

does betray the real purpose of House bill No. 30. It is not legislation for the problems of today but for the fears of tomorrow. This argument goes to the very foundations of America. America is essentially a classless country. Those who would put one group of people against another to make it otherwise are doing their country a great disservice. The rights of all groups in America are entitled to equal consideration and protection.

President Eisenhower expressed the rightful place of labor when he said:

"Today in America, unions have a secure place in our industrial life. Only a handful of unreconstructed reactionaries harbor the ugly thought of breaking unions. Only a fool would try to deprive workingmen and workingwoman of the right to join the union

of their choice. I have no use for those, regardless of their political party, who hold some foolish dream of turning the clock back to days when unorganized labor was a huddled almost helpless mass. The right of men to leave their job is a test of freedom. Hitler suppressed strikes. The drafting of strikers into the Army would suppress strikes. But that also suppresses freedom. There are some things worse, much worse, than strikes—one of them is the loss of freedom."

I am aware of the fact that many States in the Union have enacted laws similar to House bill No. 30. In doing so I believe they have acted contrary to the great heritage and freedoms of America. Throughout the country this law has become a symbol to labor of its loss of freedom. We are not obliged to follow their lead. Many wrongs

do not make a right, and the hucksters' tactics cannot make a wrong thing a right thing. It is time to face up to this issue and set an example for others to follow.

The people of Kansas believe in the right of labor to organize and in the principle of collective bargaining. I will not approve any law which destroys this right and this principle. House bill No. 30 will ultimately do both. It is not constructive, but punitive, legislation. It is clearly contrary to the best interests of all the people of Kansas.

It is with great personal regret that I must differ with you on the merits of this bill. I am hopeful that on further reflection you will agree with me. This is not an easy decision to make. I have no alternative. It would be wrong for this bill to become law in Kansas. As the Governor, it is my duty to say so and to act accordingly.

SENATE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1956

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

O Thou Eternal Spirit, whose holy purposes are beyond defeat, we come seeking Thy righteous will and craving Thine enabling strength to do it. Thou knowest that constantly we pray "Thy kingdom come," but we confess that often the flaming hope of that kingdom of love has grown dim, as hatred and selfishness and man's inhumanity to man have desecrated the earth which could be so fair. But, in spite of temporary rebuffs, give us to see that wherever hatred gives way to love, wherever prejudice is changed to understanding, wherever pain is soothed and ignorance banished, there Thy banners go and Thy truth is marching on.

And so, with all our inadequacy we pause this quiet moment that amid the din of conflict we may keep step with the distant drum beat of Thy sure victory. We ask it in the name of that One who has changed a cross of defeat into a crown of triumph and whose kingdom has no frontier. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

Washington, D. C. February 10, 1956.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. ALAN BIBLE, a Senator from the State of Nevada, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

WALTER F. GEORGE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BIBLE thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. CLEMENTS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, February 8, 1956, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

REPORT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 336)

The ACTING 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 Banking and Currency:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems submitted to me through its Chairman, covering its operations from January 1 to June 30, 1955, 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.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 10, 1956.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 2667. An act to amend section 208 (b) of the Technical Changes Act of 1953 (Public Law 287, 83d Cong.); and

H. R. 7054. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide a credit against the estate tax for Federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 514) relating to the compensation of the executive director of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, in

which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

H. R. 6043. An act to amend section 216 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for the maintenance of the Merchant Marine Academy;

H. R. 6790. An act for the relief of Anna K. McQuilkin;

H. R. 6857. An act to authorize the Administrator of the General Services Administration to convey certain land to the city of Milwaukee, Wis.; and

H. R. 7156. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain land of the United States to the Board of County Commissioners of Lee County, Fla.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION PLACED ON CALENDAR

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 514) relating to the compensation of the executive director of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, was read twice by its title and placed on the calendar.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has been requested by the Vice President to announce that he has appointed the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE] a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy, pursuant to Public Law 301, 78th Congress.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has been requested by the Vice President to announce that he has appointed the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH] a member of the Board of Visitors to the Coast Guard Academy, pursuant to Public Law 38, 78th Congress.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON BILLS RELATING TO INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS DUE TO FLOODS AND SIMILAR NATURAL DISASTERS

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, on behalf of the chairman of the Subcommittee on Securities of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, the junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], who is absent from the Senate by leave of the Senate, I desire to give notice of a public hearing to be held by the subcommittee on pending bills relating to insurance against loss due to floods and similar natural disasters. Presently pending before the subcommittee on this matter are three bills, namely, S. 2768; S. 2862, together with an amendment in the nature of a substitute for that bill; and S. 3137. The hearing will begin at 10 a. m., Thursday, February 16, 1956, in room 301, Senate Office Building.

All persons who desire to appear and testify at the hearing are requested to notify Mr. J. H. Yingling, chief clerk, Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, 303 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., telephone: National 8-3120, extension 865, as soon as possible, and, in any event, before the close of business on Wednesday, February 15, 1956.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, there will be the usual morning hour for the presentation of petitions and memorials, the introduction of bills, and the transaction of other routine business, and I ask unanimous consent that no statement made in connection therewith exceed 2 minutes.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, before the Senate proceeds with the transaction of routine business in the morning hour, I should like to announce that the first order of business today, at the conclusion of the morning business, will be the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, as was announced on Wednesday.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON OVEROBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports from the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, on the overobligations of appropriations (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations.

AMENDMENT OF CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legis-

lation to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to include natural children of the spouse of a member in the definition of "children" (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF ARMED FORCES LEAVE ACT OF 1946

A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 by repealing the prohibition on payments to survivors of former members for unused leave credit (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, for the information of the Senate, a report to the President of the United States, by the Interdepartmental Committee on Narcotics, dated February 1, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission on the operation of the trade-agreements program (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

A letter from the Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of that Commission, for the period July 1-December 31, 1955 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CERTIFICATION OF ADEQUATE SOIL SURVEY AND LAND CLASSIFICATION

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a certification that an adequate soil survey and land-classification had been made of the lands in the Shafter-Wasco Irrigation District, and that lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON BACKLOG OF PENDING APPLICATIONS AND HEARING CASES, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in that Commission, as of December 31, 1955 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

READJUSTMENT OF POSTAL RATES

A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to readjust postal rates; establish a Commission on Postal Rates; and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South

Carolina and Mr. CARLSON members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

"Resolution memorializing Congress relative to taking census of citizens of the United States

"Whereas the constitution of this State requires that the readjustment and alteration of senate districts and the reapportionment of members of the assembly be based upon the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens in the State and in the political subdivisions thereof, and further makes the last preceding Federal decennial census controlling as to the number of inhabitants in the State and in the various political subdivisions thereof; and

"Whereas no provision is made under the law of the United States for ascertaining in connection with the taking of the Federal decennial census, the number of inhabitants excluding aliens in the several States and in the political subdivisions thereof; and

"Whereas as a result thereof, each time the Federal decennial census is taken, it is necessary for this State, at considerable expense, to arrange with the Bureau of the Census to ascertain and report to this State the number of inhabitants excluding aliens in the State and in its various political subdivisions, so that compliance may be made with the above described provisions of the constitution of this State in the next succeeding readjustment and alteration of the Senate districts and reapportionment of members of the assembly: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the President and the Congress of the United States be respectfully memorialized to make provision by Federal law for ascertaining in the taking of each Federal decennial census the number of inhabitants excluding aliens in each of the States and in the political subdivisions thereof; and be it further

"Resolved (if the assembly concur), That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to Members of Congress elected from New York State, urging them to devote their efforts to accomplish the purposes of this resolution.

"By order of the senate,

"WILLIAM S. KING,
"Secretary.

"In assembly January 30, 1956, concurred in without amendment.

"By order of assembly,

"ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,
"Clerk."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"Senate Joint Memorial 2

"Memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass and adopt legislation denying Federal ownership of unappropriated water of natural streams in Colorado and the West and confirming the rights of appropriation thereof under the State laws

"Whereas the United States of America has, from time to time, claimed the ownership of the unappropriated waters of the Western States, including the unappropriated waters of the State of Colorado; and

"Whereas the Western States, including Colorado, deny that the United States of America is the owner of said waters; and

"Whereas the State of Colorado by its constitution has declared 'the water of every natural stream, not heretofore appropriated, within the State of Colorado, is hereby declared to be the property of the public, and the same is dedicated to the use of the people of the State, subject to appropriation as hereinafter provided';

"Whereas it is highly desirable that Congress by legislation confirm and declare that the water of every natural stream in Colorado and other Western States are reserved for appropriation for beneficial uses under the laws of the States and that all uses of the Federal Government and its agencies, permittees, licensees, employees, and wards shall be acquired in conformity with and under State law; and

"Whereas the Honorable FRANK A. BARRETT, United States Senator from the State of Wyoming, has introduced into the United States Senate a bill numbered S. 863, which is designed to accomplish the above purpose: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the 40th General Assembly of the State of Colorado (the House of Representatives concurring herein), That the purpose of S. 863 be and the same is hereby approved by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado and the Congress of the United States is hereby urged to pass and adopt said legislation or similar legislation whereby the claims to Federal ownership of unappropriated waters in the Western States shall be denied and that the unappropriated waters of Colorado and the West shall be confirmed to have been dedicated to the public subject to appropriation for use under and in conformity with State law; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from the State of Colorado and to Senator FRANK A. BARRETT, Senator from Wyoming.

"STEPHEN L. R. McNICHOLAS,
President of the Senate.

"MILDRED H. CRESSWELL,
Secretary of the Senate.

"DAVID A. HAMILL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"LEE MATTIES,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives."

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, transmitting a resolution adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., relating to the exchange of delegations between the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. and the parliaments of foreign states; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., favoring the sale of war materials and supplies to Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina):

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on Finance:

"Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to enact legislation to provide social-security coverage for the municipal policemen and firemen of South Carolina

"Whereas municipal policemen and firemen are not entitled to social-security coverage under the present social-security law; and

"Whereas the municipal policemen and firemen of South Carolina desire social-security

coverage because their present retirement coverage is inadequate; and

"Whereas the municipal policemen and firemen of certain other States do not wish social-security coverage because they have adequate retirement coverage without social security: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to enact suitable legislation to amend section 218 of the Federal social-security law so as to provide for the extension of social-security coverage to municipal policemen and firemen of the State of South Carolina on a State and local option basis; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each United States Senator from South Carolina, each Member of the House of Representatives of Congress from South Carolina, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in Congress, and the chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate."

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

H. R. 12. An act to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, with respect to price supports for basic commodities and milk; and for other purposes; without recommendation.

PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1956—AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY TO HAVE PRINTED MAJORITY REPORT AND MINORITY VIEWS ON THE FARM BILL DURING THE RECESS OF THE SENATE

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, this morning, a little after midnight, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry voted to report a farm bill. I was informed a few minutes ago that the staff is now at work preparing the bill for submission to the Senate. It may be that it will not be completed until after the Senate concludes its business today. I should like to have it printed as soon as possible, so that it may be read and studied by all persons interested.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill, as well as the report, may be filed during the recess of the Senate.

The report will not be ready at the time the bill is reported, but I should like permission to file the report as soon as may be possible so that Senators who may desire to study the report as well as the bill may have ample opportunity to do so.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the Senator from Louisiana wishes to file his report during the recess of the Senate.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator's request include the minority views as well as the majority report?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I am sure the Senator from Louisiana would want to mod-

ify his request to include both the minority views and the majority report.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

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

Subsequently, the bill (S. 3183) to provide an improved farm program was received, read twice by its title, and placed on the calendar.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 3175. A bill for the relief of Jose Ramon Perez Doalto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURRAY (for himself, Mr.

BENDER, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HUMPHREY,

Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr.

MORSE, and Mr. SCOTT):

S. 3176. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, so as to prohibit the movement in interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, unhealthful, diseased, unwholesome or adulterated poultry or poultry products; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

By Mr. MUNDT:

S. 3177. A bill to provide for the preservation of acreage history for the purpose of future wheat acreage allotments where such allotments are underplanted because of unfavorable weather conditions; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. ERVIN:

S. 3178. A bill to waive section 143, of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina holding court at Bryson City, N. C.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself and Mr. MORSE):

S. 3179. A bill for the relief of Redentor Ligot Romero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

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

S. 3180. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the appointment of two United States commissioners for Cumberland Gap National Historical Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

By Mr. SCHOEPEL:

S. 3181. A bill to exempt certain shipments of farm produce from the tax on the transportation of property; to the Committee on Finance.

