

Jimmie Weston Edmunds, O65160.  
 Robert Lewis Ednie, O60243.  
 Alexander Ross Evans, O65494.  
 Byron Aaron Falk, Jr., O65171.  
 Paul Thomas Fancher, O65205.  
 John Dominick Florio, O63398.  
 Donald Charles Fox, O65154.  
 Louis Claude Fry, O65608.  
 Ephriam Mayper Gershtater, O59959.  
 Rudolph Francis Louis Giglio, O63399.  
 Robert Edmund Good, O59995.  
 Homer Earl Gray, Jr., O65198.  
 Clinton Burnell Haden, O65177.  
 Lindsey Wortham Hale, O65607.  
 Turner Petty Hall, Jr., O60238.  
 Robert Earling Hammerquist, O59969.  
 Eugene Hammonds, O65179.  
 Donald Leroy Harouff, O65165.  
 Phillip Eugene Hassman, O59972.  
 Norvell Hamner Hawkins, O59971.  
 Haven Hartwell Hemmings, O65168.  
 Joseph Donald Hynes, O63390.  
 Jasper Peter Jacques, O65180.  
 Robert M. Japinga, O65142.  
 Hugh Henry Jones, Jr., O65163.  
 Thomas Gerard Kearney, O65167.  
 Edward Lamotte King, O65175.  
 Robert Joseph Kirk, O59974.  
 Kenneth Thomas Kuefler, O59493.  
 Robert Adoulph Kuntze, O65203.  
 Howard Henry Lamar, Jr., O59504.  
 Robert Oliver Lambert, O63400.  
 Charles Martin Landis, O65193.  
 Ernest John Lansing, O63113.  
 Gale Lyman Larson, O65185.  
 Willard Latham, O65141.  
 Thomas Martin Lawler, Jr., O65136.  
 John Daniel Layser, Jr., O59507.  
 Lloyd LaVern Le Clair, O63115.  
 Elbert Excell Legg, O58477.  
 Charles Collinwood Leneten, Jr., O63114.  
 Samuel Alexander Lewis, O65191.  
 Robert Edmond Lynch, O59893.  
 William Ford Macatee, O58491.  
 John Stephen Mace, O59789.  
 Christopher Stephen Maggio, O59975.  
 David Donald Maul, O65169.  
 Jack Mayer, O60240.  
 Kernon Maurice McConkey, O63384.  
 Edgar McGowan, O63404.  
 John Lewis McNeal, O65174.  
 Samuel Judson Merrill, O65145.  
 Robert August Mesick, O60610.  
 Russell J. Miller, O63388.  
 Andreas Jersin Moller, O58520.  
 Hunter Milton Montgomery, O59495.  
 Howard McKinley Moore, O63387.  
 Robert Hanna Moore, O65147.  
 Charles Edward Morris, O65206.  
 Meredith Eklund Murphy, O65176.  
 Clive Edison Murray, Jr., O58529.  
 Allen Lynn Myers, Jr., O59963.  
 Neil Gregory Nelson, O59660.  
 Hubert Maurice Nicholson, Jr., O58241.  
 Doyt Paul Norton, O65149.  
 Dunbar Sutton Norton, O65199.  
 Richard Edward O'Brien, O65187.  
 Hubert Wingfield Ogilvy, O65134.  
 Timothy Osato, O60241.  
 Joseph Lodge Parker, O65172.  
 Thomas James Patton, O65155.  
 Dallas M. Peyton, Jr., O65186.  
 Wilbur Francis Price, O60847.  
 Chesley Dean Prichard, O58562.  
 William Layton Prout, O59977.  
 George Peters Ramsey, Jr., O62277.  
 Forrest Douglas Ream, O59503.  
 Alfréd Calvin Ring, O65153.  
 David Lindell Roofs, O63391.  
 Ralph Ray Rusche, O59970.  
 Rudolph Louis Ruzich, O65178.  
 Jack Richardson Sadler, O59081.  
 Herbert Louis Sauermann, O65493.  
 Harry Peter Schoen, Jr., O60848.  
 James Parker Scilley, Jr., O65161.  
 Harry Aloysius Seese, O63392.  
 Lewis Sylvester Selby, O63402.  
 Gervies Lyle Semmens, O59976.  
 Norman Irving Shapira, O60239.  
 Robert Sherman, O61101.  
 Charles Joseph Shoemaker, Jr., O62274.

Richard Dunbar Smith, O65158.  
 Carl Beeler Smyth, O65173.  
 Ray Vaughan Spivey, O63489.  
 Clyde Churchill Stagner, O65183.  
 John Douglas Sterrett, O59474.  
 Robert Henry Strohm, O65152.  
 Leslie Walton Sturdivant, O58620.  
 Archie W. Summers, O60237.  
 Joseph Fred Teel, O65164.  
 James Leman Teese, O63386.  
 Robert William Thams, O65609.  
 William Charles Thoma, O63397.  
 Paul Allen Thompson, O65604.  
 Frederick Marshall Townroe, O63395.  
 Frank William Trinkle, O65204.  
 Francis Warren Turnbull, O63112.  
 James McNeil Van Hook, O59768.  
 Jack Dwight Van Meter, O65182.  
 James Burton Vaughn, O65181.  
 Edward Thurston Watling, O59506.  
 Robert James Weber, O65208.  
 Donald Eugene Wendling, O65150.  
 Albert Louis Wenz, O65148.  
 Thomas Randolph Westermann, O62275.  
 Thomas Daniel Whitlock, O65195.  
 Clifford Clyde Wilson, O59066.  
 Floyd Madison Wilson, O58663.  
 William James Worth, O62844.  
 Willard Sterling Wyatt, O65166.  
 Lewis Howerton Youngblood, Jr., O59967.  
 Walter Joseph Zarnowski, O65605.  
 Marion Baker Zollcoffer, O65184.

*be first lieutenants, Medical Service Corps*

Eugene Manigault Baker, 3d, O65140.  
 Jack Thornton Blue, O65556.  
 Nicholas Vincent Carroll, O65192.  
 Thomas Anthony Costello, O65132.  
 Glenn Wesley Madere, Jr., O65200.  
 Marshall Allen Mason, Jr., O63462.  
 Robert Edwin Ward, O58676.  
 Richard Walker Whitney, O65197.

*To be first lieutenants, Women's Army Corps*

Betty Jane Baumgartner, L338.  
 Helen Jean Buzzetti, L337.  
 Martha Charlene Elikor, L354.  
 Jean May Fuller, L353.  
 Alice White Leete, L352.  
 Dorothy Sue Siler, L389.  
 Helen Dolores Steir, L390.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of section 107 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended by section 3, Public Law 514, Eighty-first Congress, approved May 16, 1950. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

*To be first lieutenants, Army Nurse Corps*

Vivian Marguerite Arnold, N1759.  
 Emma Amelia Galgano, N1760.  
 Olga Luckton, N1757.  
 Mary Edna Mahar, N1762.  
 Sara Cecelia Mooney, N1752.  
 Margaret Patricia Phillips, N1758.  
 Theresa Rose Cardillo Saller, N1753.  
 Marion Doris Sydenham, N1763.  
 Elta Rae York, N1766.  
 Elva Mae York, N1765.

*To be first lieutenants, Women's Medical Specialists Corps*

Phyllis Helene Fauble, M10087.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1952

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.  
 Rev. Norbert Feld, St. Columbian's Foreign Mission Society, St. Louis, Mo., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who hast created all things, send forth Thy light to direct those here in the paths of Thy divine will. By Thy mercy they have taken up the difficult task of governing this

Nation. No man rules except he share in Your authority, who alone art the true and supreme ruler of the world. Teach them, O Lord, how best to protect those rights upon which this Nation is built: "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Show them that Your law alone can preserve these rights. Strengthen them to do that which they see to be Thy will so that, under Thy divine providence, they may faithfully fulfill the office they have assumed, and by their service may merit Thy everlasting rewards. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, February 11, 1952, 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, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On February 11, 1951:

H. R. 4948. An act to suspend certain import duties on land; and

H. R. 5448. An act to provide for the temporary free importation of zinc.

On February 14, 1952:

H. R. 1469. An act for the relief of Rosario Garcia Jimeno.

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

FEBRUARY 14, 1952.

The honorable the SPEAKER,

House of Representatives.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the office of the Clerk at 11:30 a. m. on February 13, 1952, said to contain the fourth report on the mutual defense assistance program, covering the period from April 1, 1951, to October 9, 1951.

Respectfully yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the message of the President of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 352)

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 329, Eighty-first Congress, first session (63 Stat. 714), I am transmitting herewith the fourth report on the mutual defense assistance program, covering the period from April 1 to October 9, 1951.

I am able to report to the Congress and to the people of the United States that substantial and continuing progress has been made toward the goals of the

mutual defense assistance program. The continued strengthening of defense potential of the free nations has stimulated their friendship for the United States and served increasingly to deter aggressive ventures.

It is clear, however, that the systematic creation of military strength in the free world posed many difficult and complex problems. We have not solved all of them, nor even a majority of them. Much remains to be done. It is my belief, however, that our achievements, and those of the nations associated with us, now have provided the all-essential base on which the free world can complete the structure of an invincible mutual defense.

With the appointment of the Director for mutual security, in accordance with the provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1951, the mutual defense assistance program enters a new phase in which it becomes integrated even more closely into the fabric of our total foreign-aid program. It has therefore seemed appropriate to include in this fourth report a summary of the operation of the mutual defense assistance program over the past 2 years and a survey of the principles and current problems of military assistance.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 12, 1952.

The SPEAKER. The message of the President will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed, with illustrations.

**NEWBOLD MORRIS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 355)**

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I recommend that the Congress enact temporary legislation to give Mr. Newbold Morris, special assistant to the Attorney General, the power to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence and the authority to administer oaths. Such legislation is necessary to enable Mr. Morris to make a thorough and effective investigation of illegal or improper conduct in the transaction of Government business.

Mr. Morris has been appointed special assistant to the Attorney General to investigate illegal or unethical conduct by Federal officers and employees and other persons relating to the performance of official Government business. Mr. Morris will also make recommendations as to actions that should be taken to punish any wrongdoers, to protect the Federal Government in the future against illegal and improper acts, and to insure the highest standards of honesty and integrity in the conduct of official Government business.

The facilities of the executive branch of the Government are being made available to assist Mr. Morris in performing

his functions and responsibilities. He is authorized to obtain from the executive branch such information and assistance, including papers, records, and documents, as he needs to carry out his task. Officers or employees of the executive branch assigned to Mr. Morris' staff will work under his direction and control for the period of their assignment.

This authority from the executive branch, however, is not enough. Much of the necessary evidence will have to come from the records and testimony of persons who are not connected with the Federal Government. To do his job thoroughly, therefore, Mr. Morris must be able to obtain testimony and evidence from persons and organizations outside the Government. Without such testimony and evidence, Mr. Morris will be unable to make a fully effective and conclusive investigation. It is, therefore, essential that he be given the power of subpoena, the power to compel testimony by granting immunity in appropriate cases, and the power to administer oaths.

Attached is a draft of a joint resolution to accomplish this purpose. I earnestly recommend its speedy enactment by the Congress.

The powers the proposed joint resolution would confer are to be exercised by Mr. Morris, as the special assistant to the Attorney General designated for this important task, and a limited number of his personal assistants. In no event would the authority extend beyond December 31, 1952.

In short, the legislation requested is for a limited, specific purpose, but a very necessary one.

I know that every citizen wants Mr. Morris to clean up any wrongdoing there may be in the Government and to recommend measures to safeguard against any future misconduct. He has my complete support in his important task. I urgently request the Congress to give him its support by enacting this necessary legislation.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 14, 1952.

**NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 353)**

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am transmitting herewith, for the information of the Congress, a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems covering its operations from April 1 to September 30, 1951, and describing in accordance with section (4) b (5) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the above period.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 14, 1952.

**LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT OF 1947—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 354)**

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, I am reporting to the Congress concerning the labor dispute which recently existed in the non-ferrous metals industry.

The significant facts concerning the disputes may be summarized as follows:

Approximately 100,000 workers were involved in the disputes, the largest proportion of whom were represented by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelters Workers (Ind.). Other employees were represented by the unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Department and Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and several railway brotherhoods. The companies involved in the disputes were: Anaconda Copper Mining Co., American Smelting & Refining Co., Kennecott Copper Corp., Phelps Dodge Corp., and over 20 other companies variously engaged in mining, smelting, or refining copper or other nonferrous metals.

Under the typical pattern of bargaining in this industry, separate contracts are negotiated between each individual local union and plant management. Company-wide negotiations usually have had to be supplemented by local negotiations, before individual agreements with the local union could be put into effect. In companies dealing with a large number of local unions, however, the agreements on economic matters tend to follow the same basic pattern. Moreover, in recent years the first agreements reached at one or another of the larger companies have sometimes been followed in major respects at other companies.

The principal contracts in the industry, involving the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, expired June 30, 1951. Appropriate notices were given, and bargaining was undertaken, but no agreement was reached before the expiration of the contracts and the union's scheduled strikes. At the request of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers postponed its strike deadline to August 27, 1951. The strike notices of the American Federation of Labor and Railway Brotherhood locals were withdrawn indefinitely.

During the period prior to the August 27 deadline, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service made renewed and intensive efforts to assist the various parties to reach agreement. The Service called representatives of the workers and the management of the Kennecott Copper Corp. into Washington for conferences. Negotiations progressed to a point where the parties were discussing an over-all cost package in terms of



cents per hour as the basis for settlement of all economic issues other than pensions. The union had indicated its willingness to accept an over-all cost package of 19 cents to be applied to the various economic issues, excepting pensions. The company had proposed 14.85 cents of which 7 cents would be applied as a general wage increase, the balance to be applied to other economic issues. In a final effort to break the deadlock the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service recommended to these parties that their dispute be settled on the basis of an increase averaging 16 cents per hour to be applied in part to the adjustment of such other economic matters as the parties might agree upon, this in addition to the pension proposals on which the parties had already agreed. The union expressed a willingness to accept this proposal, but the company declined to do so.

On August 27 the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, except for a few locals which had reached agreements with their respective companies, went on strike. The American Federation of Labor and Railroad Brotherhood Unions, according to their testimony, did not strike but observed existing picket lines. As a result most of the copper and nonferrous metal-producing facilities of the country were shut down.

A significant barrier to settlement was the different interpretation each party to the disputes placed upon the policies of the Wage Stabilization Board. On August 27, 1951, in an attempt to achieve a settlement, I referred the disputes to the Wage Stabilization Board and asked that the Board inquire into the issues and report to me with its recommendations to the parties as to fair and equitable terms of settlement. The Wage Stabilization Board promptly held a public hearing, at which time the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers stated that their men would not return to work until an agreement was reached. The other unions involved stated that none of their members were on strike but were absent from work because they were respecting existing picket lines. The Wage Stabilization Board informed the parties that while the strike continued it would not go into the merits of the disputes.

On August 30, 1951, I issued Executive Order 10283 creating a Board of Inquiry pursuant to the Labor Management Relations Act. It was that Board's duty, under the law, to find the facts and report them to me. The Board was forbidden, under the law, to make any recommendations. I requested the Board to report to me on or before September 4, 1951.

The Board of Inquiry met with the parties on August 31, held a public hearing on September 1, 1951, and filed its first report with me on September 4, 1951. That report advised me of the facts of the disputes and indicated that "Every day that this strike is prolonged constitutes a threat not only to the welfare of our domestic economy but also to our national defense."

Thereupon, at my request and in accordance with the provisions of Section 208 of the Labor Management Relations Act, the attorney general instituted an action and on September 5, 1951, obtained an order in the United States district court at Denver, Colo., temporarily restraining the parties to the disputes from continuing the work stoppages. Production was resumed rapidly at all the operations involved in the disputes soon after the issuance of the court order on September 5. The injunction was terminated November 25, 1951.

The first break in the dispute, according to the report of the Board of Inquiry on September 4, came soon after the Board first met; on August 31, 1951, the Kennecott Copper Corp. and the Union's Joint Kennecott Negotiating Committee reported to the Board that substantial agreement had been reached on the major issues in their dispute and that, if this agreement was ratified, work would be resumed within a few days. With the assistance of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in some instances and independently of it in others, the various parties to the disputes renewed negotiations. Settlements were achieved in many cases prior to the expiration of the injunction.

The final report of the Board of Inquiry, dated November 5, 1951, indicated that most of the disputes had been settled by then, including all the disputes affecting copper. The only unsettled cases were in the lead and zinc fields of Idaho and Washington, and the companies and the union were still negotiating there. The Board had great difficulty in meeting the procedural requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act specifying that the Board report the positions of the parties and the employers' final offers. In those instances where negotiations were still continuing, the Board found it impossible to include any statements of position of final offers because the collective bargaining situation was so fluid that the positions and offers could not be described as final. At the time the final report was being prepared, employers were sending by air mail amendments to those offers. The Board stated that "Since it will be a physical impossibility to include the amended offers in this report, and since the unamended offers would be meaningless for the preparation of ballots under section 209 (b) of the act, we will not be able to include any statement of position or last offer in this report." The Board of Inquiry provided the National Labor Relations Board with all the information it had in order for that agency to conduct final offer elections where possible.

In a supplement to its final report, the Board reported that as of November 15 settlements had been reached in large parts of the industry, but that disputes persisted in six operations. The supplemental report of the Board states the position of the parties and the employers' final offers. The National Labor Relations Board conducted elections on the final offers of eight companies and on November 23, 1951, certified the results to the Department of Justice.

All the disputes in the non-ferrous metals industry were ultimately settled by direct negotiation between the parties, assisted in some instances by the mediation efforts of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The key settlement was that in the Kennecott case, which took place after the Board of Inquiry was appointed but before the injunction was issued. Thereafter the cases were settled one by one, most while the injunction was in effect and a few after it was terminated.

Copies of the various reports of the Board of Inquiry and of the National Labor Relations Board certification of the results of the final offer elections are attached for the information of the Congress.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 14, 1952.

#### AMENDMENT OF CIVIL DEFENSE ACT OF 1950

Mr. LYLE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 522, Rept. No. 1366), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1244) to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to except the Territory of Alaska from certain restrictions upon the making of Federal contributions, and to amend the provisions thereof relating to the taking of oaths by certain civil defense personnel. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### EXTENSION OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

Mr. BOLLING. 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 Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the receipt on last Monday of the President's message on the extension of the Defense Production Act accentuates the responsibility of the Congress to achieve economic stabilization in the United States.

The inflation experienced since July 1950 has done enormous damage to the American people, the American economy and the cause of world peace. Much of this inflation could have been prevented had the Congress but been willing to act promptly and farsightedly. There are millions of Americans on fixed incomes, whose standard of living has been cut by

the greedy hand of inflation. The American economy has been unnecessarily burdened by inflation's uncertainties. The failure of Congress to act fearlessly has resulted in adding untold millions to the cost of defense mobilization in this country and has seriously weakened the economies of our friends and allies abroad.

During the past year only the unprecedented rate of consumer savings has prevented the inflation from being catastrophic. The only reasonable explanation I have heard for the enormous savings of the American people during the past year has been that it is psychological. Surely it is obvious that we cannot pin our hopes for economic stabilization on so uncertain a factor. It is clear that there can be very quickly a change in this psychology and that with that change would come enormous inflationary pressures; inflationary pressures which cannot be controlled effectively so long as the Defense Production Act is crippled by the special interest amendments adopted last year.

In the long run inflation hurts every American. The Congress once again has the opportunity and the responsibility to take courageous action to preserve the strength of our country.

#### GOVERNMENT BY TREATY

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include some extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, it was Thomas Jefferson who said that if he had to choose between a government without newspapers or newspapers without government he would unhesitatingly choose the latter.

The vigorous policies of the Zengers, the Paines, the Greeleys, the Pulitzers, and the countless unidentified editors of pioneers days west of the great Mississippi have left their imprint on the pages of time and history.

Those great names of journalism belong to the past but the ideals, the principles and the traditions for which they fought, and in some instances, died, are as much alive today as they were when the key turned in the lock of Zenger's jail cell.

Even in disagreement on some occasions with the policies and practices of modern journalism, we cannot find even one among us who would dare deny the freedom of the press. That freedom is one of the fundamentals of the guarantee of liberty which exists among free peoples of the world. There can be no freedom of individuals or of nations unless there is absolute freedom of the press.

A free press is the most important and vital guarantee against the destruction of the Constitution of the United States of America, which is the rock upon which free America has been built.

I have no fear that as long as there is a free press there will be a constitu-

tion and as long as there is a constitution there will be a free America.

When a free press is shackled the Constitution will be torn to shreds and free men will become enslaved puppets of the state in America.

Just how a free press guards the sanctity of the Constitution by day and by night and how a newspaper editor of today can protect that Constitution by speaking his mind is to be found in recent happenings about us.

Last week the distinguished junior Senator from Ohio, joined with 54 of his colleagues in introducing a resolution in the United States Senate providing for a Constitution amendment prohibiting the making of treaties which would abridge or circumvent the Constitution.

Today I have introduced in this body a similar resolution and invite the participation of all my colleagues who are of a like mind in recognizing the dangers which now lurk in the trend toward a government by treaty instead of a government under our existing Constitution.

I compliment the illustrious junior Senator from Ohio in the introduction of the resolution and compliment him on taking the initiative in the fight in Congress. I feel happy that I can contribute in a small way to bringing this matter to the attention of the Congress and by focusing the eyes of the American people on the dangers which beset us.

The major credit, however, must go to a newspaper editor, a fighting newspaper editor, a courageous newspaper editor who breathed into life his idealism of devotion to constitutional government as envisioned by the men who "struck off the greatest document ever written or conceived by the mind of man."

The editor is William H. Fitzpatrick, of Louisiana, editor of the New Orleans States, a newspaper already cited twice for courage in journalism.

It has been Billy Fitzpatrick who has given articulation to the fight which was given birth in the councils of the American Bar Association. Billy Fitzpatrick has spoken and written in such eloquent terms that last year he was awarded the coveted Pulitzer prize for his series of editorials on government by treaty.

Even before Billy Fitzpatrick was recognized by the Pulitzer committee this body had the privilege of reading those editorials because I had placed them in the RECORD.

At that time I announced that I would introduce legislation to carry out the intent and purposes of those magnificent editorials which were printed in the New Orleans States from December 11 to December 18, 1950.

Today I fulfill that promise by following the lead of the distinguished junior Senator from Ohio.

Billy Fitzpatrick has been relentless and tireless in his efforts to get this matter before the Congress and eventually before the people of the United States for their decision.

It is important to this body that for the first time the House of Representatives will have the opportunity of voicing its opinion on the menace of government by treaty.

Certainly no man is better qualified to speak on the subject of government

by treaty than the man who first brought it to the attention of the American people in his editorial columns.

Read and read carefully the last of the Pulitzer winning editorials by Mr. Fitzpatrick in which he makes definite and positive suggestion to amend the Constitution in order to prevent the crucifixion of liberty and freedom on the cross of government by treaty.

Here is Mr. Fitzpatrick's editorial which has inspired this legislation:

#### GOVERNMENT BY TREATY—WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT IT

This newspaper is opposed to government by treaty. This newspaper is opposed to ratification of the Genocide Convention and the Covenant on Human Rights because it believes them to be dangerous to our liberties and freedoms.

Members of the American Bar Association's committee on peace and law through the United Nations ask:

"Can we sacrifice fundamental principles of freedom on the altar of necessity for a compromise?"

"For which standard of free speech and a free press will we be fighting under the banner of the United Nations—the standard of the covenant or the standard of the Constitution of the United States?"

Proponents of these treaties say that we must ratify them to assume the leadership expected of this Nation in the conflict of ideologies and the battle for men's minds.

But is it leadership to endanger the rights of our citizens to meet upon the common ground of agreement with other countries whose nationals do not possess nor understand nor, in some cases, desire the rights we as Americans hold dear?

If the Government's policy is to set an example, then we recommend the example set by the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada in refusing to approve the proposed treaty on public information because it included the same sort of general restrictions of public safety and public security that the covenant includes.

But if the policy of our Government is to agree to these lower standards on the premise that forsaking our own historic ideals is necessary in the interest of world peace and understanding, then there is a way to implement that policy of compromise and still maintain our own traditional rights and freedoms.

This can be done by amending the Constitution to—

Forbid the invasion of domestic law by treaty unless specifically authorized by act of Congress;

Forbid the Congress to make treaties effective by laws not otherwise authorized by the Constitution; and

Forbid any fundamental change in our form of government as now constituted by the device of treaty ratification.

The American Bar Association has authorized a committee to study this suggestion of amending the Constitution to protect our Bill of Rights. But until these three steps—or some equally acceptable safeguards—are adopted to prevent destruction of the United States Constitution through government by treaty, the Senate should reject summarily any and all treaties which are judged to contain unacceptable restrictions on and derogations of our rights as free Americans.

#### FREE POSTAGE FOR KOREAN CASUALTIES HOSPITALIZED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

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



for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced in the House a bill to extend the free mailing privilege to our Korean wounded who are hospitalized in Japan or other areas outside Korea and outside the continental limits of the United States. The bill is intended to remedy what, I feel sure, was an oversight on the part of Congress in passing the original free postage act for servicemen stationed in Korea. My bill will be referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and I urge that committee to clear it quickly for action by the House.

The fact that our Korean wounded had to buy stamps for their letters on reaching hospitals in Japan was first called to my attention by a constituent in September of 1951. When I had confirmed this fact I immediately suggested to President Truman that he take action to remedy the injustice done the boys sent to Japan for hospitalization and treatment. Many of them, flown directly from Korean battlefields, have no immediate source of funds to buy stamps. They hesitate to impose on the Red Cross even for temporary help. In any event, there is absolutely no reason why the Korean wounded, who now get the free mailing privilege while in Korea, through an act of Congress, should have the privilege revoked on removal to Japan or any other area outside the United States and away from their families and friends.

The President was quick to sympathize with this point of view, and the Secretary of Defense on October 9, 1951, issued an order to the services extending free postage to servicemen hospitalized in Japan as a result of Korean service. The privilege is, thus, now enjoyed by Korean casualties of our Armed Forces in hospitals in Japan.

I have introduced my bill today to obtain congressional ratification of this administrative act, and to extend the servicemen's franking privilege to include the many Korean service casualties hospitalized in other Pacific areas, such as Hawaii or Guam. I feel sure that none of my distinguished colleagues in this House will question for a moment that this bill should be passed. I hope that the committee will see fit to bring the bill to the floor as quickly as possible and that after passage here the other body will approve it without delay.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to append to these remarks a copy of the bill I have just introduced:

H. R. 6595

A bill to amend the act of July 12, 1950 (Public Law 609, 81st Cong.), as amended, so as to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States who as a result of service in Korea are hospitalized outside the continental limits of the United States

Be it enacted, etc., That the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in specified areas," ap-

proved July 12, 1950, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That any first-class letter mail matter admissible to the mails as ordinary mail matter which is sent by a member of the Armed Forces of the United States: (1) while on active duty or in the active service of the Armed Forces of the United States in Korea and such other areas as the President of the United States may hereafter designate as combat zones or theaters of military operations; or (2) while hospitalized outside the continental limits of the United States when such hospitalization is a result of service in Korea and such other areas as the President of the United States may hereafter designate as combat zones or theaters of military operations; to any person in the United States, including the Territories and possessions thereof, shall be transmitted in the mails free of postage, subject to such rules and regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe. When specified by the sender, letters weighing not to exceed 1 ounce shall be transmitted to destination by air mail, dependent upon air space availability therefor."

#### PRUSSIANIZING THE UNITED STATES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSAY. Mr. Speaker, with the Armed Services Committees of both House and Senate considering universal military training, all Members are receiving a great deal of mail on the subject of militarizing the American mind.

Apparently this militarizing process has already affected the mind of Presidential Candidate TAFT. Candidate TAFT, speaking in the Pacific Northwest, said that if elected President—and that's a very, very "iffy" statement—he would fire the present Chiefs of Staff and replace them with Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

This would require a change in the law, but it is clear that candidate TAFT wants to have a single chief of staff for everything, a one-man rule of all our Armed Forces. That is just what the Congress wanted to avoid when it adopted the so-called unification law, because having a single chief of staff for everything is prussianism with vengeance. It is the type of organization which led Germany into two ill-fated attempts at world conquest, it is the type of military establishment which would appeal to totalitarian minds.

#### TO PROVIDE A ROOM FOR PRAYER AND MEDITATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I believe the Members will be interested in a resolution I am introducing today to authorize and direct the Architect of the Capitol to provide adjacent to the

rotunda a room that would be appropriate for prayer and meditation by the Members of Congress. Senator MONROE of Oklahoma is introducing a similar resolution in the Senate. It is our judgment that this will meet a long-felt need, not for meetings of a religious character but a place where the individual representative who feels the need may retire for prayer.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Arkansas yield?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LYLE. I want to commend the gentleman from Arkansas for the step he is taking. I think it would be wonderful for the Members of the House to have a place where they could go and meditate. As a matter of fact, often I have thought that 1-minute prayers on the part of Members of Congress would be far better than 1-minute speeches.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. The poet was right when he said that more things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of. In this period of tension every man in this House feels the need of spiritual resources. In this proposed chapel provision would be made for the different faiths, an altar for each, or no altar at all if that suited the individual. It would symbolize the spiritual unity of America and our freedom of worship.

#### THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, the committee investigating the Katyn Forest massacre of thousands of Polish soldiers is going to hold hearings again in the not too distant future. We are, of course, anxious to have the testimony of any and all who have any evidence to offer.

In addition, and this is of vital importance, we also want to hear from people who may have some leads to evidence or to possible witnesses.

I want to urge all the people in New England, who may have anything at all to offer, to write to me or to communicate with me. Your identity will be protected. Your name will not be used without your permission. Your testimony will not be used without your permission.

We are going to leave no stone unturned in trying to obtain all possible evidence bearing on the atrocities. If anyone in New England has knowledge or clues or suggestions of any kind, I urge them to get in touch with me.

#### COTTAGE SITE DEVELOPMENT IN RESERVOIR AREAS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to provide for the sale by the Secretary of the Army of land allocated for cottage-site development in reservoir areas.

To accomplish this purpose it is necessary that section 4 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control and for other purposes" approved December 22, 1944, be amended by adding after the second sentence thereof, the following new sentences:

Any land in an area allocated for cottage-site development which is offered for lease under this section shall also be offered for sale by the Secretary of the Army, at a price not to exceed 20 times the annual rent payable under the proposed lease. Title to land purchased under this section shall be conveyed to the purchaser by the Secretary of the Army, but the conveyance shall contain such reservations with respect to minerals, sanitation, and flood control, and such other reservations to carry out the purposes of this section, as the Secretary may deem necessary.

My reason in introducing this measure is that in my area there has been authorized by the Congress quite a few multiple-purpose dams. Two of these, known as the Fort Gibson Lake and the Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir, will be practically completed by the end of this year. Already, many cottages have been built on these lakes and occupied by various lessees, but I find there are many who want to build cottages, but are not financially able without outside help.

Under the present law, cottage sites around the lakes are leased by the Army engineers and cannot be owned by the person who is building the cottage. Not only the Federal Housing Administration, but no other agency such as banks and building and loan associations will loan money for cottages or residences on leased land.

By passing this legislation it would give the cottage owner an opportunity to own the land where he wants to build, it would be put back on the county tax rolls and help the county and the State from a tax standpoint and, of course, would enable the owner to make an FHA or a bank loan which cannot be done otherwise.

