersch, George Albert, 9972A.  
 Colgan, William Buchana, 9973A.  
 Norley, Louis Herman, 9974A.  
 Wydner, Clarence Stimson, 9975A.  
 Showalter, Roy Russell, Jr., 9976A.  
 Little, Edwin Loren, 9977A.  
 McCormack, Lemuel Houston, Jr., 9978A.  
 Paxton, Heyward Ainsworth, Jr., 9980A.  
 Ogletree, Robert Clyde, Jr., 9981A.  
 Camp, Clyde Henry, Jr., 9982A.  
 Hudson, Jere Howard, 9983A.  
 Daughtrey, Buddy Rex, 9984A.  
 Dougherty, Russell Elliott, 9985A.  
 Schilke, James Frederick, 9986A.  
 Lawrance, Preston Herbert, 9987A.  
 Farrell, Frank Joseph, 9988A.  
 Harlow, Harold Frank, 9989A.  
 Tillman, Herman George, Jr., 9990A.  
 Madsen, Frank Martin, Jr., 9991A.  
 Myers, Joseph Robert, 9992A.  
 Markley, William Clyde, Jr., 9993A.  
 Bozarth, Theodore Walter, 9994A.  
 Schuttten, Bernard Joseph, Jr., 9995A.  
 Rankin, Robert James, 9996A.  
 MacNeill, Edward Henry, 9997A.  
 Beasley, David Cadwell, Jr., 9998A.  
 Marshall, Winton Whittier, 9999A.  
 Herbert, John James, Jr., 10000A.  
 Barry, Billie Jo, 10001A.  
 Shockley, Thomas Leon, 10002A.  
 Gaylord, Donald Andrew, 10003A.  
 Perry, Joseph, Heinlein, 10004A.  
 Crawford, William Adair, 10005A.  
 Hoyt, Robert Franklin, 10006A.  
 Rider, William Benjamin, 10007A.  
 Norton, William Joseph, 10008A.  
 Souleyret, Kenneth, 10009A.  
 Cook, Harry Dean, 10010A.  
 Moler, John Edward, 10011A.  
 Lozito, Vincent James, 10012A.  
 Winn, Otis Ellsworth, 10013A.  
 Andrews, George Hamilton, 10014A.  
 Puskar, Steven, Jr., 10015A.  
 Rose, Howard Charles, 10016A.  
 McGarity, William Vernon, 10017A.  
 Gray, Lewis Howard, 10018A.  
 MacDonald, William Rees, 10019A.  
 Tyrrell, Robert Louis Fredrick, 10020A.  
 Kelley, Vernon Bradley, Jr., 10021A.  
 Holub, Richard Cecil-Adolph, 10022A.  
 Ross, Amos Hodges, Jr., 10023A.  
 Brubaker, Thomas Franklin, 10024A.  
 Wambold, William Henry, 10025A.  
 Bogan, John Wayne, 10027A.  
 Crawford, Ben, 10028A.  
 Lawley, William Robert, Jr., 10029A.  
 Mason, William Herman, 10030A.  
 Sanctuary, Robert Harrison, 10031A.  
 Evans, Raymond Eugene, 10032A.  
 Taylor, Emery Durell, 10033A.  
 McFarlane, John Durell, 10034A.  
 Duin, Robert, 10035A.  
 Miller, Thomas Benton, 10036A.  
 Prather, Philip Bailey, 10037A.  
 Hargrove, Clifford White, 10038A.  
 Koenig, Sebastian Bernard, 10039A.  
 Olson, Walter Ives, 10040A.  
 Wiseman, Joseph Lewis, 10041A.  
 Lathrop, Neil Hill, 10042A.  
 Easters, Robert Douglas, 10043A.  
 Rexroat, Larue David, 10044A.  
 Brothers, James Terry, 10045A.  
 Sherwood, Vernon Melvin, 10046A.  
 Bishop, Edward Landes, 10047A.  
 Wright, Robert Lee, 10048A.  
 Harris, William Fortna, 10049A.  
 Avery, James Branham, 10050A.  
 Gelwix, Joe M., 10051A.  
 Spittler, Lee William, 10052A.  
 Murtha, Joseph William, 10053A.  
 Elssaesser, Hugh Walter, 10055A.  
 Schaefer, Chris John Henry, Jr., 10056A.  
 Oholendt, Gene Frederick, 10057A.  
 Douthwaite, William Thomas, Jr., 10058A.  
 Williams, Todd Gill, 10059A.  
 Bass, Thomas Edwin, 10060A.  
 Brown, Robert Dale, 10061A.  
 Thompson, Donn Graydon, 10062A.  
 Shook, Carmel Monros, 10063A.  
 Armstrong, Jean Doris, 21295W.  
 Gazzaniga, Louis Anthony, 10064A.  
 Sagert, Stanley Adolph, 10065A.  
 Mennell, Robert Charles, 10066A.  
 Rogers, Felix Michael, 10067A.  
 Peters, Charles Kesmodel, 10068A.  
 Cammack, Vernon Kinney, 10070A.  
 Lucas, Lee Ronald, 10071A.  
 Miller, Robert, 10073A.  
 Jack, William Alexander, 10074A.  
 John, Ernest Falcon, 10075A.  
 Tapscott, Wilbur Alan, 10076A.  
 McBride, William Vincent, 10077A.  
 Schaffer, Louis, 10078A.  
 Sullivan, William Charles, 10079A.  
 Watson, Dudley Malone, 10080A.  
 Mestemaker, Joseph Earl, 10081A.  
 Bradford, James Warren, 10082A.  
 Sewell, Virgil Roy, 10083A.  
 Gibbons, John Phillip, 10084A.  
 Gibbons, William Lacey, 10085A.  
 King, Walter Syler, 10086A.  
 Rule, Richard Inman, 10087A.  
 McGonnell, Owen John, 10088A.  
 Smith, Ralph Lester, 10089A.  
 Pearson, Ralph Jones, 10090A.  
 Crocker, Gage Houston, 10091A.  
 Ramsey, J. W., 10092A.  
 Sturdevant, Donald Ernest, 10093A.  
 Hemsley, Richard Tilghman, 3d, 10094A.  
 Holderness, Arthur William, Jr., 10095A.  
 Shaefer, Richard Francis, 10096A.  
 Pace, Stanley Carter, 10097A.  
 Wethe, J. Duane, 10098A.  
 Deal, Douglas Lipp, 10099A.  
 Neuer, John Jacob, 10100A.  
 Bowley, Albert John, 10101A.  
 Chandler, John Seymoure, Jr., 10102A.  
 Smith, Lowell Blair, 10103A.  
 Watkins, James Howard, 10104A.  
 Whitson, Jack Henderson, 10105A.  
 Shiely, Albert Raymond, Jr., 10106A.  
 Harrold, Frank James, Jr., 10107A.  
 Kilpatrick, William Joseph, Jr., 10108A.  
 Watson, Lawrence Middleton, 10109A.  
 Latson, Harvey Haroldson, Jr., 10110A.  
 Smith, Kenneth Bates, 10112A.  
 Carson, Charles William, Jr., 10113A.  
 Rundell, Francis Earle, 2d, 10114A.  
 Atkinson, Paul Gregory, Jr., 10115A.  
 Walker, James Harper, 10116A.  
 Munch, Christopher Henry, 10117A.  
 Coursey, Richard Ray, Jr., 10118A.  
 Blank, Jonas LeMoine, 10119A.  
 Hudson, Ullin Lee, 10120A.  
 Boreske, Andrew, Jr., 10121A.  
 Keck, James Moulton, 10122A.  
 Ireland, Clare Thompson, Jr., 10123A.  
 Gaudiani, Vincent Augustus, Jr., 10124A.  
 Moore, William Clarence, 10125A.  
 Hoffman, Robert William, 10126A.  
 Russell, LeRoy George, 10127A.  
 Olds, Robin, 10128A.  
 Love, Thomas McAdoo, 10129A.  
 Detwiler, Donald Alburus, 10130A.  
 Nesselbush, Louis Konrad, 10131A.  
 Kalinski, Felix Andrew, 10132A.  
 Cassidy, Benjamin Buckles, Jr., 10133A.  
 Zubon, Michael, 10134A.  
 Brierty, William Paul, 10135A.  
 Webster, Lewis Frazer, 10136A.  
 Greene, William James, 10137A.  
 Stoddard, Richard Williams, 10138A.  
 Bucher, Oliver Boone, Jr., 10139A.  
 Huau, Joseph Hipolito, Jr., 10140A.  
 Olmstead, Earl Oren, Jr., 10141A.  
 Davis, Jack Talmadge, 10142A.  
 Shea, Daniel Francis, 10143A.  
 Ball, Roger Clawson, 10144A.  
 Turner, Vernon Richard, 10145A.  
 Brannon, Cullen Albert, Jr., 10146A.  
 Burnette, Walter Neal, Jr., 10147A.  
 Westbrook, Marston Thorn, 10148A.  
 Oswald, Norbert Joseph, 10149A.  
 Harris, Teague Gray, Jr., 10150A.  
 Hogan, Henry Leon, 3d, 10151A.  
 Cragg, Ernest Thorpe, 10152A.  
 Madison, Gayle Eugene, 10153A.  
 Clark, Robert Herman, 10154A.  
 Brooks, Leo Cooper, 10155A.  
 Silvester, Lindsey McDonald, 10156A.  
 Connor, Edward Hanson, 3d, 10157A.  
 Martin, Maurice Langhorne, 10158A.  
 Hagen, Alfred Dale, 10159A.  
 Hinds, Ernest, 10160A.  
 Beckett, Walter Rae, Jr., 10161A.  
 Brown, Alston Law, 10162A.  
 Whitaker, Keith Albert, 10163A.  
 Ball, Frank Putnam, 10164A.  
 Potter, Waldo Franklin, 10165A.  
 Hughes, Herschel DeMent, 10168A.  
 Steidle, Paul Leonard, 10169A.  
 Hallenbeck, Ralph Junior, 10170A.  
 Kullman, John Roger, 10171A.  
 Rawlings, John William, Jr., 10172A.  
 Hertel, Edward Jerome, 10173A.  
 Hudson, John Bell, 10174A.  
 Beckett, Thomas Archer, 10175A.  
 Dudley, William Bradford, 10176A.  
 Snavely, William Wayne, 10177A.  
 Brown, Thomas Huntington, 10178A.  
 Scott, William Fontaine, 10179A.  
 Wright, Edmund Augustus, Jr., 10180A.  
 Randall, Robert Duncan MacGregor, 10181A.  
 Tucker, Albert Sidney Johnston, Jr., 10182A.  
 Foulk, Tom Bond, Jr., 10183A.  
 Anderson, Millard Othello, 10185A.  
 Hurley, Paul Joseph, 10186A.  
 Hegenberger, Albert Carl, 10187A.  
 Burdett, Edward Burke, 10188A.  
 Cutler, Edward Weilage, 10189A.  
 Sweat, Dale Sidney, 10190A.  
 Childs, Marvin Edward, 10191A.  
 Rosness, Joseph Henry, 10192A.  
 Schwartz, David Gibbon, 10194A.  
 McCabe, Thomas Eugene, 10195A.  
 Sherrill, Stephen Hunting, Jr., 10196A.