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

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 3182. A bill for the relief of Dr. Cheng-en Lu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 3183. A bill to provide an improved farm program; an original bill, placed on the calendar.

(See statement concerning the above bill, which appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WATKINS:

S. 3184. A bill to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to farmers and stockmen for the purpose of refinancing existing debts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; and

S. 3185. A bill to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to adjust the loan limitations of title II so as to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistence loan borrowers.

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

By Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself and Mr. MORSE):

S. J. Res. 143. Joint resolution to direct the Secretary of the Interior to determine the best means of eliminating the hazards within the city of Klamath Falls, Oreg., caused by a canal under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were submitted, considered, and agreed to:

By Mr. CLEMENTS:

S. Res. 210. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to employ four additional clerical assistants for the month of February 1956.

(See the remarks of Mr. CLEMENTS when he submitted the above resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

S. Res. 211. Resolution relative to the death of Representative CHAUNCEY W. REED, late a Representative of the State of Illinois.

(See the remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS when he submitted the above resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

COMPULSORY INSPECTION OF POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, one of the major and vital health needs of the Nation today is legislation to provide for the compulsory inspection of poultry.

It is amazing, but true that today, 50 years after the enactment of the Meat Inspection Act, poultry still need not be inspected to assure the consumer a clean and wholesome product. Filthy and diseased poultry may be, and often is, sold with immunity.

This intolerable situation has had dire results. For example, the Public Health Service reports that an average of one-third of the reported cases of food poisoning are traced each year to poultry or poultry dishes.

Some 26 diseases have been found transmissible from poultry to man and they are taking their toll annually. These illnesses include the influenza-like and sometimes deadly psittacosis or ornithosis; the infection, salmonellosis; the viral Newcastle Disease and fungus infections.

Periodically, and cyclically, diseased poultry causes a large outbreak of disease. Thus, for example, in 1954, an

ornithosis epidemic broke out among turkeys in Texas. Several hundred men and women, especially in poultry processing plants, became ill. Several persons were fatally stricken.

Equally dangerous and despicable are the filthy conditions in which some poultry is processed. Some plants are rodent-infested. Sewage disposal is primitive and even nonexistent. Dust, dirt and fecal matter are allowed to stick to the birds. Slimy and rotting poultry is processed.

These are not imaginary horrors. These are facts from affidavits of poultry workers and from the reports of Food and Drug Administration inspectors.

Contamination of poultry processed under these unsanitary conditions may result in some extremely serious diseases in man. These include typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, dysentery, infectious hepatitis and chemical poisonings.

The overwhelming majority of the industry, of course, attempts to maintain good standards of product wholesomeness and sanitation. But there are a sufficient number of chiselers in this fast growing industry to make legislation necessary. Not only do these men who are after the fast buck endanger health, but they are unfair competition to the honest poultry processors who go to great expense to maintain modern and sanitary plants and sell only healthy poultry.

The difficulty is the absence of a compulsory inspection system with power to stop these abuses. A voluntary program does exist, but it covers only 21 percent of poultry in interstate commerce and is ineffective in assuring wholesomeness of even this comparatively small amount.

The Food and Drug Administration currently has neither the authority nor the appropriations to stop this serious health problem. Further, very little effective State and municipal legislation on the subject exists.

The problem is clearly one for new legislation from Congress.

Literally dozens of organizations have long recognized this need. For example, such widely varying groups as the Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL-CIO), the Institute of American Poultry Industries have called for mandatory inspection. Trade associations, labor unions, public health groups, veterinary groups, women's clubs have all asked for legislation.

Therefore on behalf of myself, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BENDER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SCOTT], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, so as to prohibit the movement in interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, unhealthful, diseased, un-

wholesome or adulterated poultry or poultry products. The measure would establish a Poultry Inspection Service in the Food and Drug Administration. It would be the task of this unit to inspect poultry for wholesomeness and poultry plants for sanitation.

Wholesomeness would be assured by inspection both before and after slaughter. According to health authorities, this is the only means for truly protecting the consumer. Inspection after slaughter alone will not do the job.

All poultry will be labeled after inspection. The healthful birds will be marked as wholesome by the inspector. Only poultry with such a tag will be allowed in interstate and foreign commerce.

Diseased, adulterated or otherwise unfit poultry would receive another marking. It will be denatured or destroyed at the processing plant under the inspector's supervision.

In addition, the bill provides for re-inspection if that should be necessary. Suspect and condemned poultry will be quarantined or segregated to prevent the possible infection of healthy birds.

The detailed rules and regulations for the inspection will be prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The bill establishes the basic policy and framework from which he would develop those regulations.

The Secretary is also empowered to develop standards for plant sanitation and for sanitary practices in processing. If an inspector finds a plant to be violating these standards, he will refuse to mark that establishment's poultry as wholesome until the firm complies with the sanitation rules and regulations. Without the inspection tag, the poultry will, of course, be barred from interstate commerce.

The bill provides for injunction proceeding and penalties of up to 3 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine in case of violations. Among the prohibited and punishable acts are refusal to allow inspectors access to poultry processing plants; the delivery, receipt, or sale in commerce of uninspected poultry and the forgery or counterfeit of inspection marks.

In short, this bill will effectively meet the health hazards posed by filthy and diseased poultry. It will guarantee consumers wholesomeness of product and provide them with the protection they badly need.

I believe the measure deserves the careful consideration and support of every Senator. Its enactment will be a significant step forward in public health. I intend to do everything in my power to see to it that the Congress approves this legislation promptly.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3176) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, so as to prohibit the movement in interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, unhealthful, diseased, unwholesome, or

adulterated poultry or poultry products, introduced by Mr. MURRAY (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

REDENTOR LIGOT ROMERO

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and myself, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill for the relief of Redentor Ligot Romero. The bill would grant Mr. Romero permanent residence in the United States. This young man, a native Filipino, a distinguished concert violinist, is threatened with deportation because of a technical violation of our immigration laws.

Mr. President, I request that a very heartwarming article by J. Campbell Bruce which appeared January 12, 1955, in the San Francisco Chronicle accompany my remarks in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the article will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3179) for the relief of Redentor Ligot Romero, introduced by Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself and Mr. MORSE), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The article, presented by Mr. NEUBERGER, is as follows:

IMMIGRATION LAW INJUSTICE—MUSICIAN FACES DEPORTATION

(By J. Campbell Bruce)

Redentor Ligot Romero arrived in San Francisco in December of 1952 with an old violin under his arm, and visa in his pocket and a song in his heart.

He was at last in the land of his dreams, bent on soaking up Western musical culture and taking it back to the Philippines. Since then—though many a day passed without a meal—he lived happily in the world of music.

But he didn't read the fine print—the fine print of the 301-page McCarran-Walter Act, the organic immigration law of the United States. He did not even know about section 248.

And so he's got to get out of the country by February 1.

Why?

Just one of those quirks in the law. Nothing the immigration officials here can do about it—they've got to enforce the law.

VISITOR'S VISA

It seems that Romero arrived on a visitor's visa. He was told he could later change to a student's visa, and in due course he applied for such a change.

That's where section 248 came in. It says an alien "lawfully admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant, who is continuing to maintain that status," can change to another nonimmigrant status. That is, from a visitor to a student.

But Romero hadn't been just window shopping, gawking at the cable cars and maybe wondering at Yosemite's granite walls.

For one thing, he was studying music—Mozart, harmony, composition and such, at San Francisco State College. Visitors can't study.

For another thing, he got mighty hungry after a while. So, for several months, he sold kitchen utensils on week-ends. Visitors can't

sell kitchen utensils, or anything else. It deprives American salesmen of a livelihood.

RECITAL, TOO

And then there was the recital at the Marines Memorial Theater. An immigration official said it would be all right—and even attended the concert. But still, under the law it might have deprived an American musician of a job.

Equally as bad, he played violin solos during Sunday services at various churches in the East Bay.

Romero, a frail, myopic young man of 25, is bewildered and confused by it all.

"Ever since a little boy, I had a dream of studying music in America. My father's promise, even in the guerrilla days, was to send me after the war. Then he had money. After the war, we had none."

His father, a prominent Manila lawyer, fought at Bataan as an American Army officer, escaped, was later killed as a guerrilla. His mother also lost her life. Young Romero still has the scar of a bayonet wound—he was only 13 at the time.

ORIENT TOUR

He kept alive his dream to study in the United States and "acquire the techniques to help my country culturally." At 18 he toured the Orient as a concert violinist; at 20 he was conductor of the Guam Symphony Orchestra.

He has already studied here under Henri Temianka, of the Paganini Quartet; is now studying under Sidney Griller, of the Griller Quartet; and hoped to study under Darius Milhaud at Mills. For the past year and a half he has been concert master (principal player) of the San Francisco Civic Recreation Symphony Orchestra.

Says Griller: "He has a remarkable talent as a musician and great promise as a composer. His main desire in life is to absorb the music of the West and take it back to his people."

Says Josepha Helfetz, pianist, who has accompanied him: "It's plain stupid to send him back to the Philippines. Why should this young person be treated as a criminal?"

COSTLY TRIP

Romero, of course, isn't a criminal. He isn't a dope peddler, nor an addict; isn't diseased, nor insane; isn't a subversive. He's admissible for entry. But not for a change of status from visitor to student. So he has to go all the way to the Philippines to pick up a student's visa, at a round-trip cost of \$1,338.70 by air, \$1,175 by steamship.

He hasn't got that kind of dough. But if he doesn't go voluntarily, he'll be deported—and then he can never return.

Perhaps this was the sort of thing that President Eisenhower had in mind when in his state of the Union address the other day he called for revision of the McCarran-Walter Act.

APPOINTMENT OF TWO COMMISSIONERS FOR CUMBERLAND GAP NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the appointment of two United States commissioners for Cumberland Gap National Historical Park.

Section 631 of title 28, United States Code, authorizes the appointment of park commissioners for Big Bend, Crater Lake, Glacier, Hawaii, Isle Royal, Lassen, Mesa Verde, Mammoth Cave, Mount Ranier, Olympic, Rocky Mountain, Se-

quoia, Shenandoah, Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Great Smoky Mountain National Parks.

On December 14, 1955, under authority of title 16, United States Code, section 261, the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park was established with lands lying within the States of Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky, with more than half of the park area lying in the latter State.

The bill proposes to amend section 631, title 28, United States Code, so as to authorize two park commissioners for the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, one to be named by the District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky and the other to be named by the joint action of the District Court of the Eastern District of Tennessee and the District Court of the Western District of Virginia.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3180) to amend title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the appointment of two United States commissioners for Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, introduced by Mr. CLEMENTS (for himself and Mr. ROBERTSON), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN SHIPMENTS OF FARM PRODUCE FROM TAX ON TRANSPORTATION OF PROPERTY

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I have received a number of letters calling attention to the 3-percent transportation tax, which is imposed on agricultural products including livestock which the farmer delivers to the market.

The tax was a war-time measure and it creates a great deal of discrimination against farmers in getting merchandise to market.

The Senate is quite familiar with the present plight of the farmer, and I think the time has come when this provision of the law should be repealed.

I therefore introduce a bill which will repeal this provision of the law, and ask that it be referred to the appropriate committee.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3181) to exempt certain shipments of farm produce from the tax on the transportation of property, introduced by Mr. SCHOEPEL, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ADMINISTRATION'S FARM PROGRAM

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, two bills to implement the administration's farm program. I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me, relating to the bills be printed in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bills will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bills, introduced by Mr. WATKINS, were received, read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as follows:

S. 3184. A bill to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to farmers and stockmen for the purpose of refinancing existing debts, and for other purposes; and

S. 3185. A bill to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to adjust the loan limitations of title II so as to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistence loan borrowers.

The statement presented by Mr. WATKINS is as follows:

SUPPLY MORE CREDIT TO WORTHY FARMERS

In his special agricultural message sent to the Congress nearly a month ago, President Eisenhower stated that "the administration is determined to see to it that an adequate supply of credit remains readily available to our farmers at all times."

Private local credit institutions are doing a good job of providing credit to farmers who can meet the credit standards required to insure repayment. Most of those farmers who produce the bulk of our annual marketable crop value are not experiencing difficulty in obtaining credit.

But even many of these farmers are borrowing increasing amounts. For example, the Federal Land Bank System and its 1,100 local farm loan associations lent farmers who had adequate collateral some \$487 million in 1955. This represented a 59-percent increase, however, over 1954. Of this \$487 million, nearly \$338 million represented "new-borrowed money." During 1955 also, local production credit associations, some 498 in number, which form the other part of the Cooperative Farm Credit System of the Farm Credit Administration loaned to farmers an additional \$1.4 billion dollars, secured by adequate collateral.