It will be noted that under my bill, while title to the land purchased under this section shall be conveyed to the purchaser by the Secretary of the Army, the conveyance shall contain such reservations with respect to minerals, sanitation, and flood control, and such other reservations to carry out the purposes of this section, as the Secretary may deem necessary.

It is my firm judgment that the passage of this measure will greatly stimulate the building of cottages in these recreational areas and the new method of operation will prove more satisfactory than the present arrangement we have.

#### THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF LITHUANIA'S INDEPENDENCE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House in behalf of the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Republic of Lithuania.

The end of World War I marked the emergence of many peoples as independent, self-governing nations. Peoples whose homelands had been overrun by foreigners and who were subjected to unwanted alien rule for centuries fought against their oppressors and evicted their foreign overlords. In this way, the Lithuanians regained their freedom. Having endured foreign domination for centuries, they declared their independence on February 16, 1918. For this reason to all Lithuanians in and out of their beloved and historic homeland, February 16 is a memorable day.

The Lithuanians have a distinct and significant place in the turbulent history of northern Europe. Of the three Baltic nationalities—the Estonians, the Latvians, the Lithuanians—they are the most numerous, and have long been among the sturdiest defenders of liberty. Though subjected to the heavy yoke of foreign rule for centuries they have managed to keep alive their love of liberty and their patriotism. An unyielding spirit, a fervent devotion to national traditions, and a firm belief in simple Christian principles have served them well throughout their history.

Both in the attainment of Lithuanian independence and in its maintenance during more than two decades, I am happy to say, the United States has contributed greatly, both in an official and unofficial way. The Lithuanians received great encouragement from the famous fourteen points of former President Woodrow Wilson. It was a source of inspiration to them to know that their struggle for liberty and independence had the wholehearted support of this World War I leader and the people of the United States. Of equal value was the moral and material aid given to Lithuania by the people of this country, especially by our worthy citizens of Lithuanian descent.

These citizens, totaling more than 500,000, have served their adopted country well. As law-abiding, hard-working and loyal citizens in wartime and in peacetime they have contributed their full share in the making of this country and in the shaping of American civilization. It is they who are most deeply touched by the suffering that is now endured by their Lithuanian friends and relatives under the most oppressive of tyrannies. It is they, of all Americans, who understand most fully the significance of this celebration on the 16th day of February. For they have followed events in the country of their origin since that fateful day in 1918 when Lithuanians reemerged as a free nation. It seemed then that the long period of servitude under foreign rule had come to an end. It seemed then that a new day had dawned, and that finally a life full of new promise had begun. During the 20-odd years of independence that

followed, Lithuania made tremendous advances in all fields of human endeavor. But the Lithuanians, unfortunately, were among the earliest victims of World War II; their independence was one of its first casualties. Their homeland was occupied by the Red army in June of 1940. A year later—in July 1941—Nazi forces drove out the Red forces and for 3 years were the overlords of the country. In August of 1944 the Red army returned, and since then Lithuania has been a part of the Soviet Union.

In the usual Soviet pattern of domination, Lithuania has been sealed off from the non-Soviet world. So completely has this little country been engulfed by its great neighbor that it is impossible to obtain adequate information about conditions existing there. Whatever bits of news have reached us come either through official channels from Moscow, or through the Lithuanian representatives in this country. The latter do receive reports from underground resistance leaders in Lithuania, and from these, it appears that the plight of Lithuania's helpless people is getting worse. The endless struggle between the governing minority and the suppressed majority continues. Large numbers of Lithuanians have been deported to other parts of the Soviet Union. The colonizing of the country with Russian and Mongolian elements, loyal to the Soviet Union, seems to be proceeding without interruption. The government of the country has been brought completely under the control of Moscow. Collectivization and communization apparently have been completed, and slave labor conscription, a novel feature in the early days of Soviet occupation, is now being stepped up. Religious and political freedom is rigidly restricted by the governing minority; and the church as a social force in the life of the country has been severely circumscribed. Since 1950 some 600,000 Lithuanians are reported to have been deported to slave-labor camps in the Asiatic regions of the Soviet Union.

In the face of this tyrannical oppression, the Lithuanian patriots are still carrying on an underground resistance. They are still striving to hold on to their national identity in spite of brutal efforts to obliterate it. It is to the credit of this country that our Government has never recognized the annexation of Lithuania by the Soviet Union and still accords diplomatic recognition to the legal government of that country. This is clear proof of our belief that on some February 16 the Lithuanians once again will celebrate their independence day in full freedom and peace.

#### INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McVEY. Mr. Speaker, the newspapers this morning carry a report concerning the ouster of Frank Scofield, in-



ternal revenue collector at Austin, Tex., and Theodore J. Naumann, deputy internal revenue collector at Minot, N. Dak.

President Truman should not be permitted to get away with avoiding a forthright explanation of the reasons for the ouster of Frank Scofield, internal revenue collector at Austin, Tex., and Theodore J. Naumann, deputy internal revenue collector at Minot, N. Dak.

So far the public has been given only a statement by Internal Revenue Commissioner John B. Dunlap that Scofield's resignation was requested for the best interest of the revenue service, and a statement by J. F. Lamb, collector for North Dakota, that Naumann was relieved because he was found to be unsuitable for the revenue service. If these statements are correct, then it is for the best interest of the American people to know exactly what the investigation of the two men showed.

Scofield had been collector at Austin since 1933 and Naumann had held his job since 1942. Thus, both had held top-level positions for many years and handled many millions of tax dollars. If there have been any irregularities in their offices, the people who have been sweating to pay those taxes are entitled to know what transpired, who the responsible persons are, and what is being done to punish them.

The Truman administration is making a fetish of secrecy, particularly when unfavorable news that may affect its political future is involved. At the same time, the administration is loudly proclaiming a desire to clean up the widespread corruption that has been revealed despite the administration's best efforts to hide it.

As long as the administration continues to slough off incidents like the ouster of Scofield and Naumann without an honest disclosure of all the facts, the so-called "operation clean-up" will be nothing more than operation cover-up.

#### THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I have been telling the American people right along that outstanding Americans in positions of trust have been making every possible attempt to build a super world government and take away the sovereign rights of the United States.

No one has contributed more to this insidious and un-American move than John Foster Dulles, who prepared the Japanese Peace Treaty. It is a document that takes away the sovereign power of Japan, but at the same time sets up a formula to be followed by this country.

The very first thing said in the peace treaty is found in the preamble. Here it is:

Whereas Japan, for its part, declares its intention to apply for membership in the

United Nations and in all circumstances to conform to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations to strive to realize the objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; to seek to create within Japan conditions of stability and well-being as defined in Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The same hypocrisy is indulged in when reference is made to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as almost every provision in this declaration can be agreed to, but this declaration is not the declaration that will come before the Senate for ratification. That instrument is called the Covenant of Human Rights, and Dulles must have known that he was talking about one declaration, which is not objectionable, to bolster up the cause of a vicious Covenant of Human Rights.

That covenant destroys free speech and free religion. That covenant supports the regular pattern of communism. Free speech is guaranteed, except as it is limited by law, or does not hurt the feelings of any group or a member of a group. This covenant destroys the right of a citizen to be tried for any alleged crime by a jury of his peers. He can be taken out of this country and tried anywhere for an alleged crime written by the United Nations.

As this great exponent of international affairs has written this Japanese Peace Treaty, it is a treaty with the United Nations, and not with the United States. If it is not, why does he say in the very preamble that Japan is to conform to the Charter of the United Nations?

Japan will have no control over its sovereign laws, because any treaty or convention made by the United Nations and approved by their official bodies will be the supreme law of the land, just like a convention of the United Nations, when approved by our Senate, becomes the supreme law of this land. When we approved the Charter of the United Nations we approved this doctrine. All Senators who were present in the Senate voted for approval of this charter except Senator LANGER of North Dakota and Senator SHIPSTEAD of Minnesota. All southern Senators voted for it, and yet what they did was to wipe out every State law on the statute books of the South which conflicts with this Charter. Interracial marriages cannot be prohibited; every person is guaranteed a decent living—regardless of his own efforts. He is to have adequate housing—regardless of his own efforts; he is to have medical service—regardless of his own efforts.

Under the terms of this peace treaty, Japan is to be placed in a strait-jacket made and handed to her, not by the United States, but by the United Nations.

Dulles prepared the treaty and Acheson put it over at San Francisco; and the State Department has issued four bulletins approving it. This is absolute proof that Dulles and Acheson are willing to violate their oath of office, under which they swore to support the Constitution of the United States.

Treason, as defined in the Constitution, is—

Treason against these United States shall consist only in levying war against the

United States or giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

Applying this definition to the actions taken by Dulles and Acheson in the advocacy of a plan of government that will destroy our rights as guaranteed by the Constitution and subvert it to the power of a supergovernment, destroy free speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, and the right of a citizen of the United States to be tried for alleged crimes by a jury in this country, must naturally lead any normal mind to conclude that both are giving aid and comfort to the enemies of this free Government.

Any treaty of peace with Japan must be divorced from any connection with the United Nations, and from the Un-American provisions of its Charter and Conventions.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

#### A PROBLEM FOR THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Speaker, property owners along the shores of the Great Lakes have suffered millions of dollars worth of damage in the past few years, and are this year threatened with further calamitous losses as a result of the high water levels in the lakes, and particularly in Lake Ontario. The reasons for these high water levels are complex and include both natural and man-made causes. Remedies can and must be found, but they must be such as to take into account the interests of all the groups affected by the Great Lakes water levels, including navigation and water power interests, industrial and agricultural interests, and the interests of riparian owners of residential properties.

Mr. Speaker, the International Joint Commission was created by treaty between the United States and Great Britain to deal with just such problems arising over the boundary waters of the United States and Canada as I have just described. Its services are urgently needed in this instance, but it can act only if requested by our Government to do so. I have therefore introduced a resolution—House Concurrent Resolution 179—calling on our Government to invoke its services. It is urgent that this resolution be given consideration by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which it was referred, at the earliest possible moment.

I should like to point out that this is not a matter on which the United States can take unilateral action, even

if that were desirable, since the so-called Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, to which I have referred above, specifically gives the International Joint Commission jurisdiction over matters affecting the water levels of the waters lying between this country and Canada.

The Canadians themselves have sustained severe property losses as a result of the present high-water levels, and are anxious to have the International Joint Commission launch the necessary studies and investigations to determine the causes and to recommend remedies. Early this week a group of Canadian officials and others, meeting at Niagara Falls, Ontario, formally requested their government at Ottawa to invoke the services of the International Joint Commission at the earliest possible moment.

To delay action in this matter, Mr. Speaker, is to invite destruction which may mount into further millions of dollars. Studies made over the years show that the water levels of the Lakes customarily rise in the early spring, but this year they will start from an unprecedented high level. The already acute conditions in the basin may therefore be expected to grow steadily worse as the spring progresses.

In view of the fact that we have, in the International Joint Commission, an agency with both the authority and the facilities to deal with this problem, there would appear to be no justification for temporizing or delaying further in referring the matter to it, and I urge that such action be taken with all possible speed.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the RECORD the text of my resolution calling for action by the International Joint Commission, together with a letter from A. O. Stanley, United States Chairman of that Commission, with respect to it, and an editorial from the Buffalo Evening News of February 5, 1952, concerning this acute problem and the best means of dealing with it:

#### House Concurrent Resolution 179

Whereas the International Joint Commission was created by treaty between the United States and Great Britain, dated January 11, 1909, and given jurisdiction over matters involving the boundary waters of the United States and Canada; and

Whereas the water levels in the Great Lakes, which have been increasing throughout the past decade, have caused substantial damage to the economy of the Great Lakes Basin; and

Whereas the causes of such high water levels have not been definitely ascertained, and remedial measures to arrest and prevent further damage, while urgently needed, should rest on accurate and comprehensive data as to the causative factors involved; and

Whereas authority to conduct such a study and investigation and to recommend remedial measures lies within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission under the terms of the boundary water treaty of January 11, 1909, as set forth above: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President is hereby requested to refer this matter to the International Joint Commission, requesting the Commission (1) to undertake a comprehensive investigation and study of the fluctuating water levels of the several lakes of the Great Lakes Basin and the causes therefor; (2) to determine the approximate extent of*

damage to commerce, industry, natural resources, and property values, both residential, agricultural, and commercial, resulting from such high water; (3) and to formulate recommendations for submission to the Governments of the United States and Canada for such remedial measures as, in the Commission's judgment, will serve the best interest of the riparian owners, navigation and water power interests, and the general economy of such of the Great Lakes Basin area as lies within its jurisdiction, giving priority to those exigent situations on Lake Superior and Lake Ontario where the high water levels are presently causing substantial and mounting damage and where relief is most urgent.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION,  
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1952.  
Hon. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. OSTERTAG: Am just in receipt of your valued favor of February 8 and enclosure.

As you are well advised, this country and Canada for many years attempted without success to adjust various and sundry differences and disputes arising between them incident to cycles of high or low water upon the Great Lakes.

As you know these inland seas aptly called boundary waters and their connecting channels are all bisected by the international boundary line.

A century of failure to satisfactorily adjust these differences was due to two things:

1. Any adjustment, diversion or control of lake levels on this side of the border which did not correspondingly affect levels on the other side, would necessarily and obviously be too restricted in scope to adequately meet or solve the major problems constantly arising.

2. All such change of level, diversion or control, attempted on this side of the line, sufficient in extent or scope to accomplish the end desired would necessarily affect levels of such waters on the other side of the boundary and in another country, as to instantly give rise to international complications and disputes which prior to 1909 could only be settled by slow and often inadequate diplomatic adjustments, and not infrequently causing interminable delays.

In order to bring the many unsettled and vexatious questions and disputes then pending between the two countries to a speedy and more satisfactory conclusion and to provide for the amicable and immediate adjustment of all similar questions and disputes in the future, the so-called Boundary Waters Treaty of January 11, 1909, was negotiated.

Under the terms of this wise protocol the United States and Canada each vested in the present International Joint Commission the sole and exclusive jurisdiction and control over certain matters relating to boundary streams which had hitherto, under international law, been exercised by the one country or the other.

This treaty after defining boundary waters in such a way as to include all these Great Lakes except Michigan and their connecting waters, among other things the article III provides that:

"It is agreed that, in addition to the uses, obstructions, and diversions heretofore permitted or hereafter provided for by special agreement between the parties hereto, no further or other uses or obstructions or diversions, whether temporary or permanent, 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, shall be made except by authority of the United States or the Dominion of Canada within their respective jurisdictions and with the approval, as hereinafter provided, of a joint commission, to be known as the International Joint Commission."

As our treaties are, under the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, neither country acting separately, independently and alone, can under any circumstances, attempt or accomplish the changes now peremptorily demanded in lake levels and runoff without coming in direct conflict with the explicit inhibitions of this treaty.

Relief must be secured, if at all, as you have well said in your timely resolution, through the International Joint Commission.

May I observe, my dear Congressman, that years of practical experience with such matters have thoroughly convinced me that the Great Lakes and their connecting waters from the head of navigation of Lake Superior to the outlets of Lake Ontario constitute one connected and integrated waterway which is absolutely incapable of adequate or satisfactory regulation in segments.

It has demonstrated time and again that an apparently satisfactory adjustment in one isolated section inevitably results in a corresponding maladjustment in another part of this system.

It is, as you have most pertinently observed in your admirable resolution, essentially an over-all proposition.

I have read and reread House Concurrent Resolution 179 and do not hesitate to assure you that in the light of over 20 years as a Federal legislator dealing with such questions and more than 20 years upon this commission, that I regard this resolution as well and carefully prepared, especially timely in view of present and exigent conditions, and admirably adapted in the inauguration of measures of relief from conditions of whichever nationals are justly complaining from Duluth to the outlets of Lake Ontario.

Sincerely yours,

A. O. STANLEY,  
Chairman, United States Section  
International Joint Commission.

[From the Buffalo Evening News of February 5, 1952]

#### EROSION ISSUE IN CONGRESS

An interesting international conference will be held at Niagara Falls, Ontario, on February 12; one concerned with high levels in the Great Lakes. This gathering will not bring together officials of the Governments at Washington and Ottawa; it will be a parley of American and Canadian landowners along Lake Ontario's shores. Both groups have suffered heavy losses through erosion, accelerated by unusually high water levels these last few years.

The organized American group has tried to persuade Secretary of the Army Frank Pace to call the Government of Canada to account under the terms of a treaty of 1902, which authorized the construction by Canada of the Gut Dam in the St. Lawrence River and which puts upon the Dominion responsibility for property damage traceable to the dam. The group has even discussed the possibility of suing Canada directly for damages.

Now come Canadian property owners to say that they, too, have suffered property losses because of high water. They are ready to make common cause with the American owners along the lake. In this connection it is noteworthy that in the Grimsby (Ontario) area inroads to a depth of 100 feet have been made by Ontario waters—inroads greater than have been suffered by most landowners between Youngstown and Olcott on this side of the border.

The sorely beset landowners have a champion in Representative HAROLD C. OSTERTAG of the Forty-first New York District. He has introduced in the House a concurrent resolution requesting President Truman to refer the matter to the International Joint Commission. The Congressman would have that that body "undertake a comprehensive investigation and study of the fluctuating water levels in the several lakes of the Great



Lakes basin and causes thereof" and determine "the extent of damage to commerce, industry, natural resources, and property values . . . resulting from such high water."

This assuredly is more reasonable procedure than a suit against Canada, if such an action by American landowners were tenable. Besides, it is not as if excessive erosion were felt only along Ontario's shores; the waters of Lake Superior also have made deep inroads—the other lakes to a lesser extent. In short, there is high water in all of them. It is felt most acutely along Ontario, because this lake is the bottleneck through which the entire Great Lakes Basin drains.

Undoubtedly the Gut Dam in the St. Lawrence has to some extent accelerated erosion. Perhaps to a greater extent erosion has been intensified by the diversion of Ogoki and Long Lac waters from Hudson Bay Basin into Lake Superior, a diversion of about 5,000 cubic second feet that has continued for 10 years. Mr. OSTERTAG says that it has been discontinued.

In the circumstances the study of levels should include levels in all the lakes. Obviously this is an undertaking for the International Joint Commission which is in authority with regard to the watercourses between the United States and Canada. Every consideration urges approval of Mr. OSTERTAG's resolution for an investigation that will be comprehensive of conditions in the whole Great Lakes Basin—an investigation looking to causes and to adjustment of valid damage claims.

#### PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. 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 Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. On Monday there will be the call of the Consent Calendar. There is one suspension, H. R. 5893, dealing with the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, authorizing legislation in relation to the increasing of loans.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Increasing of loans for housing?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, that is for veterans' housing.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is my understanding.

On Tuesday the Private Calendar will be called.

Wednesday we will take up House Resolution 514, the Berry resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. That is one of those 7-day resolutions.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. In answer to an inquiry.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Following that will be S. 1244, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950.

Thursday is undetermined. In replying to my friend's inquiry, I know of nothing that might come up then, but I would not want to be bound. However, I have no knowledge of any legislation that might come up on Thursday next. On Friday George Washington's Farewell Address will be read.

Any further program will be announced later.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand that the so-called UMT bill will probably come up the following week.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is my understanding and expectation. It all depends, of course, on a rule coming out next week. As to appropriation bills, my understanding is that the first one will be brought up in the House the first week in March.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That will probably follow the UMT bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. I would expect so, although I would not want to be bound by that statement.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand that.

Mr. McCORMACK. It all depends when a rule comes out on the UMT bill. If one does come up next week, it will be my intention to put it down for the week after next.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

#### RUSSIAN FUR IMPORTS

Mr. MACK of Washington. 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 Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, Congress, in June of last year, passed a law authorizing the President "to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to prevent the importation" of furs from Russia into the United States.

Oddly, more Russian furs have been coming into the United States from Russia since this law was enacted than were imported prior to its enactment. In the 4 months of August, September, October and November furs imports from Russia have totalled \$9,000,000. Russia is using the money she gets for these fur supplies to buy goods, including war goods, from other nations. This traffic should be stopped.

Why is it that Russian furs continue to come into the country despite the enactment last June of a law prohibiting Russian fur imports? Here is the answer.

In the bill that was passed by Congress, the furs, importation of which might be prohibited, were listed by name. Strangely, the name of two furs—persian lamb or caracul and silver fox—the two furs that constitute the largest items of Russian fur exports to the United States, were omitted from the banned list of furs. Russia is now shipping about \$2,000,000 of these two furs into the United States a month. These imports should be stopped. The imports of these two types of furs can be stopped by enacting H. R. 5284 which I have introduced which inserts the names of caracul or persian lamb and silver fox in the list of banned furs named in Public Law 50 of the Eighty-second Congress.

Congress by the passage of Public Law 50 clearly indicated its intention of stopping the importation of Russian furs into the United States. This law should be strengthened by adding to the list of banned furs the names of persian lamb or caracul and silver fox which are the two furs which always have provided Russia with the bulk of her fur business with the United States.

#### AIRPLANE PRODUCTION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, early in December the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH], and I were in Korea for a few days. We were asked by the soldiers and the press in Korea at that time, "Just what is happening to all of our airplane production? There is no question but what we are losing control of the air here. Where are our planes? Why can we not get here the planes we need to do the job? Just what is wrong? Is it with our production or are our best planes going elsewhere in too liberal quantities?" Perhaps an article in the Washington Post this morning answers that question:

#### CANADA TO BUILD UNITED STATES-POWERED JETS FOR BRITISH

Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter last night announced a three-nation agreement under which Canada will build Sabrejet fighters equipped with United States engines to be flown by pilots of the British Royal Air Force.

Finletter said the planes would be used to strengthen the North Atlantic Treaty forces commanded by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Up to this time, he said, Canada and the United States have been the only countries to use the Sabre jet.

The announcement said Canada will build the F-86-E jets at Canadair, Ltd. The United States will supply the engines, instruments, and other Government-furnished equipment produced only in this country.

Surely there is justification for the often-repeated complaint made by the boys we heard in Korea, that the war in Korea is being considered here in Washington more or less as a stepchild. This may be a matter for decision on high policy levels, but I personally feel very strongly that our best planes should go to Korea, where a war is being fought. The second-line production should go to other points. Our Armed Forces are entitled to the best we can produce and Secretary Finletter should reconsider his announced intention of permitting the sending of Sabre jets to Western Europe. I hope the Armed Services Committee will immediately check into the allocation of all of our defense production and make certain that, above all, our own fighting men in the desolate wastes of Korea will have first call upon that production of planes, tanks, guns, and equipment, to the full extent of their needs.

PROPOSED PROCUREMENT OF MILITARY  
SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

Mr. GROSS. 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 Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I warn the Members to be on guard against a bill introduced in the other body, S. 2557, apparently designed as a sectional WPA, with the expense borne by your taxpayers and mine.

It provides, in effect, that to the maximum extent the Government must procure military supplies and services in areas of unemployment caused in part, I point out, by foreign imports of shoes, textiles, and so forth, and reckless exports and maldistribution of American steel.

Here is the real stinger in this bill, and I quote verbatim:

Any contract for the procurement of any supplies or services may, under regulations which the President may prescribe, be awarded to any such contractor after negotiation and without compliance with any provision of law otherwise requiring advertisement or competitive bidding prior to the execution of such contract.

Author of this pernicious piece of legislation, outlawing competitive bidding in military contracts, is one of the self-anointed apostles of the Eisenhower-for-President movement which raises the question of how far will the blank check contract dispensers and international spendthrifts go in gouging American taxpayers?

With thousands of unemployed construction workers in the Northern States along the Atlantic seaboard, I have heard no protest from those representing that area to the present hand-out of a million long tons of steel to Winston Churchill.

Or is it the purpose of American internationalists to provide the materials and tools to keep foreign workers employed while creating legislative WPA's for the unemployed in this country?

ROADWAYS IN THE DISTRICT OF  
COLUMBIA

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, the American Automobile Association recently sponsored a meeting to discuss plans and progress in the program of constructing and improving roadways in the District of Columbia. Principal address at this meeting was delivered by Brig. Gen. B. L. Robinson, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. In this address, General Robinson presented a thoughtful and helpful survey of plans and projects to relieve traffic congestion and improve the flow of vehicular traffic within and in and out of the District. I am sure the remarks

of General Robinson will be of interest to Members of this House, and I therefore present them for the RECORD:

REMARKS OF BRIG. GEN. B. L. ROBINSON, ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BEFORE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ADVISORY BOARD, AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

It is with extreme pleasure that I appear before the District of Columbia Advisory Board of the American Automobile Association to speak concerning the highway improvement needs of the District of Columbia in the immediate future.

We stand today at the close of a decade during which many rapidly changing factors have created difficult problems concerning traffic and highway problems. Failure to take adequate steps to meet these problems is resulting in the flight of wealth from this community and what is even worse is resulting in the abandonment of our potentiality of prosperity, which will be increasingly difficult and eventually impossible to regain. Our corrective actions must be as drastic and as far reaching as the problems that face us. The past decade has seen (1) a deferment of highway improvements during the war years accompanied by a decrease in revenues for highway purposes; (2) an increase in population and traffic of large magnitude in postwar years accompanied by wholly inadequate increase in revenues; (3) a shift in population centers and traffic generators in the metropolitan area further aggravating the problem.

The downtown Washington governmental, business, and financial district is still the focal point of the Washington metropolitan area and we must maintain it as such. To do this our traffic and highway difficulties must be overcome. Three things are necessary: (1) We must understand the problem as a whole and in detail; (2) we must adopt an adequate, detailed, comprehensive plan of improvement; (3) we must adopt an adequate, realistic financing program.

In order to accomplish the first and provide a basis for the second, the District of Columbia together with the States of Maryland and Virginia, and in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, has undertaken a joint survey to determine the highway-improvement needs of the District of Columbia metropolitan area. This comprehensive origin and destination survey of the Washington metropolitan area has been analyzed and volumes I, II, and III of the findings have been published. Part I of the final volume is currently being prepared for publication. The discussion today concerns the District of Columbia portion of the highway-improvement program which has been recommended for the metropolitan area of Washington by a committee representing the following agencies and interests: Department of Highways, District of Columbia; Department of Highways, Commonwealth of Virginia; Maryland State Roads Commission; Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce; National Capital Park and Planning Commission; combined transit interests of the area; Department of the Army. The work of the committee was participated in by officials of our Department of Highways. The entire program has been reviewed by the Department which has endorsed it as being necessary to the welfare of the city.

In volume I of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transportation Study Reports, which was published in 1950, the committee presented conclusive evidence of the traffic problem in the study area. Several sections of this report were devoted to this purpose in the form of charts and tables to illustrate the growth of the metropolitan area and the attendant increases in all the factors which enter into the transporta-

tion problem. The period covered extended generally from 1940 to 1950, 10 years which witnessed tremendous expansion in the Federal establishment during World War II, and a parallel expansion in the District of Columbia and its environs.

Since the publication of this report, the standard traffic indexes have continued their upward trend. Adjusted survey data on the basis of representative traffic counts made on the ground reveal that no significant abatement of trends in highway travel will take place in the foreseeable future. To illustrate, the number of vehicles crossing the Potomac River on Highway Bridge, or US 1, increased by 16.7 percent in 1950, and by 19.8 percent in 1951. During the 10-year period, 1941-51, vehicular crossings on this bridge increased by 110 percent.

In its comprehensive study of the transportation problem in the whole metropolitan area, the committee has arrived at the conclusion that the central core of the region is most in need of highway improvements. It is in the Washington downtown area that the great centers of employment and other mass attractions are to be found. And, by the same token, it is there also that the greatest degree of congestion, driving strain and delay, and increased cost of motor vehicle operation are to be found. There again is to be found progressively stronger evidence of community blight which threatens the economic base of the District of Columbia by endangering the value of existing assessable property.

While the city of Washington and the entire metropolitan region may be judged by some to be in a more favorable position than other large urban centers, because of wide avenues and spacious circles and squares, these advantages are more apparent than real. To anyone who must travel each day between the center of the city and the so-called dormitory areas, especially during the morning and evening peaks, there is ample evidence at every intersection and bridgehead of a traffic problem of major proportions. Conditions are much the same as the commuter-driver progresses through densely populated intermediate sections of the city into the suburbs. Intensive suburban development during the postwar years has by far outstripped the design capacities of connecting highways. The regional transportation problem is further aggravated by greatly increased truck and bus traffic necessitated by the needs of new population groups for supplies and other community services.

Population gains in the metropolitan area constitute the most important single factor having a direct bearing on plans and proposals to provide additional street and highway capacity which is so urgently needed.

The geographical distribution of these new population groups, when considered in relation to the business and governmental centers in downtown Washington, is responsible for the greater part of the traffic tangle. Ten years ago there were only two flows of any consequence, in-bound in the morning and out-bound in the evening. Due to the decentralization of several large governmental agencies, the pattern of traffic has changed. Today the out-bound morning movements and the in-bound evening movements on a number of radial routes are almost equal to the flows in the opposite directions. This two-directional flow, while beneficial in some respects, does result in the creation of an abnormal number of trips which must pass through the center of Washington in order to reach destinations on the other side of the city. While this generates a traffic movement which makes maximum use of the feeder highways by accommodating travel in both directions at the same time, it also causes



severe conditions of congestion in the heart of the city, particularly where the radials converge and cross each other. Here again delay is encountered, brought about by too many turning movements in facilities which were never designed as high-volume interchanges.

Data obtained in the origin-destination survey show that there were about 152,000 trips made during an average 24-hour average weekday in 1950, with destinations in the Washington downtown area. In addition there were approximately 122,500 trips passing through this same area during that time, which did not belong on already congested streets because they had neither origin nor destination within the downtown area. It is logical to assume, therefore, that adequate inner-belt facilities would divert a large segment of this unnecessary layer of traffic in the congested area, because, theoretically, at least, 45 percent of traffic approaching the zero sector has no desire to enter it. Due to the presence of some 75,000 trips, wholly within the downtown area, not included in the above figures the degree of relief afforded on downtown streets by bypassing through traffic on adequate inner-belt highways can be as high as 25 percent.

The survey of travel habits in the Washington metropolitan area shows that, on the average, every passenger car owned by a resident of this area was used to make slightly under four trips on a 24-hour weekday. Each of the trucks in operation in the area averaged about seven trips. Thus, on an average weekday of 1950, there were a total of 1,318,000 automobile trips and 181,000 truck trips performed by vehicles domiciled in the area. In addition, there were 191,000 auto trips and 35,000 truck trips which extended beyond the area. The average mileage for each trip has been determined in the study to be about 3.7 miles. A total of over 6,000,000 vehicle miles of travel was performed during 24 hours on an average weekday.

The need for the recommended highway program is clearly demonstrated in the table below which shows a general increase in the demand for more capacity on arterials and other major facilities in the District highway system. The overflow of population into adjacent counties in Virginia and Maryland is reflected in the mounting traffic volumes over the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, and at the principal highway entrances into Washington. As the figures show, traffic has more than kept pace with the growth of the metropolitan area which has been greater over the past 10 years than anticipated. The need for superior facilities to accommodate the rising tide of commuter traffic is becoming critical as existing roadways become functionally obsolescent.

Traffic counts, 1941-51<sup>1</sup>

Location	Volumes		Percent increase
	1941	1951	
Potomac River bridges.....	121,332	200,410	65.1
Anacostia River Bridge.....	87,115	173,606	110.7
Principal streets (10).....	182,884	242,258	32.4
Total.....	391,331	616,274	68.9
DISTRICT LINE			
Entering from—			
Montgomery County....	101,269	151,015	49.1
Prince Georges County..	107,460	194,027	80.5
The South (Potomac)....	121,332	200,410	65.1
Total.....	330,061	545,452	65.2

<sup>1</sup> Annual average 24-hour weekday.