Cole, Heston Charles, 10197A.  
 Keefer, Norman Jay, Jr., 10198A.  
 Splith, Charles, Jr., 10199A.  
 O'Connor, Edmund Francis, 10200A.  
 Garrett, Thomas Simons, 3d, 10201A.  
 Richard, Anthony Henry, Jr., 10202A.  
 Gradwell, Burgess, 10203A.  
 Jens, Henry Paul, 10205A.  
 Brennan, Gerald William, 10206A.  
 Elam, Rhodes Mason, 10207A.  
 Gourley, Theodore Joseph, 10208A.  
 Garvin, Loyd Clinton, 10210A.  
 Millson, Edwin Harry, 10211A.  
 Hutcheson, George Washington, Jr., 10212A.

Forster, Joseph Morelle, 10213A.  
 Evans, John Arthur, 10214A.  
 Wade, William Glenn, 10215A.  
 Behnke, William Charles, 10216A.  
 Lundin, Robert Lloyd, 10217A.  
 Mathison, Charles Glenn, 10218A.  
 Beck, Charles Joseph, 10219A.  
 Hickey, John Joseph, 10220A.  
 Haynie, Frank Marion, 10221A.  
 Wallace, Duane Galen, 10222A.  
 Martin, Cecil Stanford, 10223A.  
 Swan, Clinton David, 10224A.  
 Weir, Robert Adam, 10225A.  
 Conn, John Frank, 10226A.  
 Lilley, Earl Amzi, 10228A.  
 Monroe, Thomas Guy, Jr., 10229A.  
 Overbey, George Douglas, 10230A.  
 Booth, Joseph Lawrence, 10231A.  
 Cotton, Joseph Fredrick, 10232A.  
 Mortensen, Fred Neil, 10233A.  
 Booth, Lionel Robillard, 10235A.  
 Fitzgerald, Raymond Leo, 10236A.  
 Lovell, Carl Erwin, 10237A.  
 Davenport, Ellie Everett, 10238A.  
 Magee, William Francis, 10239A.  
 Brooks, William King, 10240A.  
 Fry, Robert MacDonald, 10241A.

## MEDICAL

With Rank From December 6, 1951  
 Peters, Don Preston, Jr., 19248A.  
 Hoffman, Franklin Gordon, 19602A.  
 Campanale, Ralph Paul, 19301A.  
 White, William Mansfield, 19302A.  
 Alexander, Charles Palmer, 19303A.  
 Rowe, Daniel Henry, 19305A.  
 Hamilton, Alfred, 19306A.  
 Webb, Hamilton Brookholding, 19307A.  
 Nugent, Arthur Gebhard, 19308A.  
 Davis, James Malcolm, 19309A.  
 Marchese, Vincent, 19310A.  
 Eggeling, Ian Norwood Julius, 19311A.  
 Raymond, Frank Kondziorski, 19312A.  
 Larson, Thurman August, 19314A.  
 Cox, Philip Archelaus, 19315A.  
 McManus, Hugh Bernard, Jr., 19316A.  
 Evans, Allan, Cameron, 19317A.  
 Lifton, Solomon Elliott, 19318A.  
 Moss, Charles Norman, 19889A.  
 Hall, Jack Herod, 19642A.  
 Kenoyer, Wilbur Laverne, 19604A.  
 Kessler, Robert Rudolph, 19742A.  
 Lutes, Lester Lee, 19820A.  
 Bowling, Franklin Leroy, 19821A.  
 Dimichele, John Dominic, 18075A.  
 White, Donald Edward, 19909A.  
 O'Brien, Francis Donal, 19556A.