However, the responsibility of "assuring adequate and sympathetic coverage of agricultural credit requirements which cannot be met by private financial institutions" as President Eisenhower expressed it in his special agricultural message, belongs to the Farmers Home Administration. Loans made to farmers, by the Farmers Home Administration, who cannot meet the collateral and other credit standards of private banks, etc., and the lending institutions of the Farm Credit Administration, increased in value from \$212 million in 1951 to well over \$300 million in 1955.

But due to the cost-price squeeze which farmers have been experiencing for several years now, a large number of FHA and other borrowers, especially those in drought disaster areas and young farmers just getting started, are having extreme difficulty meeting their credit obligations. In the intermountain States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, the Federal Government has made economic and production disaster and special livestock loans, during the period 1953-55, totaling \$20,142,855. It appears quite certain that many farmers who got these loans will be forced from agriculture not because they are not good, efficient farmers, but because they haven't adequate financial resources to see them through the temporary crisis agriculture is experiencing. As Secretary Benson pointed out in his February 1, 1956, talk before the Minnesota-Iowa Swine Producers Association at Austin,

Minn., "It takes money to make money in farming as in other businesses."

Because I have faith in the American farmer, I send to the desk two bills which would enable the Farmers Home Administration to make a more adequate supply of credit available to farmers.

The first would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Farmers Home Administration, to—

1. Make or insure loans for the purpose of refinancing, consolidating, renewing, or extending all, or part, of the existing debts of the applicant for farm operating and subsistence expenses, whether secured or unsecured by real or personal property.

2. Such loans are to be made to farmers operating family-type farms who are unable to repay their existing indebtedness in accordance with present repayment schedules and who cannot secure refinancing through private or cooperative sources on terms that they could be expected to meet under present circumstances.

3. Such loans are to be repaid when it appears that the borrower can obtain a loan from cooperatives or private sources, including the local loan associations and Production Credit Associations under the terms borrowers can meet.

4. Such loans are to carry such interest rates and conditions of repayment as the Secretary of Agriculture deems advisable under the circumstances, provided, however, that the total principal indebtedness of a borrower shall not exceed the fair value based on earning capacity or the normal market value of the farm.

5. The aggregate total of such loans shall not exceed \$45 million in any 1 fiscal year.

The second bill will permit the Farmers Home Administration to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistence loan borrowers by providing that—

1. The term of any such loan shall not exceed 11 years from the date the original loan was made. This extends from 7 to 11 years the repayment period.

2. No person who has failed to liquidate his indebtedness in 11 consecutive years shall be eligible for additional loans until such indebtedness has been paid.

ELIMINATION OF HAZARDS CAUSED BY A CANAL IN THE CITY OF KLAMATH FALLS, OREG.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and myself, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution. I ask unanimous consent that I may speak on it in excess of the 2 minutes allowed under the order which has been entered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senator from Oregon may proceed.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague [Mr. MORSE] and myself, I introduce a joint resolution directing the Interior Department to find the best and most feasible means of eliminating the terrible dangers caused by a deep and swift Bureau of Reclamation canal which winds through the heart of the city of Klamath Falls, Oreg. The joint resolution carries a \$5,000 appropriation to finance this humanitarian and urgent undertaking.

The project is humanitarian because during the past 30 years a total of 25 unfortunate persons have lost their lives by drowning in this canal. The project

is urgent because every hour that this canal exists in its present form, some man, woman, or child may die.

Last October, I inspected this canal, with a group of public-spirited and responsible Klamath Falls citizens known as the Fence the Canal Committee. I saw for myself this hazard. The canal twists through the very core of Klamath Falls, a community of some 16,000 people. It touches backyards and school playgrounds. In some places the canal banks are low. In other reaches, the canal is in a virtual gorge. Naturally, such a flow of water is especially tempting and inviting to children. When I was in Klamath Falls, a child of 3 had just perished in the canal's cold flow. The grief-stricken parents were members of the committee. No force on earth can bring that little boy back to life, but it is within the authority of the Congress of the United States to take steps to make sure that other little boys will not share his sad fate.

At the time when I toured this perilous canal, it was felt that fencing with cyclone fences was the most practical means of eliminating the danger. Since then, other solutions have been recommended. Some citizens fear that children could still surmount the fence. Others think covering the canal completely might be a more permanent remedy. Still others advocate a complete relocation of the canal, entirely outside the city limits of Klamath Falls.

Because of these conflicting proposals, it has seemed to me advisable to order the Interior Department to survey and review the situation, and to suggest the most practical solution. Such a study, I am told, will cost approximately \$5,000. This small expenditure is amply justified when we consider that human life is at stake, particularly the lives of little children. Had the canal been fenced or covered or moved prior to last fall, 3-year-old Patrick Callahan, the most recent of its 25 victims, would not have drowned.

Fred B. Robinson, of Klamath Falls, is chairman of the Fence the Canal Committee. He and his associates have kept me informed on the gravity of the problem. Many families in Klamath Falls, the instant they cannot locate their children out of doors, are terrified. They immediately think the canal has claimed another young life. I believe, Mr. President, that this menace must be ended. The United States Government has a direct responsibility, because it is a Bureau of Reclamation canal. Perhaps the United States Government should finance the entire project, ultimately. Perhaps it should be cooperative among National Government, city, and county. I am not yet prepared to recommend the exact formula. That will have to wait on the survey proposed by the joint resolution I am introducing today.

There are about 5.6 miles of an open ditch through the most densely populated sections of Klamath Falls. Would any city tolerate for long such a peril, if it already had cost the community 25 precious lives? I do not blame the good

citizens of Klamath Falls for their indignation and outrage. I only wonder that they—and particularly the parents of children living in the city—have endured the menace as long as they have. Furthermore, think of the psychological problem which this situation poses to teachers and school authorities, in view of the proximity of the Bureau of Reclamation canal to schools and school-recreational facilities.

Mr. President, this ditch is a monstrous hazard, and it must be eliminated. I commend the good citizens of Klamath Falls, and particularly the Fence the Canal Committee, for the initiative and leadership they have shown in trying to do something to goad us in Government into exercising our responsibility in this matter.

So that the Senate will realize I am not exaggerating when I discuss this menace, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD, together with my remarks, a statement by Dr. S. M. Kerron, health officer of Klamath County, detailing the number of deaths each year since 1925, and the ages of the victims, through drowning in this watery graveyard. I also ask unanimous consent that there be printed a report of the Fence the Canal Committee, as summarized by its chairman, Mr. Fred B. Robinson; and that a copy of the joint resolution be likewise included in the RECORD.

My own personal inspection of the so-called A canal of the Reclamation Bureau in Klamath Falls has convinced me that this resolution should be speedily enacted, if the Federal Government is to do its duty to the people of this major community in southeastern Oregon.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution, statement, and report will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 143) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to determine the best means of eliminating the hazards within the city of Klamath Falls, Ore., caused by a canal under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, introduced by Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself and Mr. MORSE), was received, read twice by its title, referred to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas in the approximately 38 years during which the A canal, under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, has been in operation within the city of Klamath Falls, Ore., 25 persons have drowned in such canal: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior shall provide for an investigation and study for the purpose of determining the best means of eliminating the hazards within the city of Klamath Falls, Ore., caused by the A canal under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Sec. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated such amount not in excess of \$5,000 as is necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

The statement and report, presented by Mr. NEUBERGER, are as follows:

AFFIDAVIT CONCERNING DEATHS FROM DROWNING IN THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF RECLAMATION CANAL AT KLAMATH FALLS AND VICINITY

STATE OF OREGON,

County of Klamath, ss:

I, S. M. Kerron, M. D., being first duly sworn, depose and say:

That I am the duly appointed, qualified, and acting health officer for Klamath County, State of Oregon; that by virtue of such position I have in my possession a record of the deaths occurring in Klamath County, State of Oregon.

That from said record I have compiled the following list of persons who have drowned in the United States Bureau of Reclamation Canal from its source, through the city of Klamath Falls, and through the most populated portion of the suburbs of Klamath Falls, and to Homedale Road, Klamath County, beginning from the year 1925 and to and including October 14, 1955, including the ages of the persons who drowned, to-wit:

Year	Number	Ages
1925	0	
1926	2	40 and 66.
1927	1	5.
1928	0	
1929	0	
1930	1	10.
1931	1	10.
1932	1	33.
1933	1	6½.
1934	0	
1935	1	10.
1936	0	
1937	1	65.
1938	0	
1939	1	35.
1940	0	
1941	5	1, 30, 48, 40, and 49.
1942	2	8 and 41.
1943	1	10.
1944	0	
1945	2	22 and 15.
1946	1	36.
1947	1	46.
1948	0	
1949	0	
1950	0	
1951	0	
1952	1	47.
1953	1	63.
1954	0	
1955	1	3.
Total	25	

That the purpose of this affidavit is to show from the official records of Klamath County, State of Oregon, the true and correct number of persons who have drowned in the said United States Bureau of Reclamation canal, and to point up the need for remedial action.

S. M. KERRON, M. D.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION,
Sacramento, Calif., December 13, 1955.

Mr. FRED B. ROBINSON,
Klamath Falls, Ore.

MY DEAR MR. ROBINSON: In response to your letter of November 7, 1955, I wish to inform you that the Bureau would require funds in the amount of about \$5,000 to investigate the practicability and feasibility of the various proposals you have made with regard to the "A" canal.

As stated in my letter of October 28, 1955, the Bureau does not have the funds nor the authority to make such studies.

Sincerely yours,

C. H. SPENCER,
Regional Director.

REPORT OF THE FENCE THE CANAL COMMITTEE
(By Fred B. Robinson)

Following the drowning of little Patrick Callahan, age 3, in the Government A canal on September 28, 1955, Mayor Paul Landry appointed a Fence the Canal Committee on October 4, 1955.

This committee, as it started to function, consisted of eight citizens; namely, Fred B. Robinson, chairman; Mrs. Kathy MacDonald, Mrs. Mike Holland, Mrs. Jack Elliott, Mrs. Josephine Kittridge, Mr. Frank Z. Howard, Mr. M. L. Shepherd, and Mr. Robert D. Puckett. Our specific task, emphasized by Mayor Landry, was to study not only the matter of fencing, but any and all other remedial measures that appeared feasible.

One of the first steps in studying a problem of this kind is to find out just how big a proposition it really is. Proceeding along this line, the following facts emerge:

1. Total length of canal under consideration, from headgate to Homedale Road, 6.2 miles.

2. Headgate to west portal of tunnel at Conger Field, 2,200 feet.

3. Length of tunnel under hill (west edge Conger Field to Prospect Street), 3,300 feet.

4. East portal of tunnel (Prospect Street) to city limits at Washburn Way, 2.2 miles.

5. Washburn Way to Homedale Road, 3 miles.

6. Total length of open canal, from headgate to Homedale Road, 5.6 miles.

In other words, deducting the 3,300 feet of canal already underground between Conger Field and Prospect Street, from the 6.2 miles total, leaves 5.6 miles of open, dangerous ditch through our most thickly populated area.

With the size of the problem thus outlined, the next step becomes one of studying the several possible things that can be done to and with the canal. The remedial measures appear to be four in number, although there may be others. These 4 can be listed under 4 general headings, namely:

1. Fence it.
2. Put it underground.
3. Move it elsewhere.
4. Use some combination of the first three.

Each of the four will be discussed briefly; advantages and disadvantages cited, cost figures given where available, pertinent facts cited, where known, followed by a statement of status—or progress—to date and a suggested plan of community action to secure the relief we want.

At this point it might be well to emphasize that there probably is no one single, perfect, happy solution to the problem. There will be good and valid objections to every one of the suggested remedial measures, just as there are good and valid reasons for each one. Some of the proposals may seem utterly fantastic, from a cost standpoint. They should, nevertheless, be brought up and weighed for what they are worth in any long range, permanent plan of solution. The fact that they are mentioned does not necessarily mean that the committee is recommending or endorsing them. We're keeping in mind that whatever is done must be eventually paid for by somebody, and it may end up by being local dollars that will do it. Whether it is ours or someone else's, it is going to cost money, whatever is done.