The analysis of the findings of the comprehensive origin and destination survey led directly to the sequence and grouping of the projects comprising the recommended

major capital improvement program. The program consists of two large groups of projects. First, the group covering immediate needs and secondly, a group of projects which will become necessary some 5 to 8 years hence due to traffic pressures that will be generated during the period of time necessary to execute the initial immediate need portion of the program. The second group will be the immediate needs program of that latter date.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is of prime importance that the terminal facility problem in the Washington downtown area be solved and action taken to provide adequate off-street parking spaces during the period in which the construction of the immediate needs projects takes place. A companion program to provide such parking spaces either public or private or a combination of both, must be executed concurrently with the recommended highway improvement program. The two programs should be correlated, otherwise, existing traffic congestion in downtown Washington will be magnified many times upon completion of this highway improvement program. In the near future it is my intention to make specific recommendations with respect to this matter based upon studies now in progress.

There are some general remarks which should be made before discussing the program.

The committee's recommendations are based primarily on traffic considerations. Other factors such as broad relationships to the land use plan of the city as a whole, internal neighborhood planning, effect on land values and stability of residential areas may cause some modification of the plan. The projects are without detailed geometric design. Such details can only be worked out in consultation with other departments and agencies. However, studies proceeded far enough to indicate that each is feasible. Prior to construction, each project will be processed through existing channels to secure approval of all details. In this manner the benefit of advice of engineers of the Department of Vehicles and Traffic, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the National Park Service, and others is secured.

For the above reasons I have not endorsed each individual project as such. I do endorse the plan as a whole and am convinced that no significant part of it can be omitted without adequate substitute.

The removal of streetcar tracks where recommended has also not been worked out in detail. Discussions in committees developed that there was a sincere desire to program the progressive abandonment of certain streetcar lines. Indications were that this could be accomplished in the cases listed if the priority of construction of the project could be adjusted to meet the requirements of our public transit system. It is believed that the benefits which will accrue to the public generally, the District government, and to mass transportation, will make it possible to schedule such changes in existing streetcar routes or the abandonment and removal of the tracks necessary to carry out this program to the benefit of all concerned.

The group of projects indicated in red on the screen are those for which funds are currently obligated from the regular budget of the District of Columbia Highway Department or are directly related to jobs for which funds have been obligated. They include the East Capitol Street Bridge and the approaches of Independence Avenue and C Street from the west plus Kenilworth Avenue and East Capitol Street from the east, and an extension of Kenilworth Avenue southward from East Capitol Street to meet with South Capitol Street in the vicinity of the Naval Air Station.

Also included is a pair of one-way streets, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Streets NE. and SE., intended to carry the heavy north-

south traffic flow between Pennsylvania Avenue and Bladensburg Road.

Also included are the extension of New York Avenue and the paving of South Dakota Avenue as part of the circumferential route. East Capitol Street, Kenilworth Avenue, and New York Avenue furnish the principal entrances into the city from the new Baltimore-Washington Parkway and from the proposed Annapolis Freeway. This group is estimated at slightly over \$14,000,000 (\$14,006,250).

The projects shown in blue indicate the location of the all-important inner-belt loop surrounding the central area on three sides. This consists primarily of a series of connected one-way streets with grade separation and bridge structures at strategic locations. In addition to the loop facility, you will notice certain streets in the downtown area that are proposed to be placed in one-way operation and certain others recommended for widening. There are also several isolated projects proposed at such locations as Union Station Plaza and Mount Vernon Square to clear up hot-spot congestion problems. The suggested improvement of Key Bridge and M Street NW. are slightly outside the downtown area but are considered as being part of this particular phase of the program.

The blue phase is geared toward the clearing up of downtown congestion by increasing the capacity of the existing street system and the diverting of traffic, which has no destination in the area, by way of the loop service.

This section of the program is estimated at just under twenty-seven millions (\$26,947,791).

The green routes shown hereon are a few of the major feeders into the downtown district. Some of these are improvements of existing radials while others are completely new traffic arteries.

The intent, of course, was to provide additional capacity in the critical area as explained in the blue phase, before improving the highways that will encourage heavier and speedier flows into that area.

You will notice the recommendation of the long talked of Arizona Avenue Freeway, a bridge over the Potomac River in the vicinity of E Street extended and the projection of North Capitol Street through Soldiers Home as projects occupying a prominent position in this phase.

The estimated cost, \$50,384,141.

The purple phase provides a major cross-town route improvement over Columbia Road and Irving Street, operating as one-way streets from Adams Mill Road to Michigan Avenue. A new section of highway is shown through Soldiers Home, connecting the one-way streets with Michigan Avenue. A pair of north-south one-way streets is recommended along Park Place and Warder Street from Michigan Avenue northward to Grant and Sherman Circles.

The estimated cost of the purple phase is \$1,689,851.

There are two important isolated projects shown in brown. A one-directional undercrossing at the intersection of Minnesota Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue SE. This structure was planned at the time the original channelization design was prepared, but actual construction was delayed until traffic volumes warranted. The second project is the improvement of Deane Avenue and Grant Street NE., through Deanwood, to meet the George N. Palmer Highway at the District line. Estimated cost is \$3,406,650.

This completes the five phases of construction proposed under the immediate needs portion of the program at a total cost of \$96,434,683.

Under the heading of future needs, or the yellow phase shown on the screen, you will find such important projects as Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway extended to the District line; an extension and improvement of Canal Road NW.; certain sections of Fort Drive; and an improvement of Ohio Drive along the north bank of the Potomac River

to connect the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway with the south leg of the inner-belt loop roadway. This constitutes all of the future needs portion of the program and amounts to \$43,685,645.

When added to the "immediate needs" estimate we produce a gross total of \$140,120,328 representing the District of Columbia portion of highway improvements recommended by the Regional Highway Planning Committee. Consideration of costs and time of construction are prerequisites for adoption of a financing program. Costs of traffic signals are included in the figures given.

The cost of the program for major capital improvements can be broken down as follows:

Cost of immediate needs (exclusive of current obligations) .....	\$96,434,683
Cost of future needs—needs which will arise during the next 8- to 10-year period.....	43,685,645

The immediate needs program of \$96,000,000 should be built within a 5- to 8-year period. It is the consensus of opinion of the joint committee and of the District of Columbia Department of Highways, that to prolong the program beyond that period would be failure to solve the problem. The welfare of the city demands that these highway improvements be made and also that the parking problem be solved. The highway improvement program submitted herewith is a sound and realistic approach to our highway problem. It is believed that the agencies charged with planning our terminal facility program will likewise advance a sound and realistic program within a short time.

Revenues of the highway fund which can be devoted to major capital improvements during the 8-year period beginning July 1, 1952, under the present gasoline tax rate of 4 cents per gallon, amount to \$32,089,000, which leaves a deficit of \$64,345,683 under this tax structure. Additional revenue must, therefore, be secured. I have recommended to the Board of Commissioners and they have unanimously approved that legislation be sought to increase the gasoline tax rate in the District of Columbia to 5 cents per gallon. With the imposition of this new tax, the deficit referred to above would be reduced to \$53,887,683, if the work were accomplished within the 8-year period beginning July 1, 1952.

The 1-cent increase in the gasoline tax rate per gallon is believed to be a reasonable ceiling on gasoline tax within the District of Columbia under existing circumstances. The deficit of approximately \$53,887,000 must be met from other sources. Before making any recommendations concerning means to meet this deficit, it is believed desirable (1) that full discussion and study be given to the recommended highway program, (2) that a terminal facility program be adopted, and (3) that financing needs for both the highway and terminal facility programs be studied taking into consideration other financial needs of the District of Columbia.

Inasmuch as the Federal Government is such a large contributor to the problems and to the speed with which they are multiplying upon us, it seems only proper that it should bear a fairly appraised portion of the cost over and above funds advanced for the Federal-aid highway program. Even with this, additional money in the form of borrowed funds or increased revenues available to the highway program is necessary.

It is a privilege to have been with you today. I shall gladly make available to your organization detailed data concerning this program with the hope and knowledge that the Government of the District of Columbia and the citizenry at large will profit by your constructive criticism and advice on these important issues.

#### THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF LITHUANIA

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the thirty-fourth anniversary of the independence of Lithuania I wish again to restate my feelings of sympathy that I have previously expressed on the floor of the House, not only for the courageous Lithuanians still under the thumb of Russian aggression, but for our own citizens of Lithuanian ancestry who feel so keenly the separation from their mother country.

Lithuanian Americans, as well as Lithuanians everywhere this side of the iron curtain, will observe the day with fitting ceremonies, while Lithuanians in the homeland, completely shut off by the iron curtain, will silently and secretly join in observing an independence which has been temporarily put aside.

In the brief span between the two World Wars, Lithuania established her right to take her place in the family of free nations. The cause of freedom was precious to her and her progress was remarkable.

Today, Lithuania, as a nation, is being exterminated. Lithuania, together with other nations behind the iron curtain, is waging a great struggle against world-Communist expansion. Their freedom is not only for their own liberation, but it is a fight for freedom in the world.

Freedom-loving Americans everywhere admire the spirit through which this small country had attained its independence, and it is the hope of all of us that Lithuania may soon again take its place among the free democracies of the world.

#### PURCHASING VOTES—PROVIDING A POLITICAL WAR CHEST

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, radio commentators are using about half of their time speculating as to whether Mr. Truman will or will not be a candidate for the Presidency. They may speculate or guess about that, but there is no uncertainty about the campaign activities that he is carrying on. At present he has a campaign on to buy political votes and to strengthen the treasury of certain labor organizations which are supporting and will support him politically. I am referring now to the report that the Wage Stabilization Board, which is endeavoring to settle the controversy between the workers and management in the steel industry, will recommend that there should be inserted

in any such settlement a union-shop membership clause.

Such a provision means that to hold a job a man must join and be a member of a union.

While such a recommendation has no binding legal effect, from a practical standpoint, because of its effect upon public opinion, it is compulsory. It throws to the support of the union the whole force of the Truman administration.

That administration, through the power exercised by its bureaus and agencies, can force, and heretofore has forced, management to grant most union demands.

This is not the first time the Truman administration, at the request of union leadership, and obviously in return for political support, has attempted to curtail the freedom of the worker, fatten the war chest of the President's political supporters. That was frequently the result of the decisions of the NLRB.

Mr. Truman is carrying on a war in Korea. He has created an armed force in Europe to, as he says, aid free nations and free people. Just how free is the American worker who cannot hold a job unless he pays the initiation fee and the dues levied by the hierarchy of a union?

Here at home Mr. Truman is actively engaged in denying to American workers the right to a job unless they join and pay tribute to a union political organization which has been, is, spending—and no doubt will continue to spend—to further Mr. Truman's political ambitions, some of the dollars collected from workers.

If a man and his family are to eat, he must work. But, under the edict which may be issued by Mr. Truman's Stabilization Board, he cannot work until he has paid a tax to a union.

Mr. Truman conscripts and sends Americans to die in Korea. He will not, however, permit the father, the brother, the mother, or the sister of the man so conscripted to work—to furnish munitions of war to the loved one sent abroad—until the would-be worker has contributed to a fund, some of which goes to continue Mr. Truman and his chosen clique in office—among whom in the past there has been more than one corrupt individual.

The Taft-Hartley Act became law, notwithstanding Mr. Truman's protest—members of his own party overriding the veto. Mr. Truman promised to enforce that law. He has done a great deal to sabotage it.

Apparently, he has no sense of fairness, no respect for his oath of office.

Apparently, the Wage Stabilization Board is endeavoring to emulate the policy of the National Labor Relations Board. That Board's decisions tended to hamstring private enterprise at the expense of the consumer, build up union officials at the expense of the worker.

In those days, as today, the CIO's top hierarchy and a Government agency joined forces to mulct industry, enslave the individual worker. In those days, Lee Pressman was Philip Murray's right-hand man—was the instigator of many a ruinous strike. He later publicly ad-



mitted before a congressional committee that he and Nathan Witt were at that time members of the same Communist cell in Washington.

In those days, when the Communists were establishing themselves in and controlling more than one labor union affiliated with the CIO, Nathan Witt was the legal advisor of the National Labor Relations Board. He, too, later admitted that he was, as was Pressman, a member of the same Communist cell. They worked together. Pressman, the Communist, as chief counsel for the CIO and Phil Murray's advisor. Nathan Witt, the Communist, as attorney for the National Labor Relations Board. One, top advisor to the CIO. The other, top advisor to the NLRB. Pressman for the CIO made complaints to the NLRB. Witt for the NLRB advised it how to act on those complaints. What chance had either industry or the individual worker in such a situation? None.

President Truman and his Wage Stabilization Board are either ignorant of, have forgotten, or have no respect for the statement of President Roosevelt, who, during the coal strike in 1941, said:

The Government will never compel this 5 percent—

Of nonunion miners—

to join the union by a Government decree. That would be too much like the Hitler methods toward labor.

It is unfair, it is un-American, to force any man to pay for the right to work. It is dastardly, it is corrupt, to conscript a man to fight under the United Nations flag, then deny to his own kin the right to work to furnish the munitions which will aid in protecting him in that battle, unless the worker pays tribute to a union political outfit, which is openly supporting and spending some of those dollars to further Mr. Truman's political ambition.

Mr. Truman, his Wage Stabilization Board—if it issues the recommendation referred to—are following the "Hitler" methods toward labor which President Roosevelt condemned.

#### UNIFORM CATALOGING PROGRAM

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, I have noted with much interest and satisfaction that the appropriate subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee is bringing out some very tangible evidence of poor procurement policies on the part of the Military Establishment.

It was my privilege while serving as a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to investigate the disposal of certain so-called surplus war products following World War II. We determined at that time that much of the loss incurred was due to faulty procurement methods, and it was our hope that a uniform catalog-

ing program would be in action before the procurement policy for this next war got under way. That has not been the case, and apparently has not even received the support of the various branches of the armed services. I want to commend this subcommittee and express the hope that they will insist that a uniform cataloging program be adopted at the earliest possible moment, and that they follow it up and see that it is carried out. Only in that way can we get economical procurement for the military.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

#### CAPITOL COURIER

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I notice that a large number of editorials are daily inserted in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. They are most informative. We have in the Capitol a very important publication, one of which very few people throughout the country are aware, but I think it is a most important publication and is entitled to the consideration of everyone. It is a publication known as Capitol Courier, which is published by the pages of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States. In the first publication, issued on February 15, there is an editorial. I hold a copy of this publication in my hand. This is freedom of the press in its finest and noblest form. There is an article about a bill introduced by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT] to provide for the establishment of a dormitory for the pages. In this fine publication there is an editorial written on that subject. The editorial is entitled "Editorially Speaking."

While we commend all of our press, I think we ought to give special commendation to these pages of ours to those who are responsible for the contents of this fine newspaper which is published by the pages of the House and the Senate.

The editorial is as follows:

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING  
(By Dan McKinnon)

Recently Congressman BENNETT introduced a bill which would provide the pages with a dormitory.

This is one thing all pages would like to have. It would be a place where the pages

would have homelike surroundings such as a place where they would receive a tasty balanced meal, instead of eating in these Pto-maine Tommy joints around town.

Rooms with sufficient lighting and desks would be provided where pages could work on their studies.

Comfortable beds with good heating and ventilation would replace these winter ice boxes and summer furnace rooms where they now try to sleep.

Motherly supervision would be on hand to see that regular hours were kept that would be beneficial to the pages' health rather than letting them stay up until all hours of the night and sometimes with no sleep at all.

Let's all do our part in helping the passage of this bill. Talk to your Congressman about it; tell him how important it is to you and what all the advantages are. All it needs for passage is interest and backing, so let's get behind it and hasten its progress.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] is recognized for 20 minutes.

#### OUR NATIONAL BUDGET

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, can we spend \$200,000,000 each day and escape national bankruptcy?

The people in my district in southern Illinois, and all over the Nation, who are now carrying a tremendous tax burden, were shocked and concerned at the President's budget request for \$85,400,000,000 to pay the expense of the Government for the coming fiscal year. This budget provides for spending \$200,000,000 for every day of the coming year.

This is almost three times the \$33,800,000,000 Republican Eightieth Congress budget for 1948, only 4 years ago. This budget calls for at least \$15,000,000,000 more than is necessary and will greatly increase inflation. Surely the Members of this Congress must join together regardless of political lines and try to cut this budget down to an absolute minimum.

Through excessive appropriations and spending, we have seen the purchasing power of the dollar driven down to 50 cents during the past few years. Members of Congress must know, the easiest victory the Communists could possibly gain is to force us to wreck our Government financially through spending and uncontrolled inflation. The 50-percent purchasing power left in our dollar will go in a hurry once the people lose confidence in our currency. This danger of uncontrolled inflation is far worse than any Russian threat could possibly be, and must be stopped. Unless it is stopped, we cannot arm for the defense of our country. The only way to stop it is to cut down the cost of Government and the time is now—in this session of Congress.

#### MILITARY SPENDING

The President has asked \$51,000,000,000 for armament. The military has carried over from last year an unexpended cash balance of \$80,000,000,000, only part of which is under contract, making a total available for the military of \$131,000,000,000.

Thus the President is proposing that we spend this amount for military purposes alone by June 30, 1953, which is

more than the cost of all Federal Government for the first 148 years—1787-1935—of this Nation's existence. It would be utter nonsense not to reduce this inflationary pressure by \$10,000,000,000. It is more money than they could possibly spend. Here is a chance to cut out \$10,000,000,000. It can be done without reducing the striking power of the military by 1 ounce, but to the contrary, it would prevent waste, help balance the budget, help slow down inflation, help preserve our financial integrity, and strengthen the defense of our Nation.

#### AID TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The President requested about \$10,500,000,000 in gifts to aid the countries of Europe, Asia, and all over the world. A careful analysis shows this amount can and should be reduced by at least \$3,000,000,000. Many Members would cut out the entire amount.

#### HOME FRONT BUREAUCRATIC SPENDING

Mr. Speaker, the President has asked for approximately \$20,000,000,000 for nonmilitary spending that clearly indicates a political ear to the ground. This amount should be cut several billions. He asks for appropriations to pay the salaries of 176,000 additional civilian employees who will be added to the over 2,500,000 present Federal employees.

It would require about \$850,000,000 to pay the salaries of these new employees.

We should reduce Federal employees by over 260,000 rather than put more on, as the President requests. Such action would bring greater efficiency in Government and would save another \$1,000,000,000. We could save a few more billions by adopting the Hoover report recommendations.

#### ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

He wants to start building the St. Lawrence seaway that could ultimately cost another \$1,000,000,000. I helped defeat this bill in my committee last year, and do not believe we can spare the manpower, critical material, and the additional cost to begin its construction at this time.

#### BALANCE THE BUDGET

We should make every effort to reduce the budget by a total of \$15,000,000,000 which would help to slow down inflation, and because it is more money than the administration can spend and more than is necessary for every expense of Government.

This reduction would balance the budget for 1952 and 1953, wipe out the \$15,000,000,000 deficit the President predicts, and make it unnecessary to further borrow from the people through the sale of bonds.

This budget can be reduced \$15,000,000,000 or more if the President would cooperate, whose party has a majority of about 30 in the House, and a substantial majority in the Senate. While the Republican minority will support every reasonable effort to reduce the cost of Government in this Congress, as it did in the last Congress, we do not have sufficient votes to make these reductions without the aid of a considerable number of the Democrat Members of the House and Senate.

#### REPUBLICANS ENDORSE ECONOMY RESOLUTION

Mr. Speaker, as an evidence of the desire of the House Republicans to reduce the cost of Government, I should like to point out that Congressman COUDERT, of New York, Republican, recently introduced a resolution which would prevent this Congress or the President from spending more money than is taken in during the year in tax revenues.

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The Republican policy committee of the House met last week to consider this resolution and gave it their unanimous approval. If this resolution can be passed in the House and Senate it would have the effect of reducing the President's budget by about \$14,000,000,000, as we expect to collect in revenue for the fiscal year about \$71,000,000,000.

#### ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBILITY

This resolution has been referred to a committee of the House that has a heavy Democrat majority. It is the responsibility of the administration in power to report this resolution out to the floor of the Congress where it doubtless would pass. This resolution which would prohibit the administration and the Congress from spending more money than it collects in revenue each year brings the issue to a show-down. The administration has the power where it has a majority in the committee to report it to the House. We of the Republican minority have endorsed the proposed legislation and have urged the committee to bring it to the floor of the House for a vote.

#### THE PEOPLE SHOULD ACT

If the administration with a majority in both the House and Senate refuses to cooperate, the people should and will hold them responsible at the polls next November. If the administration continues to refuse to help reduce the cost of Government and keeps on with its reckless spending, the people have no other course than to vote them out of power from top to bottom in the coming election, and they will doubtless do just that.

#### WHAT THIS BUDGET WILL COST THE TAXPAYERS OF ILLINOIS

The President's \$85,400,000,000 Federal budget will take from the taxpayers of the State of Illinois a total of \$6,600,000,000. This is twice the amount of Federal taxes taken from the people of Illinois when the Eightieth Republican Congress was in control only 4 years ago. It will cost each person \$762, or a family of four \$3,048. It will take from the people of Illinois in Federal taxes six times the total they pay in State, city, county, schools, and all other units of local government in Illinois. Think of it.

#### YOUR COUNTY'S SHARE OF THE UNITED STATES BUDGET

So that the people I represent may get a better understanding of what \$85,400,000,000 in Federal taxes means to them, I will show what it will cost them in each of the 15 counties in the Twenty-third District. The President's budget, if it is not reduced, will take in Federal taxes from Montgomery county \$21,623,000, which is over 11 times their total local property taxes for the year 1951, which were only \$1,920,000.

Bond County: It will take from Bond County \$6,607,000, or nine times the total local property taxes payable in 1951, which were \$729,000.

Clay County: It will take from Clay County \$8,943,000, or nine times the total local property taxes, which were \$974,000 in 1951.

Clinton County: It will take from the people of Clinton County \$9,877,000, which is over 12 times their 1951 total local property taxes of \$792,000.

Jefferson County: It will take from the people of Jefferson County \$19,954,000, which is over 10 times the total local property taxes of \$1,863,000 in 1951.

Fayette County: It will take from the people of Fayette County \$13,948,000, which is over nine times their total local property taxes of \$1,485,000 in 1951.

Washington County: It will take from the people of Washington County \$5,472,000, which is about 8 times their total local property taxes of \$992,000 in 1951.

Richland County: It will take from the people of Richland County \$9,143,000, which is over nine times their total local property taxes of \$992,000 in 1951.

Wabash County: It will take from the people of Wabash County \$8,290,000 which is over 13 times their total local property taxes of \$625,000 in 1951.

Marion County: It will take from my home county of Marion \$30,232,000, which is over 14 times their total local property taxes of \$2,125,000 in 1951.

Hamilton County: It will take from Hamilton County \$3,537,000, which is over five times their total local property taxes of \$673,000 in 1951.

Lawrence County: It will take from Lawrence County \$10,878,000, which is over 10 times their total local property taxes of \$1,016,000 in 1951.

White County: It will take from White County \$10,678,000, which is seven times their total local property taxes of \$1,138,000 in 1951.

Edwards County: It will take from the people of Edwards County \$3,537,000, which is 10 times their total local property taxes of \$353,000 in 1951.

Wayne County: It will take from the people of Wayne County \$8,075,000, which is over seven times their 1951 local property taxes of \$1,138,000.

We must reduce the budget. Illinois has a real stake in reducing the budget because our State pays in taxes 7.7 percent of the entire cost of this budget.

For every billion dollars we are able to reduce this budget, it should reduce the load of the taxpayers of Illinois \$77,700,000. For instance, if we could reduce this budget by \$10,000,000,000 and it could be reduced more than that if we could get the cooperation of the President, it should save the taxpayers of Illinois \$777,000,000.

#### BUDGETS GET BIGGER

This is the seventh Truman budget. Like the other six, it is overloaded with fat. There seems to be no real effort at the White House to weed out unessential billions in expenditures of civil agencies of Government.

The administration urges the people to go without things they are accustomed to. They are urged to sacrifice and tighten their belts while higher and



higher taxes are piled upon them through reckless spending. They want the President to tighten the belt of big Government spending, to spend less, tax less, stop inflation and the decline of the dollar, and help preserve the financial solvency of our Nation.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. As the gentleman well knows we talk about economy here on the floor most of the time when an appropriation bill is about to come up, but does the gentleman recall an occasion when we actually did economize and make it stick?

Mr. VURSELL. In answer to the gentleman's question I may say that in many instances we have; but the Senate, of course, has nullified some of our work.

The minority leadership led the fight in the last session to reduce the budget which brought about a reduction, with the aid of a few Democrats, of over \$5,000,000,000.

The Republican Eightieth Congress reduced the budget by over \$6,000,000,000 and prevented the spending of several more billions. I agree with the gentleman that the other body has put back into bills many reductions we made in the House.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I wish the gentleman would put in the RECORD, or leave out of the RECORD and just drop me a note stating when the Senate economized or, rather, when it failed to up a bill that we sent over there. They use the top figure that we put in as their floor and boost it. How would it be if we sent back some of these appropriation bills and ask that they be rewritten instead of cutting them a little here and there?

Mr. VURSELL. I think that would be a good idea.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Let me make one more observation. If my people write what they actually think, urging we reduce the cost of government, and I am of the opinion they do, I would like to know how your people think about it.

Mr. VURSELL. In reply to the gentleman from Michigan I think the people are aroused over taxes and spending, more now than ever before, and I believe they are entirely justified in that belief. The administration and the Congress has spent to the point where the people know it is going to wreck this country and wreck the opportunity of every man, woman, and child in the future unless it is stopped. I know the gentleman from Michigan wants to do something about it and I want to do something about it. My record of voting has shown rather consistently that I felt that way and it is going to be more consistent in this session of the Congress.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I would like to ask one more question. I am becoming a little fearful about my own reelection, which is a matter quite close to my heart. If I get the sentiment in the district right, they are getting around to the point where they are asking questions. As a matter of fact, one of them said, "You are one of the best ones down there." Another one said, "Yes, but

none of them amount to a tinker's darn." Are not some of these fellows going to stay home next time if we do not really get busy and cut that budget?

Mr. VURSELL. In answer to the gentleman's question may I say that, in my judgment, any Member of Congress, whether he is from a close district or not, if he disregards the will of the people and continues to recklessly vote to spend and jeopardize the financial solvency of this country, ought to be left at home, whether he is a Republican or Democrat.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Let me make one more statement. I agree with the gentleman on that all right, but it does not seem to have sunk into the consciousness of some of our folks that that is just what will happen to them if they do not do a little better here.

Mr. VURSELL. Well, that is the reason I made that statement rather rugged and strong.

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

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. The gentleman has talked about the necessity of reducing the number of Federal employees. Would the gentleman care to comment on the Hoover Commission recommendation? He will recall that legislation was adopted in July of 1947 and at that time there were 2,148,000 Federal employees on the payroll. Today, over 4 years later, there are 2,518,000 Federal employees. I thought that the Hoover Commission had as one of its objectives the necessity for reducing the number of Federal employees. Will the gentleman comment upon that?

Mr. VURSELL. I think the answer to that is that in the last session of the Congress 18 or 20 bills that would bring about the greatest efficiency in Government rested for several months in committees of this Congress and were not reported to the House for action. The Hoover committee reports, whether we agree that all of them should pass or not, should be brought in here for consideration and that would effect a considerable amount of economy and greater efficiency in Government. It should reduce Federal payrolls and stop increasing them.

I honestly believe that if we could get together on both sides of the aisle and try to persuade the President to give us his cooperation we could, by tightening our belts, reduce this budget by \$15,000,000,000. Take \$10,000,000,000 off of the military, yes, and they will be better off for it. Our first line of defense and duty is to maintain the financial solvency of the Government.

Let me refer to another thing. A resolution was introduced the other day from the minority or Republican side of the House to cut the spending down to the revenues we take in, which will be about \$71,000,000,000.

That resolution, I am told, was unanimously approved by the Republican policy committee. That resolution was referred to the proper committee of the House where the administration in power has a substantial majority of its members on that committee and that is as it should be.

The purpose of giving a majority to every committee of the administration in power is to put the leadership of the Congress in a position to report out bills to the floor of the Congress for consideration and pass them on to the President's desk, if it be the will of the Members of the Congress.

The further purpose is to hold the Administration in power responsible to the people who, under our form of government through the election of the representatives of Congress, are supposed to guide the destiny of this Nation. If the committees of the House and Senate, both of which have a substantial Democrat majority will favorably report this resolution to prevent the President and the Congress from spending more money in any year than we take in in revenues and it is passed by both Houses of the Congress it will become law without the President's signature or approval and that action will reduce the budget by about \$14.5 or \$15,000,000,000. It is the responsibility of the Administration leadership to bring this legislation to the floor of the House for action. The minority side of the House will give it strong support.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman has made a very constructive talk about economy, and expressed his determination to do what he can to bring it about. That is all right. There is no question but that we are spending ourselves into bankruptcy if we are not already there. But there is another phase of the present program that disturbs me far more than the waste on the dollar. As I understood the leadership of the House to say today, the week after next the universal military training bill is coming up. We have been wasteful of our dollars, and I am fearful that if we adopt that program of universal military training this administration, especially under the guidance as it is now of Anna Rosenberg and George Marshall, will waste the manhood of this country until here at home we will not have anyone to carry on in support of the men who have been sent abroad. What has the gentleman to say about universal military training, if anything, I mean the waste of our young manhood?

Mr. VURSELL. In answering the gentleman from Michigan, I would say first that if we do not stop the decline of the dollar and if we do not stop this reckless spending we are going to have an inflation that is more deadly than any threat from Russia, and we are going to put ourselves in a position where we cannot buy the tools with which to arm the men the gentleman speaks of to defend our country.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I agree with all that.

Mr. VURSELL. If the gentleman will permit me to go further, I think we have gone as far as we ought to go now in yielding or following the advice of the military, particularly on domestic problems and policies. It seems that nearly all the consideration in this House is

being given to our position with relation to foreign countries. Most of the money we are compelled to spend is spent because of our foreign commitments. We are taking men off the farms who in my judgment cannot be spared. We are draining too much manpower into the military. We have already listened to too much propaganda and hysteria. I think we have raided manpower as far as we should. I am unalterably opposed to universal military training at this time. I do not think we have the manpower, that we can afford to have it further disturbed now. It is being drawn upon heavy enough now with this cold war, and if we get into a hot war we will not need UMT then anyhow.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Let me call the attention of the gentleman and the other Members of the House to the talk delivered in the well of the House in April of last year on that subject by the gentleman from California [Mr. WERDEL]. There you will find plenty of ammunition, which should, I think, convince the Members on this side and enough on that side to defeat that universal military training bill. I hope the gentleman will read that talk which was made by the gentleman from California.

Mr. VURSELL. I thank the gentleman from Michigan.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House today for 10 minutes, after any special orders heretofore granted, and to revise and extend his remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FURCOLO). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. WERDEL] is recognized for 35 minutes.

#### GOVERNMENT ENTERING COMMERCIAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND INDUSTRIAL BUSINESSES

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, pending before the Congress is a proposed twenty-third amendment to the United States Constitution. It would prohibit the Government from entering into commercial, professional and industrial businesses. The Hoover Commission warned us of Federal penetration into these fields and only about 25 percent of the Commission's recommendations to remove the Federal Government from competition with private business have been made law.