## DENTAL

With Rank From December 6, 1951  
 Avenell, Rollin Churchill, 18940A.  
 Senn, William Walter, 18941A.  
 Reese, Wallace Kohlhass, Jr., 18942A.  
 Reynolds, Robert Power, 18943A.  
 Sandlin, Harold Goble, 18944A.

## VETERINARY

With Rank From December 6, 1951  
 Taylor, Albert Andrew, 22461A.  
 Lasher, Norbert Augustus, 18998A.  
 Gorman, Lester Joseph, 18999A.  
 English, Burt Walter, 19000A.  
 Rushmore, Rowland Wayne, 19001A.  
 Beckenhauer, Neil Dwane, 19002A.

## MEDICAL SERVICE

With Rank From December 6, 1951  
 Johnson, Kenneth Bradley, 19473A.  
 Sadler, Hayes Moore, 19474A.  
 Wiegele, Louis Schofield, 19475A.  
 Tutor, Ralph Cease, 19476A.  
 Carmichael, Jack Charles, 19477A.  
 Haden, James Thomas, 19478A.

## CHAPLAIN

With Rank From January 11, 1952  
 Strait, Claude Elmer, 18783A.  
 With Rank From February 9, 1952  
 Brown, Ormonde Stanley, 18784A.  
 With Rank From February 10, 1952  
 Andrew, Joseph Dixon, 18785A.  
 With Rank From March 30, 1952  
 Rex, Wendell Franklin, 18786A.

## To be captains

## AIR FORCE

Boyle, Daniel Joseph, 16481A.  
 Hammond, Fred Baker, Jr., 19774A.  
 Yandala, Gust John, 19775A.  
 Eichner, Leonard, 19776A.  
 Portrum, Peter, 19778A.  
 Del Beccaro, Vincent Joseph, 19779A.  
 Birnbaum, Myron Lionel, 20018A.  
 Higgins, Fred John, 20019A.  
 Berry, Cooley Clayton, 20020A.  
 Matthews, Jack Edgar, 20021A.  
 Elkins, Emerson Keller, 20022A.  
 Rowland, Dwight Rexford, 20023A.  
 Dickson, Donald Coty, Jr., 21430A.  
 Wilson, George Matthew, 21777A.  
 Ensley, John James, 21778A.  
 Vague, Harold Raymond, 22991A.  
 Kenny, Patrick Henry, Jr., 16482A.  
 Pope, Bruce Wendell, 16483A.  
 Moore, Joseph Brice, 16484A.  
 Burton, James Allen, 16485A.  
 Reiser, Armand Edouard, 16486A.  
 Laufer, DeForrest August von, Jr., 16488A.  
 Tipton, Carl Wilford, 16489A.  
 Seymour, James Theodore, 16490A.  
 Morris, Russell Perrine, Jr., 16491A.  
 Shofner, Julian Daniel, 16492A.  
 Groh, Raymond Adolph, 16493A.  
 Ulrich, Arthur John, 16494A.  
 Guy, Roy Enright, 16495A.  
 Owens, Jack Byron, 16496A.  
 Kearney, Lester T., Jr., 16497A.  
 MacGregor, Donald Keith, 16499A.  
 Heller, Russell Millward, Jr., 16500A.  
 Holst, Edward Frank, Jr., 16501A.  
 Skidmore, Hubert Neil, 16502A.  
 Watson, Robert Francis, 16503A.  
 Freeman, Jacob Milton, 16504A.  
 Rauch, Henry Leo, 16505A.  
 Menard, John William, 16506A.  
 Mitchell, Newell Dwight, 16507A.  
 Ballard, Dempsey Ernest, 16508A.  
 Kern, John Raymond, Jr., 16509A.  
 Moreland, Harry Holt, 16510A.  
 Wilkie, Francis Eris, 16511A.  
 Hoy, Charles Francis, Jr., 16512A.  
 Lindeman, Conrad John, 16513A.  
 Hardwick, John Scales, 16514A.  
 Anderson, James Marshall, 16515A.  
 Dickson, Doyle Dean, 16516A.  
 Simpson, Warren L., 16517A.  
 Gentile, Walter Thomas, 16518A.  
 Croft, Charles Richard, Jr., 16520A.  
 Ramsey, William Francis, 16521A.  
 Carr, Bruce Ward, 16522A.  
 Saffell, John A., Jr., 16523A.  
 Van Houten, Warren Glenn, 16524A.  
 Zotter, Leroy Peter, 16525A.  
 Wilkes, Hollie Alonzo, 16526A.  
 Barnes, James Tipton, 16527A.  
 Koch, Travis Ervin, 16528A.  
 Habakangas, Wilbert Edward, 16529A.  
 Smith, Hugh Munsey, 16530A.  
 Bates, Harry Leroy, 16531A.  
 Williamson, Darrell Glenn, 16532A.  
 Lee, Joel Charles, 16533A.  
 Smith, Rowland Douglas, Jr., 16534A.