Furthermore, this is a long, long range proposition, not a stop-gap problem. The A canal has now been in operation 38 years. It will probably continue in operation 10 times that long—380 years. This is something to be figured in terms of 2, 3, or 5 centuries hence, as well as the immediate present. A permanent solution is needed, so

let's not be too anxious to settle for just any cheap compromise that is offered.

CONCLUSION

With the majority of the fence-the-canal committee present, it was unanimously voted to present the foregoing as our committee report, together with the following:

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

We find that something can be done to eliminate this canal danger from our community.

We find that the Bureau of Reclamation has already made somewhat of an engineering study of the very same measures we are suggesting. Also, that they are willing to proceed further with this study, to the end of finding ways and means of remedying this dangerous and hazardous situation, providing they can get funds and authority to do so. This is proven by a letter from Mr. C. H. Spencer, regional director of their Sacramento office, dated December 15, 1955, in which he says:

"The Bureau would require funds in the amount of \$5,000 to investigate the practicality and feasibility of the various proposals you have made with regard to the A canal."

We know that Senator NEUBERGER and Congressman COON are aware of our problems, through first-hand inspection. Also, that both are ready to help us in every way possible, once they know what we want.

The recommendations follow naturally. First we should cooperate with the Bureau of Reclamation by having our Congressmen get them the necessary \$5,000, plus whatever additional is needed, for an immediate, complete, and thorough engineering survey.

Secondly, as a community, we should insist that any and all surveys be aimed at getting the A canal out of town entirely.

Third, we should ask for a revision in the Bureau of Reclamation timetable, to the end that disposition of the A canal be made both a "next" and a "must" in their program.

Fourth, we should insist on speedy action all along the line, to the end that funds for construction work on the substitute for the A canal be included in the 1957-58 fiscal year budget of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Lastly, we should settle for nothing less than moving the A canal out of town, and abandonment of its present right-of-way, providing an engineering survey shows this to be feasible.

AMENDMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I submit an amendment, intended to be proposed by me, to the bill (H. R. 7225) to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for certain disabled individuals who have attained age 50, to reduce to age 62 the age on the basis of which benefits are payable to certain women, to provide for continuation of child's insurance benefits for children who are disabled before attaining age 18, to extend coverage, and for other purposes.

The purpose of the amendment is to provide for termination of social-security benefit payments to any person upon his conviction of espionage, sabotage, treason, sedition, or subversive activities.

The subject has been brought to my attention by an article in the Washington Daily News of October 27, 1955, in

which it is pointed out that a convicted man, who was one of the top Communists in the country, is drawing social-security benefits while serving his term in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Unless my amendment is adopted, after this man has served his time and is deported to Russia, his social-security payments will follow him to Russia.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article to which I have referred be printed in my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendment was received, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

The article, presented by Mr. WILLIAMS, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RED INMATE GETS \$88.10 MONTHLY SECURITY FROM HAND HE TRIED TO BITE

(By Jack Steele)

The Social Security Administration each month mails a check for \$88.10 to a Communist inmate of the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

It goes to Alexander Bittelman, a high-ranking Red now serving a 3-year sentence there for conspiring to advocate overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.

The \$88.10-a-month payment is made to the 65-year-old Mr. Bittelman under the Government's old-age insurance program. He can cash the check and spend the money. And, furthermore, it isn't subject to income tax.

DOUBLE SECURITY

His monthly check is a sort of double security from the hand of the Government he tried to bite.

Even that isn't the whole story.

Mr. Bittelman gets the check even though he hasn't paid a penny of the \$6,000 fine imposed when he was sentenced on February 3, 1953, for violating the Smith Act.

And the Government keeps on paying his social security even though it expects to deport him to his native Russia as soon as he finishes serving his sentence.

Government officials did a lot of stuttering today trying to explain the Bittelman case. They were partially tongue-tied because the social-security laws bar disclosure of details of the cases of individual beneficiaries.

HYPOTHETICAL

This picture was pieced together from what they could and would say about a hypothetical case similar to Mr. Bittelman's.

Social security laws and regulations do not bar payments to prisoners. Old-age insurance is based on taxes paid by both employees and employers in covered industries. The theory seems to be that it is a statutory right which is not canceled—as many others are—by conviction for a serious crime.

(The only exception, which does not apply to the Bittelman case, is that payments may not be made to a person who would thus benefit from his own crime, such as a woman who murdered her husband and thus became eligible for social security.)

There is no legal bar to payments to persons convicted under the Smith Act or other antislavery laws. Presumably, anyone serving a sentence for treason would receive social security if eligible.

Social security checks cannot be seized or garnished by the Government or any other creditor.

Both the Justice and Health, Education, and Welfare Departments are investigating the Bittelman case—presumably to see if there is any way these loopholes in the law can be closed.

If not, they may ask Congress to amend the law next year.

CREDIT

Credit for bringing the Bittelman case to light goes to William H. Hardwick, warden of the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Warden Hardwick declined to talk about the case today, but it was learned that he did some vigorous eyebrow raising when Mr. Bittelman's social-security checks began to turn up at the prison several months ago.

He reported the situation to the Bureau of Prisons, which told him to continue delivering the checks until further orders and bucked the case along to the Social Security Administration.

Mr. Bittelman is one of the founders of the Communist Party in this country. He came to the United States in 1912 after having been deported to Siberia by the Czar for revolutionary activity. He attended an underground meeting in 1920 at Kingston, N. Y., at which the party was supposedly formed, and later served as a member of the party's national committee.

Mr. Bittelman was one of 13 second-string Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act in January 1953. He began serving his sentence last January 11. His home was at Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. He once worked for a New York publishing house, but it is not known whether this is where he earned his social security.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. MURRAY:

Statement by Mr. George B. Burger, vice president, National Federation of Independent Business.

ADDRESS BY MISS LAURA CLAY AS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN OF KENTUCKY CONVENTION ON NOVEMBER 27, 1933

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of one of the outstanding women of Kentucky, Miss Laura Clay, who lived in Lexington. She was a daughter of Cassius M. Clay, who was our Ambassador to Russia, appointed as such by President Lincoln nearly a century ago.

Miss Clay was one of the ablest among all that fine galaxy of women in Kentucky who have contributed so much to the educational, political, and moral atmosphere of our State.

Her father, Cassius M. Clay, was one of the most colorful men who ever lived in Kentucky, and belonged to that rather amazing Clay family for which Kentucky has been famous for more than a century and a quarter.

Cassius M. Clay built a magnificent mansion in Madison County, Ky., not

far from Richmond, on an estate of 1,200 or 1,500 acres of bluegrass land. That magnificent house has been in a state of disrepair for a number of years. I myself visited it last year, just to see it in all its beauty and magnificence, and it really struck me as a pity that, in view of its historic interest and significance, nobody had restored the old Cassius M. Clay mansion, and saved it from becoming entirely a wreck.

Miss Laura Clay was an outstanding advocate of woman suffrage, and she was at one time a member of Susan B. Anthony's cabinet, as it was called. She was also an active member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In spite of that fact, however, she presided over the convention in Kentucky which ratified the constitutional amendment repealing the 18th amendment.

I have received from Dr. Mary Scrugham, of Lexington, a sister of former Senator Scrugham, of Nevada, who served in the Senate a great many years ago, a copy of the speech Miss Laura Clay made to the convention held in the State of Kentucky on the 27th day of November 1933, assembled for the purpose of ratifying the amendment repealing the 18th amendment.

I have been requested to have the address printed in the *RECORD*, and I take great pleasure in asking unanimous consent that the address by Miss Clay which is very short, be printed at this point in the *RECORD*. It shows that notwithstanding Miss Clay's sentiments otherwise, she advocated the repeal of the 18th amendment to the Constitution for the reasons she gave in the speech.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

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

Friends, delegates, and fellow citizens, I have the honor to extend greetings to you on this historic occasion. The people of Kentucky have voiced at the ballot box their mandate to repeal the 18th amendment to the Federal Constitution and to adopt the 21st amendment.

Whatever other motives may have been mingled in giving this mandate it is evident that it expresses widespread and deep-rooted conviction among our people of the right of States to govern their internal and local affairs. And it designates that one office of the Federal Government is to uphold the States in their authority by protecting them from certain outside violations of their laws.

With this renewed affirmation of the rights of the States, we may go forward with courage in solving the problems which face us on our way to better and higher social conditions under our State constitution and laws.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business, for action on the nominations on the Executive Calendar, beginning with the new reports.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees the Secretary will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar, beginning with the new reports.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Sigurd Anderson, of South Dakota, to be Federal Trade Commissioner for the unexpired term of 7 years from September 26, 1952.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Coast and Geodetic Survey nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc.

Without objection, the nominations are confirmed.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the United States Coast Guard.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Coast Guard nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc.

Without objection, these nominations are confirmed.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of all these nominations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

IMPROVEMENT IN BENEFITS FOR NEEDY OLDER CITIZENS—AMENDMENT

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 10 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the Senator from Louisiana is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and myself, I submit, and send to the desk, an amendment to H. R. 7225, and the request that it be printed and referred to the appropriate committee. I am especially pleased to have the senior Senator from Georgia join me in sponsoring this amendment, because it deals with a type of legislation with which he has had more experience than has any other Member of this body. As I have said many times, it has been one of my greatest privileges to serve and work with the senior Senator from Georgia; and I know of no matter on which I would rather work with him than this one.

What we are proposing, Mr. President, is an improvement in the welfare benefits for our needy older citizens. Under the amendment, the Federal matching formula would be revised. Instead of the present formula under which the Federal Government pays four-fifths of the first \$25, it would be required to pay five-sixths of the first \$30.

In other words, instead of \$20 out of the first \$25, the Federal share would be \$25 out of the first \$30 per month. Above the initial \$30, there would be 50-50 matching of State and Federal funds up to a maximum of \$65, instead of the present maximum of \$55.

Although the technical details are not yet completely worked out, we are planning to redraft the amendment so that no State will be able to use the new formula except with the effect of increasing benefit payments in the particular State. In other words, a State could elect to continue to use the present formula without an increase in benefit payments, or to adopt the proposed new formula and increase benefit payments \$10 a month or some fraction thereof. The necessary technical means for accomplishing this must be worked out in the Finance Committee.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that throughout next week this amendment may be open for the addition of the names of cosponsors. I believe that Senators will find, upon examination, that this proposed legislation is of great importance and is extremely timely. Therefore I should like to afford Senators who may so desire an adequate opportunity to add their names as cosponsors.

I also ask that the proposed amendment be printed in the *RECORD* at this point.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, referred to the Committee on Finance,

temporarily held at the desk, be printed, and be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment submitted by Mr. LONG, for himself and Mr. GEORGE, is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new title:

"TITLE III—PROVISIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

"AMENDMENTS TO MATCHING FORMULA FOR OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE

"SEC. 301. (a) Section 3 (a) of the Social Security Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for old-age assistance, for each quarter, beginning with the quarter commencing October 1, 1956, (1) in the case of any State other than Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, an amount, which shall be used exclusively as old-age assistance, equal to the sum of the following proportions of the total amounts expended during such quarter as old-age assistance under the State plan, not counting so much of expenditure with respect to any individual for any month as exceeds \$65—

"(A) five-sixths of such expenditures, not counting so much of any expenditure with respect to any month as exceeds the product of \$30 multiplied by the total number of such individuals who received old-age assistance for such month; plus

"(B) one-half of the amount by which such expenditures exceed the maximum which may be counted under clause (A); and (2) in the case of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, an amount, which shall be used exclusively as old-age assistance, equal to one-half of the total of the sums expended during such quarter as old-age assistance under the State plan, not counting so much of such expenditure with respect to any individual for any month as exceeds \$30, and (3) in the case of any State, an amount equal to one-half of the total of the sums expended during such quarter as found necessary by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan, which amount shall be used for paying the costs of administering the State plan or for old-age assistance, or both, and for no other purpose."

"(b) The amendments made by subsection (a) of this section shall be effective on and after October 1, 1956."

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, this amendment will be of substantial benefit to more than 2,500,000 aged persons who are in need of assistance. These people can well be described as the least of them all in that while they have contributed much in work and effort to the growth of this Nation, they are no longer productive in an economic sense. Undoubtedly many individuals have made great profit and accumulated riches as a result of the work of these 2,500,000 aged citizens. However, they themselves have little to show for their contribution.

This will be the first forward step to improve the condition of these 2,500,000 aged people since the year 1951—5 years ago—when a Democratic Congress under the leadership of the then Democratic leader, Ernest McFarland, the then junior Senator from Arizona, on behalf of himself and a large number of his colleagues, offered a successful amend-

ment to the public-welfare program which had the effect of increasing the matching funds for the needy people of the Nation.