The warnings of the Hoover Commission were general. A thorough investigation of the facts by a duly constituted subcommittee of this House would provide us with knowledge of necessary details. Such investigation would disclose Government competition in life insurance business with obligations approaching \$40,000,000,000. It would disclose our Government lends money and guaranteed loans with total obligations approaching \$10,000,000,000, above and beyond those in social security and pension agencies.

The Hoover Commission warns us that Government competition will destroy all

power companies in the States of Oregon and Washington within a few years. Destruction of private business carries with it the destruction of taxable property in the local areas. As much as 50 percent of the total assessed valuation of mountain counties is represented by private power investments. To destroy these is to destroy the power of local school boards to raise money and other local agencies to provide roads and other local functions of Government. To those of us who desire to see local control in Government matters, subvention of money to local areas is not wise policy. Our National Government is collecting too much taxes now as compared to local governments. Its business operations with nontaxable property also destroy the ability of local government to raise money. Certainly, if local school boards are to control education policy, they must have the power to raise money.

I have just introduced a bill to provide for the sale by the United States of certain facilities now being used for a business or commercial purpose. It is intended as a skeleton bill. A subcommittee should study the subject, compile available facts in regard to Government penetration in business and report to the Congress. It is not my purpose to impair proper Government functions. It is my purpose to demonstrate that Government competition in private business matters is extensive; that its growth in that regard is accelerating; that the use of tax-free money in business competition will first destroy free enterprise and lower our standard of living with the end result that Government monopoly will be used as a new means of taxation.

A review of the short history of the Central Valley project will demonstrate that the Department of the Interior presents a greater threat to Americanism than do our enemies abroad. I recommend a review of the great volume of testimony in the record of competent committees of this body. There you will find the testimony of patriotic citizens who traveled here at their own expense in order to warn us of the harmful and unlawful powers now being exercised by the Bureau of Reclamation in California. I want to point out for you some of the conclusions to be drawn from that testimony.

First, I direct your attention to that line of cases in our Federal courts which holds that Federal agencies cannot be utilities in the distribution of water under Federal Reclamation Law. Those Federal agencies are service agencies to perform the Federal functions with the obligation to then distribute or release the water to those entitled to it under State law.

I want to remind you that the California law providing water rights for its citizens falls under two categories, that of appropriators rights and the other of riparian rights. The appropriation doctrine developed in the early mining days of California and was later defined by statute. It is a right to water that can be acquired by use, and which can be lost by nonuse. The riparian doctrine is a vested right to a reasonable use of water correlative with all other land-

owners bordering on the same stream. Those two doctrines of State law have each been compatible with the other under interpretation of the law by the courts of the State of California. I want to point out, however, that there is no statutory nor case law in California defining who has the prior right to water moved from one watershed to another with tax money. I know you realize the purpose of the Central Valley project was to move water from one watershed where there was an abundance to other watersheds where water was in short supply.

I am aware of the age-old principle of the common law that all property not owned by the sovereign is vested in ownership in some one or more of the citizens. A courageous demand for statutory definition of these new water rights should have been made by our California Governor 10 years ago. However, the water users of California have been forced to wait for case law interpretation of their rights.

Water is now being delivered in the great Central Valley of California by the Bureau of Reclamation. The difficulties experienced by the farmers are very real and heartbreaking. Many of us were severely criticized a few years ago when we warned that this condition would exist in the absence of courageous State action. The story of Federal mismanagement, extravagance, coercion, and oppression on the road to socialism is now being realized by the water users of California. The Central Valley project was originally estimated to cost \$170,000,000. We are now advised it will cost \$661,000,000. The Bureau of Reclamation has not brought its cost study up to date since the Eightieth Congress. Yet, each year they want to add new programs to the project.

Mr. Speaker, I have consistently opposed the further expansion of the powers of the Bureau of Reclamation over the livelihood and existence of the water users in California. I have opposed the unnecessary expenditure of over \$70,000,000 for power lines and steam plants which would add to the cost of the water users. When I appeared before committees of this House, committee members would say, "Well, your Governor, Earl Warren, is opposed to you and the position you take." I want to point out that my action taken before the committees of this House was in an effort to obtain water at its reasonable cost to the irrigators. I was immediately attacked as the tool of corporations and the power trusts. The facts and arguments advanced by me were not challenged. The situation in California has become very critical. It is for that reason that I break my remarks into two subtitles today—"Water and Its Cost," and "Power and Its Cost."

#### WATER AND ITS COST

I refer again to the line of cases holding that the Bureau of Reclamation cannot act as a utility in supplying water to farmers or communities under the Central Valley project. The Bureau does not own the water. It cannot sell the water. It is a service agency only. Its function is to perform in controlling



floods and other Federal functions and distribute water to those entitled to it under State law. Any charges made by the Bureau of Reclamation should be limited to the cost of such service after deducting the cost determined to be attributable to the Federal functions and after deducting any power revenues receivable under the project.

If political timidity has resulted in the absence of statutory definition of water rights to water moved from one watershed to the other with tax money, then there can be no well-defined law on the subject until the California courts have created case law in that regard. Such case law cannot come into existence until a water user who believes he has a water right is denied that right, and is thereby damaged to the extent that legal action is justified. Through political timidity of State officials, the Bureau of Reclamation now claims to be operating in a legal void so far as State law is concerned, even though they realize and admit they cannot be a utility. Through threats and coercion, they are forcing upon water users what they designate as a utility-type contract. The Bureau of Reclamation admits it cannot be a utility, but demands the right to act like one. It controls the dams that impound the water and assumes a bulldozing attitude. It says, "We will deliver water on our terms as a utility."

It says, "Even though we do not own the water, we will not recognize anyone else's right to water."

The Bureau has been supported by a motley array of do-gooders who intend to aid them in changing our social order. It has been supported by special interests who look only to their own profit at the expense of the small irrigators in the great Central Valley. Secretary of the Interior Chapman, Commissioner Michael Straus, and Regional Director Richard L. Boke are all individuals in positions of responsibility. Their lust for power knows no bounds. They insist that Americanism must fit the social philosophies that will maintain them in power. They have been successful for several years because of the pathetic political figures at the State level who see some political gain accruing from their trucking to bureaucratic ambitions and demands from the national level.

Mr. Speaker, now that water is being delivered and the warnings expressed by some of us are being realized, some of the facts creating a sorry picture for the water users in California are as follows:

First. The Bureau of Reclamation is following neither the theory of appropriators' rights nor riparian rights in California. They have announced no principle of law that they believe applicable in California under which prior rights to water may be determined by poor men.

Second. They are inducing farmers to join together in utility districts under State law in order to receive a utility type of contract from the Bureau of Reclamation. Such farmers are mortgaging their real property to as much as \$400 per acre in order to install laterals and sublaterals for the distribution of water.

Third. The Bureau of Reclamation will only allow 1 acre-foot of water per year under the utility type contracts on land which requires from 3 to 5 acre-feet to raise crops. The farmers thus are induced to lien their property to as much as \$400 per acre in order to receive one-third to one-fifth of the water they need to raise their crops.

Fourth. Such contracts, providing one-third of the amount of water needed are being offered to any person who can join a utility district, no matter how far he is from the canal and without regard to the condition of his underground water supply as compared to other possible users. Since the Central Valley project was originally authorized and the Bureau of Reclamation propaganda machine advised farmers that they would have adequate water, so much new land has gone under cultivation relying on underground water that the water table will continue to go down faster than it did several years ago, even though the farmers do get one-third of the water needed to produce their crops.

Fifth. Spokesmen for the Bureau of Reclamation are bulldozing farmers in the area, forcing them to enter into utility type contracts and jeopardizing their present existing water rights under the threat that they will not get their acre-foot.

Sixth. Water users of the Central Valley will never obtain a water right as prescribed by State law.

Seventh. The landowners of the Central Valley can expect continued harassment by Bureau officials for political purposes in regard to the size of their farm, even though a State court has held the 160-acre limitation of our 1906 reclamation law cannot apply where only supplemental water is furnished to an existing agricultural economy.

Eighth. The Bureau of Reclamation is dominating the land and water situation in the Central Valley. They intend to do that for all time to come. They intend to dominate existing developments heretofore made by the citizens of California. This domination is now activated by a horde of functionaries with civil service and employee status which it will be difficult for Californians to rid themselves of.

Ninth. Those people in California who presently enjoy water rights on our streams are jeopardized by the lust of the Bureau of Reclamation planners for more power. Most of those farmers do not have sufficient wealth with which to oppose the Bureau of Reclamation. If one farmer does establish his right against the Bureau of Reclamation, that decision is in no way beneficial to his neighbor nor avoids the destruction of his neighbor's water right.

Tenth. Under its report to the Congress in 1947 on the Central Valley project—House Document No. 146, Eightieth Congress, first session—the Bureau reported that \$55,470,875 was expected from irrigators by way of reimbursement of the project construction costs. That amount was to be repaid in 55 years. However, to reimburse that net amount, the irrigators were to pay \$220,638,144. Over \$148,000,000 was to be retained by

the Bureau for operation, maintenance and its overhead, pumping costs and replacements. This amounts to 67 percent of the gross amount to be paid by irrigators. These figures were calculated by the Bureau, when the total cost of the project was estimated at \$384,000,000 plus. We have many irrigation districts in California. None requires more than 35 percent of its annual revenues for operation, maintenance and overhead. The Bureau could easily provide a 40-year repayment contract for water users, at the end of which time the water users would have a legal right to a definite amount of water. However, the Bureau makes excessive financial demands of the Congress for promotional campaigns and propaganda machines.

Eleventh. There is undisputable evidence in the record that if the Bureau would conduct its operations on the same costly basis of the most expensive irrigation district in the State of California, it would secure the reimbursable amounts due from the irrigators in not more than 20 years or by 1975. It is by means of the utility type contract and the denying of legal right to any amount of water to an individual farmer that the Bureau intends to maintain itself as the overlord of the Central Valley's agricultural economy. The Bureau of Reclamation is placing a cost figure of \$3.50 per acre foot for canal side water. This is over three times as much as the cost of water canal side in California irrigation projects developed through private enterprise. It is about three times as much as one farmer customarily pays another farmer for water pumped from one ranch to another in case of emergency. The figure of \$3.50 is not determined by any previous act of this Congress. It is merely an executive decree by the Bureau of Reclamation. It is what they have determined to be the farmers' ability to pay. About \$1.40 of that amount of \$3.50 per acre foot is supposed to be the irrigator's contribution to the construction cost. Those costs are presumed to be paid off at the end of 55 years. Yet, the contracts offered to the water users do not provide for a reduction in water charges at the end of the construction payment. In discussing the 9c contract before a congressional committee on March 4, 1947, Mr. Straus, the Commissioner of Reclamation, stated:

Theoretically and actually, we have here a great and increasingly valuable investment in the waterworks short of the distribution system in the main works, the reservoirs, main canals, which we know positively we can sell that water many places in California.

It will not possibly meet the demands of California. So if we end up with considerable payment on it, but not complete repayment at the end of 40 years because of this utility type of contract on the main works, we know that we can sell that water other places in the area and get back the balance and a lot more for the Government.

The only conclusion we can draw from that statement is that the present price is the one which present irrigators will have to pay, and it will be the inheritance of their sons to which they too will have to agree, regardless of the fact that the Government has all of its

money back. Mr. Straus is thus telling the people of California and the people of this Nation very clearly that our Government is in the Central Valley project in the business of a water utility to make a profit out of some of its citizens. This is to be a new system of taxation. The Bureau even refuses to include in its proposed contracts any provision for modification of the contract based upon subsequent amendments by this Congress.

Twelfth. There is another reason for unusually high costs. It is because the revenues which could be made available for water use reductions are being thrown away by the Bureau of Reclamation in its effort to carry political power to metropolitan areas, and in its effort to control the power business. Shasta Dam power was being sold close to the dam at identically the same price the Bureau now sells it for at a distance 200 miles away from the dam, after it has spent over \$25,000,000 in additional money, all of which will have to be reimbursed by the project with interest; all of which the water user must pay as part of the cost of the project. Congress said the primary purpose of the project was the development of water; then certainly the water users are entitled to the best market value of power to apply on the construction cost to help pay the cost of water. However, the propaganda machine of the Bureau of Reclamation has told the people of California in metropolitan areas that it will carry that power to them at below cost at the expense of the water users of California or the taxpayers of the Nation, including those in the metropolitan cities of California.

The irrigator's bills could be reduced from \$3.50 per acre-foot for class 1 water to \$1.50 per acre-foot, and for class 2 water from \$1.50 to 65 cents per acre-foot, if the power was sold at market price and revenue applied to financially aid the other phases of the project as required by statute. Those of us who have pointed to this fact are criticized, not for lack of accuracy of the figures but because we are supposed to be under the influence of the power companies. This activity by the Bureau of Reclamation has been supported by Gov. Earl Warren, of California. Apparently, he is afraid to oppose the propaganda machine of the Bureau of Reclamation, or he too wants political power in metropolitan areas at the expense of the taxpayers of the Nation or a fewer number of voters as water users in the State of California. He apparently believes that the people in the metropolitan area cannot understand that it is not to their interests either to have a Government bureau with headquarters 3,000 miles away which admits it is setting up a new means of taxation controlling the power rates to the working men and women of California. However, the least that can be said is that it appears rather strange to people with courage enough to approach the subject that a procedure which would help the thousands of irrigators in the Central Valley is rejected because incidentally it is the method preferred by the private utilities whose profits are regulated by the Public Utilities Commission of the sovereign State of Cali-

fornia. This is an executive agency under the Governor of California. The only possible conclusion is that the irrigators will pay higher prices for their water or they will help the Federal Treasury pay the bill as taxpayers. Power rates determined by the Bureau will not go up until they have assumed complete control of the power industry. When that happens, power rates like water rates will never come down. They are a new method of taxation and those rates always go up.

Thirteenth. The possessors of present water rights on California streams under State law are all threatened with the loss of their rights. The Fallbrook water dispute in connection with water rights on the Santa Margarita watershed is only the latest example of the bureaucratic socializers of this administration forcing poor farmers through the cost of Government litigation to relinquish their existing water rights. Even though the Bureau of Reclamation has prated about its respect for existing water rights, the water-right owners below Friant Dam had to come to Washington to have a court sustain their rights and assess their values. The Bureau of Reclamation had impounded their water. Water users from Cache Creek in Yola County had to show fight before the Bureau temporarily desisted in its plan to divert Cache Creek. The Bureau has taken the same action by diversion in destruction of existing water rights in connection with Cosumnes River. In their whole plan for the Central Valley there is actually no consideration given whatever for existing water rights under State law. There even appears to be the assumption that no State executive will ever question their right to autocratically decree what is reasonable use of water by those holding vested water rights under the State law. In all of its operations while performing in a legal void, the Bureau professes to be for the downtrodden and for the best interest of California. However, a review of its statements, and its actions will demonstrate, that it is two-faced part of the time and only half-faced all of the rest of the time in its effort to control and socialize water and power in California and thus gain complete control over farmers at which time they will dictate what to plant and when to plant it.

#### POWER AND ITS COST

In regard to power and its cost, Mr. Speaker, in Governor Bradford's first report of Plymouth Colony, he confessed a grievous sin committed by the leadership of the colony and its citizens in attempting by temporal rules to control the forces placed in the human being by the Creator. They had established a common granary. They had decreed that each should do what he could and each would receive what he needed for himself and his family. Governor Bradford promised that they would have no more truck with this business called socialism. Perhaps the most important and significant fact in connection with Governor Bradford's report is that even in times of privation, with the threat of starvation during the winter in a new and strange land, there will be enough

free riders in any community to destroy that community under the system of government ownership.

Perhaps Governor Bradford's report and the long history of Socialist attempts in the world were more vividly in the minds of the legislators of our country when, at the State level, they considered the most advisable method to supply needed power for business and residential life. Perhaps the legislators of those days had more courage or perhaps the demagogues then offering to the have-nots what the haves have in an effort to gain autocratic power, were not so well organized.

The State of California, along with many other States of the Union, when it adopted the principle of State-regulated monopoly of utilities, did consider and could have accepted Government ownership. However, the record discloses they gave very little serious consideration to the socialization of utility businesses. It was known then and it should be known now that the mere residences of employees do not furnish a sufficient tax base for a proper regulation of the police powers in the local areas and to supply schools, roads, and all other such matters. The business investments and the ranches that produce the wealth must also be in the tax base in a free economy. At the present time, the investment in huge hydroelectric plants in some of the mountain countries of California represent over 50 percent of the assessed value of property in those countries. By legislative act, the Legislature of California determined that the lowest power rates could be achieved by a monopoly of private enterprise whose profits were regulated by a State agency. Today that agency is the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

Later, the legislature of California, provided a means whereby a local community, dissatisfied with controlled private monopoly in the utility field, could set up its own publicly owned utilities. It was generally known then, as it should be known now, that where Government operates businesses, the true costs are higher than they are in private enterprise.

It should be remembered, however, that the theory in back of controlled monopoly by private enterprise, was that as the number of users increased in relation to the needed investment, the cost of power production would decrease and the Government control of profits of such companies would apply for the benefit, periodically, of the increasing number of users.

This in theory and in practice has worked. There has been chicanery, to be sure, but when that occurred the people who were abused could approach their local officials as distinguished from national officials and eventually accomplish redress. A monopoly in this field was decided upon because the amount of investment per user of electric power is very great. There would be no justification for duplicating lines and facilities in private competition or in public competition.

Mr. Speaker, here again the laws of the sovereign State of California are being impaired and violated with the acquies-



cence of Governor Warren, of the State of California. Three or four years ago, he made the statement in Los Angeles that we needed the Bureau of Reclamation to develop the power from the great Central Valley project of the State of California—a State that has many times the private investment through bondholders and thousands of stockholders in utilities as that represented by Government investment at the present time. This is the State of California from which \$4,000,000,000 annually is now collected in taxes and brought to Washington and a little over \$396,000,000 annually sent back to its people in the form of aids and assistance from the bureaucrats. Yet the Bureau of Reclamation is actually spending the taxpayers' dollars of the United States in order to move political power at either the expense of the taxpayers or the water users of the Central Valley project, into metropolitan areas where they sell that power below its cost of production. This is the method now being used by the Department of the Interior to socialize America.

The action of the Bureau of Reclamation to invade the business of marketing power in California cannot have a justifiable result for the citizens of California. This is to be distinguished from the Bureau of Reclamation supervising the construction of hydroelectric facilities on California rivers that are able to supply power.

First. When the Bureau moves political power into metropolitan areas, it necessarily removes some of the users in such area from the total group using other electrical power in the area, and thus automatically raises the power rate for everyone else in the area purchasing power from private companies whose rates are regulated by State law.

Second. When the Bureau of Reclamation supplies power below the cost of production, it creates an artificial economy that must eventually end. We must assume the intention of the Bureau of Reclamation to be the eventual destruction of private enterprise in this field and the substitution of Federal Government monopoly. When that happens, the users will not only have to pay the true cost of power but the Commissioner, Mr. Straus, has already told us he will use the facilities as a new method of collecting taxes. Our citizens will be taxed through the electric-light bulb and their toasters.

Third. If the difference between the price of political power and its cost of production is not all paid for by the water user under the Central Valley project, then it must be paid for by the taxpayers of America. As the plan of the Bureau of Reclamation to socialize the whole power industry spread to the communities of America, it is self-evident that even those who receive the political power below cost will still pay more than its cost of production by new and additional taxes on milk, bread, and other necessities of life.

Fourth. Since the sovereign United States is not bound by the laws of the State of California, the Public Utilities Commission of California has no control over rates to be charged by the Bureau of Reclamation. Even today, those

people who are not satisfied with the Bureau's decisions in power costs cannot go to State government agencies for redress. They must come to Washington. If redress is not granted, they must elect a new President of the United States, as distinguished from expressing themselves in local elections.

Fifth. United States Government investments in the production and distribution of power are not subject to local taxes. The number of Government employees will be even larger than those who would be engaged in private power production and distribution. If such investments represent a substantial part of the tax base in local communities, more subventions of tax money from Washington to local areas will be requested and granted. With subventions, go control of local problems, including those of schools.

Why Governor Warren does not oppose the further growth of the Bureau of Reclamation over the livelihood of the citizens of California is an unanswered question. Certainly, if he believes in the socialization of power, production, and distribution, he should recommend State socialization and fight for local control of power rates in the interest of the people of California. As chief executive of the State of California and as its chief law-enforcement officer, he voices no objection when the Bureau of Reclamation usurps the right to enter into competition with other power companies, he thus tolerates a violation of the principle established by the California Legislature as being best designed to guarantee the people of California low power rates.

I know that this House agrees without exception that when any business has a monopoly in furnishing what are necessities in modern-day life, its charges and business practices must be closely watched in order to supply such necessities at a reasonable cost to the users. I know this House also agrees that the best method of such observation and control of rates is at the local level. Surely, we are agreed that if the people of California, acting through their sovereign capacity want to give up the principle of controlled private monopoly and adopt the principle of public ownership of power in California, that is their business. In that event, the relative merits of such ownership would be debated and understood at the local level. If corruption developed or excess charges were made at a later date, the people could seek redress by reelecting a Governor. However, Mr. Speaker, to allow the Bureau of Reclamation or any other Federal bureau to usurp control of an industry providing the necessities of life to California citizens and requiring them to successfully unseat a President in the event there is abuse, is to me unconscionable and unwise.

I have therefore introduced a bill I have mentioned providing for the sale of all facilities heretofore built by our Government which can be separated in their operation from the performance of Government functions and providing that they be sold. I have placed a provision in that bill requiring that evidentiary value be given at the time of sale to the recommendations of the State

agency having control of utilities when the business to be sold is a utility. In that connection, the sale could be to either public or private agencies of the State. The State law would govern and I believe you will agree with me that it should govern in the interest of its citizens. In the event the sale is made to private industry on recommendation of the local State rate-governing board or agency, then the sale will be made for the reasonable market value of the property with periodic payments without interest over a period of 50 years. This, Mr. Speaker, will provide our States with the opportunity of assuming control of such business functions that should be on the local tax rolls in support of local schools, roads, and police operations.

I believe my bill is of the utmost importance to all of the taxpayers of the Nation who want to stop socialism.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FURCOLO). The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WERDEL. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I merely point out that the lack of opposition by some of our Republican Governors has cooled the opposition to socialism of Members of the Congress and of the State legislatures from such States. Much of our local press is reluctant to oppose Governors who, even as Republicans, support such vote-buying programs when the cost is known to be higher in the long run to the user and the power to regulate the cost becomes almost impossible to the user.

In the fair State of California those in public office at the local level, the State level, and the National level, and the press, cannot help but notice the number of automobiles bearing United States Government identification.

Mr. Speaker, I have taken it upon myself and, after many difficult hours, have finally received a list of the number of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and their salaries now working in the State of California. Let us bear in mind that the Bureau of Reclamation does not build a single dam. It does not build a canal. It does not build a diversion system or laterals or sublaterals. Rather, it studies these engineering problems and determines on call for bid what private contractors should build such objects. Yet the Bureau of Reclamation in California is not run by engineers. It is run by a hierarchy of propagandists and politicians, selling the people of California through half-truths and falsehoods the benefits of socialism at the expense of taxpayers in other parts of the Nation as well as California.

Mr. Speaker, a good city also has its engineering office with a properly qualified staff for its planning commission. It has a good fire department, a good street department, a good police department, trained staffs for the assessor's office, the clerk's office, the office of the superintendent of schools and city courts. Some of them operate their own

water facilities and their own garbage disposal. They perform many other functions deemed proper for city government. Yet, Mr. Speaker, the Bureau of Reclamation now has about as many employees in California as permanent employees as there are employees for all of the cities of Stockton, Madera, Merced, Fresno, Visalia, Tulare, and Bakersfield combined. The list of names, totaling over 2,800, and salaries of Bureau of Reclamation employees in California that I will insert in the RECORD lists the salaries prior to the enactment of the recent pay-increase legislation. An examination of the list will demonstrate that there are now over 180 Bureau employees in California receiving more than \$7,000 per year; and there are over 620 Bureau employees in California receiving more than \$5,000 per year. These, Mr. Speaker, are permanent employees. I have totaled the salaries presently being paid to those listed as receiving an annual salary. It totals \$8,960,871 per year. There are 621 ungraded employees listed, some receiving a designated hourly wage. The salaries paid to such employees will reasonably exceed \$2,000,000. When we consider the effect of the legislation for a pay increase now in effect, it is obvious that the total salaries paid to support the socialistic hierarchy of the Bureau of Reclamation in California is in excess of \$12,000,000 per year. The original estimated cost of the Central Valley project was \$170,000,000. It was authorized 15 years ago. We are now paying salaries for the Bureau of Reclamation at the rate of \$190,000,000 every 15 years. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, the Bureau of Reclamation does not build a dam, a canal, or a diversion system.

The list of all persons employed by the Bureau of Reclamation, including salary and location, in the State of California is as follows—salaries are those paid prior to enactment of the recent pay increase. Ungraded employees are shown by total number for each location.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I ask unanimous consent to include at this point in my remarks a list of the employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and their salaries.

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

There was no objection.

(The list referred to is as follows:)

*Employees working under jurisdiction of the regional office, Sacramento, Calif.*

Boke, Richard L.	\$11,000
Calland, Robert S.	9,800
Dickinson, Philip P.	9,600
Gendron, Ulric J.	9,200
Mitchel, William H.	7,800
Splekerman, Ernest.	6,600
Van Sant, John M.	6,400
Gluck, Morton M.	4,600
Towns, Betty	3,825
Chubbuck, M. Jean.	3,850
Reinecke, Rowena	3,725
George, Frances I.	3,100
Vanderlaen, Margaret	3,100
Morgan, Alice May	3,115
Roden, Marian L.	2,650
Graham, Leland O.	9,800
Bennett, John K.	8,000
Brody, Ralph M.	8,400
Clark, Thomas J.	7,800

Davis, E. Kendall	\$8,000	Stofka, Dorothy D.	\$3,600
Brown, Ralph C.	7,000	Torkelson, Adolph L.	3,350
Hannan, Lawrence J.	7,200	Allison, Vivian L.	3,115
Landis, Alvin	7,000	Callahan, Nellie	3,115
Moss, Helen T.	7,400	Humphries, Betty J.	2,955
Silverthorne, Kent	7,400	Lingenfelter, Vivian	2,955
Midtby, Elizabeth	5,800	Russell, Ruth P.	2,955
Burton, John R.	4,600	Vinson, Natalie S.	3,035
Kletzing, Russell R.	4,600	Van De Pol, Marjorie	2,890
Kronick, Stanley	4,600	Burke, Elizabeth	2,730
Moskovitz, Adolphus	4,600	Geller, Beverly	2,650
Webster, Kapsy	4,600	Gideon, Patricia	2,650
Towner, Porter	3,825	James, Rena	2,650
Brown, Cecile M.	3,700	Crull, Esther M.	2,970
Dean, Doris C.	3,475	Neely, Gladys E.	2,650
Hendricks, Leonilla	3,225	Crull, Mary E.	2,730
Crockett, Agnes	3,850	White, Val Dene	3,050
Fukushima, Josephine	3,350	O'Neill, Robert	2,530
Baldasseroni, H.	2,875	Vasey, Thomas K.	8,800
Crawford, Ann K.	3,350	Gain, Logan S.	7,400
Davis, Violet M.	3,275	Hanagan, Frank J.	6,600
Herman, Bonnie J.	3,100	Lohoff, Alvia N.	3,475
James, Virginia	2,955	Steele, Orland V.	8,600
Grant, Mary N.	3,195	Dokken, Wilson M.	6,600
Wilsey, Ona T.	2,875	Hampton, Everett J.	6,600
Kramer, Wilfried	2,650	Trimble, Irving W.	7,000
Meredith, Janis	2,650	Catino, Michael A.	5,600
Weise, Charlotte	2,730	Anderson, Elizabeth	5,350
Lee, Pauline	2,970	Schrader, William E.	4,600
Hill, Leland K.	8,200	Laidlaw, Marie E.	3,950
Plummer, Albert W.	6,600	Flyr, Ruth	2,875
Renoud, Gleason	6,400	Kouretas, C. Helen	3,355
Maritsas, Frank H.	5,800	Nakazato, Teiko	3,115
Rawlings, Edward V.	5,600	Kastl, John F.	8,200
Wittig, Howard E.	5,400	Ficenece, Emil T.	7,000
Crowe, Charles E.	4,725	McKinstry, Lester B.	6,600
Curtis, Thomas	5,225	Hagerty, Donald J.	5,600
Pennebaker, Hugh A.	4,850	Norris, Boyd C.	5,400
Smith, Helen A.	4,600	Akers, Ocie O.	5,500
Risdon, Floyd	5,225	Darden, Charles C.	5,625
Smith, Lewis T.	4,850	Turner, Nell A.	4,450
Trimble, William E.	4,600	Gipe, John M.	4,200
Bajada, Lawrence C.	4,075	Mulkey, J. Philip	3,950
Berryman, Elizabeth	3,350	Reyes, Clarence L.	3,950
Hansen, Norman	3,100	Rider, William J.	4,325
Steele, Clifford O.	3,100	Henson, Myrtle	4,075
Wagner, William C.	2,875	Kuchta, Kathryn R.	3,825
Hobbs, Donald	2,650	Coy, Lois A.	3,475
Ryckman, John H.	8,600	Luxinger, Gladys B.	3,350
Carah, William M.	5,400	Ricci, Beulah F.	3,350
Johnson, Paul B.	4,600	Savitts, Zelma L.	3,475
Wagner, Elizabeth A.	3,100	Cassidy, Carmen B.	3,355
Leech, Joe H.	9,000	McDonell, Marion G.	3,275
Smithwick, John	7,800	Mitchell, Marilyn E.	3,355
Stewart, James L.	7,600	Ricks, Pauline	3,475
Burt, H. Pierson	6,600	Rinehart, Marie C.	3,035
Frenzeli, Ernest H.	6,400	Osborne, Herbert F.	7,600
Hatch, Chester W.	6,600	Waggoner, William G.	5,600
Mulcahy, Mary R.	6,600	Steele, Bertha V.	4,450
Peightal, Murville F.	7,000	Giaccarini, Sylvia	3,475
Robbins, Enoch	6,400	Boardman, William G.	6,400
Sompayrac, Powell	6,400	Bamberg, John A.	5,800
Wheeler, Harvey	6,400	Smith, Robert L.	3,825
Ackerman, C. N.	5,600	DeCamp, Donna	3,275
Brut, Gerald M.	5,800	Baggs, Chester R.	6,600
Davis, Thomas C.	5,600	Green, Robert L.	5,600
Harrison, Michael	5,400	Iverson, Anne	4,450
Hicok, Francis L.	5,400	Spain, Mary M.	3,575
Minturn, Leroy	6,200	Smith, Robert C.	8,000
Payton, Wesley E.	5,600	Halliday, Henry F.	8,600
Phelps, Wayne L.	5,600	Cool, Shirley D.	3,825
Tiernan, Rod E.	5,800	Hooper, Edwin H.	7,200
Torrey, Linford C.	5,400	Lawson, Charles S.	6,400
Gleed, Gary S.	4,725	Eeles, Gordon W.	5,100
Goodwin, Freda	4,725	Nelson, Mickey	4,200
Mathews, John F.	5,225	Serpa, Walter W.	3,950
Nelson, Emery C.	4,600	Boitano, Florence	3,475
Neuharth, Gottfried	4,975	Minobe, Toyoko	3,475
Palmer, Howard B.	4,850	Ong, William	3,100
Ringgenberg, Calvin	4,600	Sedgwick, Margaret	3,225
Romer, Joseph A.	4,725	Fox, Olive V.	2,955
Sweeny, George F.	4,725	Meredith, Adeline	2,955
Eberwine, William E.	3,950	Osborne, Mary Jane	2,875
Payne, Robert E.	4,200	Carpenter, Dorothy	2,810
Stelchen, Helen M.	3,575	Thompson, Marlene D.	2,650
Witt, Harold P.	3,700	Maloney, Victor G.	7,000
Caulk, Charlene D.	3,350	Chadburn, Louis A.	6,000
Feast, Margaret C.	3,850	Vertrees, Roy A.	5,400
Greenspun, Hana G.	3,225	Neeley, Alvin W.	4,075
Kimura, Emiko	3,600	Ortiz, Charles F.	4,325
McClain, Howard	3,725	Reeve, William N.	4,450
Murphy, Mary Jane D.	3,100		