Limbird, Charles Edward, 16536A.  
 Smith, Kenneth Ballard, 16537A.  
 Bush, James Morton, 16538A.  
 Barry, Ray Lorentzen, 16539A.  
 Ivey, Thomas Edison, 16541A.  
 Nash, Robert Ervin, Jr., 16542A.  
 Works, Albert Verne, Jr., 16544A.  
 Wehlender, Erling Orvin, 16545A.  
 Jackson, Roger Treat, Jr., 16546A.  
 Rand, William Jackson, 16547A.  
 Bridges, Hollon Howard, 16548A.  
 Augustine, Arthur Wallace, Jr., 16549A.  
 Sherman, Charles Arthur, 16550A.  
 Hedge, George Elmer, 16551A.  
 Brandt, Edward Robert, 16552A.  
 O'Neal, Maston Adolphus, Jr., 16553A.  
 Kegley, Milton Kenneth, 16554A.  
 Greer, Donald Edward, 16555A.  
 Wilt, Mark Edward, 16556A.  
 Lehman, Paul David, 16557A.  
 Robbins, Jack Bonds, 16558A.  
 Mize, James Harris, 16559A.  
 Walker, Edwin Cole, 16560A.  
 Watson, Wallace Reid, 16561A.  
 Yates, Charles Clancie, 16563A.  
 Forbes, Walter Bennett, 16564A.  
 Gordon, Robert Edward, 16565A.  
 Bomar, William Monroe, Jr., 16566A.  
 Ryan, Robert Meade, Jr., 16567A.  
 Asla, Felix, Jr., 16568A.  
 Johnson, Irl Duane, 16569A.  
 Eberhart, Francis Claude, 19780A.  
 Ogden, Ziba Bennett, 16570A.  
 Goers, Myron Belmont, 16571A.  
 Suneson, Earl Lewis, 16572A.  
 Taylor, Miles Edsel, 16573A.  
 Robb, Gilles Anthony, Jr., 16574A.  
 Turner, Austin Wayne, 16575A.  
 Lane, Howard Mac, 16576A.  
 Summer, Peter David, 16577A.  
 Schroeder, George Zane, 16578A.  
 McMahon, William Joseph, 16579A.  
 Maloy, Robert William, 16580A.  
 Ricker, Lawrence Kenneth, 16582A.  
 Atkins, Richard Albert, Jr., 16583A.  
 Buinicky, Stanley Joseph, 16584A.  
 Duncan, Marshall Rae, 16585A.  
 Hemphill, Betty Woods, 21401W.  
 Cline, Robert Harry, 16586A.  
 Vickers, Robert Edwin, Jr., 16587A.  
 Taylor, William Doyle, Jr., 16588A.  
 Bach, Lawrence Vincent, Jr., 16589A.  
 Ward, James Francis, Jr., 16591A.  
 Walsh, John Patrick, 16592A.  
 Beardsley, Charles Evans, 16593A.  
 La Fevers, Fred Olen, Jr., 18089A.  
 VanZandt, Kenneth Ray, 16596A.  
 Kellogg, Edwin Raymond, 16597A.  
 Perkins, William Henry, 16598A.  
 Schwitzgebel, William Cullen, 16599A.  
 Monroe, Paul Bryan, Jr., 16601A.  
 Seward, William Albert, Jr., 16602A.  
 Walters, Donald Michael, 16604A.  
 Greenhow, Harry Frank, 16605A.  
 Wheeler, Joseph Cary, 16606A.  
 Elliott, Jack David, 16607A.  
 Simon, Henry, 16608A.  
 Ehrlich, Hubert Dale, 16609A.  
 Gambell, Robert Anderson, 16610A.  
 DeYonker, James Anthony, 16611A.  
 Wicks, David Wallace, 16612A.  
 Saylor, Edward Joseph, 16613A.  
 Brown, Richard Keith, 16614A.  
 McMurray, Robert Benire, 16615A.  
 Gray, Rufin Walker, 16616A.  
 McNeff, Edward Patrick, 16617A.  
 Christenson, Cornell Robert, 16618A.  
 Getz, Charles William, 3d, 16619A.  
 Pickett, Herbert Leroy, 16620A.  
 Robinson, Jack Allen, 16621A.  
 Goering, Werner George, 16622A.  
 Wright, William Ralph, 16623A.  
 McElroy, Russell James, 16624A.  
 McDonald, William Murray, 16625A.  
 Huddleston, Thomas Lowell, 16626A.  
 Adcock, Aubrey Clinton, Jr., 16627A.  
 Fetler, Phillip, 16628A.  
 Griffin, John Henry, 16629A.  
 Shirley, Donald Gordon, 16630A.

Bass, Calvin Gilbert, 16631A.  
 × Jamieson, John Francis, 16633A.  
 × Kinney, Edward John, 16634A.  
 × Kouts, Alvin Glenn, 16635A.  
 × Edwards, Denis Ray, 16636A.  
 × Skinner, Harry George, 16637A.  
 Daly, Charles Eugene, 16638A.  
 Gresham, Charles Brandon, 16639A.  
 Gaffney, John Patrick, 16640A.  
 Sullivan, William Francis, 16641A.  
 Gallo, Anthony Benedict, 16642A.  
 Utterback, Curtis Lloyd, 16643A.  
 Smith, John Edwin, 16644A.  
 Seed, Donald Jack, 16645A.  
 Horner, Duke Cameron, 16647A.  
 × Ticknor, Ernest James, 16648A.  
 × Gray, Arthur Milton, 16649A.  
 McKinney, Herbert Smith, 16650A.  
 Ratley, Lonnie Otis, Jr., 16651A.  
 Starnes, James Roy, 16652A.  
 Gravelle, Orville Ralph, 16653A.  
 Myers, Robert Francis, 16654A.  
 × Denning, Vaughn E., 16655A.  
 × Cannon, Frank Floyd, 16656A.  
 Nisos, Michael John, 16657A.  
 Stoner, John Robert, 16658A.  
 Stoner, Rex Kirkland, Jr., 16659A.  
 Taylor, Paul Pearson, 16660A.  
 Frost, George Villard, 16661A.  
 Weldon, James Thomas, 16662A.  
 Livingston, Rufus Allen, 16663A.  
 Courtney, Howard Alexander, 16664A.  
 × Kessler, John, Jr., 16665A.  
 Miller, Forrest Richard, 16666A.  
 Koch, William Leo, 19781A.

## MEDICAL

McGettigan, Manus John, 23060A.  
 × Anderson, James Bertram, 21687A.  
 McGarry, John Francis, 19939A.  
 Graves, William Killam, 22949A.  
 × Ford, Charles Frederick, 19568A.  
 × Puglisi, Anthony Joseph, 19612A.  
 × Dunn, Frank Lanier, 19375A.

## DENTAL

× Townsend, Lewis Franklin, Jr., 18960A.  
 × Nielsen, Revere Arthur, 18961A.  
 Jones, Eugene Hubert, 18962A.  
 Dybowski, Eugene Ludomil, 18964A.  
 × Rogers, Joseph Clarence, 18965A.  
 × Ayres, Elmer Vincent, 19619A.  
 Masters, William Zigmund, 19919A.  
 Schilb, Ensle Irvin, Jr., 21732A.  
 × Chapman, John Alvin, 19618A.

## VETERINARY

× Neurauter, Lloyd Joseph, 19011A.

## MEDICAL SERVICE

× Creech, Jack Alexander, 19528A.  
 Cramer, Roger Lee, 19529A.

## CHAPLAIN

× Evans, John Thomas, Jr., 18807A.  
 × Stillwagon, Grover Edwin, 20851A.  
 Sharbaugh, Cornelius Augustine, 18808A.  
 × Wakefield, Charles William, 20852A.

## To be first lieutenants

## AIR FORCE

Jones, Richard William, 22766A.  
 Arnold, George Lewis, 20755A.  
 Ourand, James Robert, 20754A.  
 × Turner, Huey Lee, Jr., 20756A.  
 × Smith, Larry Rentz, 20757A.  
 Childs, Stuart Row, 22767A.  
 × Strouhal, Rudolph Carl, 20758A.  
 Deas, John, 22768A.  
 Hinerman, Joseph Walker, 22769A.  
 Durham, Nathan Bedford, Jr., 22770A.  
 Bodycombe, Richard, 20759A.  
 Schellhaus, Robert Edwin, 22771A.  
 × Norris, James Richard, 22772A.  
 × Tidwell, James Elliott, 22773A.  
 McCabe, Joseph James, 22774A.  
 × English, Ferd B., Jr., 18051A.  
 Favorite, Walter Brooks, 22775A.  
 Sprinkle, William Carroll, 20760A.  
 × Baker, Herman William, 21475A.  
 × Hock, Robert Carmody, 20761A.