I have undertaken to prepare a certain amount of basic information which I am sure most Senators would want to have available in the study of this proposal. The complete data for old-age and survivors insurance payments in 1955 are not yet available. Therefore, I have been compelled to rely upon the figures for 1954 in order to obtain a nationwide comparison of welfare and social-security payments. I am, therefore, making available for the record three charts I have prepared.

The first is a tabulation of the cost of my proposed amendment to the Federal Government, assuming that each State in the Nation were to avail itself of the opportunity to participate in the liberalized matching formula and further assuming that State expenditures for public welfare purposes are approximately the same as they were in the year 1954. While neither assumption may be entirely correct, I feel that the national average will be within 5 percent of the figures I have prepared in table I.

This table shows approximately the amount of additional Federal funds which would be made available to the welfare programs of the various States and Territories of this Nation, assuming that each one elected to qualify for liberalized matching formula.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that table I may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

TABLE I

WE CAN AFFORD LIBERALIZATION NOW

The cost to the Federal Government of liberalizing the matching formula for assistance to our aged needy would not be great. The increases available to the States and the cost to the Treasury are outlined in the chart below, based on present case-loads:

Proposal: Raise Federal matching funds for old-age assistance to five-sixth of \$30 plus one-half up to \$65.

Annual increase in Federal funds, assuming each State complies

Alabama.....	\$5,306,524
Arizona.....	1,181,914
Arkansas.....	3,332,189
California.....	23,443,405
Colorado.....	4,335,355
Connecticut.....	1,477,922
Delaware.....	106,751
District of Columbia.....	245,983
Florida.....	5,333,196
Georgia.....	5,910,900
Idaho.....	706,496
Illinois.....	7,827,809
Indiana.....	2,468,337
Iowa.....	3,330,871
Kansas.....	2,766,006
Kentucky.....	3,326,460
Louisiana.....	7,571,225
Maine.....	993,792
Maryland.....	779,425
Massachusetts.....	7,660,071
Michigan.....	6,075,485
Minnesota.....	4,173,656
Mississippi.....	4,236,660

Annual increase in Federal funds, assuming each State complies—Continued

Missouri.....	\$7,946,640
Montana.....	748,864
Nebraska.....	1,433,124
Nevada.....	231,995
New Hampshire.....	522,675
New Jersey.....	1,689,152
New Mexico.....	662,695
New York.....	8,359,794
North Carolina.....	3,105,900
North Dakota.....	655,631
Ohio.....	8,689,873
Oklahoma.....	7,848,302
Oregon.....	1,603,993
Pennsylvania.....	4,134,156
Rhode Island.....	657,133
South Carolina.....	2,596,860
South Dakota.....	640,260
Tennessee.....	3,893,820
Texas.....	13,436,460
Utah.....	788,803
Vermont.....	534,604
Virginia.....	1,092,749
Washington.....	5,128,057
West Virginia.....	1,430,160
Wisconsin.....	3,419,253
Wyoming.....	340,656
Alaska.....	144,578
Hawaii.....	132,653

Total United States..... 184,459,372

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, the second tabulation undertakes to show the number of people in each State who are receiving old-age assistance payments under the public-welfare program and also those receiving payments under the old-age and survivors insurance phase of the social-security program. In this table the third column of figures is particularly important because it demonstrates the percentage of aged persons receiving neither old-age assistance nor old-age and survivors insurance payments in 1954.

I should like to call the attention of my colleagues to the fact that a study recently completed by the Twentieth Century Fund has demonstrated that nearly three-fourths of the persons aged 65 or above have either no income or an income of less than \$1,000 a year. Referring to the nationwide average of 45 percent of individuals who are receiving payments from neither old-age assistance nor old-age and survivors insurance, it is rather obvious that there are millions of aged people in this Nation today whose continued existence depends upon such meager assistance as their children or relatives are able to provide.

I feel sure that both great political parties desire to make progress in reducing the wretchedness and penury that are all too prevalent in this, the greatest and wealthiest Nation on the face of the earth.

We are told that the broadened social-security program will result in a gradual reduction of public-welfare cases. We are further told that within 20 years practically all aged persons of 65 years or over will be entitled to receive old-age and survivors insurance or other retirement income, amounting to at least \$75 a month. But that does not meet the present problem. That does not solve the personal problems of the 14 million aged persons who are with us today.

I am sure my colleagues would agree with me that we would be derelict in our duty were we to overlook the millions of aged citizens who are in need of additional income today and take the irre-

sponsible attitude that many of these problems will solve themselves after these worthy citizens who have contributed much to the growth and wealth of this Nation have passed out of this world and into the next.

I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD table 2, which I have prepared.

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

TABLE II

State	Per capita income as percent of average per capita income for United States, 1954 (\$1,770)	Population aged 65 and above 1954 (estimate)	Percent of aged receiving neither OAA nor OASI, 1954	Percent of aged on OASI rolls, 1954	Percent of aged on OAA rolls, 1954	Percent of aged receiving OASI or OAA or both 1954 ¹	State	Per capita income as percent of average per capita income for United States, 1954 (\$1,770)	Population aged 65 and above 1954 (estimate)	Percent of aged receiving neither OAA nor OASI, 1954	Percent of aged on OASI rolls, 1954	Percent of aged on OAA rolls, 1954	Percent of aged receiving OASI or OAA or both 1954 ¹
Alabama.....	61.6	214,000	41.4	29.7	29.6	58.6	New Jersey.....	125.4	450,000	47.0	49.5	4.6	53.0
Arizona.....	72.4	53,000	40.0	40.1	26.2	60.0	New Mexico.....	78.4	39,000	45.4	27.0	31.2	51.5
Arkansas.....	55.3	163,000	42.4	27.1	32.3	57.6	New York.....	122.2	1,430,000	48.8	45.8	7.3	51.2
California.....	122.2	1,044,000	39.4	44.2	26.0	60.6	North Carolina.....	67.2	253,000	53.2	28.0	20.4	46.8
Colorado.....	95.3	129,000	37.9	34.6	40.9	62.1	North Dakota.....	67.0	54,000	67.6	18.8	15.3	32.4
Connecticut.....	133.4	201,000	44.1	50.2	8.4	55.9	Ohio.....	112.0	785,000	47.3	42.3	13.2	52.7
Delaware.....	134.0	29,000	50.9	44.2	5.8	49.1	Oklahoma.....	82.9	209,000	35.1	26.6	25.7	64.9
District of Columbia.....	125.4	63,000	64.2	32.0	4.9	35.8	Oregon.....	99.3	153,000	42.9	48.0	13.2	57.1
Florida.....	91.0	297,000	33.3	48.9	23.4	66.7	Pennsylvania.....	100.9	978,000	48.2	46.8	6.0	51.8
Georgia.....	69.9	243,000	36.9	26.3	40.1	63.1	Rhode Island.....	103.0	78,000	37.5	54.9	10.7	62.5
Idaho.....	81.0	49,000	50.6	35.5	18.1	49.4	South Carolina.....	60.1	130,000	43.0	25.5	33.1	57.0
Illinois.....	121.8	854,000	50.9	40.0	11.4	49.1	South Dakota.....	75.3	63,000	61.7	23.2	17.4	38.3
Indiana.....	103.6	392,000	51.2	40.1	9.6	43.8	Tennessee.....	68.5	254,000	48.2	27.2	26.6	51.8
Iowa.....	94.2	293,000	58.6	29.5	14.5	41.4	Texas.....	88.9	591,000	40.1	27.0	37.6	59.9
Kansas.....	95.4	269,000	56.7	29.6	16.5	43.3	Utah.....	83.8	49,000	46.7	37.4	36.9	53.3
Kentucky.....	63.7	251,000	50.1	30.0	22.3	49.9	Vermont.....	79.6	40,000	45.3	41.5	17.2	54.7
Louisiana.....	73.6	193,000	22.7	27.2	62.0	77.3	Virginia.....	83.6	237,000	59.9	33.2	7.3	40.1
Maine.....	84.3	95,000	40.1	50.3	14.3	59.9	Washington.....	110.1	240,000	37.2	45.3	25.3	62.8
Maryland.....	109.6	181,000	54.3	40.8	5.9	45.7	West Virginia.....	69.6	132,000	41.9	42.6	16.7	58.1
Massachusetts.....	103.6	510,000	39.6	49.0	17.9	69.4	Wisconsin.....	96.4	345,000	49.9	40.2	12.8	50.1
Michigan.....	114.0	534,000	45.0	44.3	14.3	55.0	Wyoming.....	100.5	22,000	54.0	32.4	18.5	46.0
Minnesota.....	92.9	304,000	52.7	33.1	17.1	47.3	Alaska.....	-----	4,742	27.2	47.6	25.2	72.8
Mississippi.....	49.3	159,000	39.2	20.4	42.6	60.8	Hawaii.....	-----	25,000	51.4	42.4	7.3	48.6
Missouri.....	98.7	434,000	43.3	33.2	30.7	56.7	Puerto Rico.....	-----	85,578	32.0	15.7	52.5	68.0
Montana.....	97.7	59,000	55.4	32.2	15.8	44.6	Virgin Islands.....	-----	2,011	56.6	9.7	33.9	43.4
Nebraska.....	92.4	144,000	62.0	27.4	12.6	38.0	United States.....	100.0	13,729,000	45.3	39.7	18.7	54.7
Nevada.....	135.4	13,000	47.7	40.3	20.4	52.3							
New Hampshire.....	90.7	60,000	42.2	49.8	10.7	57.8							

¹ Net total, does not duplicate concurrent recipients of both.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bureau of the Census.

Mr. LONG. The third table demonstrates the actual numbers of individuals drawing old-age and survivors' insurance payments and old-age assistance. It further shows the percentage of State and Federal contributions to public welfare for aged persons for the year 1954. In addition, this column shows the average monthly payment per recipient during the year 1954.

Several facts should be particularly noteworthy to most Senators. One of these facts is that States with low per capita income are generally States of a predominantly agricultural economy. It is in those States that the lowest percentage of persons are protected by old-age and survivors' insurance. These classes, farmers and farm laborers, are not protected by social security. It is true that those who are presently productive will have the benefit of social-security coverage in the future. However, that does not meet their problem today.

Those who are no longer able to work do not now and will not in the future have the benefit of old-age and survivors' insurance payments. Therefore, we have a high percentage of aged persons drawing old-age assistance payments under State public-welfare programs. In addition, there are many aged persons who

are not receiving any sort of assistance, although they need it very badly, because of the inability of the States to make even a modest contribution toward adequate welfare payments for these persons.

Senators will note that the old-age assistance payments were substantially higher in 1954 in States with low per capita income than the payments in those same States were several years before. Much of this result can be explained by the McFarland amendment, which a large number of my colleagues joined in cosponsoring in the year 1952. It was this amendment that caused the Federal Government to put up \$20 to match the first \$5 of State contribution. Such liberal Federal matching as provided by the McFarland amendment made it possible for low-income States, like Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and others, to make genuine headway in meeting the tremendous problems of poverty of the aged existing within those States.

The amendment the senior Senator from Georgia and I are offering will make possible further progress in that direction. At the same time our amendment will meet another problem. States with higher per capita income, particularly those States where a large percentage of their aged people are already protected by old-age and survivors' insurance, have

found themselves able to advance public-welfare payments to the aged beyond the \$55 at which Federal matching ceases.

To provide an extra \$5 of Federal matching for those States of high income, States which make large contributions to Federal revenues and relatively small withdrawals against the public-welfare programs, would not permit those States to benefit in any genuine way. If those States cared to advance welfare payments to their general welfare citizens, the additional \$5 of Federal matching would be offset by the fact that the additional contribution of the State above \$55 would not be subject to Federal matching.

Therefore, in justice and fairness, those States with higher per capita income, in return for their support of a program that assists those with low per capita income, are entitled to demand and expect that the Federal Government will match State contributions to old-age assistance, at least as high as \$65. Therefore, the amendment being offered by the senior Senator from Georgia and myself recognizes this fact and undertakes to provide additional matching to the extent of \$65.