Ratliffe, Thomas W.	\$4,200	Christiansen, L. B.	\$7,600	Zaiser, John K.	\$3,825
O'Keefe, Gene C.	3,475	Bishop, Leslie J.	6,600	Chin, Joseph.	3,575
Engledow, William C.	3,195	Hill, Roderic L.	6,600	Haines, Ralph D.	3,825
Hughes, Dorothy C.	2,875	Lathrop, Harold.	5,600	Lewton, Gordon W.	3,600
McTaggart, John M.	3,195	Tokunaga, Edward M.	3,950	Lindholm, Roger.	3,825
Seavey, Ellsworth C.	3,115	Brown, Robert.	3,100	Waters, Michael F.	3,475
Brott, James H.	6,600	Hooper, Alice L.	2,650	Williams, Shelly V.	3,725
Glaha, Bernard D.	6,000	Morgan, John R.	6,600	Thomas, Robert S.	8,200
Franklin, Marie H.	4,600	Gardner, William I.	8,200	Ketchum, Smith A.	6,400
Gideon, George V.	4,325	Reiche, Parry.	6,600	Sutherland, John R.	7,000
Carey, Verle L.	3,825	Klein, Ira E.	5,400	Jacobs, Leslie D.	5,600
D'Alessandro, Americo.	3,950	Paulsen, Wesley.	4,850	Lewis, Frank C.	5,800
Galstad, Evelyn H.	4,075	Hall, Charles.	3,950	Fraught, Clarence B.	4,850
Davis, Mildred H.	3,225	Woolfe, Lloyd C.	4,075	Hanlon, Donna.	2,875
Erickson, Elsa A.	3,225	Doyal, Inez D.	3,950	Miller, Phyllis C.	3,130
Ramsey, Elsie M.	3,600	Tomkins, Wilbur.	3,450	Lindley, James G.	9,800
Bogle, Lois A.	3,115	Carr, Callie M.	3,100	Nelson, Paul A.	7,800
Brown, Betty B.	3,355	Setzer, Carl L.	3,225	Vecchio, Mario.	5,800
Hester, Katherine B.	3,195	Bowen, Marilyn.	2,970	Brown, George E.	3,950
Keith, Jane C.	2,955	Hofmann, Carl H.	5,100	Placencia, Ricardo.	3,850
Kennedy, Margaret.	3,355	Johnson, Robert.	4,575	Webb, Marlon C.	3,225
MacRury, Garnet.	3,035	Luetner, Karl R.	3,575	Bradshaw, Alice J.	2,875
Martin, Marie S.	3,275	Silk, John J.	3,725	Peterson, Shirley V.	3,035
Bainbridge, Charlotte.	2,875	McCrystle, William J.	9,200	Brown, Gerald.	2,650
Nell, Wesley W.	3,275	McGinness, A. R.	9,400	Matzka, Billy J.	2,630
Peshek, Olive J.	2,955	Bender, Belle.	4,075	Stoner, David S.	8,200
Schock, Sigfried E.	3,355	Hanswalt, W. E.	4,575	Knapp, Frank N.	7,200
Westphal, Donald M.	3,275	Maxfield, Eida J.	3,035	Pesonen, Everett A.	6,800
Barker, Mary A.	2,810	McSherry, Esther K.	2,955	Posz, Howard M.	7,000
Bonham, Marilyn.	2,450	Rhodes, Josephine.	2,875	Carroll, George R.	5,600
Borsalli, Gloria.	2,650	Routh, Vera W.	3,035	Nuttall, Gerald.	4,600
Bowen, Doris L.	2,650	Voss, Lonita B.	3,035	Shukle, Richard J.	7,800
DePaul, Anne.	2,650	Amaro, Pauline.	2,650	Johnson, Clarence E.	6,600
Ellison, Alice M.	2,650	Andrade, Viola A.	3,050	Strantz, Maurice.	6,400
Geiler, Blanche.	2,730	McLain, Dorothy.	2,650	Morgan, Charlotte.	2,955
Hosking, Dorothy.	2,650	Nakao, Alyce.	2,730	Howard, Reginald G.	7,800
Johnson, Helen.	3,130	Velasquez, Abraham.	2,650	McGarrity, Joan G.	8,200
Knight, Harry J.	2,650	Walker, Beverly T.	2,810	Cole, Ralph C.	7,000
Peterson, Alice B.	3,130	Homer, William H.	2,252	Graham, Cecil J., Jr.	6,600
Quimby, Alice.	2,650	Wineland, Jeff A.	8,000	Hammon, Joseph B.	6,600
Wedge, Berniece L.	2,970	Bunas, Arthur J.	6,800	Taggart, William E.	6,400
Young, Kenneth.	2,650	Easterday, William T.	6,600	Baranek, Paul P.	5,400
Chaffee, John H.	2,690	Hartz, Fred H.	6,600	Burrows, Alfred J.	5,800
Denham, Adeline.	2,850	Scheiber, Emil J.	6,800	Flores, Louise.	2,955
Didio, Lynn L.	2,450	Somerville, Winston.	6,400	Russell, Beryl J.	2,955
Dominguez, Candida.	2,450	Anderson, Oscar.	6,000	Rands, Oliver C.	8,800
Hernandez, John.	2,492	Bickford, James H.	5,600	Mueller, John W.	6,600
Kelly, Lucy V.	2,530	Biggs, William M.	5,800	Pellinen, Arthur E.	6,400
Krans, Edna.	2,450	Gomez, Joseph.	5,600	Sedgewick, Robert P.	6,400
McKee, Dorothy.	2,530	Goodier, Robert D.	6,400	Rockwell, Mabel M.	6,400
Merlan, Marilyn B.	2,450	Johnson, Richard W.	5,600	Terhaar, Edward J.	5,400
Pace, Patsy R.	2,770	Kreiberg, T. N.	5,800	Dixon, Virge.	4,850
Russell, Joan B.	2,450	Kristof, Louis.	5,600	Tarbox, Charles F.	5,400
Nelson, Homer.	2,540	Landin, John D.	5,600	Alliapoulos, Cosmos A.	4,725
Harp, Opal H.	2,650	Leaf, Oscar C.	5,400	Clayton, William.	3,825
Kinsey, Henry J.	2,450	Liden, Carl G.	5,600	Wilkes, Richard.	4,200
Zaro, Juliet.	2,650	Mulbarger, R. F.	6,000	Evans, Dorothy A.	3,825
Smith, Mary.	2,120	Potts, Richard B.	5,400	Bosnich, Betty F.	3,475
McCoy, Veryl.	2,120	Sparrow, E. C., Jr.	5,800	Forbess, Wayne K.	3,225
Russell, Thomas W.	2,470	Summers, Frank E.	5,600	Bosley, Josephine.	3,195
Murray, Angus N.	8,800	Bisgard, William H.	5,400	Christianson, C. B.	3,115
Folsom, Oliver.	7,600	Botschen, Harold J.	5,100	Lawler, Frankie D.	3,275
Hansen, Vernon J.	7,600	Branham, Elmer J.	4,600	Sims, Elsie W.	3,035
Howland, Frank L.	7,600	Buckley, Frank S.	4,725	Word, Evelyn.	3,195
Wood, Samuel.	7,600	Burt, Ray L.	4,850	Fleming, George A.	8,400
Hall, Hugo J.	6,600	Dewsnup, Stanley R.	4,600	Hansen, Archie J.	5,400
Brown, Gerald H.	6,000	Favaro, Louis.	4,600	Kendrick, Charles B.	4,975
Burckhardt, E. G.	5,800	Gonzales, Anthony J.	4,850	Schult, Raymond.	4,600
Hirst, Charles.	5,800	Hock, Vincent R.	4,850	Elnarson, James L.	3,825
Mannin, Harry.	5,600	Liedike, Raymond.	4,600	Estes, Gordon R.	3,475
Price, Edgar P.	5,600	Porter, Charles O.	4,975	Meyer, Joseph G.	3,225
Stipak, Francis J.	5,400	Sove, Norman W.	4,850	Miles, Eunice K.	3,195
Tanner, Alva R.	6,000	Stauff, Clifton B.	4,725	Anderson, Eugene.	2,650
Brown, Maurice W.	4,725	Swenson, Fritz L.	4,975	Wright, Eden.	2,650
Bush, Ray F.	5,350	Tribble, Donald C.	4,600	Bruere, William B.	7,600
Finke, Herbert W.	4,975	Poznanovich, Donald.	3,725	Davis, Harold C.	6,400
Davis, Bob.	4,075	Rode, Alfred S.	3,725	Felt, Winchester G.	4,975
McLendon, George G.	4,450	Balding, William K.	3,825	Davis, Caleb F.	7,800
Smith, E. Joy.	3,950	Berry, Truett.	4,600	Blote, Martin H.	9,000
Johnson, Hilma C.	4,075	Evans, Elmer A.	4,200	Anthony, George.	7,600
Kasjaka, Anthony F.	3,825	Farrell, Edward J.	3,950	Bryan, Richard P.	8,200
Evarts, Dorothy.	3,600	Holland, Thomas J.	3,825	Elmore, J. Pitt.	8,000
June, Perry E.	3,600	Ibbotson, George H.	4,200	Christian, Eugene L.	7,000
Moniz, Peter J.	3,600	McManus, Donald.	3,825	Hanson, Archie J.	5,600
Burton, Nina E.	3,355	Newell, George.	3,950	Eckhoff, William.	5,600
Long, Charles R.	2,955	Owens, James H.	3,825	Kaehler, Edward M.	5,400
Neeley, Ruth C.	3,275	Rittenhouse, Myron.	3,825	Meservey, Charles A.	5,600
Gillespie, Bessie V.	3,130	Roberts, Chester E.	4,600	Nations, Robert L.	6,000
Provance, Eva M.	2,810	Rocanova, Vincent J.	3,950	Osofsky, Jake.	6,000
Schrader, Albert.	2,650	Snavely, George W.	3,825	Woods, Arthur F.	5,800
Charlesworth, Lois.	2,450	Stott, Stanley.	3,825	Harris, Ernest R.	3,825

O'Brien, James J.	\$3,825
McDonald, Lionel A.	3,450
Pederson, Norman	3,450
Rountree, Eugene H.	3,450
Guidera, Kathryn E.	3,350
Titus, Florence	3,100
Armstrong, Gloria	3,035
Ishihara, Sakaye	3,115
Moffett, Rose M.	3,355
Williams, Charlotte	3,035
Forbess, Patricia	2,970
Pryor, Thelma R.	3,120
Lycke, Eunice	2,730
Ungraded employees, 27.	

*Employees working under jurisdiction of the Delta district office, headquarters Stockton, Calif.*

Kadie, Carl H., Jr.	\$9,200
Dunn, Homer T.	5,400
Edwards, Lendall N.	3,100
Gifford, Richard	3,100
Lund, Eileen P.	3,725
Lunde, Julian W.	3,100
Salva, Laddie G.	3,100
Tsunoda, William M.	3,100
Whitney, Warren E.	3,100
Hanley, William C., Jr.	3,100
Rafferty, Burns R.	3,100
Huchingson, James F.	7,600
Ansley, Laverne C.	2,875
Jackson, John E., Jr.	3,825
Hickerson, William C.	5,600
Failla, Rose A.	5,100
Rice, Earl I.	4,850
Riddle, Edward E.	5,225
Russell, Benjamin O.	4,975
Hanson, Marilyn E.	4,200
Buckner, Mervin O.	3,725
Clute, Elva L.	3,725
Hale, Anita L.	3,195
Whaley, Marjorie L.	3,115
Malone, Josephine M.	2,650
Olivieri, Beulah M.	2,890
Waite, Erma L.	3,050
Wilson, Roberta M.	2,890
Burton, Jacqueline	2,450
Boudreaux, Edward O.	5,800
Clute, John E.	4,850
Glover, James L.	4,850
Grass, Leroy E.	4,825
Tucker, Walter L.	4,575
Manhart, Aloysius J.	4,200
Clodius, M. Alice	3,700
McCowan, Dorothy O.	4,200
Brown, Evelyn M.	3,225
Gillum, Catharine L.	3,850
Glover, Dorothy E.	3,225
Haag, Virginia A.	3,350
Whaley, Milton D.	3,600
Gates, Elizabeth	3,115
Gordon, Paul T.	3,035
Graf, Vernie F.	2,875
Harris, Jean M.	2,875
King, Robert V.	3,195
Knoll, Vivienne C.	2,875
McLaughlin, Marie L.	2,955
Moon, Lucille F.	3,035
Vert, Viola A.	2,875
Bosley, Glenna P.	2,810
Collins, Gilda M.	2,650
Manhart, Dorothy L.	2,650
Johnson, Irene M.	2,610
Sebern, Roy E. E.	5,600
Momany, Chester L.	5,225
Baker, Robert W.	3,825
Wilson, D. Ruth	2,650
Sorensen, T. V.	5,400
Anderson, Osborne L.	4,975
Henderson, Gilbert	4,975
Rice, John D.	5,100
Brown, Roland W.	3,825
Fred, Leo	4,200
Heine, Charles F.	4,600
Morgin, Russell S.	4,575
Von Hagen, August	4,450
Hertzog, C. Boulton	3,950
Kilty, Mary M.	3,825
Neubarth, Dan B.	3,600
Robinson, Helen H.	3,825

Buckmaster, Laneil	\$3,600
Ehrlich, Palmer	3,225
Jones, Warren B.	3,825
Phillips, Walter D.	3,475
Berglund, Eleanor V.	2,875
Johnson, Eugene H.	2,875
Kee, Enid	3,035
Ramer, Gloria I.	2,875
Reeve, Frederick W.	3,115
Sawyer, Llewellyn N.	2,875
Snare, Alden E.	2,875
Virta, Kirsti K.	3,355
Wakabayashi, Rose H.	2,875
Waldrup, Jaque A.	3,275
Wilgus, Kathryn E.	3,275
Cooley, John M.	2,650
Erickson, Shirley P.	2,650
Guderian, Isabella	2,650
Heldt, Dorothy L.	2,650
Henderson, Esther I.	2,650
Hudson, Carlton R.	2,730
Lagle, Maude	2,650
Questo, Marie A.	2,730
Quinley, Barbara E.	2,650
Schmidt, Edward E.	2,875
Schroeder, Lorain M.	2,650
Silver, Betty L.	3,130
Smith, Bernita M.	3,130
Stewart, Edna G.	2,650
Teverbaugh, Dorothy	2,810
Trobough, James D.	2,810
Vanzant, Margaret E.	2,730
Williams, Shelia E.	2,875
Barron, Patricia A.	2,450
Farros, Elvera J.	2,450
Hori, Jane S.	2,450
Payne, Nellie F.	2,450
Resta, Mildred F.	2,930
Smith, Lawana S.	2,930
Waring, Marie E.	2,450
Lathrop, Lola M.	2,200
Stephens, Charles O.	7,700
Cox, Everett	2,252
Davison, Milbern H.	8,000
Murphy, Marion E.	6,400
Shallbetter, Euella	3,275
Barth, Victor W.	5,400
Woolfe, Lloyd C.	4,600
Corle, Felix G., Jr.	3,825
Halliday, Wayne V.	3,825
Stewart, Roy G.	4,575
Wheeler, Edward C.	3,700
Boyd, Fred S., Jr.	3,100
Reynolds, Charles W.	3,100
Goodenough, Robert L.	3,355
Martin, Norma A.	2,955
Perrin, Leo J., Jr.	3,035
Parkison, John W.	3,130
Chamness, Earl D., Jr.	3,450
Caldwell, Lamar H.	3,225
Cartwright, Olive F.	3,475
Johnson, James C., Sr.	3,100
Whaley, Milton H.	3,850
Azarcon, Nazario P.	2,875
Close, Floyd W.	2,730
Malone, Eward S.	3,195
Miles, Raymond M.	3,195
Mattiola, Frank D.	2,650
Momany, Millinese M.	2,650
Todresic, Wanda	2,650
Lillard, Oliver H.	6,400
Clayton, Paul O.	3,825
Crow, John A.	4,600
Morrissey, Kenneth B.	4,200
Salz, Manuel T.	3,100
Pearson, Harold M.	6,400
Moreno, Robert H.	3,825
Calvin, Edgar F.	3,100
Rexford, Francis L.	3,100
Stamper, Rex E.	3,725
Breuling, Leon M.	2,875
Johns, Mervyn R.	2,875
Nellis, Earl	3,195
Tuck, Edgar G.	2,875
Adams, Richard E.	2,650
Lipton, William N.	2,650
Markus, Albert	2,650
Moats, Ivan J.	2,650
Spalding, Claude M.	2,650
Elcock, Stanley T.	6,600
Bonbrake, Kenneth D.	6,300

Tucker, John W.	\$5,600
Dudley, Earl D.	4,600
Etzel, Charles K.	4,600
Greydanus, Herbert W.	4,600
Hedges, James A.	5,100
Morelli, Clarence A.	4,600
Moses, Harry M.	4,600
Wolcott, Eugene H.	4,850
Forth, Robert R.	3,825
Watson, George E.	3,825
Bussey, Edmund B., Jr.	3,825
Bagley, Patricia C.	2,650
Full, Roger G.	2,450
Jacobsen, Ronald W.	2,450
Sarguis, Armen V.	5,600
Bailey, Richard T.	4,850
Jeffers, John P.	4,975
Lewis, Edwin A.	5,100
Miller, Perry B.	5,100
Gaines, Raymond W.	3,825
White, Merrill J.	3,825
Ottman, William F.	3,100
Jordan, Willoughby T.	2,875
Fuller, Galen W.	4,600
Williams, Charles W.	3,825
Bryan, John R.	3,100
Halliday, Daniel L.	2,650
Bennett, Earl P.	5,800
Berry, Donald J.	4,200
Hutmacher, Bette V.	4,075
Krieshok, Irene L.	2,810
Abbott, Karl S.	4,150
Wallin, Virgil T.	3,330
Caldwell, William I.	3,154
Eddy, Lavelle H.	2,834
Frank, Charles R.	3,154
Griggs, George F.	3,154
Kennedy, Hoover E.	2,834
Rose, Ralph R.	2,674
Ruddick, Jay B.	3,154
Thomson, Herbert W.	8,000
Morrison, Allan E.	6,600
Grant, Leemon C.	5,400
Duncan, George	2,674
Hobbs, Willard	3,300
Kack, Robert P.	2,674
Lyons, Douglas W.	2,674
Sublett, John A.	2,674
Dodge, Myrtle E.	3,225
Barton, Juanita	3,115
Boeve, Bernice E.	3,035
Gomes, Betty J.	3,275
Oberlander, Jane C.	2,995
Stiffel, Charles A.	2,810
Tice, James B.	2,875
Azevedo, Eunice S.	3,035
Mason, Mayme M.	2,875
Matthews, Alpharetta	2,810
Bullard, Loryece J.	2,450
Dixon, Helen V.	2,450
Idle, Katherine R.	2,610
Kandolin, Mabelle E.	2,450
Lewis, Anna V.	2,730
McLeod, Josephine M.	2,610
Strasburg, Edna M.	2,530
Bellport, Bernard P.	8,200
Lagle, Guy M.	4,975
Leinbach, Mary H.	3,115
Imrie, George C.	8,200
Vinsonhaler, Russel	6,000
Vernova, John J.	4,450
Monroe, Wesley D.	4,200
Potter, Ellis	4,575
Vantassell, Ray A.	3,350
Johnson, Wilburn T.	3,050
Horton, Horace E.	6,400
Lindeman, Jack B.	5,400
Christiansen, W. R.	4,850
Dunmire, Alvin L.	4,850
McNaughton, D. K.	4,850
Taylor, Giles A.	5,100
Swigart, Frank M.	4,200
Adney, Arthur J.	4,200
Cortopassi, Andrew	3,450
Parker, Arthur E.	4,200
Barton, Richard A.	3,350
Wayda, Martin L.	3,035
Cremeans, Elsie M.	2,730
Stroud, Richard C.	3,825
Beall, Alfred E.	3,475
Mathes, Floyd	3,160
Rounds, Orrin H.	3,275





Bryan, Robert C.	\$4, 075	Leeper, Jack D.	\$3, 825	Derby, Albert L.	\$3, 355
Speck, Adolph A.	3, 825	Richard, Clebert.	3, 450	Duncan, Walter E.	3, 355
Anderson, Eva R.	2, 650	Roberts, Wendell W.	3, 450	Hevener, Harry E.	2, 732
Mitchell, Lulu B.	2, 970	Jenks, William H.	3, 725	Shelton, Lelon G.	3, 195
Carniglia, Joseph W.	7, 600	Johnson, Willard L.	3, 100	Ungraded employees, 142.	
Gregg, John E., Jr.	4, 600	Peterson, Marian U.	3, 475		
Laplant, E. Annabel.	3, 115	Wallace, William F.	3, 850		
Young, Marshall.	6, 000	Watley, Mildred E.	3, 225		
LaPointe, Burton L.	4, 075	Culbertson, Ada E.	3, 035		
McCollum, Mary R.	3, 050	Kennedy, James H.	2, 875		
Daugherty, Vivian L.	2, 930	Muth, Fern C.	3, 115		
Hollis, Robert W.	4, 525	O'Connell, Maurice J.	2, 875		
Levet, John D.	3, 775	Riggs, John C.	2, 875		
Lemley, Cyrus W.	3, 220	Rigney, Gerald M.	2, 875		
Allen, Vernon B.	2, 754	Cormier, Agatha B.	2, 650		
Ashcroft, Robert L.	2, 994	Fort, Verna M.	2, 650		
Cozad, Fred L.	2, 994	Hankins, Lora L.	2, 890		
Harris, John E.	2, 994	Husted, Lucille L.	2, 650		
Lewis, Olaf N.	2, 914	Moskoff, Helen M.	2, 810		
Noble, Arthur Z.	2, 994	Owens, Iris A. T.	2, 730		
Peck, Paul H.	3, 074	Altenburg, Catherine.	2, 530		
Retzloff, Edward G.	2, 674	Harper, Leah Zoe.	2, 450		
Richard, Anthony B.	3, 074	Jergentz, H. Eileen.	2, 450		
Wilson, George C.	2, 914	Killgreen, Elizabeth.	2, 530		
Schaser, John M.	6, 600	Scoonover, Bonnie M.	2, 690		
Bauman, Joseph C.	5, 600	Waybright, Miriam L.	2, 450		
Fisher, Voight R.	5, 400	Wilson, Evelyn E.	2, 690		
Kukkola, Theodore B.	5, 400	Collins, Harold.	5, 600		
Bowman, Elmer H.	4, 600	Reimann, David J.	4, 325		
Davidson, Roy.	4, 725	Atkinson, G. D., Jr.	7, 800		
Chegwidden, T. L.	4, 325	Sturtevant, Donald B.	4, 600		
Jeffers, Thomas P.	3, 825	Halcomb, Carol.	3, 275		
Poliuka, Jerry F.	3, 825	Trask, Jomene.	2, 875		
Stover, Earl F.	4, 325	Bowler, Sidney H.	5, 250		
Barthhoff, Byron L.	3, 100	Brent, Donald.	4, 325		
Garber, Harold J.	3, 100	Geroy, Horton J.	3, 700		
Paulson, Wesley W.	5, 400	Kistler, George W.	3, 650		
Tribe, Robert W.	4, 600	Cullis, Anna C.	3, 035		
Dennis, James E.	4, 075	George, Esther L.	2, 650		
Reimund, William C.	4, 325	Halcomb, Marcia A.	2, 690		
Bruggman, Billie B.	3, 450	Bartch, Sally A.	2, 280		
Stevens, Chester C.	3, 575	Williams, Russell B.	4, 775		
Barnett, Henry F.	3, 100	Boddy, Jason C.	3, 725		
Kibbey, Egerton W.	3, 100	Gastineau, Elmer B.	3, 625		
Norton, Richard.	3, 100	Jones, Jack.	3, 625		
Peoples, George F.	3, 100	Kraft, Kenneth C.	3, 225		
Stamm, Adolph G.	3, 100	Johnson, Clifford H.	3, 140		
Graham, David L.	2, 875	Moon, George V.	3, 060		
Pierce, Ivan A.	3, 195	Ricker, Jessum A.	3, 220		
Dawson, Elizabeth L.	2, 450	Walrath, John C.	3, 140		
Rushworth, George E.	3, 950	Ayer, Uriah H.	2, 754		
Doyle, Mary J.	3, 100	Burge, Dewey J.	2, 674		
Humphrey, Eunice C.	3, 100	Carney, James W.	2, 834		
Owens, Richard D.	2, 875	Pachnleski, Thos.	2, 754		
Ellis, Bevely A.	2, 650	Phetteplace, Chas. G.	2, 674		
Woodmansee, F. B.	2, 650	Ware, George R.	2, 674		
Ladd, Harold M.	6, 800	Morley, Robert A.	2, 850		
Vogt, Henry P.	4, 200	Wilson, James L.	2, 930		
Lambert, Zoe A.	3, 115	Davis, Fred.	2, 732		
Temple, David E.	6, 400	Johnstone, Fred W.	2, 572		
Norem, Nelson J.	4, 850	Keeler, Darrell D.	2, 732		
Oyler, Robert.	4, 600	Law, Elmer J.	2, 732		
Silva, Angelo M.	5, 225	Miller, Gerda.	1, 749		
Linn, Margaret C.	3, 950	Tull, Olin E.	2, 732		
Wade, M. Edythe.	4, 450	Polley, Terence A.	6, 800		
Johnson, Leonard A.	3, 950	Isaacks, William H.	6, 000		
Norem, Richard E.	3, 450	Lord, Frank D.	5, 600		
Flaherty, Dennis A.	3, 225	Stapleton, Orville E.	5, 600		
Meyer, Ferne B.	3, 600	Mix, Robert H.	4, 075		
Orsini, Virginia L.	3, 600	Briggs, Weston E.	3, 700		
Pruett, James R.	3, 100	Reed, John C.	3, 450		
Ragan, Teresa B.	3, 475	Braithwaite, Lee A.	4, 450		
Davis, Elizabeth A.	2, 875	Murphy, Charles J.	4, 075		
Ellis, Linley R.	2, 875	Fafek, Lawrence F.	3, 850		
Flaherty, Ouida N.	3, 115	Thomson, George A.	5, 400		
Grant, Kathryn H.	3, 275	Smith, Byron F.	5, 000		
Myers, Julia W.	3, 275	Gibson, Texas B.	5, 000		
Ayers, Lucille B.	2, 650	Ayers, Cecil L.	3, 225		
Hiebert, Joanne F.	2, 650	Hollman, Carl J.	2, 875		
Sweeney, Thomas H.	5, 600	Kennedy, Bernard P.	2, 732		
Jacobsen, Martin B.	4, 975	McClure, John M.	2, 332		
Speer, Woodrow W.	3, 450	Johnston, Fredrick G.	4, 325		
Turek, Martha L.	2, 955	Brandt, Clyde L.	3, 355		
Applegate, Mary A.	2, 650	Nobbs, William L.	3, 130		
Wolf, Louis G.	5, 800	Riley, John E.	4, 975		
Beed, Henry L.	4, 850	Dittemore, Milford G.	4, 600		
Lintz, Edward O.	4, 725	Hill, Henry A.	4, 200		
Taylor, Horace D.	4, 975	Barnum, B. Bruce.	3, 225		
Duckett, John J.	4, 325	Hasty, Marvin C.	2, 875		
Fawver, James V.	3, 950	Brunelle, Oscar L.	2, 930		
Jensen, Ralph J.	3, 950	Van Ornum, Oscar K.	2, 890		

Employees working under jurisdiction of the  
San Joaquin Valley district office, head-  
quarters, Fresno, Calif.