× Albright, Carl Henry, 20762A.  
 × Martin, Albert Sidney, 21476A.  
 × Christena, George H., 17978A.  
 × Freeman, James Davis, 18109A.  
 × Hegerle, Matthew Joseph, 20763A.  
 Schmehl, Samuel Powel, 21477A.  
 × Hunter, Milo Francis, Jr., 22776A.  
 × Ross, Arthur Raymond, 18031A.  
 × Stefanik, Robert Anthony, 17998A.  
 × McCarville, Jerome Michael, 18004A.  
 Holgren, Paul Jr., 18023A.  
 × Bachtell, Linford Boone, 17989A.  
 Quinn, John Silas, 17993A.  
 × Smith, Edmund Gambrill, 17990A.  
 × Stewart, Billy Eugene, 17996A.  
 Boyd, Harold K., 17999A.  
 Stair, Manning Mott, 17987A.  
 × Shortridge, Thomas Davidson, 18024A.  
 Scott, Robert James, 18027A.  
 Tarbox, Luther Arna, 18029A.  
 × Shaulis, Elwood Merle, 18047A.  
 × Ripley, Allen Weeks 3d, 18044A.  
 Horsky, Robert Milvoy, 18043A.  
 × Peterson, Ralph Thomas, Jr., 18036A.  
 Moore, Harold Wesley, 18025A.  
 Brown, John David, 18030A.  
 × Claypool, Gilvin Lee, 18037A.  
 × Jones, Robert Bailey, 18002A.  
 × Cameron, William George, 17992A.  
 O'Brien, Daniel Joseph, 18013A.  
 × Hogenmiller, Gerald Joseph, 18021A.  
 × Shabalkowich, Albert, 18032A.  
 Fields, Milo Henry, Jr., 18012A.  
 Davidson, Robert Arland, 18017A.  
 × Haun, Robert Arnold, 18018A.  
 × O'Leary, Edward Waller, 18005A.  
 Musterman, John Marbury, 18028A.  
 × Neal, Gordon Glenn, 18007A.  
 × James, Bennett Warren, 18016A.  
 Oberdier, Clair Haynes, 18011A.  
 × White, Ralph Willis, 18048A.  
 McGoogan, Leon, 17995A.  
 Mitchell, Joseph Robert, 17983A.  
 Pilcher, William Eugene, 17994A.  
 × Heskeith, Paul James, Jr., 18000A.  
 Keeler, David Kenneth, 18008A.  
 Emery, Morley Leon, 18015A.  
 Harris, Byne David, 18041A.  
 Melendrez, Wayne Astacio, 17991A.  
 Alexander, James Douglas, 18009A.  
 × Chenault, William Irwin, 18014A.  
 × Hansen, George Edward, 18026A.  
 Farrell, Francis Patrick, 18034A.  
 × Laier, Robert Holmes, 18039A.  
 Franklin, Bobby Gene, 18040A.  
 McElroy, William Joseph, 3d, 18038A.  
 × Davison, Kenneth Eugene, 18019A.  
 Chapin, William Read, 18049A.  
 × Hartung, Don Martin, 18045A.  
 × Van Emon, Maurice Oliver, 18020A.  
 × Ritchie, Charles Robertson, 18022A.  
 × Costa, Kenneth Joseph, 17997A.  
 O'Brian, Eric Franklin, 18042A.  
 × Tucker, Archie William, 18046A.  
 Whitlock, Thomas Wesley, 22779A.  
 Hughes, Alden Farris, Jr., 22778A.  
 × Doerty, Walter Lafayette, Jr., 22777A.  
 × McKee, James Oakes, 20764A.  
 Dennis, James Leonard, 18097A.  
 × Olshefski, Joseph F., 19672A.  
 × Terry, Hal Mabry, Jr., 22780A.  
 Remington, Herbert Winslow, 18691A.  
 McClure, Bobby Ray, 21478A.  
 Jones, Dale Needham, 22781A.  
 Eastman, Burns Robert, 22782A.  
 × Ball, John Clifford, 22783A.  
 × Clark, Robert Wilson, Jr., 22784A.  
 × Tease, Willard D., 18056A.  
 × Miller, Joseph N., Jr., 18054A.  
 × Waterman, Gerald L., 18055A.  
 × Mitchell, Willard L., 18053A.  
 × Feltham, Kenneth W. F., 18052A.  
 Culver, Frank Bartow, 3d, 20765A.  
 Gribbling, Richard Lee, 20766A.

## MEDICAL SERVICE

× Turner, Richard Alvis, 21874A.  
 × Haigler, Steven Vincent, Jr., 21638A.  
 × Cox, Sidney Dade, Jr., 21875A.  
 × Eggert, Earl Henry, 21876A.

× Plock, William Lloyd, 21639A.  
 × Dibona, Philip, 21641A.  
 × Boruff, Marilyn William, 21640A.  
 Ashlin, Clarence Lynn, 21642A.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular 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. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (×) are subject to physical examination required by law; all others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion:

## To be captains

## NURSE

Michelitsch, Anna Veronica, 21020W.  
 Lieutenant, Nancy Carol, 21085W.  
 × Johnson, Irene Mary, 21154W.  
 Goeller, Dorothy Annette, 21086W.  
 Aragon, Frances, 21137W.  
 Donahue, Jean Harriet, 21087W.  
 Schrieber, Mary Ann, 22066W.  
 Hedrick, Florence Dewolf, 21166W.  
 × Feagin, Janice Warren, 21138W.  
 Orr, Elizabeth Jane, 21167W.  
 × Mullen, Mary Margaret, 22067W.  
 Fannin, Juanita Everman, 21176W.  
 × Milroy, Lyla Peck, 22069W.  
 × Velasquez, Hilda Emma, 22070W.  
 Stone, Lillian Fitzgerald, 22068W.

## WOMEN'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST

Griffin, Dorothy Miller, 22082W.  
 Knausz, Doris Carolyn, 22083W.

(NOTE.—Dates of rank of all officers nominated for promotion to captain and first lieutenant will be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.)

## IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers of the Navy for permanent appointment to the grade and corps indicated:

## CAPTAINS, LINE

Dennis L. Francis	Marshall E. Dornin
Arthur B. Dickie	Frank I. Winant, Jr.
Bruce D. Kelley	Raymond W. Johnson
Franklin D. Karns, Jr.	Richard M. Nixon
James O. Banks, Jr.	David L. Wheelchel
James A. Morrison	Ephraim P. Holmes
Wesley A. Wright	Wilfred A. Walter
Harold F. Traua	Walter M. Foster
Albert E. Hindmarsh	William C. Butler, Jr.
Marvin C. Parr	Robert L. Moore, Jr.
Robert J. Ramsbot- ham	George B. Chafee
John T. Hayward	
Frank P. Mitchell, Jr.	Frank L. Johnson
Chester C. Ward	Francis E. Bardwell
Carl A. Johnson	William H. Kirvan
Leonard T. Morse	Lot Ensey
Charles T. Fitzgerald	William T. Nelson
Andrew M. Jackson	Harry W. Englund
Jr.	Nicholas Luckner, Jr.
Wellington "T" Hines	Hugh T. MacKay
Richard T. Spofford	Herman A. Pieczent-
Harold M. Helser	kowski
Griswold T. Atkins	Thomas B. Haley
Peter H. Horn	Mell A. Peterson
Stanley M. Alexander	Burrell C. Allen, Jr.
Oscar M. Browne, Jr.	Samuel M. Randall
Charles B. Martell	Alexander S. Hey-
James H. Howard	ward, Jr.
William B. Moore	John O. Kinert
Donald W. Gladney,	Denys W. Knoll
Jr.	Marvin H. Gluntz
Robert E. Perkins	Donald F. Krick
William E. Gentner,	John W. Alles 3d
Jr.	Francis S. Stich
Frederick V. H. Hilles	Edward S. Carmick
Paul L. de Vos	George C. Seay
William B. Epps	Eddie R. Sanders
Manley H. Simons, Jr.	John R. McKnight, Jr.
Richard R. Briner	Lynne C. Quiggle
Leonidas D. Coates,	William S. Estabrook,
Jr.	Jr.
Harry B. Dodge	Jefferson R. Dennis
Kleber S. Masterson	Robert J. Stroh
Herman N. Larson	John E. Lee
Joseph A. E. Hindman	Henry O. Hansen

John Corbus  
Bernhart A. Fuetsch  
Christian L. Engle-  
man  
Jack S. Dorsey  
Otis J. Earle

Gifford Scull  
Howard G. Corey  
Eugene T. Sands  
James W. Davis  
Frank P. Luongo, Jr.  
Kenneth M. Gentry

## CAPTAIN, MEDICAL CORPS

Charles J. Hutchinson  
Louis P. Kirkpatrick  
Ernest S. V. Laub  
Charles C. Terry, Jr.  
Archibald M. Ecklund  
Fred B. Smith  
Nathan L. Robbin  
Ross W. Weisiger

Harold Hirshland  
William S. Lawler  
David W. Sherwood  
Jerome P. Long, Jr.  
Eugene T. Foy  
Thomas P. Rogers  
Stephen M. Smith

## CAPTAIN, SUPPLY CORPS

William M. Landau  
Albert P. Kohlhas, Jr.

Walter F. Prien  
Aubrey J. Bourgeois

## CAPTAIN, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

William F. Wesanen  
Alexander S. C. Wadsworth

## CAPTAIN, DENTAL CORPS

Donald M. Coughlin  
Max A. Moon

## COMMANDER, LINE

William J. Ruhe  
Oliver H. Payne  
Robert R. Green  
William E. Kuntz  
John C. Fisher  
Robert V. Laney  
Charles R. Chandler  
James H. Smith, Jr.  
Dwight O. Ness  
Charles S. Thomas, Jr.  
John R. Wallingford  
Jim D. Miller  
Thomas W. Murphy  
Frank M. Ralston  
Paul E. Loustaunau  
Preston N. Shamer  
Paul A. Holmberg  
Leroy E. Harris  
Roger W. Paine, Jr.  
Joseph C. Roper  
Marvin D. Norton, Jr.  
William M. Ringness  
Robert L. Border  
Elbert C. Lindon  
William S. Dawson  
Waller C. Moore, Jr.  
James C. Bidwell  
Alfred H. Higgs  
Vadym V. Utgoff  
Edward C. Blonts, Jr.  
John B. Ritch, Jr.  
Jack C. Young  
Eugene H. Simpson  
John F. Quinn, Jr.  
Paul W. Gill  
Thomas P. Eddy  
Louis P. Spear  
Harry L. Harty, Jr.  
William Denton, Jr.  
James L. Abbot, Jr.  
Daniel K. Weitzenfeld  
Allyn B. Ostroski  
Charles M. Cassel, Jr.  
William J. Valentine  
William L. Savidge  
Robert C. Truax  
Arthur G. Harrison  
Kenan C. Childers, Jr.  
Sam J. Caldwell, Jr.  
Egil T. Steen  
Frederic C. Fallon  
James F. B. Johnston  
John C. McCarthy  
Charles A. Dancy, Jr.  
David S. Bill, Jr.  
Richard M. Tunnell  
Winfred E. Berg  
Thomas J. Walker, 3d  
Fernald P. Anderson  
Ernest L. Schwab, Jr.  
Clyde H. Parmelee  
John B. Anderson  
Peter Shumway

William M. Shifflette  
Wendell W. Bemis  
John B. Guerry, Jr.  
Alton L. C. Waldron  
Henry G. Reeves, Jr.  
Gustave A. Wolf  
William J. Keim  
Robert E. Lawrence  
Eugene G. Fairfax  
William W. Brehm  
Floyd E. Moan  
Rafael C. Benitez  
Robert L. Gurnee  
Harry W. McElwain  
Nathan F. Asher  
Onofrio F. Salvia  
Robert J. Trauger  
Lee D. Goolsby  
Charles F. Leigh  
Charles R. Clark, Jr.  
Theodore M. Ustick  
John B. Dudley  
James W. McCon-  
naughay  
James P. Coleman  
Richard T. Fahy  
Robert L. Mastin  
Willard Y. Howell  
Chester H. Fink  
Blake S. Forrest  
Benjamin C. Jarvis  
Robert H. Dasteel  
Will P. Starnes  
Francis J. Fitzpatrick  
Emmett P. Bonner  
John L. Arrington 2d  
Fredric B. Clarke  
Paul R. Schratz  
Walter A. McGuinness  
William R. De Loach,  
Jr.  
Chester F. Pinkerton  
James G. Glaes  
George C. Duncan  
John E. Parks  
Lawrence R. Geis  
Joseph M. West  
Carl F. Pfeiffer  
Frederick L. Tausch  
Joseph W. Hughes  
Curtis F. Vossler  
Thomas J. Rudden, Jr.  
James D. Reilly  
William J. Manning  
John A. Fidel  
Joseph D. Linehan  
Almer P. Colvin  
Saxe P. Gantz  
Ralph W. Rawson  
DeWitt M. Patterson  
Charles K. Miller  
Thomas C. Williamson  
Edward I. Gibson

Harry A. Seymour  
Robert B. Wood  
Donald J. O'Meara  
Henry J. Brantingham  
Daniel J. Carrison  
Roland W. Schumann,  
Jr.  
James E. Hartung  
Harry E. Davey, Jr.  
Herbert A. Cassidy, Jr.  
Lloyd R. Vasey  
Donald J. Hardy  
James M. Robertson  
Frederick B. Tucker  
William L. Thompson  
Douglas N. Syverson  
Edward H. Seiler, Jr.  
Richard F. Barry, Jr.  
Lucien C. Powell, Jr.  
Posey A. Hooper  
Orville O. Liebschner  
Robert J. Slagle  
Henry F. Lloyd  
Charles R. Stapler  
Robert C. Barnes  
Jesse W. McCoy  
Edmonds David  
Gordon W. Smith  
Robert E. Palge  
Richard K. Gould  
Herbert Kriloff  
Earl E. Carlsen  
John J. Munson  
Edward J. Foote  
Reuben N. Perley, Jr.  
Harold C. Lank  
Stanley W. Kerker  
Bernard J. Germer-  
shausen  
Albert R. Strow  
Paul G. Adams, Jr.  
Theodore C. Siegmund  
Thomas M. Bennett  
Paul C. Rooney  
Clarence E. Bell, Jr.  
Robert W. Clark  
William B. Fargo  
Roy E. Breen, Jr.  
George F. Sharp