I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD the third table to which I have referred.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

TABLE III

State	Per capita income as percent of average per capita income for United States, 1954 (\$1,770)	Population aged 65 and above, 1954 (estimate)	Number of aged persons receiving OASI benefits, December 1954	Number of aged persons receiving OAA grants, December 1954	Number of aged persons receiving OASI or OAA or both, December 1954 ¹	Number of aged persons receiving neither OASI nor OAA, December 1954	Federal payments for OAA, 1954	Federal percent of OAA payments, 1954	State and local payments for OAA, 1954	State percent of OAA payments, 1954	State per capita expenditure for OAA, 1954	Average OAA monthly payment per recipient, 1954	Average OASI (primary) benefit, December 1954
Alabama	61.6	214,000	63,560	63,353	125,361	88,639	Millions		Millions				
Arizona	72.4	53,000	21,228	13,890	31,770	21,230	\$16.7	76	\$5.4	24	\$6.85	\$30.23	\$51.55
Arkansas	55.3	163,000	44,164	52,703	93,815	69,185	5.4	58	3.9	42	10.01	55.34	58.19
California	122.2	1,044,000	461,653	271,347	632,928	411,072	14.9	73	5.6	27	10.61	33.79	48.58
Colorado	95.3	129,000	44,623	52,793	80,089	48,911	107.8	48	117.3	52	18.53	67.44	58.73
Connecticut	133.4	201,000	100,975	16,895	112,308	88,662	19.7	39	30.4	61	35.36	90.50	56.43
Delaware	134.0	29,000	12,819	1,675	14,234	14,766	6.6	40	9.8	60	7.21	83.23	65.67
District of Columbia	125.4	63,000	20,139	3,057	22,536	40,464	.6	69	.4	31	2.22	39.40	59.67
Florida	91.0	297,000	145,347	69,461	158,004	98,936	1.1	59	.8	41	2.12	52.75	57.73
Georgia	69.9	243,000	63,978	97,489	153,331	89,669	24.4	65	13.2	35	10.91	45.90	59.44
Idaho	81.0	49,000	17,406	8,862	24,195	24,805	30.3	70	12.9	30	11.85	37.51	50.60
Illinois	121.8	854,000	341,400	97,753	419,698	424,802	3.3	57	2.5	43	9.71	54.55	53.62
Indiana	103.6	392,000	160,664	37,712	191,398	200,602	37.3	55	30.4	45	7.88	59.69	61.94
Iowa	94.2	293,000	86,503	42,577	121,223	171,777	12.5	58	9.1	42	5.20	47.58	58.31
Kansas	95.4	209,000	61,792	34,404	90,573	118,427	16.3	55	13.2	45	11.52	57.02	54.60
Kentucky	68.7	251,000	75,309	55,965	125,475	125,525	13.4	50	12.4	50	13.28	64.52	54.06
Louisiana	73.6	193,000	52,539	119,634	149,141	43,859	16.6	71	6.7	29	7.83	34.91	53.95
Maine	84.3	95,000	47,788	12,619	56,779	38,121	46.8	64	26.5	36	25.48	50.71	51.54
Maryland	109.6	181,000	73,839	10,682	82,751	98,249	4.7	66	2.4	34	7.93	46.38	55.25
Massachusetts	103.6	510,000	249,907	91,220	303,028	201,972	3.6	63	2.1	37	2.22	44.82	58.03
Michigan	114.0	534,000	236,872	76,453	293,815	239,825	28.1	43	47.5	57	17.08	75.93	62.36
Minnesota	92.9	304,000	100,749	52,074	143,796	160,204	28.1	57	21.6	43	7.36	54.43	64.37
Mississippi	49.3	159,000	32,351	67,799	96,674	62,326	19.1	47	21.2	53	12.95	65.12	57.41
Missouri	98.7	434,000	144,186	133,398	246,277	187,723	16.9	77	5.0	23	9.82	28.04	47.19
Montana	97.7	59,000	18,972	9,340	26,293	32,707	51.8	65	27.9	35	19.37	49.47	56.62
Nebraska	92.4	144,000	39,506	18,164	54,694	89,306	3.6	55	3.0	45	11.11	57.67	55.75
Nevada	136.4	13,000	5,243	2,654	6,891	6,199	6.7	62	4.2	38	8.89	49.77	53.09
New Hampshire	90.7	60,000	29,890	6,464	34,663	25,337	1.1	58	2.8	42	8.75	56.32	56.70
New Jersey	125.4	450,000	222,850	20,718	238,689	211,311	2.5	53	2.2	47	8.94	58.65	57.50
New Mexico	78.4	39,000	10,530	12,181	21,267	17,703	4.2	64	2.4	36	8.45	45.96	52.24
New York	122.2	1,430,000	654,934	104,496	731,836	698,164	39.8	42	55.6	58	6.17	77.04	61.36
North Carolina	67.2	253,000	70,725	51,597	118,308	134,422	14.0	74	4.8	26	4.40	31.21	52.11
North Dakota	67.0	64,000	10,152	8,276	17,514	36,486	3.0	50	3.0	50	9.56	60.65	50.57
Ohio	112.0	785,000	332,128	103,443	413,642	371,368	39.5	55	31.9	45	8.41	57.59	62.29
Oklahoma	82.9	209,000	55,512	95,616	135,713	73,287	36.8	56	28.8	44	29.56	57.56	52.62
Oregon	99.3	153,000	73,419	20,207	87,363	65,637	7.7	49	8.1	51	9.90	64.82	58.51
Pennsylvania	100.9	978,000	457,792	58,780	506,513	471,487	20.3	61	12.9	39	3.29	45.81	62.72
Rhode Island	103.0	78,000	42,829	8,361	48,749	29,251	3.1	52	2.8	48	7.23	57.36	61.63
South Carolina	60.1	130,000	33,182	43,017	74,138	55,862	12.1	73	4.5	27	7.51	31.84	51.98
South Dakota	75.3	63,000	14,640	11,010	24,143	38,857	4.0	67	2.0	33	9.13	44.58	52.14
Tennessee	63.5	254,000	69,159	67,527	131,693	122,307	20.4	71	8.3	29	8.50	34.54	50.93
Texas	88.9	591,000	159,572	221,927	354,079	236,921	72.3	70	30.9	30	12.34	38.75	52.67
Utah	83.8	49,000	18,334	9,542	26,130	22,870	3.7	55	3.1	45	9.32	59.50	58.18
Vermont	79.6	40,000	16,095	6,560	21,888	18,112	2.4	67	1.2	33	9.60	44.29	55.93
Virginia	83.6	237,000	78,757	17,340	95,099	141,911	4.5	74	1.5	26	1.65	29.56	54.53
Washington	110.1	240,000	108,623	60,609	150,633	89,362	23.2	50	22.9	50	19.06	61.55	59.62
West Virginia	69.6	152,000	64,685	25,310	88,358	63,642	7.1	74	2.5	26	4.79	30.96	58.81
Wisconsin	96.4	345,000	139,110	44,325	173,296	172,704	16.0	49	16.9	51	9.47	62.44	59.73
Wyoming	100.5	22,000	7,127	4,061	10,126	11,874	1.6	55	1.3	45	9.47	58.45	56.49
Alaska		4,742	2,256	1,679	3,452	1,290	.6	52	.6	48	5.85	62.94	56.15
Hawaii		25,000	10,609	1,822	12,138	12,862	.6	64	.3	36	1.78	44.25	56.49
Puerto Rico		85,578	13,410	44,523	58,189	27,389	1.6	39	2.6	61	1.84	7.79	40.71
Virgin Islands		2,011	195	682	872	1,139	.1	50	.06	50	4.15	13.89	42.11
Foreign				34,162									
United States	100.0	13,729,000	5,454,174	2,564,686	7,514,830	6,214,170	893.6	56	696.6	44	9.86	51.90	59.14

¹ Net total, does not duplicate concurrent recipients of both.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bureau of the Census.

Mr. LONG. One further point deserves the attention of my colleagues. Our Nation is already reaching the point where the enormous productive capacity of our workers and our factories is exceeding the ability of our people to consume. These surpluses are being accumulated and cutbacks in production are in prospect. Already our agricultural surpluses are one of our most perplexing problems of government.

I might point out that studies of the spending pattern of persons in low income brackets show that most of their income is spent for food. The additional \$185 million of Federal funds distributed in welfare programs will be of considerable benefit to the American farmer in solving the surplus problem. It will also contribute in a small measure to the problem of overproduction in other aspects of the American economy.

I ask unanimous consent to place in the Record a résumé of a study of the

spending of persons in low income families.

There being no objection, the résumé was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Percent of family¹ income spent on food, 1953

Family income:	Percent
Below \$2,000	59.4
\$2,000-\$4,000	31.2
\$4,000-\$7,500	27.2
Over \$7,500	17.8

¹ Includes single person and multiperson families.

Source of basic data: Departments of Commerce and Agriculture; Fortune magazine.

FOOD EXPENDITURE DEFICIENCY IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

The estimate of the food expenditure deficiency of families with incomes of less than \$2,000 is based on family budget requirements for an adequate diet purchasable at moderate cost in March 1955, published by the Department of Agriculture. Data on actual family food expenditures by income brackets were taken from various sources. The income distribution data are those for

1953 from the Department of Commerce. The summary computations follow:

Data for low-income groups

Estimates for 1955	Below \$1,000 ¹	\$1,000 to \$2,000 ¹	Total or average
Numbers:			
Individuals, unattached	2,000,000	2,600,000	4,600,000
Families	980,000	3,400,000	4,380,000
Average adequate expenditure: ²			
Individuals, unattached	\$570	\$570	\$570
Families	\$1,090	\$1,150	\$1,136
Average expenditure deficiency:			
Individuals, unattached	\$220		\$96
Families	365	265	286
Aggregate deficiency:	Millions	Millions	Millions
Individuals, unattached	\$440.0		\$440.0
Families	357.7	\$901.0	1,258.7
Individuals and families combined	797.7	901.0	1,698.7

¹ Disposable income in 1953 dollars.

² At March 1955 retail prices.

³ Estimated amount required for 3.0 members.

⁴ Estimated amount required for 3.5 members.

ESTIMATED FOOD CONSUMPTION DEFICIENCIES AMONG LOW-INCOME FAMILIES, 1953

The data underlying the computation of food consumption deficiencies for low-income families appear in the 1949 Food Consumption Surveys of the Department of Agriculture. Though relating to the spring of 1948, they were considered representative of 1953 consumption differences between low- and high-income groups. The standards used to measure adequacy of family con-

sumption were taken from the moderate-cost food plans published by the Department of Agriculture in Helping Families Plan Food Budgets (October 1952), and supplements thereto. The latest available supplement showed adequate family diets purchasable at September 1954 prices. Both types of data were converted to 1953 population and income distribution data. The resulting food consumption deficiencies for eight food categories were as follows:

Food category	Annual deficiencies in millions of pounds for families with disposable incomes: ¹			Total deficiency as percent of total civilian consumption
	Below \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	Below \$2,000	
Leafy vegetables.....	372	1,400	1,772	10.9
Citrus fruits and tomatoes.....	240	516	756	4.3
Potatoes (including sweet).....	255	660	915	5.5
Other fruits and vegetables.....	296	714	1,010	2.9
Milk equivalent (million quarts).....	708	2,233	2,941	7.6
Meats, poultry, fish.....	168	346	514	1.9
Eggs (million pieces).....	662	2,110	2,772	4.4
Flour and cereals.....	112	124	240	1.0

¹ Included in the below \$1,000 category are some 980,000 multiperson families. In the \$1,000 to \$2,000 category are some 3.4 million multiperson families, and also included are 2 million unattached individuals whose incomes fell in the below \$1,000 group; these latter were so classified because of greater per capita comparability, and corresponding those individuals with incomes above \$1,000 were excluded entirely.

² A quart of milk weighs 2.15 pounds. Therefore, the annual deficit for the 2 lowest groups combined was about 6.3 billion pounds.

APPAREL-COTTON CONSUMPTION DEFICIENCY, 1953

In the case of civilian apparel-cotton consumption, the 1953 estimated average consumption by families with incomes between \$3,000 and \$4,000 was used as a standard of adequacy. This quantity was derived from

the 1953 average consumption of all civilian families (30 pounds), by adjusting for the percentage difference between the average consumption in dollar expenditure terms for apparel by all groups and that of the above-mentioned income group. The resulting deficiencies in the two lowest income groups were as follows:

Family disposable income	Per family		Aggregate	
	Percent inadequacy	Quantity (pounds)	Million pounds	Bales (net) (thousands)
Below \$1,000.....	81	24.0	23.5	49
\$1,000 to \$2,000.....	58	13.2	71.5	149
Total.....			95.0	198

¹ Includes an estimated average deficiency of 17.5 pounds for 3.4 million multiperson families and 6 pounds for 2 million unattached individuals.