Rodner, Jack W.	\$9, 400
Sullivan, Edwin F.	7, 600
Carle, Jackson T.	6, 400
Piston, Edward M.	5, 400
Mallman, Evelyn K.	2, 875
Frasson, Myrtle H.	2, 875
Eliz, Henry R.	4, 200
Matsunaga, Lena S.	2, 810
Burke, John A.	5, 800
Mackey, William.	4, 850
Menzenmaier, Anna M.	3, 950
Whitmore, Olive P.	3, 475
Bergeland, Barbara.	3, 035
Sellers, Elinor J.	3, 195
Jorgensen, Virginia.	2, 955
Ehrenburg, Otto.	5, 400
Teixeira, John A.	4, 600
Yeager, Orella O.	2, 890
Johnson, Feral H.	4, 725
Menier, Winifred S.	3, 355
Harvey, George W.	5, 800
Harris, Roy E.	4, 975
Wilson, Walter L.	4, 975
Wright, Frederick.	4, 975
Baruti, Joseph M.	3, 825
Juhl, Rodney W.	3, 950
Edgman, Charles F.	4, 200
Busby, Esther E.	4, 075
Hodges, Richmond B.	4, 200
Buker, Edgar M.	3, 350
Price, Elinor J.	3, 100
Waldron, Wm. S.	3, 600
Bolin, Zara V.	3, 035
Bowling, Vera M.	3, 275
Epps, Elizabeth C.	3, 475
Hurt, Marjorie E.	2, 955
Martinson, Ethel M.	2, 955
Morrison, Lillie M.	3, 035
Seaward, Kathryn M.	3, 115
Simpson, Mary J.	2, 955
Summers, Anne B.	2, 955
DeWinter, Mary M.	3, 195
Wright, Bernece L.	2, 730
McMorris, Ada G.	2, 930
Tredway, Lawrence.	5, 400
Crowley, Francis P.	5, 350
Doty, Vernon E.	4, 600
Hinds, Don A.	5, 100
Gallaher, Jean C.	4, 200
Horn, Alex.	3, 950
McDowell, Truman C.	4, 075
Muntsch, Wilhelmina.	4, 325
Tompkins, E. Willard.	4, 325
Vanzant, John J.	4, 075
Lunde, Odin W.	3, 450
Bills, Darrell D.	3, 350
Crawford, Cornelius.	3, 850
Marks, Paul J.	3, 600
Miles, Lloyd H.	3, 350
Shafford, Chester A.	3, 850
Waltz, Betty C.	3, 350
Weahunt, Dean S.	4, 075
Allen, Estelle E.	3, 355
Beckham, Marion B.	3, 225
Chadwick, Eva S.	3, 115
Guffey, J. Virgil.	3, 355
Kortum, Robert L.	2, 955
Lama, Charles E.	2, 875
Taylor, Rose L.	2, 875
Lang, Mildred A.	2, 875
Macias, Caroline J.	2, 955
Mead, Lewis F.	3, 115
Oleary, Edward J.	3, 035
Fayer, Albert.	3, 115
Roberts, Heloise F.	3, 115
Schleger, Betty E.	3, 195
Rudy, Matthew P.	3, 115
Saddler, Leonard M.	3, 275
Barnard, Gallyn Y.	2, 650
Bianco, Joy H.	2, 730
Denton, Billie S.	2, 650



Fenner, Mildred M.	\$2,890	Love, Stanley R.	\$3,350	Williford, John W.	\$4,600
Gulda, Nancy E.	2,730	MacDonald, George	3,100	Byrd, James L.	3,825
Hart, Edna A.	2,890	Nilmeier, Benjamin	3,725	Edquist, Nels E.	3,950
Johnson, Clara J.	2,650	Rindge, Frederick, 3d	3,725	Knorr, John R.	3,950
Leshner, Earleen M.	3,130	Schlarb, John, Jr.	3,450	Roberts, Nolan W.	3,825
Mick, Mary A.	2,730	Stanford, Stanley G.	3,475	Wolfe, Ogden B.	3,950
Revis, Faye L.	2,650	Carlyle, Golden N.	3,035	Fisher, Frances V.	3,475
Slade, Helen H.	2,650	Dotson, Albert L.	2,955	Miwa, Harry M.	3,100
Thompson, Wood W.	2,810	Empey, Bob A.	2,955	Schmitt, Emil A.	3,100
Elfers, Mary B.	2,450	Henderson, Clarence	2,875	Watson, Robert E.	3,100
Osumi, Toshiko	2,450	Henson, James R.	3,115	Cardenas, Helen J.	3,115
Ressl, Edna P.	2,450	Scott, Everett E.	2,875	Galeria, Sylvia L.	3,115
Ritchie, Patricia O.	2,530	Sutter, Leo R.	3,115	Grant, Marian L.	3,195
Rojas, Caroline	2,650	Conley, William M.	2,650	LaRue, Delores M.	3,115
Wozny, Alfonso L.	3,130	Daniells, Noel E.	2,730	Miller, Irene	2,730
Renner, Jacob V.	3,725	Hiatt, Wayne L.	2,955	Whitman, Bertha M.	2,650
Hayenga, Henry H.	2,930	Morrison, Robert O.	2,650	Laton, Bule C.	5,400
Hall, Dudley L.	2,732	Penner, William C.	2,650	Goines, Warren C.	4,600
Jones, Alva J.	2,252	Thompson, Charles H.	2,650	Nelson, Paul, Jr.	3,825
Kelley, Freddie T.	2,732	Carpenter, Arthur L.	2,850	Carson, Joseph E.	6,400
Lake, John L.	2,732	Sherman, Frederick	2,650	Hinton, Allan F.	6,000
Somers, John P.	2,732	Somers, John P., Jr.	2,650	Shelton, Dale E.	5,400
Spears, Harley	2,732	Womack, Gerald A.	2,650	Stockle, George G.	5,225
Wise, Charles H.	2,732	McNeill, Roy A.	6,600	Brown, James E.	4,325
Durant, Richard K.	9,400	O'Connor, Francis J.	5,600	Waits, Ralph A.	3,450
Thomas, Earl J.	5,600	Wojta, Merritt G.	5,600	Chadsey, Chas. C.	3,850
Moy, Mae	4,075	Brooks, Donald D.	5,350	Huerta, Joseph J.	3,100
Wiener, Raymond	3,850	Flyg, Carl J.	5,225	Manfredi, Joseph F.	3,100
Delano, Patricia A.	3,275	Showell, Carter S.	5,225	Navarro, Eddie A.	3,600
Leasure, Anna L.	2,890	Skoog, George W.	5,350	Wilson, Malcolm R.	3,100
Depee, Joan F.	2,610	Bliss, Roderick A.	4,075	Oaxaca, William R.	2,650
Hirni, Gloria A.	2,650	Hennessey, William E.	3,825	Topalian, Dorothy	3,035
Milor, Betty S.	2,450	Holmes, Chauncey E.	4,325	Hand, Marilyn J.	2,875
Chapman, Elmer L.	7,800	Pndracky, Walter J.	3,825	Gates, Kathryn B.	2,650
Brooks, L. Rees	6,800	Putman, Joseph M.	3,825	West, Leontine	3,035
Babbitt, B. T., Jr.	5,400	Remund, George W.	3,825	Harvey, Alfred D.	5,800
MacDonald, Colin H.	5,400	Shelton, John A.	3,825	Fadler, Neal M.	3,100
Neal, James O.	5,400	Arnold, Richard M.	3,825	Gleason, William H.	3,575
Quick, Samuel A.	5,600	Bartell, Donald T.	4,075	Crandall, Richard E.	3,100
Jones, Edwin A.	4,850	Blackwell, Richard	3,450	Bettencourt, Luella	2,650
Nelson, Edwin N.	4,725	Boone, Jack F.	4,200	Ragle, Paul T.	7,600
Lhomme, Fernand R.	3,825	Brown, Hurley G.	3,575	Nielsen, Geoffrey D.	6,400
Young, David M.	4,075	Brown, John H.	4,200	Duerr, Donald A.	4,600
Shull, Emery L.	3,100	Davidson, Donald E.	3,450	Ehrhardt, Lawrence	4,725
Brown, Helen S.	2,875	Jones, George W.	3,450	Hodges, Eleanor M.	3,115
Presley, Robert A.	2,530	Seymour, John V., Jr.	3,825	Van Every, Harry E.	6,000
Waddell, Joseph J.	6,600	Fowler, Thomas C.	3,225	Bendon, John F.	5,400
Wood, William D.	6,200	Hall, Lewis W.	3,225	Walton, C. Leroy	3,825
Devan, William A.	4,575	Holland, Virgil O.	3,225	Sleckman, Donald L.	4,600
Holmes, Robert A.	4,575	Kamensky, Chas. J.	3,850	Wong, Pauline S.	3,050
McAfee, James A., Jr.	4,325	Thompson, Charles N.	3,225	Conwell, Theodore C.	4,200
Mohagen, Ralph E.	3,825	Yrimeo, George P.	3,100	Visconte, Albert	3,195
Songer, Paul V., Jr.	4,075	Barton, Charles E.	2,875	Breck-Enridge, Robt. A.	5,400
Mooney, Charles C.	3,950	Pennington, C. L.	3,355	Waller, Robert	5,850
Phillips, Russell D.	3,450	Proctor, Harry P.	3,355	Wilson, Max M.	4,975
Valla, Joseph	3,450	Boydston, Virgil L.	2,875	Saimon, Arthur E.	3,225
Clark, Lester L.	3,450	Monroe, Edwin V.	2,875	Curran, Edward I.	4,850
Conrad, James W.	3,100	Cummings, William F.	2,650	Carey, Cecil P. Jr.	3,450
Graesing, Harold W.	3,450	Greer, Jimmie F.	2,450	Clenin, Arthur F.	3,355
Weber, Harold J.	3,350	Johnson, Max R.	6,600	Ravdin, Joseph W.	2,875
Hamilton, Alfred R.	2,875	Cowin, John W.	6,000	Meyer, Theodore R.	4,725
Marshall, Earl C.	3,100	Clifford, Paul N.	5,100	Rosenthal, Jack	4,200
Stephens, Chas. W.	3,115	Hastings, George W.	4,725	Williams, Edgar K.	4,075
Kamplain, Allen M.	2,970	Peasley, James W.	4,975	Speegle, Alva G. Jr.	3,575
Shoemaker, Wm. R.	2,650	Carver, Victor C.	4,075	Watson, Richard T.	2,955
Burns, Leo C.	2,450	Gilroy, Raymond S.	3,950	Reddington, Jess M.	3,355
Brenner, Walter W.	8,000	Henry, James M.	4,200	Thompson, Theo R.	7,600
Jensen, Harry A.	6,400	Kennedy, Robert J.	3,950	Emerson, Robert D.	4,600
Ables, Scherl G.	2,875	Lewis, Samuel L.	4,325	Higgins, Marjorie F.	3,195
Young, Cornelius J.	5,600	Sherwood, Harold S.	4,075	Pinnell, Betty J.	2,650
Keller, Frank, Jr.	4,850	Dubray, Jesse R.	4,200	Smith, Bonnie H.	2,650
Schuerman, John H.	4,600	Jones, Sam C.	3,825	Wilson, Jewel G.	2,650
Waggoner, Glen D.	4,975	Viersen, Jack S.	3,825	Ingles, James M.	5,400
Gulley, John M.	4,325	White, Vernon	3,700	Foster, Leon C.	4,200
Hebert, Glenn L.	3,825	Clarey, Edward E.	3,475	Adkins, Clement H.	4,450
Irwin, Daniel	4,325	Wainwright, Johnnie	2,875	Carson, Olga I.	3,275
Loewen, Earl D.	3,950	Walling, Haskell E.	3,035	Bluhm, Floyd I.	5,400
Michaelson, Nicholas	3,825	Whitley, Volney, Jr.	3,355	Green, Charles C.	5,400
Munns, Dudley F.	3,950	Bartie, Robert H.	2,650	Summers, David S.	5,800
Naylor, Jacob B.	4,075	Perry, Arnold R.	2,650	Moberg, Oscar E.	4,600
Nesalhouse, Robt. F.	4,700	Nordholm, Alex G.	8,600	Reeves, William D. M.	4,600
Sather, Adolph R.	4,575	Best, Raymond R.	7,400	Stutzke, John F.	4,600
Scott, Victor K.	4,575	Stennett, Lloyd H.	6,400	Church, Carroll B.	3,825
Wilkins, Joseph W.	3,950	Bailey, John W.	5,600	Clements, Lloyd W.	4,600
Dexter, Ralph E.	3,825	Cardon, Doyle R.	5,400	Cooke, Charles E., Jr.	3,825
Elmore, Barney M.	3,700	Carey, Donald A.	5,225	Jennings, Neal C.	3,825
Hadley, Alan O.	3,950	Cleary, Charles M.	4,975	Knorr, William F.	3,825
Helton, Stephen W.	3,825	Finney, Gerald M.	4,725	Pastir, Dominic S.	3,950
Musil, Elmer A.	3,825	Flipse, David E.	4,600	Roberts, Jay D.	3,825
Hallmeyer, Kenneth L.	3,100	Handley, Thomas B.	4,725	Twogood, Donald A.	3,825
Harris, Steve C.	3,475	Stennett, Frank S.	4,975	Lacornu, Eugene J.	3,575

Owens, Douglas F.	\$3,450	Torrance, George	\$6,000	Jones, Delmar R.	\$3,450
Page, Royal R.	3,450	Lawrence, John R.	7,000	Mullarney, William E.	3,450
Roots, Carl W.	3,950	Keneffick, Francis O.	4,600	Drake, Dorothy M.	3,100
Whitman, Robert E.	3,450	Minshall, Dale	4,725	Demler, David	2,875
Costeot, Lucien	3,100	Danley, Earl F.	4,575	Russo, Lorraine G.	2,955
Flores, Floyd L.	3,350	Griffiths, Ralph	4,450	Ashworth, Joan W.	2,650
Haverstock, Richard F.	3,225	Livingston, Murlin P.	4,075	Biglione, Josephine	2,890
Mah, Earl E.	3,825	Scarborough, Robert L.	4,450	Craig, Marjorie L.	2,890
Seaborn, Walter J.	3,100	Spivak, Archie L.	4,325	Gunter, Norine M.	2,650
Walker, Douglas	3,825	Glenn, Orvil J.	4,200	Harter, Dorothy E.	2,650
Bell, Marilyn M.	2,650	Fortier, Ernest C.	8,800	Nagata, Tom T.	2,875
Frink, John W.	5,800	Bennett, Leland G.	7,600	Powell, Imogene T.	2,650
Logan, John A.	4,725	Kim, Paul W.	3,825	Lless, Virginia T.	2,650
Kues, Harry A.	3,825	Maggio, Louise A.	3,035	Smith, Elma R.	2,650
Richardson, Hibbard	3,825	Johnson, Gloria M.	2,890	Lanning, Robert L.	6,400
Sokol, Daniel	3,825	Pellino, Mary L.	2,730	MacIntyre, A. C.	5,400
Stone, Robert	3,825	Quick, Lucille W.	3,035	Reid, James F., Jr.	5,400
Diltz, Robert C.	3,100	Brown, Walter E.	7,600	Bixby, Bert E.	3,825
Ehreich, Albert L.	3,100	Cox, Herbert C.	6,800	Hartung, Lonnie B.	3,825
Goldman, Harold B.	3,100	Griffin, Carrell W.	6,400	Hovey, Leland C.	4,450
Rongey, Richard J.	3,100	Mastofini, Leopold	6,400	MacIntyre, Alfred B.	4,075
Thomas, Arthur	3,100	Voris, Herbert R.	7,400	McCurry, Eldo D.	4,200
Schekel, Ralph C.	3,475	Britten, Hudson N.	5,600	Mitchel, Harry	3,950
Smedegaard, M. G.	5,800	Crosson, Raymond, Jr.	5,400	Morgan, Thomas M.	3,825
Christian, John L.	2,730	Greene, Kenneth J.	5,800	Rush, Oarland A.	4,575
Torres, Carl R.	2,730	Hunsicker, Albert B.	5,600	Swor, Harold D.	4,075
Richmond, Emmett E.	2,650	Klamann, Albert A.	5,600	Taylor, Henry F., Jr.	3,725
Kukuk, Clifton C.	4,850	Maddox, Robert L., Jr.	5,400	Watkins, Gerald W.	3,950
Jones, Mitton H., Jr.	4,975	Miller, Walter W.	5,400	Ares, Albert L.	3,450
Engquist, Laverne O.	3,950	Neese, Paul M.	5,800	Brubaker, Samuel D.	3,450
Martin, Melvin R.	5,800	Remboldt, Woodrow	5,600	Denton, John D., Jr.	3,450
Preston, Richard S.	4,075	Bjork, John H.	4,600	How, Edward T.	3,700
Empey, Hyrum L.	3,600	Blaum, Aloysius J.	5,350	Kennedy, William A.	3,450
Egleston, Lilian	3,850	Campbell, Henry B.	5,100	Longworth, Arthur L.	3,450
Greer, Ruth D.	2,875	Cartwright, Wm P.	5,100	Richmond, Louis E.	3,825
Johnson, Leonard B.	2,450	Chedister, Arthur W.	5,225	Stover, Elvin O.	3,450
Meriwether, Jack E.	2,450	Donegon, Dallas G.	4,600	Thomas, Elmer J.	3,825
Busch, George H.	3,825	Hess, Robert L.	4,850	Vaughan, Richard W.	3,950
Jackson, Richard M.	3,950	Larson, John W.	4,600	Wilson, Jerry B.	3,450
Mardis, Margaret M.	2,955	Linberg, Eugene H.	4,600	Benson, Claude W.	3,100
Hamilton, Phyllis C.	2,650	Mudra, Edward F.	4,975	Crayton, Gordon L.	3,100
Hayenja, Dorothy M.	2,730	Woodward, Charles M.	4,600	Derby, Albert E.	3,350
Leshner, Velda D.	2,450	Bilyeu, John O.	3,825	Ellison, Harold W.	3,100
Cullimore, Virginia N.	2,450	Savitz, Allan J.	3,825	Gold, Cleo P.	3,225
DeVries, Lydia A.	2,450	Barela, Dave A.	3,950	Hansen, Iver C.	3,450
Palmer, John E.	3,100	Bergen, John J.	3,825	Ilsley, Harry F., Sr.	3,100
Dunncliff, Duncan	3,275	Bergford, Russell V.	3,852	Lewis, Frederick W.	3,100
Lorance, Robert N.	5,600	Bright, Arthur P.	3,825	McCarton, Frank W.	3,475
Strausbaugh, Harry	4,850	Fields, Louis C., Jr.	3,950	McClure, Harold P.	3,100
Gilbreth, Robert C.	3,950	Hoffpaul, Francis O.	3,825	Frewitt, Efton S.	3,225
Duensing, Edward H.	3,850	Hovseplan, Richard	3,825	Read, William M.	3,100
Harrow, Clifford W.	4,200	Lesonsky, Seymour A.	3,825	Rush, Oarland A., Jr.	3,100
Hines, John C.	3,825	Martell, Albert E.	3,825	Shirley, Melvin	3,475
Leind, Tauno A.	4,075	Moy, Ernest D.	3,825	Simonson, Rudy A.	3,225
Vaughn, Dewayne M.	3,450	Mitchell, Rexford L.	3,950	Watson, Donald L.	3,100
Radsplinner, Arthur E.	3,575	Reifel, Alexander W.	3,825	Aaron, Ada	2,955
Hankins, Claude B.	3,225	Robinson, Eugene J.	3,825	Almquist, Richard R.	3,225
Bone, Nels L.	2,875	Robles, Joe N.	3,825	Clark, Norman E.	2,875
Olivas, Antonio V.	2,875	Shimazu, Thomas T.	3,825	Crownover, Byram L.	2,875
Dunbar, Charles J.	3,195	Verrill, Walter J.	3,825	Dunaway, Quentin	3,035
Lane, William C.	2,875	Voss, Bertrand H.	3,825	Dunning, Evah M.	2,875
Harrelson, William T.	2,875	Watson, James R.	3,825	Fitzsimonds, Harry W.	2,955
Beard, Cyril E.	2,955	Wolcott, Robert M.	4,325	Gee, Preston L.	2,875
Meriwether, Robert M.	2,875	Zwick, John P.	3,825	Hagen, Lee R.	2,875
Rouanzoin, James L.	2,955	Cushman, Francis G.	3,825	Hatter, Junior L.	3,035
Rusca, Louis	3,195	Pallick, Thomas J.	3,825	Leslie, Stanley L.	2,875
Beyer, Andren	3,035	Walter, Boyden L.	3,450	Lundahl, Carl B.	2,955
Alviso, Jesse E.	2,875	Wisner, Earl R.	3,825	Malandrini, Charles J.	2,955
Griffiths, James R.	2,730	Grooms, Oscar S.	3,350	Mansfield, Eugene H.	2,875
Garman, Donald K.	2,650	Hansen, Darwin E.	3,100	Mast, Lloyd B.	2,875
Mincey, Joseph E.	2,650	Kretsinger, Rea M.	3,100	McCusker, Thomas J.	3,035
Leonard, Speed S.	8,200	Shamshoian, George	3,100	McGrew, Albert D.	2,955
Minard, Phillip L.	5,100	Voivod, Peter P.	3,100	Overby, Howard L.	2,955
Bowen, Doris L.	3,475	Amaral, Bernice I.	2,650	Oxford, Cecil R.	2,875
Bryan, Francis M.	3,725	Forbes, Melvin M.	2,650	Randolph, Willard S.	2,955
Bryan, Laurence R.	4,150	Hutchins, Angela E.	2,730	Rusca, John	3,035
Tallman, Roy	3,380	Larson, C. Joanne	2,650	Shaw, Floyd A., Jr.	2,875
Bagley, Gerald A.	2,754	Love, Alice E.	2,650	Chambers, Samuel C.	2,650
Clark, Ralph W.	3,074	MacIntyre, Donald C.	2,650	Cochran, Thomas F.	2,650
Douglass, James F.	3,154	Peterson, Peggy L.	2,650	Groves, Elbie L.	2,650
Frantti, Earl W.	3,154	Ribera, Mary L.	2,650	Halstead, James H.	2,650
Morrison, William D.	2,754	Walters, Bonny R.	2,650	Moore, Edwin P.	2,650
Stineff, Glen	2,754	Heikka, Charles V.	6,400	Olson, Nadene E.	2,875
Heleman, Albert E.	4,600	Barbour, A. Richmond	5,600	Wilmot, Cecil L.	2,650
Hudak, Harry	4,075	Graham, Stephen E., Jr.	5,600	Graham, C. Blaine	2,650
Cramer, Louis E.	6,800	Ferguson, Carl A.	4,600	Longacre, Marshal P.	2,450
Frisch, Herman E.	3,950	Jorgensen, Jack C.	4,725	McFarren, Harlan E.	2,650
McFarland, William A., Jr.	4,600	Cameron, Kenneth	3,950	McNutt, Wilbur N.	2,450
Arnold, Joseph R.	4,325	Koogle, William D.	3,825	Whitten, A. D., Jr.	2,450
Mowlds, William R.	3,600	Twitty, James D.	3,825	Wilson, Truman R.	2,450
Densmore, John P.	6,500	Bremer, Edward F.	4,075	Aaron, Manuel	4,975
MacDonald, Kenneth	5,350				



Candlin, Maevis.....	\$2,955	Serr, Eugene F.....	\$4,525	Ross, Thomas G.....	\$3,100
Matthews, Richard E.....	2,674	Drake, Cedric P.....	3,825	Smith, Millard R.....	3,225
Smoot, Ferrol J.....	5,400	Preull, Herbert C.....	3,825	Trefzger, Robert E.....	3,100
Bradford, Hughes.....	3,450	Turner, William S.....	3,825	Twitchell, John J.....	3,100
Cameron, Clinton J.....	2,650	Grant, Phillip W.....	3,450	Tye, Edward J.....	3,100
Knight, Norman V.....	2,650	Corotto, Robert A.....	2,650	Varner, R. Loren.....	3,100
Nystrom, Connie J.....	2,450	Hurst, Verla S.....	2,730	Winbourn, Jack W.....	3,825
Casares, Robert P.....	2,650	Perko, John L.....	7,600	Alderson, H. Scott.....	2,955
Hejny, Adeline R.....	2,450	Kemp, Ward A.....	4,600	Allen, Jack A.....	2,955
Mabry, Vernon R.....	2,450	Mote, Robert G.....	4,725	Ginn, Willie Quin.....	2,875
Salontai, Andrew P.....	3,100	Palmer, Howard B.....	4,850	Grabow, John S.....	2,875
Lawyer, Arthur W.....	2,450	Shollenberger, N. A.....	4,600	Massey, Edward H.....	2,875
Wilson, Albert M. Jr.....	2,450	Barton, Earl E.....	4,200	Morgan, Robert H.....	2,875
Robinson, Jesse S.....	4,600	Boyns, Robert M.....	4,200	Wolford, Lyle R.....	2,875
Diehl, Donald A.....	2,875	Dickerson, Floyd B.....	3,825	Barsaloux, Lawrence.....	2,650
Woodard, Thomas D.....	3,115	Fisher, Charles H.....	3,825	Benedetto, Chas. P.....	2,650
Hardesty, Frank M.....	4,325	Howley, Charles B.....	3,825	Boyd, Gordon H.....	2,810
Doebele, Walter J.....	4,325	Hunt, Wm. J.....	4,325	Chenoweth, Albert H.....	2,650
Greenlaw, Arnold Z.....	6,000	Jones, Thos. W.....	3,950	Gibson, Edward G.....	2,650
Rogers, Glenn M.....	2,650	Wagner, Robert P.....	4,200	Huestis, Robert C.....	2,650
Rhodes, Willard M.....	2,650	Loman, Jack E.....	3,950	Ireland, James V.....	2,650
Ward, Joann.....	2,650	Shogren, Clarence E.....	4,200	Law, Claude M.....	2,650
Krinsky, Joseph S.....	5,225	Wilson, Melvin A.....	3,825	Peck, Myron H.....	2,650
Gambini, Salle M.....	2,450	Martinez, Joe G.....	3,100	Runte, Clifford.....	2,650
Ferchau, Raymond Y.....	5,115	Burnett, Richard E.....	7,800	Sangster, William B.....	2,650
Duffy, Lema B.....	2,732	Hedges, Max T.....	6,600	Cordero, Frank J.....	2,450
Cates, Birtie L.....	2,650	McClure, Alfred M.....	6,600	Drew, Robert S.....	2,450
Barile, Dominic L.....	2,650	Bachand, Emile P.....	5,600	Hubble, Paul Wilford.....	2,450
Howell, Herbert E.....	2,875	Heath, Albert D.....	5,400	Kirsten, Otto C., Jr.....	2,450
Flick, Nancy L.....	2,450	Johnson, Cort T.....	5,400	Molina, Jesse E.....	2,450
Hishida, Grayce M.....	2,450	McDonald, William F.....	5,400	Murray, Garrick E.....	2,450
Mowry, Glen M.....	4,325	Nielsen, Wade F.....	5,400	Nelson, Darryl F.....	2,450
Young, Arthur H.....	2,875	Pickett, Lowell B.....	5,400	Noggle, Leonard S.....	3,495
Hubbard, Ernest L.....	3,115	Welsh, John J.....	6,000	Heusted, Wellington V.....	6,140
McMillan, Preston.....	4,075	Davis, Dean W.....	5,225	Agnew, Robert C.....	3,430
Davis, Norman K.....	5,350	Farr, Thomas S.....	4,725	Audio, Leo A.....	3,795
Ridge, Donald L.....	2,450	Garst, Lloyd E.....	4,850	Daly, Lawrence A.....	2,750
Pennel, John A., Jr.....	2,450	Gerbracht, Charles T.....	4,850	DeMarais, Howard A.....	4,955
Garrett, Cecil D.....	2,650	McMullin, Floyd H.....	4,850	Farrior, Davis W.....	2,950
Boje, Arlie H.....	3,575	Robinson, William J.....	4,850	Freeman, George Kirk.....	2,950
Salazar, Benjamin T.....	4,300	Cole, Lloyd P.....	4,075	French, Harold E.....	3,910
Boswell, George W.....	2,450	Cook, John C., Jr.....	4,200	Gardner, Peter D.....	2,950
Ungraded employees, 135.....		Creighton, David, Jr.....	4,075	Kirtley, Donald E.....	2,950
<i>Cachuma project personnel under jurisdiction of project office, Goleta, Calif.</i>					
Crocker, Emmett R.....	\$9,400	Crossman, Walter A.....	4,200	Lawler, Francis J.....	5,940
Englund, Arthur N.....	4,725	Desmond, Charles A.....	3,825	Lindsay, Luke D.....	4,330
Schaffert, John J.....	5,800	Edwards, Earl A.....	4,200	Marker, Roy B.....	5,060
Sullivan, Cornelius.....	5,800	Eggen, Orville N.....	3,825	Ruth, Ernest C.....	3,030
Costanza, Jennie V.....	4,725	Elwell, Joseph O.....	4,325	Westlake, Albert J.....	3,270
McWilliams, S. Allen.....	4,725	Evans, Jack W.....	4,575	Ungraded employees, 2.....	
Tracy, Floyd W., Jr.....	3,725	Fertig, John L., Jr.....	3,825	<i>Employees working out of Tule Lake, Calif., under jurisdiction of Klamath project</i>	
Berry, Joel C.....	4,075	Heath, Albert V.....	3,825	McAnulty, Luther.....	\$6,000
Hickerson, Robert B.....	4,325	Heldt, Vernon A.....	4,325	Pedrizetti, Frank L.....	3,175
Hughes, Howell P.....	3,950	Hill, Walt.....	4,875	Barkhurst, Roscoe R.....	4,490
Nelson, Rex H.....	3,825	Irvine, Marvin L.....	3,950	Houck, Robert H.....	3,600
Shumway, Frank L., Jr.....	3,825	Joswick, Stephen.....	4,875	Baker, Carl C.....	3,054
Ensor, Edward S.....	3,225	Kline, Harry D.....	3,825	Bollinger, John A.....	2,974
Hunt, Benora H.....	3,100	Larsen, Decoy.....	3,950	Canfield, Roy E.....	3,054
Burns, James W.....	3,355	Light, Wm. C.....	4,075	Donathan, George C.....	2,974
Cook, Catherine.....	3,115	Maynes, Lloyd B.....	4,200	Hyde, Donald R.....	3,054
Crocker, Rosella.....	2,875	Neel, Arthur F.....	3,825	Jackson, Herbert D.....	3,054
Ingels, Olive B.....	2,875	Patten, Oscar S.....	4,325	Kniskern, Harold L.....	2,974
Kysely, Marjorie I.....	3,035	Pollish, Edward T.....	4,075	Loveland, Wallace G.....	3,294
Langlo, Palma L.....	2,875	Purdy, Charles B.....	4,325	Rogers, Lloyd C.....	3,054
Litchfield, Anelta W.....	3,115	Rhames, Clarence O.....	3,825	Sammis, Joseph V.....	3,214
McNeil, Roderick O.....	2,875	Rhodes, Melville W.....	3,825	Sharp, Donald E.....	2,974
McWilliams, Mary Lou.....	3,355	Rohr, James E.....	3,950	Turner, Justyn M.....	2,974
Nelson, Hallie C.....	3,195	Ruden, Alton L.....	3,825	Ungraded employees, 24.....	
Barr, Mary A.....	2,650	Schrump, Robert J.....	3,950	<i>Escondido, Calif.</i>	
Dartanner, Louis.....	2,650	Stack, John W.....	4,200	McCoy, John D.....	\$7,240
Loveland, Paul W.....	2,650	Wright, John D.....	4,200	Johnson, Donald K.....	6,340
Plescia, Nina.....	2,730	Wyrick, Ray C.....	3,950	Bristow, Julius L.....	4,580
Querfurth, Frieda E.....	2,650	Bowen, Donald A.....	3,950	Shultz, Ruth E.....	1,475
Thorussen, Blanche E.....	2,650	Burnett, Harold J.....	3,575	<i>San Bernardino, Calif.</i>	
Corn, Barbara T.....	2,450	Everson, Martin.....	3,450	Smith, Frank R.....	\$6,740
Flynn, Patricia L.....	2,450	Gear, Joseph A.....	4,200	Smith, Betty J.....	1,475
Mikos, Mary.....	2,450	Joswick, Edward R.....	3,825	<i>Coachella, Calif.</i>	
Ridge, Saldee C.....	2,450	Michel, Charles F.....	3,700	Hale, Charles S.....	\$8,960
Sanborn, Lucile H.....	2,450	Palato, Carman G.....	3,575	Reger, James S.....	7,040
Arata, Benjamin L.....	2,450	Pilling, Irving E.....	4,075	Van Loo, Herman W.....	7,240
Calderon, Bernard S.....	2,450	Roach, James E.....	3,825	D'Alessandro, A. S.....	6,340
Echarren, Alfonso M.....	2,450	Swift, Harry, Jr.....	3,825	Williams, Hubert M.....	5,940
Glover, Alfred L.....	2,450	Wehrli, Richard E.....	3,450	Taylor, Chester O.....	5,875
Kyriakidis, Frank B.....	2,450	Wolford, Edw. E.....	3,450	Kaltenbach, Charles J.....	5,810
Stodden, Leo J.....	2,450	Cooper, William P.....	3,100		
Hamilton, John S.....	7,600	Eagan, Charles G.....	3,600		
Gray, Donald A.....	6,400	Gubert, Flore.....	3,100		
Bradley, Earl H.....	5,400	Holland, Elton L.....	3,100		
Ellis, William C.....	4,600	Kleck, Henry R.....	3,225		
		Logsdon, James F.....	3,600		
		Montgomery, Paul.....	3,100		
		O'Donnell, James S.....	3,100		