## COMMANDER, MEDICAL CORPS

Frank D. Virgilio  
John R. Bierley

## COMMANDER, SUPPLY CORPS

Samuel J. Major  
George E. Moore 2d  
Thomas H. Bell  
John M. Gore  
Robert C. Dexter, Jr.  
Jesse S. Claypoole, Jr.  
Francis B. Grubb  
Nathaniel W. James  
3d  
George W. Netts  
Herman Spector  
Robert J. Kilese  
Frederic W. Corle  
Lawrence Lovig, Jr.  
Richard P. Jeffrey  
Philip P. Finn

## COMMANDER, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Richard T. Pratt  
Luther S. Reynolds

## LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, LINE

Gordon C. Facer  
Raymond E. Peet  
Archie C. Kuntze  
Raymond L. Angelo  
Richard O. Madson  
James C. Donaldson,  
Jr.  
Benjamin F. Lohr  
James F. Calvert  
Richard Phelps, Jr.  
David S. Sterrett  
Julian E. Rawls  
Amedeo H. Galvani  
Dale W. Cox, Jr.

Allen B. Register  
John V. Cameron  
Wilbur S. Wills, Jr.  
Edwin G. Reed, Jr.  
Stanley E. Hindman  
Charles W. Jenkins  
Frank C. Perry  
Neal Almgren  
Jacob J. Vandergrift,  
Jr.  
Charles D. Nace  
Fred W. Kittler  
John B. Balch  
John D. P. Hodapp, Jr.  
Dudley H. Adams  
Donald C. Deane  
Francis T. Cooper, Jr.  
Frederick N. Russell  
John C. Jolly  
John C. Lawrence  
Leslie S. Robinson  
David W. Watkins, Jr.  
Charles Holovak  
Richard S. McElroy,  
Jr.  
George E. Dawson  
Robert F. Wadsworth  
Elmore F. Higgins, Jr.  
Howard J. Greene  
Charles Bulfinch  
Howard P. Ady, Jr.  
Ernest H. Dunlap, Jr.  
Clement T. Latimer  
James M. Hingson  
William R. Dunne  
William L. Poindexter  
John C. Spencer  
Murray B. Frazee, Jr.  
Overton D. Hughlett  
Paul E. Glenn  
James W. McCrocklin  
Kenneth B. Hysong  
Wilson G. Wright 3d  
Elmer S. Waring, Jr.  
Raymond P. Kline  
Albert R. Barbee, Jr.  
John A. Sharpe, Jr.  
John F. Miller, Jr.  
Harold W. Gehman

Michael U. Moore  
Edwin G. Dankworth,  
Jr.  
William W. Vallandig-  
ham  
Richard W. Phipps  
Gail J. Ellerbe  
Bernard S. Umbarger  
Dante Armogida  
Philip S. McManus  
Robert E. M. Conwell  
Brian McCauley  
Lawrence Heyworth,  
Jr.  
Harper E. Van Ness,  
Jr.  
Robert H. Gillock  
Melvin R. Etheridge  
Harrison R. Fehr 3d  
Patrick H. McGann  
Leonard G. Smith, Jr.  
Bernard A. Thielges  
Joseph M. Campbell  
Dennis A. Wagner  
Daniel Hunt, Jr.  
Daniel M. Karcher  
William S. Luberda  
Thomas R. McCants  
William F. Cafferata  
Stanley K. Hutchin  
Robert M. Stuart  
John A. Dudley  
Robert E. Hawthorne  
Bernard C. Lennon  
Daniel D. Decker, Jr.  
Roderick C. Dennehy  
Jack L. Becker  
Eric Ischinger, Jr.  
Walter C. Blattmann  
Marsh K. Eckhardt  
John D. Price  
Frederick H. Lemly, Jr.  
Harry C. Sipe, Jr.  
George R. Meyer  
Robert C. Logan  
Erwin S. Jackson  
Ralph M. Hanson  
Warren D. Calhoun  
Hal A. Kauffman  
Robert M. Peterson  
Edwin N. Hitchcock,  
Jr.  
Richard W. Willis  
Arthur M. Carter, Jr.  
William T. Rapp  
Robert D. Karl  
Earl E. Buckwalter  
Robert H. Beaver  
Robert J. Sammons  
Edgar A. Robie  
Daniel W. Wildfong  
George H. Whisler, Jr.  
Herbert L. Baslee, Jr.  
Phillip B. Taliaferro  
Frank P. Omohundro  
Leonard E. Field  
Charles A. Pendleton,  
Jr.  
Howard E. Clark  
Maury F. Yerger, Jr.  
Thomas C. Hurst 3d  
James A. Griswold  
Daniel H. Freeman  
Lawrence D. Caney  
Lewis W. Metzger 3d  
William H. Hardcastle,  
Jr.  
Kenneth C. Wallace  
Edward E. Kerr  
William K. Coker  
Anthony J. Miller  
John W. Kelsey, Jr.  
Donald L. Lassell  
Frank W. Hollowell,  
Jr.  
Robert L. Hansen  
Winfield S. Slocum 3d  
Bert A. Thompson  
Homer M. Doran, Jr.  
Glenn A. Medick  
Roger E. Spreen

Paul E. Padget  
Roy H. Gallemore  
Lefteris Lavrakas  
Carl R. Berquist  
William S. Humphrey,  
Jr.  
William R. Banks  
George Grkovic  
Jesse A. Naylor  
Audley H. McCain  
Neal Martin, Jr.  
Cecil B. Collins, Jr.  
George W. Ringenberg  
John H. Behl  
Warren A. Grossetta,  
Jr.  
James C. Gibson  
Samuel E. Watson  
Harry L. Clark, Jr.  
David A. Shoner  
Francis X. Brady  
Reuben E. Strelow  
Henry J. H. Cooke  
Clarence R. Beyer  
William B. Kirkland,  
Jr.  
Nelson C. Woodward  
James L. Holloway 3d  
James M. Campbell  
David C. Holmes  
Joseph E. Gould  
Kenith V. Lindstrom  
Wilbur T. Doyel  
Arthur T. Emerson, Jr.  
Herbert H. Ries  
Fenton F. Smith, Jr.  
Earl B. Johnson  
Robert J. Fossum  
Lewis W. Walker, Jr.  
Harry B. Keller  
William M. McCulley,  
Jr.  
Albert L. Rasmussen  
Martin D. Gastrock  
Richard D. Lazenby  
Allan E. May  
Vito L. Vitucci  
Harold B. Fish  
Robert G. Smith  
Jack B. Jones  
William O. Hill  
Elmer L. Fox  
Charles K. Ruiz  
William J. Manby, Jr.  
William R. Anderson  
Reuben F. Woodall  
Harold D. Sollenberger  
Theodore F. Marx  
Stephen V. Hadley  
Mitchell P. Strohl  
Frederick R. Fearnow  
Jack G. Hudson  
John W. Newland, Jr.  
Robert C. Woodside  
Samuel J. Robinson,  
Jr.  
Howard E. Danner, Jr.  
Clifford L. Brown  
Richard G. Zimer-  
mann  
Edward J. Cummings,  
Jr.  
Robert M. McConnell,  
Jr.  
Andrew K. Simmons  
Edward F. Kenney  
Walter D. McCord, Jr.  
Maurice E. Wall  
John B. Griggs 3d  
Charles D. Robison,  
Jr.  
William M. Goode  
John M. Weeks  
John C. Haynie, Jr.  
James T. Traylor, Jr.  
George S. Davis, Jr.  
John H. Gano  
Laughlin Barker  
Dunbar Lawson  
John M. Barrett  
Benjamin T. Pugh