Mr. HUMPHREY subsequently said: Mr. President, it was my understanding that during the address of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Long], when he submitted an amendment on the social-security bill, he left the sponsorship of the amendment open for a few days, so that other colleagues might join in submitting it. The Senator from Louisiana has spoken to me about the matter during the past week on several occasions. I wish to commend him for offering the amendment.

At this time I wish to associate myself with this proposal, and, after having spoken to the Senator from Louisiana about it, to become a cosponsor, along with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. George] of the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I not only wish to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Minnesota, but, like the Senator from Minnesota, I desire to

become a cosponsor of the proposed amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The RECORD will so show.

INCREASED AIR STRENGTH DISPLAYED BY COMMUNISTS

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 5 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Missouri is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President after the astounding presentation of increased air strength displayed by the Communists in extensive flights over Moscow last May 17, I said on the floor of the Senate that the United States might well be in the process of losing control of the air.

The next day, May 18, President Eisenhower said:

It just isn't true that the United States has lost in a twinkling all the great technical excellence and development of its airpower.

Later that same day I said:

Where the President got the expression "in a twinkling" I do not know. That was not my expression. That is his expression.

My remarks resulted from information about Communist airpower which was released last Friday by the Department of Defense.

If that information was true, then my statement "the Communists are at least in the process of surpassing the United States" was correct.

It is interesting to note that only last night the second ranking officer in the Air Force, Vice Chief of Staff Gen. Thomas D. White, told an audience in Cincinnati that Russia has "almost closed their air power gap by beating the United States at our own game—production."

In airplane after airplane—

Continued General White—

they are approaching us in quality and surpassing us in quantity.

In other words, Mr. President, what I predicted last year is now being formally acknowledged by this administration as only too true.

Now I should like to dwell for a few minutes on a press conference President Eisenhower held day before yesterday.

At that conference a reporter asked:

Two Democratic Senators have charged in the last week, sir, that the United States lags seriously behind the Soviet Union in the production and development of guided missiles. Do you agree with that opinion, sir, and if not, could you give us your view?

To this the President stated:

Well, I am always astonished at the amount of information that others get that I don't.

The report of this press conference shows that at that point there was laughter.

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

My SYMINGTON. I am very glad to yield to my distinguished friend from Montana, who is always interested and wise with respect to our national defense.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am delighted that the Senator from Missouri is making this speech at this time, because he is being consistent in his efforts over the past 3 years to bring home to the people of the country the truth.

The President was surprised, and the American people are being surprised, at the fact that we are in such a weakened position today, not only in the field of missiles, but in the air, under the sea, diplomatically, and otherwise, on a worldwide basis. I think the President ought to know that we do read the newspapers, and that we get what is public information. We put the pieces of the pattern together and come up with a fairly complete story.

Furthermore, it should be brought home to the American people, as the distinguished Senator from Missouri is doing and has been doing, that for 3 years this administration has been practicing economy at the expense of the national security of the Nation. The people are entitled to know the truth; and they will not find it in rosy state of the

Union messages, or in glowing reports issued by the State Department.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I thank the Senator for his wise remarks.

If the President is surprised at what the Congress knows that he does not know, I suggest that he receive from the Department of Defense the same briefings that Department gives to the proper congressional committees.

Later in the press conference the President said:

Now there are only so many scientists; there are only so many channels you can pursue, and, indeed, one of the things you have to watch is this: Don't try to develop too many at once or you get in each other's way, and you block them all through the confusion and the demands you make on the scientific pools and every other kind of thing that you have in this whole field.

One of my chief concerns is that what the President says should not be done is exactly what is being done today.

The missile-development picture is being spread around to the point where concentration on the most important weapon of all, development of long-range ground-to-ground missiles, is being sacrificed so more people may have a finger in the new pie.

The President then proceeded to describe the horrors of atomic war—and I am sure all of us agree any such possible war would be horrible.

That is why we have been urging so long that our current defenses, especially our retaliatory power, should be both adequate and modern.

That is why we are so worried by the fact that our Strategic Air Force, because of the current thin trickle of new bomber production, is now obsolescent and rapidly becoming obsolete.

That is why we should, now, do everything possible to increase this bomber production, just as we should also do everything possible to overcome the current Communist lead in the long-range ballistic missile field.

The President then continued in his press conference:

This thing is being researched and developed as rapidly as it can be done in this country so far as my experts and my people in the Defense Department tell me.

But who is the expert who has been telling him? Is it the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Mr. Trevor Gardner, under whom the long-range missile program was being developed, and who has just resigned in protest against the "figures before forces—money dominant" approach still being used, plus the growing confusion incident to the whole missile picture?

Or is it the Secretary of Defense, who not so long ago expressed himself as believing the development of an atomic airplane was comparable to finding out why potatoes turned brown when fried?

Regardless of source, the President is badly informed if he believes this country could not move faster in the missile field.

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

Mr. SYMINGTON. I am glad to yield to my distinguished friend from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. I am pleased the Senator from Missouri is addressing himself to this subject. Although sometimes I have disagreed with him on the question of Armed Forces spending, one thing we have always agreed upon, and that is the importance of giving priority to the guided missiles program. Undoubtedly that is the weapon of the future.

As the Senator well knows, since I left the Committee on Armed Services and he became a member of that committee, I have from time to time taken him aside and pointed out to him the extent to which I was worried about the serious problem confronting us in connection with guided missiles. Often I particularly pointed to the threat of submarine-launched guided missiles.

Now we are confronted with the danger of long-range missiles, which can be launched without warning, and from which, apparently, there is no defense. Such missiles can practically wipe out the largest cities and most populated areas of our country in one fell stroke.

That is a situation to which we must be alert. Certainly we have lost a great deal of ground and a great deal of time. So far as can be determined, the program is far behind the point where it should be. Although my knowledge of the subject is no better than that of any other Senator's, my impression has been that Russia has always been ahead of us in this area, and undoubtedly still is.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I thank the distinguished Senator from Louisiana. I agree with what he has said, especially about submarines. We all realize that submarines could provide excellent launching platforms for missiles.

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

Mr. SYMINGTON. I am glad to yield to the great Senator from Kentucky, who, based on his long experience, is so often the voice of wisdom.

Mr. BARKLEY. I was very much disturbed last evening to read about a speech made in Cincinnati by General White.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I previously mentioned that speech.

Mr. BARKLEY. General White's remarks seem to confirm, at least by analogy, the protest of Mr. Trevor Gardner, which resulted in his resignation.

It disturbs me profoundly to be told by a person partially in charge of the program that the only respect in which we are ahead of Russia is in having more bases than Russia, but that otherwise she is ahead of us, particularly in the number of planes. In other words, we are apparently ahead only in the number of bases and in the technical knowledge of our operators. Russia has overtaken us within the past few years in other fields, and she might well overtake us in the matter of qualification of her personnel. Certainly she is ahead of us in the number of pilots and in all items of equipment.

It disturbs me profoundly to be told by those in charge of our program that our only advantage now is in the fact that we have many more bases from

which we can inaugurate defensive and offense operations.

Does the Senator feel that General White's statement confirms the protest of Mr. Gardner?

Mr. SYMINGTON. I do not think there is any question about it. I should like to answer the distinguished Senator from Kentucky by saying that slowly but surely all circumstances give credence to the belief that the position of the administration is, money is more important than security.

Mr. BARKLEY. I also wish to call attention to the analysis of the news last evening by Mr. Eric Sevareid, who is a very intelligent newspaperman and analyzer of conditions. I do not believe anyone could have listened to his analysis of the news last evening without becoming profoundly disturbed at what seems to be a lackadaisical attitude of many officials in our Government, if not most of them, toward the gradual creeping up to our position by our only potential enemy, without our Government doing what is necessary to be done to prevent closing the gap between Russia and the United States.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I thank the distinguished Senator from Kentucky. I heard the broadcast to which he has referred, and I also heard the broadcast along the same line by one of the great deans of radio broadcasting, Earl Godwin. The distinguished junior Senator from Montana in effect summarized what was said by both these gentlemen, and I am very glad the Senator from Kentucky also was aware of it. I thank him for his constructive observations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Missouri has expired.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I ask for an additional 5 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? Without objection, the Senator from Missouri may proceed.

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

Mr. SYMINGTON. I am glad to yield to my distinguished friend from North Carolina, that very able Senator with whom I have the honor to sit on the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. ERVIN. We hear a great deal of boasting by the adherents of the administration with regard to reducing the expenditure of Federal funds. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Missouri if I am correct in the conclusion that virtually the only way whereby national expenses have been reduced by the present administration has been at the expense of national defense.

Mr. SYMINGTON. The Senator from North Carolina is entirely correct. In the three years of this administration there has been a decrease in the cost of government of \$4 billion. Yet, the fact is that between seven and eight billion dollars have been cut from the national security portions of the budget. Therefore, the cost of government under the present administration in the past 3 years, except for what the administration has taken out of national-defense

expenditures, has increased by more than \$4 billion.

Very few people are aware of that fact. I thank my distinguished colleague from North Carolina for bringing it out.

Later in the same press conference the President was asked the following question:

Mr. President, to go back to that missile situation for a moment, Senator SYMINGTON said that Russia has tested an intercontinental missile which will travel hundreds of miles further than anything we have tested. Do you know that to be a fact?

To this he replied:

You are asking questions now—you are asking a question—that I have habitually refrained from remarking on.

Now I did say this: That there are various kinds of missiles, and in certain fields I am sure we are well ahead of the other side. In certain fields I think they are probably ahead of us. But those are limited fields in a great big field. I think overall, we have no reason to believe that we are not doing everything that human science and brains and resources can do to keep our position in a proper posture.

This statement might lead some people to believe that our being ahead in some missiles and the Communists being ahead in others is nothing to worry about—sort of a balance.

The facts are that our missile development may be ahead in the short-range area, but their missile development is ahead in the area that counts by far the most—the long-range area.

Another erroneous opinion the American people might gather from this press conference is that this country is in fact doing all it can in the missile field.

That is not correct. As of today, we are operating almost on a business-as-usual basis.

Not enough of the brains and resources of this country are being used in this major challenge to our survival—and that amount is being reduced in effectiveness by being spread too thin.

In summary, therefore, neither in organization, nor in effort, is the United States doing anywhere near what it should be doing, in modernizing our current combat forces, or in the long-range missile field.

Mr. President, at this point I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted in the RECORD an able editorial, Missiles and Services, appearing in the New York Herald Tribune as of today.

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

MISSILES AND SERVICES

The resignation of Mr. Trevor Gardner as Assistant Air Force Secretary for Research and Development has given new impetus to the controversy over the American missile program. Mr. Gardner has attributed his resignation to "an honest difference of opinion over the importance and scope" of his work; he has claimed that Air Force research and development should receive \$200 million more than it has been granted and has called for "a very highly accelerated program" on both the intermediate range ballistic missile, which is being developed by the Army, and the long-range missile, which falls within the Air Force's jurisdiction.

The sum of Mr. Gardner's statements suggests that the overall potentialities of missile

development have not yet been fully exploited by the United States. There is also the broad hint that differences among the services—among which guided missile research is divided—may be among the factors hindering greater progress. Defense Secretary Wilson has virtually conceded this last possibility by creating a new post in his Department, with overall supervision of missile work. Presumably the President had this new post in mind when, after acknowledging that the Russians are probably ahead of us in some fields of missile development, he said, "we have no reason to believe that we are not doing everything that human science and brains and resources can do to keep our position in a proper posture."

The importance of the missile race—the race toward that ultimate weapon that could carry a hydrogen bomb to a point 5,000 miles away at 10 times the speed of sound—cannot be overstated. To be sure, from the summit meeting in Geneva there emerged a general agreement that hydrogen warfare, as such, could mean only mutual suicide. But this did not, as Sir Anthony Eden told the Senate, end the indirect threat—"and its consequences can equally be mortal."

The Soviet Union has adopted a new technique. Its offers of military and economic aid to such nations as Afghanistan, India, Burma, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and, most recently, Pakistan are an effort to break up existing alliances of free nations and woo the uncommitted peoples to the Soviet side. They are an attempt to alter the balance of power to communism's advantage by methods short of war—but not without the possibility of armed conflict.

In this contest the ultimate weapon could play a decisive part, even although never employed against an enemy. If the Soviet Union should be the first to obtain a long-range ballistic missile it would unquestionably have a deleterious effect upon the moral fiber of the free world, sapping the resolution of many nations, weakening their will to self-defense. The situation would be similar to that of free Europe before NATO, when the huge Red army was a dominant military fact on the continent. But then the American A-bomb was a deterrent. What, except another ultimate weapon, could deter a missile that could strike with a speed and power and range beyond anything man has experienced?