Nielsen, Horten J.	\$5, 185
Wilson, Dedrick F.	5, 310
Hartley, Albert E.	4, 620
Briggs, Earl L.	4, 705
Butterworth, D. S.	4, 955
Caffey, Eldred Y.	4, 955
Chambers, Robert E.	5, 080
Cooper, V. W.	4, 955
Davidson, Arthur W.	4, 830
Harrington, John C.	4, 955
Hoffstot, Marion L.	4, 830
Metz, Alfred L.	4, 830
Nasman, Henning	4, 830
Turley, Sylvester J.	4, 830
Marye, William C., Jr.	3, 920
Simillie, James	4, 420
Faulhaber, Freda H.	3, 785
Baer, Eva G.	3, 495
McCormick, James L.	3, 415
Williams, Henry T.	3, 175
Mix, Leandro J.	2, 830
Farlester, James H.	2, 750
Kabrlich, Thomas H.	2, 792
<i>Per hour</i>	
Stewart, Guy L.	\$2. 475
Goodell, Edward S.	2. 33
Wade, Willis B.	1. 93
Wade, Wilburn C.	2. 30
Snyder, Carl W.	1. 84

*Parker Dam, Calif.*

Sweany, Fay H.	\$8, 360
Axton, Nathan L.	6, 340
Talla, Joseph	6, 140
Walker, Fenton G.	5, 060
Cox, Darrell J.	4, 205
Noah, Walter W.	4, 705
Gibbs, John E., Jr.	4, 045
Clemens, Clarence M.	3, 910
Griffiths, Kenneth C.	3, 535
Jacobs, Ralph R.	3, 535
Esquerra, Jesus T.	3, 575
Homer, Pete	3, 495
Schwanbeck, P. R.	3, 495
Jones, Joanne A.	2, 950
Nelson, Juanita J.	2, 950
Price, Jack Z.	2, 950
Sutton, Vernon G.	3, 190
Brown, Aldace	3, 230
Latimer, Viola G.	3, 350
Lynn, Ruby L.	2, 990
Nellis, Jack	3, 070
Williams, Orson E.	4, 035
Francis, James	3, 374
Hardy, James L.	3, 454
Nelson, James L.	2, 974
McHale, Patrick F.	2, 792

*Per hour*

Allen, Hubbard L.	\$2. 525
Arnold, Jack E.	2. 07
Bagwell, Woodrow W.	2. 07
Bixby, George F.	2. 07
Bly, Clarence D.	2. 275
Booth, Oliver K.	1. 625
Brewer, Ernest R.	1. 825
Brite, Leroy	2. 07
Burk, Harry H.	2. 48
Canterbury, Fred C., Sr.	2. 32
Chambers, Clement W.	2. 48
Cobb, Walter T.	1. 83
Combs, Joseph T.	1. 65
Cook, Ollie L.	2. 195
Cox, Robert W.	1. 86
Crawford, Chester M.	2. 07
Davis, Donald	1. 65
Dickey, Clyde V.	2. 07
Downey, William D.	2. 07
Dugger, Roy A.	2. 50
Dunham, Donald A.	2. 07
Enas, Carl H.	1. 825
Erwin, Joseph F.	1. 74
Erwin, Marguerite S.	1. 45
Falls, Calvin D.	2. 21
Gentzler, Edward C., Jr.	2. 07
Green, May A.	1. 14
Gregg, Donnie D.	1. 98
Harry, Queena	1. 625
Hoggatt, Ernest O.	2. 07
Holmes, Daniel	1. 625
Hylton, Lawrence G.	2. 07
Jones, William A.	2. 07

Kramer, Anthony G. A.	\$1. 55
Krause, Fred	2. 50
Lee, Glen C.	1. 37
Lewis, Sanford J.	2. 73
Long, Sell W.	1. 52
Lopez, Fernando F.	2. 195
Lynn, Claude W.	2. 07
Lynn, Marion E.	1. 86
McCullough, Ace M.	1. 62
McCullough, Ralph E.	1. 37
Mann, Norman A.	1. 37
Moberly, Maurice S.	1. 65
Moore, Fred A.	2. 275
Neatherlin, Robert L.	1. 35
Nelson, Leroy L.	1. 86
Nolan, Fernando C.	1. 52
Noillette, Lawrence A.	2. 275
Partridge, Glenn R.	2. 21
Pidduck, Thomas I.	2. 07
Pipins, Jane L.	1. 14
Pipins, Joseph M.	2. 04
Radford, Thomas J.	1. 37
Rhea, Francis A.	2. 40
Ripberger, John A.	1. 55
Scott, Dempsey D.	1. 625
Scott, Gilbert K.	1. 37
Scott, Roland W.	1. 825
Short, Sam A.	1. 825
Smith, John E.	1. 66
Smith, William H.	1. 52
Stanley, Robert C., Jr.	1. 86
Sorrells, Earnest L.	2. 07
Sticht, Otto T.	1. 65
Stires, Charles R.	2. 40
Sullivan, Leo R.	2. 75
Swayze, Bert	2. 07
Swick, Ernest L.	2. 05
Tabor, Fannie Lou	1. 70
Tabor, Thurston L.	2. 025
Thompson, Steven J.	1. 86
Trammell, Lawrence V.	1. 37
Trammell, Lurlyn W.	1. 37
Vandenburg, Jesse O.	2. 05
Wade, Willie M.	1. 625
Wilkinson, William B.	2. 20
Willis, Raymond M.	1. 65

*Los Angeles, Calif.*

Coffey, Richard J.	\$10, 600
Meade, John McB.	9, 160
Nathanson, Milton N.	9, 160
Aten, Richard V.	8, 560
Buckner, Foster	8, 960
Meaney, John S.	7, 840
Burgess, Kenneth L.	4, 205
Cochran, Wallace C. D.	4, 830
Bialis, Mary	3, 660
Hendrickson, Elizabeth	4, 035
Schwartz, Frances A.	4, 035
Garrett, Theodore R.	5, 940
Beckfeld, Lloyd H.	4, 830
Blecker, Earl	3, 255
Wallace, Patricia A.	2, 950

*Needles, Calif.*

Oliver, Paul A.	\$7, 440
Burress, Hyder B.	5, 060
Domingue, Davis P.	4, 205
Benn, Roger W.	4, 045
Burley, Fred, Jr.	3, 175
Barlow, Joseph L.	3, 230
Moss, Eugene R.	2, 750
Tribble, Robert H.	2, 750
O'Bannon, F. William	4, 705
Drake, John M.	3, 255
Gillespie, Duncan R.	4, 580
Tryon, Agnes A.	3, 175
Allen, Suzanne M.	2, 950
Crousore, Richard R.	3, 255
Perry, Frank C.	4, 205
Downs, Cletus A.	3, 655
Scrivner, Alex T.	3, 655
Washburn, James A.	3, 175
Browne, George W.	3, 350
<i>Per hour</i>	
Hughes, Earl R.	\$2. 35
Mack, Lylal S.	2. 35
Fox, Charles O.	3. 02
Calderon, John C.	1. 79

Calderon, Rufino C.	\$1. 79
Casas, Tony D.	1. 79
Conte, Victor	1. 79
De Leon, Lorenzo B.	1. 79
Fass, David R.	1. 79
Gutierrez, Louis	1. 79
Hernandez, Jose G.	1. 79
Jolly, Harry R.	1. 79
Kopp, Richard	1. 79
Luna, Fernando G.	1. 79
McDowell, Sanford P.	1. 79
Reynolds, Earl W.	1. 79
Salas, Antonio S.	1. 79
Scroggins, Olen A.	1. 79
Silva, Jesse M.	1. 79
Silva, Terene M.	1. 79
Clemmons, Benjamin F.	2. 04
Johnson, Robert H.	2. 04
McDaniel, Robert M.	2. 04
Reil, Harold W.	2. 04
Christensen, Henry D.	2. 625
Steward, John R.	2. 625
Willson, Lee N.	2. 44
Willoughby, Leroy M.	2. 84
Cox, John H.	2. 04
Diaz, Tony T.	2. 04
Mendez, Filomeno	2. 04
Rascoe, Alpha L.	2. 04
Hudson, John G.	2. 50
McVey, Ralph H.	2. 50
Medlin, Alfred C.	2. 55
Alvarez, Joseph R.	1. 89
Bull, Thomas F.	1. 89
Campbell, Clayton E.	1. 89
Villegas, Joe C.	1. 89
Alcalde, Benny M.	1. 75
Martin, Samuel	1. 75
Orzel, Henry J.	1. 75
Andrada, Adolfo M.	1. 79
Anderson, James A.	1. 79
Armenta, John G.	1. 79
Barrios, Arthur T.	1. 79
Barrios, Efrain T.	1. 79
Gallaga, Frank B.	1. 79
Gaytan, Armando P.	1. 79
Guerrero, Robert B.	1. 79
Hardy, Willie M.	1. 79
Hernandez, Aurelio G.	1. 79
Jenkins, Harwood	1. 79
Lopez, Ernesto R.	1. 79
Martin, Elijah	1. 79
Renfro, Bithel H.	1. 79
Lacy, Robert E.	1. 79
Kerns, David R.	1. 79
Walker, John	2. 50
Graham, Cecil S., Jr.	2. 43
Goodman, Ralph E.	2. 19
Robinson, Robert B.	2. 19
Schooler, Loyd D.	2. 30
Moore, Harold E.	1. 90
Martin, Robert B.	1. 79
Martinez, Rudolph H.	1. 79
Puentes, Leopoldo	1. 79
Quiroz, Joe R.	1. 79
Richard, Robert L.	1. 79
Rios, Robert R.	1. 79
Roman, Boldo R.	1. 79
Shepherd, Warren E.	1. 79
Silva, Carlos V.	1. 79
Smith, Frank G.	1. 79
Vega, Felipe B.	1. 79
Wilson, Dan	1. 79
Wilson, Tandy D.	1. 79
Case, Calvin J.	2. 59
Norman, Elmer H.	2. 59
Seidel, William C.	2. 59
Walker, Merle E.	2. 59
Bartlett, Earl M.	2. 30
Hoover, John D.	2. 30
Carlson, Arthur T.	3. 26
Stephenson, Harold	2. 20
Blaine, James W.	2. 30
Hansen, Harold E.	2. 30
Hett, Joshua J.	2. 30
Tobler, Owen J.	2. 30
Olson, Gustaf	2. 30
Allwine, Joseph L.	2. 30
Carroll, Glen P.	2. 30
Dunks, James B.	2. 30
Folmsbee, Stephen S.	2. 30



	Per hour
Parsons, Roy.....	\$2.30
Smith, Robert B.....	2.30
Cardona, Robert.....	1.93
Hutton, Paul.....	1.93
Poe, Raymond M.....	1.93
Givens, William R.....	1.79
Grisham, Louis D.....	1.79
Keller, Edgar E.....	1.79
Murray, Donald W.....	2.50
Ackerly, Julian E.....	2.43
Gibson, Maurice R.....	2.19
Gray, Matthew D.....	2.19
Perry, Carl R.....	2.30
Ponce, Antonio T.....	1.85
Kline, Oliver J.....	1.90
Black, John L.....	2.04
Hunt, Clinton F.....	2.04
Clark, Earl H., Jr.....	2.04
Watson, Billy B.....	2.04
Wilson, Jack E.....	2.04

#### Blythe, Calif.

Stringfellow, Robert L.....	\$5,940
Clendenon, Donald C.....	3,795
Nelson, Alfred J.....	4,295
Groom, Curtis M.....	3,410
Amerian, Azad.....	3,175
Dutton, Kingsley, Jr.....	3,175
Compton, Lawrence M.....	2,950

	Per hour
Hefner, Ross W.....	\$1.93

A list of employees engaged in drilling operations on the Stampede Reservoir site, Little Truckee River, Washoe project (California-Nevada) for the past month:

	Per hour
Rollie E. Voss, drill foreman.....	\$2.18
Grant Anderson, drill operator helper.....	1.38
Devor Hampton, drill operator helper.....	1.38

This drill crew operates throughout region 4 and it is expected they will work at the Stampede Reservoir site for approximately one more month and then proceed to Gardnerville, Nev., for a different assignment.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, I assume the Congress does not want to be deceived. I hope this session of Congress will instruct a subcommittee to study the methods by which the United States Government can get out of competitive business. These are subjects for the consideration of local government and for local control.

Competitive business guarantees a growing tax base for growing populations in the local areas. Government participation and competition means the destruction of that tax base. It creates further necessity for more and greater subventions to the local areas with incidental controls.

I know there are those who believe that to be for political water and political power is to be politically wise. I have made this statement to the House because I believe it. I think it. I know that this Congress must eventually do something about it. I am no worshiper of the great and rich. I believe local control of private power monopoly is necessary. I believe local control of public power is just as necessary. I only ask you to look at the record and the facts.

The amount of water that can be moved from one watershed to another in California under the Central Valley project is now a subject of litigation. If we assume that eventually one million acre feet will be movable, it means that the salary cost of permanent employees of the Bureau of Reclamation in California alone will amount to \$12 per acre-

foot. In the calendar year 1951, the Bureau of Reclamation produced and sold 2,240,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power. That, I understand to be the maximum power producible under the expenditures heretofore made in the Central Valley project. The salary expense alone presently payable in California for Bureau permanent employees represents a cost of over 5 mills per kilowatt-hour for that power. Private enterprise is now selling power in California to some of our cities for less than 6 mills per kilowatt-hour and are presumably making a profit. I remind you that these figures of salary cost have nothing in them to reflect repayment of the current estimated total cost of \$661,000,000 for the Central Valley project.

How long will these Bureau employees be in California? If they are there until the project is paid off, it will take a billion dollars for salaries alone. That is a lot of money, Mr. Speaker, to just set up a new Federal system of taxation.

#### SALARY INCREASE PROPOSED FOR CERTAIN SUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES OF THE POST OFFICE MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing for appropriate reference a bill to adjust the salaries of certain supervisory employees of the Post Office motor vehicle service.

The motor vehicle supervisors referred to in this bill are career employees who operate the Government-owned vehicle service and who are charged with the operation and maintenance of the great fleet of trucks which you so frequently see on our city streets bearing the words "U. S. mail." These men have banded themselves into one of the finest associations in the postal service, the National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, and it is this organization, through their secretary, Paul M. Castiglioni, that has prevailed upon me to seek this corrective readjustment of their salaries.

This bill is designed to correct many existing inequalities in the present laws and at the same time provide salaries commensurate with the responsibilities these men are required to assume. These motor vehicle supervisors must have a thorough knowledge of fleet truck maintenance and operation. They not only must be fully qualified in the mechanics of a very specialized service, but in addition, are required to maintain all the official records relative to this operation. In many respects they are comparable to traffic managers, accountants, automotive engineers, and fleet operators, whose salaries in private industry are three or four times greater.

The cost of this corrective legislation is very small and I sincerely hope that it will receive favorable consideration in the very near future.

THE PRESIDENT, JOE SHORT, AND EDWARD W. BARRETT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to include in the RECORD at this point two series of letters, one, between the White House Secretary to the President, Joe Short, and myself; and the other between Assistant Secretary of State Ed Barrett, who headed the Voice of America, and the President.

Before my initial interview with the President last month, I sent a clipping from Newsweek magazine to Joe Short; I thought I would like to clarify statements the paragraph contained. Newsweek said that Joe Short was uncomfortable in his job, that he was unhappy because the President was inept in press matters and that Joe Short was going to quit. Naturally, I felt it would be strange to meet a secretary to a President with no confidence in his Chief. I asked Joe how he felt about it. Following is his letter of January 16 addressed to me:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, January 16, 1952.

The Honorable ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR AL: The Newsweek clipping which you sent me could not have been more inaccurate. I am not uncomfortable in my job. I do not think the President is inept in press matters. I am not unhappy about anything. The thought of quitting has never entered my head.

The Newsweek paragraph was, in my opinion, a deliberate and snide back-hand stroke at the President.

You are 100 percent correct in saying that the President is "a great fighter and a real President." I have no doubts about his having one of the big places in history—and at the same time it is wonderful working for him.

Sincerely yours,  
JOSEPH SHORT,  
Secretary to the President.

In fairness to Newsweek magazine, it said that the information would be denied. Happily, it was.

The correspondence between the President and Mr. Barrett follows:

[Press release of January 23, 1952]

The President has today sent the following letter to the Honorable Edward W. Barrett, accepting his resignation as Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs:

"DEAR ED: It is with great reluctance that I accept your resignation as Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs. I am aware of the personal considerations which make you feel you must leave the Government. Under the circumstances I feel that I should accede to your wishes.

"I know the tremendous time and effort you have given to the direction of the International Information and Educational Exchange Program, and I think the results speak for themselves. In the past 2 years the program has been so improved and expanded that you must have a great sense of personal satisfaction in the contribution you have made in heading up this immensely important work.

"Under your leadership, the Campaign of Truth has played an indispensable part in the struggle for freedom and peace. The honorable intentions of the United States have been made clear to more and more people throughout the world. Even behind the iron curtain, millions of people have been given renewed hope and courage through our broadcasts and other forms of communication. The work you have carried forward so ably must be continued and expanded.

"I have every confidence that under its new organization our International Information Program will continue to grow in effectiveness.

"Please accept my most cordial good wishes for your success and happiness in whatever new endeavor you may undertake.

"Very sincerely yours,

"HARRY S. TRUMAN."

Following is the text of Mr. Barrett's letter to the President:

"DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Just 2 years ago, you honored me by appointing me Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs. As I told the Secretary many weeks ago, I now feel compelled to return to private life. I therefore respectfully submit my resignation.

"My reasons are simple: As you recall, I originally came into this work with the expectation of serving 2 years, and there are pressing personal factors that make it important to adhere to that schedule. Also, now that we have greatly enlarged and intensified the whole International Information and Educational Exchange Program, an important milestone has been passed.

"I believe that certain steps to strengthen further the status and organization of that program are needed, and the Secretary is already taking steps toward effecting these. The occasion of making those changes is an appropriate time to turn the reins over to others.

"Under the program you initiated as the Campaign of Truth some 18 months ago, important progress has been made. The able team conducting this work has greatly expanded the scope of the operation, sharpened the content, and introduced added spiritual and affirmative factors into the output. The Voice of America is being strengthened by major new transmitters, including one shipborne station. There is now much closer integration of psychological operations with foreign policy as a whole. With the advent of the Psychological Strategy Board and of the Psychological Operations Coordinating Committee, broad-gaged planning has been made increasingly effective. I should add that the Department's public affairs and UNESCO programs, with which I am concerned, are in good hands.

"In submitting my resignation, I want to pay deep tribute to the valiant, loyal, and capable team of men and women who carry on this work, often at personal sacrifice, and sometimes in the face of unjust and uninformed criticisms.

"I want also to pay tribute to the often critical but always constructive work of the distinguished private citizens on the two advisory commissions set up by the Congress and appointed by you. And I want to express thanks to those members of both parties in Congress who have taken the trouble to look into both the substance and the mechanics of this program, and have rallied to its support.

"Finally, let me express my admiration of the courageous foreign-policy leadership of yourself, Secretary Acheson, and Under Secretary Webb, and of your unfailing support of this vital work.

"Sincerely yours,

"EDWARD W. BARRETT."

Mr. Speaker, shortly on the House floor, I intend to eulogize the role Ed Barrett played in the affairs of this Nation, in the cause of liberty and justice,

in the Voice of America when the running dogs of the Kremlin were frothing at the mouth with a froth which stunk so vilely it forced some to slack their grasping hold and turn back—but not Barrett, not the Voice of America, not truth. *Sempre avanti.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. TOLLEFSON] for 5 minutes.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF FEDERAL BUILDINGS

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, during the years since the outbreak of World War II the need for new Federal office buildings and post offices in the various communities of our Nation has become increasingly urgent. The situation in some areas has become almost desperate. The population of the United States has, since 1940, increased by approximately 15 percent. In certain areas, however, the increase has been much greater. In my own congressional district the population has grown during the period between 1940 and 1950 from 275,000 to 455,000—an increase of about 65 percent, which is four times as great as the national average. Needless to say, this population growth in itself has added to the need for additional Federal services and facilities. Coupled with the great increase of Federal activities in the various phases of our national life this need has become especially urgent in those areas where both the population rise and the extent of governmental activity is concentrated.

As indicative of the growth of Federal services, may I point to the activity of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. In 1940 its collections amounted to a little over \$5,000,000,000. In 1950 the collections rose to almost \$39,000,000,000. For the fiscal year 1953 it is estimated that collections will run in excess of \$60,000,000,000. In my own State of Washington collections rose from \$31,000,000 in 1940 to \$444,000,000 in 1950. Thus, the percentage of increase in my State was far greater than the Nation-wide figure.

During that 10-year period the personnel of the Bureau rose from 22,423 to 55,551. In my State it rose from 305 to 900.

Postal services have also increased tremendously. Postal receipts are perhaps the best single factor in determining the amount of such services. Between the years 1940 and 1950 postal receipts Nation-wide have more than doubled. In my State, and particularly in my home city of Tacoma, the increase has been greater.

The need for new Federal facilities in many communities existed even prior to World War II, and the Government at that time launched on a building program. In my home city, Tacoma, Wash., land was purchased and excavation on the site for a post-office building was started. Then the war broke out and the work stopped. Construction funds which had been appropriated by Congress reverted to the general fund under Presidential order. The same experience was had in many other communities.

In 1949 and 1950 Congress once again recognized the need for facilities and authorized the start of a program of construction of a great many Federal buildings. Funds were appropriated for the drafting of plans and the acquisition of new or additional sites. Then hostilities broke out in Korea and as a consequence thereof, we are now engaged in a national-defense program which, according to many authorities, will last for an undetermined number of years. Huge sums of money are being appropriated and spent for this program. The expenditures of the Government exceed its income. Deficit financing is in full swing and our overgrown national debt undoubtedly will grow larger still.

Mr. Speaker, the outlook for Federal construction of new facilities in the immediate future is bleak indeed. Even with the cessation of present hostilities and a slowing down of the national-defense program Congress may be reluctant to appropriate huge funds for Federal buildings for some time to come. It is difficult, of course, to foretell what its sentiments or those of the people may be at a given point. The time must come, however, when the overwhelming sentiment and emphasis will be on the side of curtailing Federal expenditure. Whatever the situation may be with regard to the possibility of obtaining appropriations for Federal buildings, the need for those buildings is constantly becoming greater. Means must be found to meet that need.

In 1950 I suggested a program of construction of Federal buildings by private concerns with private funds, and a leasing of those buildings by the Government. At that time it seemed a good idea to me, and I believe it still has merit.

First, it would eliminate the necessity of Congress appropriating and spending many hundreds of millions of dollars for construction purposes. In other words, the huge initial outlay of funds, at a time when the Government is having financial difficulties, would be eliminated. The cost to the Government would be spread out over a long period.

Second, the total cost to the Government over a period of time would be considerably less. That is the opinion of many individuals both in and out of Government. The standard of federally-constructed public buildings has been such that in many instances the buildings have been outmoded before their full useful life has been reached.

Third, the buildings leased for postal or other Federal purposes would be kept on the local tax rolls until such time as the Government might acquire the property. The Government holdings of real estate have grown so large in many States that local tax units are hard pressed to find sufficient revenues for their functions. Federal properties are generally tax exempt.

Finally, and what is most important, the communities which need the new facilities so desperately would get them much quicker.

I have introduced legislation which will authorize the Federal Government to negotiate for such a program of construction. Briefly speaking, the bill



would amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for the lease to the United States of real property and structures for terms not to exceed 30 years, and for acquisition of title to such property and structures by the United States at or before the expiration of the lease terms. Another measure would give the Postmaster General similar authority with respect to postal buildings.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the fact that at the present time there exist materials and finance problems which have been created by the priority demands of the defense program. These problems may prevent the immediate undertaking of the program which I have suggested. In due course of time, however, these problems will cease to exist. Such at least is our hope. It would be well in the meantime to prepare for a program of construction of needed Federal buildings at the earliest possible opportunity. It is my sincere conviction that the use of private capital such as I have indicated offers the best means of meeting the needs for Federal facilities with a minimum of cost and delay.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack] is recognized for 10 minutes.

#### THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITHUANIAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, February 16, Americans of Lithuanian descent will gather in every part of this country to observe the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Lithuanian declaration of independence declared so proudly and hopefully at Vilnius on February 16, 1918, by its national council under the leadership of Antanas Smetona. It is fit and proper that we, the Congress of the United States, the legislative branch of the most powerful and greatest democracy on earth, pause on the occasion of this milestone in the annals of a brave and courageous people to express our admiration for their abiding faith and boundless courage, and to express not only our sympathetic interest, but also to bolster their hopes in their aspiration to resume their existence as an independent republic in their own homeland. In Lithuania itself, its enslaved people are now and have been for some time sipping of the cup of sorrow and cruelty which has been thrust forcibly upon them by the cruel masters from within the iron curtain, but the observance of February 16 will provide these tortured souls with the knowledge that wherever free people exist, their countrymen together with all freedom-loving men are expending every effort to bring the day of liberation nearer.

It is well to note that the observance of this occasion is not only of significance to Lithuanians but to all Americans and all liberty-loving people. It was not so long ago when the Lithuanians, with the oppressed of the other Baltic States,

seemed to be alone in a frantic effort to revive the hopes of a struggling people. It took a Korea to alert everybody to the dangers which these Lithuanian patriots had faced for so long a time. The world of free men is now girding itself materially and spiritually to meet the challenge of the destructive alien philosophy which is bent on despoliation, murder, and extinction of the body and soul of mankind. By these annual observances fellow American citizens of Lithuanian descent have given a demonstration of implicit faith and trust in the eventual triumph of justice and righteousness, such as should be emulated by all people everywhere. These annual meetings have been milestones in a long historical record of a great people to achieve the God-given right of self-determination. For over 700 years they have fought oppression and enslavement, whether it was against nomadic invaders from Asia, the Teutonic hordes of Germany, the military might of Czarist Russia, the brutality of the invading Nazis, and now the atrocities of the diabolical godless men of the Moscow Politburo. It was such dauntless resoluteness which, for example, in 1883, when the Czarist oppression prevented them from using their own language, the great Dr. Jonas Basanovicus established a newspaper printed in Lithuanian and smuggled it from Tilsit in East Prussia. Today, while living under the heels of the international conspirators, the Lithuanian underground is most active in battling the police state regime valiantly. Yes, this observance must serve as a symbol of a people's determination to be free. That will never be denied.

Our fellow citizens of Lithuanian descent are meeting everywhere in a country where each can say what he pleases, untrammelled and without fear of police intervention or interference. He can speak above a whisper without fear of betrayal by fellowmen, son, or daughter. In contrast, those of his countrymen who are still within Lithuania's borders are steeped in silence and in sorrow, not daring to speak for fear of death or brutal, inhuman torture from the secret police. These sturdy people, speaking one of the oldest living languages, now cowering under the iron heel of a ruthless oppressor, are given hope and encouragement by the voices of their brethren in the free air of our true democracy. The Soviet Government is doing everything possible to liquidate this great race. In a planned and deliberate pattern of genocide they are doing all they can to liquidate the Lithuanians.

About three and a half million have already been deported to Russian slave-labor camps where many are killed or starved to death, and we know that deportations are still proceeding at the rate of two to three thousand each month. This ruthless policy of liquidation and deportation of Lithuanian people is made in order to destroy Lithuanian national entity. We were filled with horror and anguish when we heard the description given by Father Braun of the deportation of 36,000 Lithuanians 10 years ago. Father Braun, testifying before a

House subcommittee on the Katyn Forest murders last week, told us of the brutal manner in which innocent people were routed out overnight and rooted out of all that was dear to them. Add to these the number of Lithuanians massacred in the enforcement of the inhuman collectivization program and one can hardly assess the enormity of the crime that has been perpetrated upon these and other Baltic people. What Russia is doing there is, of course, in line with its diabolical policy of molding the most formidable European races of the best traditions, into a mass of robots, trained to obey the so-called state, which is nothing more than a group of self-appointed, self-perpetuating, power-greedy, godless, soulless tyrants. Genocide is but one of the many blots on civilization perpetrated and planned by communism.

But the day of reckoning is nearing. Mechanical and technological progress has narrowed the face of our orbit. What happens in any spot on earth affects every other spot. We know now that free men must unite if freedom is to be retained anywhere in this world. Lithuanians are no longer alone in this fight. Man must learn today to adapt himself not only to a new technical, economic, and social life, but also to a new political concept. Boundaries no longer protect any people whether such boundaries be oceans, Maginot lines, or even atomic bombs. Our thoughts must be revised; we must now think on global terms. We must all hereafter resolve to devote ourselves with a passion unequalled in the annals of man to an effort which will enable us to work for the cause of liberty for all mankind everywhere. All free people have learned that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and that such vigilance cannot be relaxed even for a moment. As the great envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, the Honorable Pavlos Zadeikis, of Lithuania, has said, "The freedom of any nation is everybody's business."

The aspirations of the Lithuanian people will therefore be fulfilled and, God be willing, in the very near future. Lithuanians have contributed much to the material, social, and spiritual welfare of our country since Alexander Carolus Curtius, a Lithuanian nobleman, became the first schoolmaster in Nieuw Amsterdam, present New York City, 3 centuries ago. Their indomitable spirit and love of freedom has always had the sympathetic ear of Americans, and now that we are joined in one united effort, will continue to receive the support of all Americans.

The Lithuanian people have always firmly espoused the inalienable rights of man and nations, as well as the principles of equality of man and races. In the 22 years of its existence as an independent Republic the Lithuanian people have demonstrated their capability of self-government and the ability to pursue a program which enabled them to develop their creative national talents under a representative form of democratic government. That independent Republic will live again. Those people will once again have the sovereignty of states through international cooperation

and under the rule of law, reason, and justice.

That is why we, as Americans, are so proud that our country has continued to recognize that independent republic. The Lithuanian independence, which is still recognized by the Government of the United States, is not a myth or a fiction; it is a fact. The words of our great Secretary of State, made when he condemned Russia's aggression on July 23, 1940, in violation of all treaties and all rules of civilized people, reflect the spirit of the American people. As he stated then, the people of the United States are opposed to the predatory activities of any nation. In his words:

The United States will continue to stand by these principles because of the conviction of the American people that unless the doctrines in which these principles are inherent once again govern the relations between nations, the rule of reason, of justice, and of law—in other words, the basis of modern civilization itself—cannot be preserved.

We Americans subscribe to these noble sentiments. We believe in them and we know that on the foundations of American principles of equality, justice, and respect of the dignity of the individual, Lithuania will rise again to take its place among the great independent sovereign republics of the world. It is now only temporarily deprived of its God-given right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness within its own boundaries, but the torch which they have kept burning in their hearts will once again radiate its glow, and the black shadow of tyranny will be obliterated.

Lithuanian people in observing this anniversary year in and year out have kept a spark of hope burning, and this spark will soon ignite into a glowing eternal light of freedom, joy, and happiness for them. Lithuanians have coined a phrase, "Be what may, Lithuania will always stay." We all join in the hope and we pray to the Almighty that this, the flag of liberty, still held high in the minds and hearts of these people, will fly again over Lithuania's birthplace. The light of freedom seems dim but it is not extinguished. It will beam most brilliantly soon. Lithuania will always stay—free and independent.

#### PROTECTION AGAINST VANDALISM AND LAWLESSNESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. HELLER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, in a letter addressed to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, dated December 5, 1951, concerning the recent wave of lawlessness and acts of violence against Negroes and Jews in Miami, I wrote as follows:

I must ask you, sir, to undertake an immediate and vigorous investigation of this wave of vandalism against racial and religious groups in Miami with the aim of ap-

prehending the culprits responsible for these acts and bringing them before the bar of justice. . . . If an investigation is not commenced before the new session of Congress begins on January 8, I shall introduce a bill in Congress calling for the most severe penalties for those committing such un-American and undemocratic acts against racial and religious groups, their property or their institutions.