Jewett A. Baldridge  
Robert M. Kunhardt  
Hope Strong, Jr.  
William P. Carmichael  
William W. Cobb  
Daniel G. Bailey  
Fred C. Hill  
Ted N. Swain  
William R. McQuilkin  
William E. Dean  
William B. Allen  
John J. Wannamaker  
John W. Logan  
Robert J. Murphy  
William R. Bennett  
Alvin W. Hall, Jr.  
Charles D. Pulver  
Norbert E. Aubrey, Jr.  
Donald R. Jones  
Rex A. Gage  
Lynn F. Woodward  
John J. Nolan  
Henry Bress  
Myron L. Ogden  
Miles R. Finley, Jr.  
Edward J. Hannon, Jr.  
Douglas H. Jennings  
Joseph B. Drachnik  
Alcus E. Barrett  
Robert G. Amme  
Arthur T. M. Edwards  
William J. Everett  
John R. Sullivan, Jr.  
Francis A. Butler  
Albert C. Waldman, Jr.  
Perry Hall  
Alfred A. Cherbak

Joseph B. Sullivan  
Raymond C. Tolerton, Jr.  
Richard E. Brega  
Horace J. Woodward  
William S. Busik  
Joseph S. Zeigler  
Charles A. Taylor, Jr.  
Robert O. Mink  
James R. Ward  
Robert N. Adrian  
Jack L. Stowe  
David P. Wynkoop  
Clifton B. Cates, Jr.  
John E. Braun  
George A. Kelley, Jr.  
Allen N. Lasater  
James C. Quillin, Jr.  
James W. Ellis, Jr.  
Richard R. Law  
David B. Maher  
Bartholomew J. Connolly 3d  
Gordon A. Snyder  
James M. O'Brien  
Francis A. Meyer  
James W. Short  
David S. Stanley  
Lawrence A. Kurtz  
Walter K. Wilson  
John A. McTighe  
Robert S. Adams  
Charles E. Stastny  
Robert H. Rossell  
John W. Sedwick  
Leif I. Larson  
Charles L. Suggs  
George H. Boyd

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, MEDICAL CORPS  
Henry T. Ash

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS, SUPPLY CORPS  
Kenneth R. Klokorn  
Merle E. Weedun  
Algernon H. Kerr, Jr.  
Ralph G. Leedy  
Joseph A. Kriz  
Ernest C. White

Howard W. Burnett, Jr.  
John J. Caporaso  
Elliott M. Weart  
Frank A. Baldwin  
Wellington H. Lewis

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Bryan S. Pickett  
Frank C. Hansche, Jr.

John F. Callahan  
Alexander P. Zechella

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS, NURSE CORPS  
Alice L. Schroeder  
Margaret L. Haley  
Gertrude H. Nelson  
Alberta S. Burk  
Estelle E. Kalnoske

Ruth A. Erickson  
Myrtle M. Warner  
Rosemary Shavia  
Anna Danyo

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1952

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.  
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and gracious God, who hast entrusted us with a high vocation, we beseech Thee that daily we may meet our tasks and responsibilities with clear minds and courageous hearts.

Grant that all the leaders and Members of this legislative body may be blessed with the guiding and strengthening ministry of Thy spirit as they endeavor to find the surest and most effective ways of defending and safeguarding our heritage of freedom.

We pray that in all our plans and efforts to enlarge and mobilize our material resources we may not fail to see that it is our highest wisdom to put our trust in Thee and to avail ourselves of

those inexhaustible moral and spiritual resources which Thou hast placed at our disposal.

Hear us in the name of the Captain of our salvation. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 235):

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN A. WHITAKER, late a Representative from the State of Kentucky.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 52-10.

### THE LATE HONORABLE CHARLES A. CHRISTOPHERSON

Mr. LOVRE. 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 South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I announce to the Members of this body the passing of an old friend and a former Member of this House, the Honorable Charles A. Christopherson. Mr. Christopherson, who served his State and Nation masterfully as a member of this body from March 14, 1919, through March 3, 1933, passed away at his home in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., November 2, 1951.

Mr. Christopherson was born in Fillmore County, Minn., July 23, 1871, and attended the public schools of Amherst Township, Minn., and Sioux Falls Business College and Normal School. He moved to Sioux Falls in 1890 where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1893 and began practice. He was a member of the board of education of Sioux Falls from 1908 until 1918 and served as president from 1911 to 1915. He was a member of the board of directors of the Union Savings Association in 1912 and was subsequently elected presi-

dent. He was a member of the State house of representatives from 1912 to 1916, serving as speaker during his last term.

After leaving the Halls of Congress, Mr. Christopherson reengaged in the practice of law in Sioux Falls and was also interested in the banking business. He was a delegate to the Republican State convention at Pierre in 1938, 1940, and 1942 and to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1944. He was executive manager of the State war finance committee; chairman of the advisory committee of the United States Savings Bonds Division from 1944.

Mr. Christopherson was a thirty-third degree Mason and was honored as a 50-year Mason. He was a member of the Elks, the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He was also a member of the Congregational Church, the Sons of Norway, and the Moose lodge.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Christopherson lived a full life. He was a brother to his fellow man and truly a servant of the people. Charlie was one of the finest characters I ever knew. He was a shining example of loyalty to his country, his State, and his community.

I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House who served with Mr. Christopherson for more than 10 years, I wish to join in everything the gentleman from South Dakota has said about his career, especially here in Congress.

I never knew a finer, more patriotic American in all my career.

God bless his sacred memory.

Mr. LOVRE. I certainly thank the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I should not want this opportunity to pass without saying a kind word for this very fine gentleman. It has been my pleasure to know Mr. Christopherson for many years. He was here in Congress when I came to Congress 27 years ago. To those of you who did not know him I am glad to say that he was a man of a fine prescience and fine appearance. He really was an able and a handsome man. His manners were those of the profound gentleman and his actions indicated that he was a man of great mental ability and fine character. I am glad of the opportunity to pay this tribute to this fine gentleman and to send to the members of his family my sincere sympathy in their bereavement. They have the satisfaction that their relative was a man worthy of their love and respect.

Mr. LOVRE. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to serve for 10 years with Charles Christopherson. He was a very influential Member of this House in the twenties when I first came here, and he continued that way as long as he served. He was a Member of the Committee on the Judiciary and was one of the best lawyers that I have ever known here on