Since then the Attorney General has given the FBI unprecedented authority to track down the racial terrorists and hoodlums in Florida and has told the FBI agents to find and deal with the culprits first and leave jurisdictional matters to be settled at a later date. This is a very laudable step in the right direction and I trust it will bring the desired results.

Notwithstanding the action taken by the Attorney General, I have decided to introduce my bill in Congress. The reason for doing so is to strengthen the hand of our Federal authorities and to give them the necessary power in matters of this nature where their authority or jurisdiction may be questioned. In my bill I seek to amend title 18 of the United States Code by adding a new section to provide protection against vandalism committed on account of racial or religious prejudice and prescribing severe penalties for such acts.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to dwell at great length on the bombings in Miami, which are directed against Negroes, Catholics, and Jews, since much has already been said about it in the last few weeks. I do not pretend to know whether these bombings are the work of the Ku Klux Klan or some other un-American group which seeks to foist its brand of totalitarianism on peaceful law-abiding citizens through violence and destruction. But I do know that unless we have immediate and effective law enforcement we may find ourselves with a situation which might rapidly get out of control.

Incidentally, the perpetrators of the Miami bombings are still at large, despite the unprecedented number of FBI agents and State law enforcement officials on the job. I merely mention this for the sake of the record and to state that this was another factor which caused me to introduce my bill.

It should be made clear, however, that this is a problem which concerns not Miami alone, nor Florida alone. It is a problem which touches every American citizen and every American home, since racial tension unfortunately is found in many communities throughout the country. Only in the last few days we read in the newspapers of a Hitler-like youth group in Philadelphia, which was being inculcated with Nazi beliefs of racial superiority and trained in Nazi storm-troop tactics. Their first acts were to desecrate several Jewish synagogues within a few weeks. Mind you, this occurred not in Germany, but in Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love and the birthplace of American freedom and independence.

Yesterday it was Miami, today it is Philadelphia, tomorrow it may be your home city or mine. When local authorities are either indifferent or powerless

in protecting their citizens, it is high time for Federal authorities to step in and take charge of the situation. There should be full cooperation between Federal and State authorities in the effort to apprehend and punish the criminals. Our Constitution guarantees equal protection of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to all citizens, and when these are violated it is incumbent upon our Government to take the necessary steps to assure the people of this country the fullest measure of protection under the law. It is a challenge which must be met and dealt with promptly before our freedom, our security, and our way of life are permanently undermined and wantonly destroyed. Members of lawless gangs or groups are traitors to democracy and to our country no less than those who conspire with other nations against our own.

In conjunction with our constitutional rights, there is a very important factor which we cannot and should not overlook. I refer to the treaty power and the power to define and punish offenses against the law of nations, as contained in our Constitution. Thus, article VI of the Constitution provides that all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and article I, section 8, empowers Congress to define and punish offenses against the law of nations.

Under these two important sections of our Constitution, the Supreme Court has recognized that Congress has broad powers of legislation regarding matters which relate to our international affairs. Thus, in *Missouri v. Holland* (252 U. S. 416, 1920), Mr. Justice Holmes, speaking for the Court, said:

If the treaty is valid, there can be no dispute about the validity of the statute under article I, section 8, as a necessary and proper means to execute the powers of the Government. . . . It is obvious that there may be matters of the sharpest exigency for the national well-being that an act of Congress could not deal with, but that a treaty followed by such an act, and it is not likely to be assumed that, in matters requiring national action, "a power which must belong to and somewhere reside in every civilized government" is not to be found.

Another basis of support for my bill is the United Nations Charter, ratified as a treaty of the United States, and, specifically, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is contained in the Charter. Article 55 of that Charter provides that the United Nations shall promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. And, further, under article 56 of the United Nations Charter, all members are pledged to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in article 55.

Article 2, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Charter provides as follows:

All members, in order to insure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.



Moreover, Congress participated in incorporating into international law the obligation of a State to protect all persons within its borders, including the State's own nationals, from discrimination because of race or religion in the enjoyment of fundamental human rights, not only when it ratified the United Nations Charter but also when it ratified the peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary containing guaranties that those countries would protect racial minorities in their midst from discrimination.

Clearly, as I see it, we have here an adequate constitutional basis, either under the power to implement treaties or under the power to define offenses against international law, for a statute protecting all individuals against violence or threats of violence because of race or religion. It is my view that Congress should adopt a statute along the lines indicated and thereby fulfill the obligations which we, as a nation, have assumed toward the other peoples of the world.

In conclusion, my bill aims to provide protection against vandalism committed because of racial or religious prejudice and the basis for this protection is contained in the United States Constitution and the United Nations Charter. Under these two documents, one national and the other international, my bill seeks to promote universal respect and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people in the United States, without distinction as to race or religion.

I regard the penalties prescribed in the bill as quite severe, and they should be so if we are earnest about our efforts to end such acts of lawlessness. Damage to any place of worship or a dwelling which is done out of malice toward any person because of his race or religion shall incur a fine of \$1,000 or a year's imprisonment, or both, for the culprit; where the property damage exceeds \$1,000, the fine shall be not more than \$10,000 or 20 years' imprisonment, or both; and where death or bodily injury was caused to any person, the punishment shall be death.

The text of my bill is as follows:

A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide protection against vandalism committed on account of racial or religious prejudice

*Be it resolved, etc., That* the Congress finds as fact that the succeeding provisions of this act are necessary to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race or religion, in accordance with the undertaking of the United States under the United Nations Charter, and to further the national policy in that regard by securing to all persons under the jurisdiction of the United States effective recognition of certain of the rights and freedoms proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

SEC. 2. Chapter 13 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 245. Vandalism on account of race or religion.

"Whoever damages any place of worship, dwelling, or other property, real or personal,

out of malice toward any race or religion, or with intent to ridicule, intimidate, or otherwise injure any person on account of his race or religion, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both, except that whoever in violating this section causes property damage in excess of \$1,000 shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, and whoever in violating this section causes the death or bodily injury of any person shall be punished by death."

SEC. 2. The table of contents of chapter 13 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof "245. Vandalism on account of race or religion."

Mr. Speaker, at this point I wish to insert in the RECORD my letter to the Attorney General, dated December 5, 1951, and his reply of December 17, 1951, and also an editorial on the subject which was published in the Brooklyn Eagle on December 30, 1951:

DECEMBER 5, 1951.

The Honorable J. HOWARD McGRATH,  
Attorney General of the United States,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: I am very shocked and perturbed over the racial and religious acts of violence perpetrated against Negroes and Jews in Miami in recent months, particularly during this week. These acts are growing in number and intensity. They constitute a serious violation of one of our most sacred freedoms—the freedom of religious worship. They are a violation of our Constitution which guarantees equal protection of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to all our citizens.

Under the circumstances, and in view of the repetition of these acts indicating that local authorities are either unable or undersirous of coping with the situation, I believe it is incumbent upon our Federal authorities to inquire into the situation and offer our citizens the fullest protection of the law.

I must ask you, sir, to undertake an immediate and vigorous investigation of this wave of vandalism against racial and religious groups in Miami with the aim of apprehending the culprits responsible for these acts and bringing them before the bar of justice. Unless we do so promptly, we stand the danger of letting the situation get out of hand and spreading to other communities.

I shall watch closely for any action by the Department of Justice in this matter. If an investigation is not commenced before the new session of Congress begins on January 8, I shall introduce a bill in Congress calling for the most severe penalties for those committing such un-American and undemocratic acts against racial and religious groups, their property, or their institutions.

It may be of interest to you that in 1943 and 1944, when I served as a member of the New York State Senate, a similar wave of vandalism swept New York and many churches, synagogues, cemeteries, and other religious places were desecrated. I introduced a bill, known as the Heller bill against desecration, which was subsequently enacted by the legislature at Albany. Under this bill, such acts of vandalism were declared a felony instead of a misdemeanor, and severe punishment was prescribed against the culprits. Since enactment of my bill, acts of terrorism, vandalism, or desecration of religious property and institutions in New York have ceased.

I shall be glad to have your views and opinion on the need for such a law upon our statute books, to apply on a national scale.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS B. HELLER,  
Member of Congress.

DECEMBER 17, 1951.

Hon. LOUIS B. HELLER,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: This will acknowledge your letter of December 5, 1951, requesting an investigation of recent bombings perpetrated against Negroes and Jews in Miami, Fla. It is noted that you request, also, my views respecting legislation concerning such violence, which you have under consideration for introduction during the next session of the Congress.

Needless to say, I share your views relative to the importance of maintaining freedom of religious worship and protecting the lives, liberties, and property of our citizens. As I informed you in a recent telegram, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been instructed to conduct an investigation so that the Department can determine whether the Miami incidents involve violations of Federal statutes and what, if any, action can be taken. I again wish to assure you that appropriate measures will be undertaken if it is found that any individual has been deprived of rights protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

As an indication of my views regarding legislation proposed in your letter, may I call your attention to the fact that, while serving in the Senate, I introduced several bills designed to implement the President's civil rights program. Among them was bill S. 1726 (81st Cong.), which provided severe penalties against two or more persons committing or attempting to commit violence upon any person or his property because of race, color, religion, or national origin. A statute of this nature, together with existing conspiracy laws, might well cover most of that which your bill would be designed to accomplish without offending the tenth amendment to the Constitution.

Sincerely,

J. HOWARD McGRATH,  
Attorney General.

[From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle of December 30, 1951]

THE TERROR OF FLORIDA BOMBS IS A DISGRACE  
TO ALL AMERICA

The hate-filled explosions that have rumbled recently throughout southern Florida should reverberate ominously in every American heart. The shattering noise mocks the pride and determination of this country to live up to its much-mouthed ideals—freedom for all, equality of man, absence of discrimination.

It would be easier and certainly more comfortable to bury our troubled heads in the soft pillow arms of our own security and say: "This is the South. This is not our problem." It would be convenient to pretend that there is no such thing as tension between white people and Negroes in America. After all, wasn't the Civil War almost a century ago?

But it is our problem. The death of Harry T. Moore, Florida Coordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is no mere result of gangsterism. It bespeaks of the very sad fact that racial hatred still stalks abroad in this land of the free.

This problem belongs to Brooklyn as well as Miami. It belongs to Los Angeles and Detroit and St. Louis. It reaches into our homes and the way in which we instruct our children and the manner in which we have conducted our own lives.

In America racial violence has no place. How else could we turn to the rest of the world and preach the lesson of tolerance and brotherhood? That is why we should be so concerned about the bombs of Mims, Fla., and the death of Harry Moore.

It should not be lost upon us—for it certainly is not lost in the words of the Communist propagandists—that Roman Catholics and Jews also are being visited by this terrorism in Florida. For the sake of America, a stop must be put to it. Perhaps a man has a right to feel superior. But he certainly has no right to exercise this fraudulent sensation in a violent way. America must safeguard its hard-won freedom—freedom for all men—and its precious reputation among the other peoples of the world.

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. MANSFIELD and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi, and to include an address by Mr. WINSTEAD.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SPENCE and to include a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Mr. GATHINGS and to include an article notwithstanding the fact it exceeds two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$231.

Mr. FLOOD and to include an editorial on the Polish patriot Kosciusko.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania and to include an editorial by Mr. Daniel Tobin appearing in the Teamster magazine.

Mr. TEAGUE (at the request of Mr. BOLLING) and to include a statement.

Mr. ADDONIZIO (at the request of Mr. BOLLING) to include a letter.

Mr. BOLLING to include an article.

Mr. O'NEILL in two instances.

Mr. SHELLEY.

Mr. BRYSON and include a summary of testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee of the House on the jukebox bill, H. R. 5473.

Mr. FISHER and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GRANGER.

Mr. RODINO in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas and to include a speech by Mr. Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, notwithstanding the additional cost will be \$224.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas and to include remarks by Mr. Frank C. Hilton at the congressional banquet.

Mr. FURCOLO and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McKINNON and to insert a speech delivered by the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. McCARTHY, on January 15, before the Institute for Religious and Social Studies.

Mr. SIEMINSKI (at the request of Mr. McKINNON) in three separate instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DORN and to include a speech by Secretary Finletter.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania on the subject of the anniversary of Lithuanian independence.

Mr. MADDEN and to include a speech he made last Sunday at the Polish National Home in New York City on the subject of Lithuanian independence, and in a second instance to include an editorial.

Mr. McCARTHY and to include an editorial.

Mr. ANGELL in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEARNEY.

Mr. O'HARA and to include an address by Judge Joseph R. Jackson, of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, made at Princeton, N. J., on Friday, February 1, 1952.

Mr. SCRIVNER and to include a portion of a proclamation issued by President Lincoln setting apart a day for prayer in humiliation.

Mr. REED of Illinois in two instances, in one to include an address by Commissioner Edward M. O'Connor of the Displaced Persons Commission at the National Resettlement Conference in Chicago, Ill., on January 18, 1952, and in the other to include an address by Mr. Bruce Catton delivered at the Ford Theater on the subject of The Tragedy of Hate.

Mr. BUDGE (at the request of Mr. D'EWART) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. D'EWART and to include an address by Hon. Harry E. Polk, of Williston, N. Dak., past president of the National Reclamation Association, at the annual convention of that organization at Amarillo, Tex., on October 17, 1951, which is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$280.

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. MORANO) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MORANO and to include correspondence with the Council of State Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. OSTERTAG.

Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HUNTER (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) and to include an editorial.

Mr. BAKEWELL (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) and to include an editorial appearing in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. ARENDS and to include a speech delivered by the Hon. ROBERT A. TAFT.

Mr. HAND (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOPE in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BEALL (at the request of Mr. MILLER of Maryland) and to include a speech.

Mr. KEATING.

Mr. BUFFETT (at the request of Mr. REECE of Tennessee) in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mrs. BOLTON in two instances and to include extraneous matter, one having to do with the United Nations and the IRO, and the other with the appointment of a commission to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of John Howard Payne.

Mr. BERRY.

Mr. MUMMA and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JOHNSON and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. MULTER in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BLATNIK in two instances, in each to include an editorial.

Mr. COUDERT (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) and to include an editorial.

Mr. ZABLOCKI (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McCORMACK and to include certain memorial addresses made by former Attorney General Homer Cummings and former United States Senator Scott W. Lucas in relation to our late distinguished friend Stephen T. Early.

Mr. RICHARDS (at the request of Mr. ROGERS of Colorado) and to include a statement.

Mr. HELLER (at the request of Mr. MILLER of California) in three instances and to include in each extraneous matter.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on February 11, 1952, present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 4948. An act to suspend certain import duties on lead; and

H. R. 5448. An act to provide for the temporary free importation of zinc.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 18, 1952, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1146. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes, in the amount of \$715,238,165, together with several proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations (H. Doc. No. 348); to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

1147. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting audit report of Inland Waterways Corporation for fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, pursuant to Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841) (H. Doc. No. 349); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and ordered to be printed.

1148. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting the quarterly report of contributions for the quarter ending December 31, 1951, pursuant to subsection 201 (i) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1149. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report for the calendar year ending December 31, 1951, covering the professional and scientific positions established in the Department of Defense, pursuant to Public Law 313, Eightieth Congress, as amended by Public Law 758, Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1150. A letter from the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, transmitting the quarterly report pursuant to section 304 (b) of



the Defense Production Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1151. A letter from the Acting President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1152. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report which reviews expenditures made and activities carried on for the period January 1 to June 30, 1951, pursuant to section 1008 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1153. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal and lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by certain Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

1154. A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to make unlawful certain practices of ticket agents engaged in selling air transportation, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1155. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting certifications by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics of the cost of rehabilitation and repair of damages caused by the United States military forces at certain public airports; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1156. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a law enacted by the First Guam Legislature, pursuant to section 19 of Public Law 630, Eighty-first Congress, the Organic Act of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1157. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill 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, and to confer on the State of Oregon civil jurisdiction over Indians in the State'; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1158. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated September 7, 1951, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a cooperative beach erosion control study at Pawleys Island, Edisto Beach and Hunting Island, S. C., prepared under the provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved on July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented; to the Committee on Public Works.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5678. A bill to revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality; and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1365). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LYLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 522. Resolution for the consideration of S. 1244, an act to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to except the Territory of Alaska from certain restrictions upon the making of Federal contributions, and to amend the provisions thereof relating to the taking of oaths by certain

civil-defense personnel (Rept. No. 1366). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TEAGUE: House Select Committee To Investigate Educational Program under G. I. Bill. Report pursuant to House Resolution 93; without amendment (Rept. No. 1375). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rules XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 978. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Michi Masaoaha; with amendment (Rept. No. 1350). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2370. A bill for the relief of Carl Schmuser; without amendment (Rept. No. 1351). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2634. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Aiko Eljima Phillips; without amendment (Rept. No. 1352). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2841. A bill for the relief of Yai Wing Lee; without amendment (Rept. No. 1353). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2920. A bill for the relief of Priscilla Ogden Dickerson Gillson de la Fregonniere; without amendment (Rept. No. 1354). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WILSON of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3070. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Rinaldo Bottini; without amendment (Rept. No. 1355). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WILSON of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3124. A bill for the relief of Mehmet Salih Topcuoglu; without amendment (Rept. No. 1356). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3136. A bill for the relief of May Quan Wong (also known as Quan Shee Wong); with amendment (Rept. No. 1357). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3271. A bill for the relief of Toshiaki Shimada; with amendment (Rept. No. 1358). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3524. A bill for the relief of Jan Yee Young; without amendment (Rept. No. 1359). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3592. A bill for the relief of Paul Tse, James Tse, and Bennie Tse; with amendment (Rept. No. 1360). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3825. A bill for the relief of Marlene Bruckner; without amendment (Rept. No. 1361). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4224. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elfriede Hartley; with amendment (Rept. No. 1362). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WILSON of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4790. A bill for the relief of Helga Richter; without amendment (Rept. No. 1363). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4911. A bill for the relief of Lieselotte Maria Kuebler; without amendment (Rept. No. 1364). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2784. A bill for the relief of Fumiko Higa; without amendment (Rept. No. 1367). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3132. A bill for the relief of Sister Apolonia Gerarda Sokolowska; without amendment (Rept. No. 1368). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5185. A bill for the relief of Epifania Giaccone; with amendment (Rept. No. 1369). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5389. A bill for the relief of Ching Wong Keau (Mrs. Ching Sen); without amendment (Rept. No. 1370). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WILSON of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5525. A bill for the relief of Abraham Davidson; without amendment (Rept. No. 1371). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5558. A bill for the relief of Anna Maria Krause; without amendment (Rept. No. 1372). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5687. A bill for the relief of Peter Mihaly Berend; with amendment (Rept. No. 1373). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6231. A bill for the relief of Gordon Uglow; without amendment (Rept. No. 1374). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 6565. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 6566. A bill to amend section 4472 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to further provide for the safe loading and discharging of explosives in connection with transportation by vessel; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 6567. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service, and for other purposes," approved August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 806), as amended; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. BEALL:

H. R. 6568. A bill to provide for the construction of a circumferential highway in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H. R. 6569. A bill to provide supplementary unemployment compensation benefits in certain cases to workers unemployed during the national emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOLLING:

H. R. 6570. A bill to require Members of Congress, certain other officers and employees of the United States and certain officials of political parties to file statements disclosing the amount and sources of their incomes, the value of their assets, and their dealings in

securities and commodities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAMP:

H. R. 6571. A bill to amend paragraph 1798 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHUDOFF:

H. R. 6572. A bill to amend the act of June 28, 1948, relating to the establishment of the Independence National Historical Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DEWART:

H. R. 6573. A bill to provide for the sale of certain lands in the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DURHAM:

H. R. 6574. A bill to authorize the Federal Civil Defense Administrator to acquire, by lease or license, warehouse space for civil defense purposes at Sikeston, Mo.; Zanesville, Ohio; Downingtown, Pa.; and Paw Paw, W. Va., respectively; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 6575. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for unpaid compulsory labor and inhumane treatment of prisoners of war and for other enemy violations of the Geneva Convention respecting prisoners of war; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 6576. A bill to raise the ceilings on subsistence allowance and compensation for productive labor received by veterans pursuing education or training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 6577. A bill to provide that permanently disabled individuals (including the blind) who are under 65 shall be entitled to the same tax treatment of their medical expenses as they would be entitled if they were 65, to grant permanently disabled individuals an additional tax exemption, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 6578. A bill to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6579. A bill to provide vocational readjustment and to restore lost educational opportunities to certain persons who served in the Armed Forces on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as shall be fixed by the President or the Congress; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 6580. A bill to amend section 4472 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to further provide for the safe loading and discharging of explosives in connection with transportation by vessel; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 6581. A bill authorizing the President to exercise certain powers conferred upon him by the Hawaiian Organic Act in respect of certain property ceded to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii, notwithstanding the acts of August 5, 1939, and June 16, 1949, or other acts of Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 6582. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 so as to provide for price support for basic agricultural commodities at 90 percent of parity; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GREGORY:

H. R. 6583. A bill to amend subsection (a) (4) (D) of the Renegotiation Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARDY:

H. R. 6584. A bill to amend the Military Construction Act of 1951; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 6585. A bill to continue for a temporary period the existing tariff classification of impure dicalcium phosphate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 6586. A bill to create and prescribe the functions of a Department of Mineral Resources; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. R. 6587. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide protection against vandalism committed on account of racial or religious prejudice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 6588. A bill to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 6589. A bill to amend the act of July 6, 1945, as amended, to provide an adjustment in the salaries of supervisory employees in the Motor Vehicle Service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H. R. 6590. A bill relating to the approval, as treaties, of certain agreements negotiated by and under authority of the United States with foreign states; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H. R. 6591. A bill authorizing construction of works to restore to Palo Verde irrigation district, California, a means of gravity diversion of its irrigation water supply from the Colorado River and providing certain benefits to the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RADWAN:

H. R. 6592. A bill to amend the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, with respect to the system of courts-martial for the National Guard and the Air National Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 6593. A bill to amend the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to provide for an equitable and pro rata distribution of temporary promotions between qualified officers of the Regular and Reserve components of the Army serving on active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RHODES:

H. R. 6594. A bill to repeal section 618 of the Revenue Act of 1951; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. R. 6595. A bill to amend the act of July 12, 1950 (Public Law 609, 81st Cong.), as amended, so as to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States who as a result of service in Korea are hospitalized outside the continental limits of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. STEED:

H. R. 6596. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to require State agencies in determining need to disregard the value of land held in trust for Indians; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STIGLER:

H. R. 6597. A bill to provide for the sale by the Secretary of the Army of land allocated for cottage-site development in reservoir areas; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 6598. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for the lease to the United States of real property and

structures for terms of more than 5 years but not in excess of 30 years and for acquisition of title to such properties and structures by the United States at or before the expiration of the lease terms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

H. R. 6599. A bill to modify and extend the authority of the Postmaster General to lease quarters for post-office purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. VELDE:

H. R. 6600. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, so as to provide a method for the settlement of labor disputes which will eliminate some of the harmful consequences of work stoppages and lockouts; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 6601. A bill to amend the act of July 16, 1892 (27 Stat. 174, ch 195) so as to extend to the Secretary of the Navy, and to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the Coast Guard, the authority now vested in the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force with respect to the withholding of officers' pay; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WERDEL:

H. R. 6602. A bill to provide for the sale by the United States of certain facilities being used for a business or commercial purpose; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. R. 6603. A bill to amend the act approved April 24, 1950, entitled "An act to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 6604. A bill to provide supplementary unemployment compensation benefits in certain cases to workers unemployed during the national emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WITHROW:

H. R. 6605. A bill to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 6606. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 6607. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PASSMAN:

H. R. 6608. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi:

H. R. 6609. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. R. 6610. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. R. 6611. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee:

H. R. 6612. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GREGORY:

H. R. 6613. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. R. 6614. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances there-



to, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. NORRELL:

H. R. 6615. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 6616. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JONES of Missouri:

H. R. 6617. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri:

H. R. 6618. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H. R. 6619. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BAKEWELL:

H. R. 6620. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CANNON:

H. R. 6621. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CARNAHAN:

H. R. 6622. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MAGEE:

H. R. 6623. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H. R. 6624. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BISHOP:

H. R. 6625. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 6626. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TALLE:

H. R. 6627. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WITHROW:

H. R. 6628. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

H. R. 6629. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. R. 6630. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 6631. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN:

H. R. 6632. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances

thereto; traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CHIPERFIELD:

H. R. 6633. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. COOPER:

H. R. 6634. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 6635. A bill to exempt from taxation certain property of the AMVETS, American Veterans of World War II, in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. J. Res. 377. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the nomination of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. J. Res. 378. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year 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. HÉBERT:

H. J. Res. 379. Joint resolution to prevent government by treaty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYS of Arkansas:

H. Con. Res. 199. Concurrent resolution to provide chapel facilities for Members of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

#### MEMORIALS

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

By Mr. HESELTON: Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts memorializing Congress to enact a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Also, resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts memorializing the Congress of the United States in favor of the enactment of legislation granting aid to the Israeli Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts memorializing Congress to enact a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts memorializing the Congress of the United States in favor of the enactment of legislation granting aid to the Israeli Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, requesting the enactment of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, relative to being in favor of the enactment of legislation granting aid to the Israeli Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ADDONIZIO (by request):

H. R. 6636. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Rosario Monella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 6637. A bill for the relief of Gaetana Giambruno Tomasino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 6638. A bill to authorize the sale of certain land in Alaska to the Calvary Baptist Church of Anchorage, Alaska, for use as a church site; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6639. A bill for the relief of Daryl L. Roberts, Ade E. Jaskar, Terrence L. Robbins, Harry Johnson, and Frank Swanda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CHURCH:

H. R. 6640. A bill for the relief of Hitomi Matsushita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 6641. A bill for the relief of Leu Wai Ung (Wong Wai Ung) and Leu Wai Chiu (Wong Wai Chiu); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FENTON:

H. R. 6642. A bill for the relief of Maria Battista; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. R. 6643. A bill for the relief of Leib Chaim Perl (Leb Chaim Perl); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6644. A bill for the relief of Lino Ageltos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 6645. A bill for the relief of Marianne Kayser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING (by request):

H. R. 6646. A bill for the relief of Apostolos Vasili Percas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCKINNON:

H. R. 6647. A bill for the relief of Eileen Beatrice Wilson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. R. 6648. A bill for the relief of Kiyoko Kojima and her son; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6649. A bill for the relief of Helmuth S. Heyl; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York (by request):

H. R. 6650. A bill for the relief of Dr. Tad-eusz J. Rakowski; Jadwiga Rakowska (wife); and Teresa J. Rakowska (daughter); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 6651. A bill for the relief of Thomas Lazaros Teneketzis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 6652. A bill for the relief of Andrea Alfredo Motta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. R. 6653. A bill for the relief of David C. Hanen (nee David Cohen); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. R. 6654. A bill for the relief of William L. Montgomery; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. R. 6655. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Tom Gwin a patent in fee to certain lands in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6656. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Louise Blackstone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER (by request):

H. R. 6657. A bill for the relief of Gabrielle Staub; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

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

547. By Mr. MARSHALL: Petition of Mrs. Earl Lundeen, of Cokato, Minn., and others

urging enactment of legislation to prohibit advertising of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

548. Also, petition of Mrs. Sophie Rasmussen, of Milaca, Minn., and others, in support of legislation to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

549. By Mr. MILLER of Maryland: Petition of 22 residents of Hurlock, Md., favoring legislation to prohibit alcoholic-beverage advertising over the radio and television and in magazines and newspapers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

550. Also, petition of 33 residents of Chestertown, Md., favoring legislation to prohibit alcoholic-beverage advertising over the radio and television and in magazines and newspapers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

551. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the New York League of Business and Professional Women, Inc., New York, N. Y., requesting the expansion of personnel to guard all ports of entry into the United States, thereby safeguarding smuggling of narcotics into the country; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

552. Also, petition of Associated Townsend Clubs of Dade County, Miami, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2678 and 2679, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

553. Also, petition of Victory Townsend Club No. 13, St. Petersburg, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2678 and 2679, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

554. Also, petition of Three-Score-Ten Club of West Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2678 and 2679, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

555. Also, petition of Fifth Congressional District Council of Townsend Clubs, Ormond, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2678 and 2679, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## SENATE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1952

(Legislative day of Thursday, January 10, 1952)

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

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

Eternal God, in hours of exhausting strain which drain away our strength we give Thee thanks for the daily pause at this wayside well of peace and prayer. We are grateful for this white altar reared at the gates of the morning, which speaks to us ever of our final reliance on those supreme spiritual forces which alone abide and on which our salvation in the end depends.

In these fateful days of decision, which will mold the future, save us from staining our own honor in any attempt to purchase a spurious peace. Prosper, we beseech Thee, all sincere efforts of those who speak for the nations, that there may be found a more excellent way, when in sharing all Thy sundered children may gain all in the fairer earth that our hands may help to fashion. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. CLEMENTS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 14, 1952, was dispensed with.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on February 15, 1952, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 64. An act for the relief of Helen Dick;  
S. 366. An act for the relief of Stanislas d'Erceville;

S. 895. An act for the relief of Dr. Yau Shun Leung;

S. 1323. An act for the relief of Francisca Quinones;

S. 1339. An act for the relief of Dr. Chai Chang Chai; and

S. 1909. An act for the relief of Henry Bongart and Evelyn Bongart.

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. ECTON, made on behalf of Mr. KILGORE, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Treasury and Post Office of the Senate Appropriations Committee was authorized to meet this afternoon during the session of the Senate.

## TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

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

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

## REPORT OF AIR COORDINATING COMMITTEE— MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 356)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore 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 Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the Annual Report of the Air Coordinating Committee for the calendar year 1951.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 18, 1952.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

### LAW ENACTED BY LEGISLATURE OF GUAM

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of Public Law 32 of the Legislature of Guam, providing for the levy, assessment, equalization, and collection of a real-prop-

erty tax on land situated in the Territory of Guam (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

### AMENDMENT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT RELATING TO CERTAIN PRACTICES OF AIR TRANSPORTATION TICKET AGENTS

A letter from the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to make unlawful certain practices of ticket agents engaged in selling air transportation, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

### CERTIFICATIONS OF COST OF REHABILITATION AND REPAIR OF DAMAGES CAUSED BY UNITED STATES MILITARY FORCES AT CERTAIN PUBLIC AIRPORTS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, certifications by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics of the cost of rehabilitation and repair of damages caused by the United States military forces at certain public airports (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

### AUDIT REPORT ON INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

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

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore: A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Indiana; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

### "House Concurrent Resolution 10

"Concurrent resolution to memorialize the Congress of the United States to provide for repeal of the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for the adoption of the twenty-second amendment thereto, limiting the rates of taxes on incomes, gifts, inheritances, and estates to 25 percent

"Whereas there is pending in the Congress of the United States a proposal to provide for repeal of the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and to amend such Constitution by fixing a limitation on taxes thereafter levied on incomes, gifts, inheritances, and estates; and

"Whereas such a constitutional limitation is essential to the preservation of the American way of life after the war; and

"Whereas the legislatures of seven States of the United States have already by overwhelming action adopted such a resolution, and such action has never been defeated in any roll call in any legislature, and there is good reason to believe that such resolution will be adopted by the legislatures of the remaining States of the Union now in session; and

"Whereas the people of the State of Indiana are greatly interested in the passage of such legislation: Now, therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana (the senate concurring)—

"SECTION 1. That the Congress of the United States be memorialized as follows: That application be and it is hereby made to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of pro-