Obviously, the United States and its allies must develop means of sustaining and exporting freedom, and of presenting the moral values, the practical advantages, of a system of human dignity and liberty to the uncommitted peoples. The free world must obtain the initiative in this contest, instead of merely answering the Soviet thrusts. This requires a strong economic base at home—fiscal integrity, wise use of resources.

But, it is equally obvious, the United States cannot fall behind in the missiles race, for that might mean the balance of power would be tipped against us definitively. A broad attack on the scientific front is one essential—scientists and engineers to meet the increasing Russian competition in this field (with the Soviet Union producing more than twice as many engineers in a year than the United States); diversified research and development in both pure and applied science.

The idea has been broached in several quarters that the most efficient means for achieving a breakthrough on the decisive missile sector is another Manhattan project—a concentration of scientific effort similar to that which produced the atomic bomb, under a direction wholly separate from the armed services. It is difficult for laymen to decide whether this method, or the present organization, headed up by a new chief in the Defense Department, would

be the best solution. But the nations can be sure that the President will give serious consideration to all the possibilities. If "crash programs" under a "Manhattan district" are essential, budgetary considerations and service interests should by all means be subordinated to the great aim of assuming definite leadership in the search for the ultimate weapon. It is essential to world peace.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I believe a Manhattan project to correct the current unfortunate missile program along the lines of that project which concentrated on an entirely new weapon in World War II would be inadvisable.

A committee headed by 1 of the Secretaries of the 3 services, with a chairman who had the power of coordination and decision, reporting directly to the Secretary chosen, would be far better than a Manhattan project.

A Manhattan project setup would first take this new-weapons system—not new weapon, but new-weapons system—out of the services; and then, at some later date, be faced with the effort of working it back into the services, with all the attendant delays and misunderstandings.

Mr. President, at this point I ask that a significant column, The Gardner Story, by Joseph and Stewart Alsop, appearing in the Washington Post this morning, also be inserted in the RECORD.

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

MATTER OF FACT

(By Joseph and Stewart Alsop)

THE GARDNER STORY

The reasons for the resignation of Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Trevor Gardner are like the layers of an onion. The outside layer involves matters of personality and organization, as well as dusty old Pentagon rivalries. But when you peel down to the heart of the onion, you find a nugget of fact which involves the very survival of the United States.

The real turning point in the Gardner story came several months ago, when almost certain knowledge became available to the American Government that the Soviets had produced missiles with ranges up to 1,500 miles. Gardner was himself responsible for the successful American effort to find out where the Soviets really stand in the missile race and this grim knowledge, in turn, led rather directly to his resignation.

Before the Soviet success was known, the American long-range missile program had been very much of a one-man show. When Gardner came on the scene in the spring of 1953, as Air Force research and development chief, the intercontinental missile, or ICBM, program had been a limping, low-priority affair.

It was wholly in the research stage, and Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson, who then tended to regard all research as wasteful nonsense, was getting ready to cut it out entirely. But Gardner, a man of strong views, protested loudly. Wilson at length agreed to submit the whole matter to a high-level committee of scientists, headed by Dr. John Von Neumann. The Von Neumann committee in turn recommended not only against cancellation of the project, but in favor of giving it the highest priority.

Wilson thereupon put Gardner in charge of the program. In this capacity the strong-willed Gardner made numerous enemies in the Pentagon and the aircraft industry. He also alienated the implacable Lewis Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission when he publicly supported Dr.

Robert Oppenheimer for his contributions to national security. Gardner's large array of enemies undoubtedly explains in part the charge of conflict of interest which has been brought against him.

While making his collection of enemies Gardner spurred important breakthroughs in the long-range missile field. Then came the knowledge of the Soviet success in producing the intermediate 1,500-mile missile, known as the IRBM. This grim evidence that the Soviets were far ahead of this country in the missile field simply could not be disregarded.

The Pentagon reaction took two forms. First a whole cat's cradle of missile committees was formed. There is a top level coordinating committee headed by Under Secretary of Defense Reuben Robertson, another committee under Secretary of the Air Force Donald Quarles, an Army-Navy coordinating committee, and so on.

Having run his own show, Gardner now had to report to this array of committees, as did others working in the long-range missile field.

The result was the maximum of organizational confusion.

At the same time, Wilson approved a decision to undertake a crash program to produce an IRBM, and thus match the Soviet success.

Because the Army had produced the much-publicized Redstone missile—actually little more than an improved version of the German V-2—the Army was assigned the IRBM project. The Air Force automatically resisted the Army's claim. So did Gardner, but not on the usual strictly bureaucratic grounds.

Gardner argued that the IRBM, while strategically of enormous value to the Soviet Union, would have far less value to the United States. He conceded that it was probably a mistake not to have tried for the intermediate missile in the first place. But now, he argued, the only way to trump the Kremlin's ace was to be first in the field with the true ultimate weapon, the 5,000-mile intercontinental missile. A crash program for the IRBM would only cut into the limited technical manpower and resources available for the ICBM, to which every available man and dollar ought now to be devoted.

But Gardner lost this fight, and, partly as a result, his recommended budget for long-range missile and other Air Force research and development work was out on the order of \$200 million. At the same time, when Wilson at length decided to appoint a "czar" to make some sense out of the organizational cat's cradle, Gardner was passed over as "too controversial."

Altogether, the man who almost single-handedly saved the American long-range missile program from total extinction may be said to have been poorly rewarded. But such personal considerations aside, it is worth pondering the somber nugget of fact which is found at the heart of the Gardner story—the fact that the Soviet Union is unquestionably ahead of the United States in the life-and-death missile race in the area where it really matters.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, at this point also I ask that there be printed in the RECORD an able editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of February 6 bearing on this subject.

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

THE SYMINGTON WARNING

Senator SYMINGTON, of Missouri, caps a long series of criticisms of the administration for a dilatory guided missile program with the declaration that Soviet Russia is well ahead of the United States in developing an intercontinental ballistic missile. Since

he is a former Secretary of the Air Force and is a member of the important Senate Armed Services Committee, his words demand the utmost consideration. He certainly should know whereof he speaks.

The Missouri Senator says that Russia has fired a long-range ballistic missile "hundreds of miles farther" than anything the United States has been able to produce thus far. And he says that he makes this statement from positive knowledge. So it would be foolish not to take his statement with utmost seriousness.

If the Defense Department is guilty of all the neglect and the "coasting along" on the guided-missile program that Senator SYMINGTON alleges, Secretary of Defense Wilson has a lot to account for and President Eisenhower should see that an accounting is made.

Back in early 1954 the Senate Appropriations Committee charged that the guided-missiles program was "disorganized" and gave Secretary Wilson several months in which to straighten out matters and report back. The report, when it finally was made after long delay, was stamped "secret."

Since that report there have been many charges by Members of Congress and military men and scientists to the effect that the United States is lagging and also that confusion exists. Among critics is Senator JACKSON, of Washington, also a member of the Armed Services Committee, who warned last week that the Soviets might be first with a 1,500-mile intermediate missile. If so, he said, the balance of world military power would shift against the West.

Major interest in the missile field has been centering on the intercontinental missile, which most scientists and military men assert may turn out to be the ultimate weapon. Some say that such a weapon, equipped with atomic warhead and traveling at 16,000 miles an hour, might be achieved in as short a time as 5 years.

The immediate danger is that Soviet Russia may use the long-range missile it now possesses—once it is in full production—to threaten our allies in Europe. After that it may develop the missile into a true intercontinental weapon against which there now is no known defense. If Russia should beat the United States in this race it would have a powerful ace in the hole.

Senator SYMINGTON recognizes these dangers when he urges an all-out effort in this country, 7 days a week, night and day, to recapture the lead in the guided missile race. The Senate Armed Services Committee should take heed of his warnings and, if necessary, call Secretary Wilson before it.

Senator SYMINGTON served the cause of peace in his Meet the Press interview, also by underscoring the necessity of "waging peace" and he rightly enough saw no conflict in being on guard militarily and sponsoring at the same time a proposal for eventual disarmament. All the while an adequate defense deters potential aggressors, the goal of the United States should be to win a permanent peace through the channels of negotiation and international agreement.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, the people should know the facts.

With that premise, I ask that at this point an able editorial from the Washington Evening Star of February 6, entitled "How Does He Know?" be placed in the RECORD.

And also I ask that an able editorial entitled "An Answer Required" from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of February 7, be placed at this point in the RECORD.

I also ask that an able editorial from the Providence Journal of February 7 calling for a prompt accounting be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Evening Star of February 6, 1956]

HOW DOES HE KNOW?

The bare facts of record are enough to rebut any challenge of Senator SYMINGTON's motives in his attack on the administration's handling of the defense program. No one in public life has made a greater contribution to the building and maintenance of our strategic air arm which, for 10 dangerous years, has held the Russians in check. And we do not believe that Senator SYMINGTON, at this late hour, would be trying to make a partisan issue out of the vital question of American airpower.

Nevertheless, many watchers must have come away from his appearance on Meet the Press yesterday with a certain sense of bafflement.

Senator SYMINGTON said the Russians have tested a ballistic missile that went hundreds of miles farther than any we have tested. And he stated, not as a belief but as a fact, that the Russians are ahead of us in ballistic missiles.

How does he know this? Does he have exclusive sources of information, or is the same information on which he relies available to the Defense Department? If so, what is the explanation of the reassuring statements which have come from the Pentagon? If the Russians are ahead in this critical field, why are we operating our own missile program, as Senator SYMINGTON puts it, on a 5-day week basis?

This could well be a life-or-death matter for this country. But we do not see how any worthwhile national decision can be reached on the basis of undocumented accusations by Senator SYMINGTON or equally undocumented statements to the contrary by defense officials. Senator SYMINGTON says that Congress should conduct a full, frank, open hearing and tell the people everything, so that we can get to work and do the job that must be done. Perhaps this is the answer. But if such a hearing is held, the Missouri Democrat and those who agree with him ought to be ready and willing to produce the evidence on which they base their accusations.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of February 7, 1956]

AN ANSWER REQUIRED

Senator SYMINGTON's charges that the Communists are in the process of winning the effort to produce a long-range missile, and that they are actually ahead of this country, deserve an answer by the administration.

Senator SYMINGTON is not the usual critic who will say anything for a headline. He is a fully competent and thoughtful student of our defense program. In his years of experience as Secretary of the Air Force and in other high Government positions, he has seen both sides of the defense picture.

Perhaps this Nation has maintained, or even widened, its lead in the new era of defense and attack techniques, as the administration claims. Certainly every American hopes so. On the other hand, the American people have been fed so much misinformation over the years, by both Democratic and Republican administrations, on the state of our preparedness that the public has a right to be frankly skeptical.

There is a considerable feeling that the administration's statements on the state of our defense are almost too good to be true. Some of Secretary Wilson's assurances sound too much like Louis Johnson when he was Secretary of Defense, that we are cutting the fat and not the sinew.

Mr. Johnson was proved wrong; though fortunately, Mr. Wilson's statements have not been put to the test of war.

There have also been fears that the Eisenhower administration is too interested in a balanced budget, or that needless risks are being taken in our necessary defense spending to provide a balanced budget. If it is so, it is a fearful chance for no objectives, no matter how praiseworthy, is worth risking the strength of a Nation which alone can deter attack.

In any event, Senator SYMINGTON and the American people deserve an answer. We hope Senator SYMINGTON is wrong and our guess is that no one hopes so more than the Senator himself.

It is too grave a problem, however, to be dusted under the rug for on its answer could rest the very lives of millions of Americans.

Consonant with national security, the administration must answer the charges which Senator SYMINGTON has raised.

[From the Providence Journal of February 7, 1956]

SYMINGTON CALLS FOR A PROMPT ACCOUNTING

In the running controversy over the relative positions of the United States and Soviet Russia in development of guided missiles, Senator STUART SYMINGTON, Democrat, Missouri, has filed the most positive charge yet heard from a responsible official:

"I don't believe that they are ahead of us in ballistic missiles," he recently said in a nationally televised interview. "I state that they are ahead of us."

Such a claim of positive knowledge of Soviet superiority in this crucial area demands positive comment on behalf of the Eisenhower administration. Senator SYMINGTON is a member of the Armed Services Committee and a former Secretary of the Air Force, which must be presumed to mean that he has sources of information and technical understanding to support his allegations. The deeply disturbing questions he has related cannot be left hanging in midair, whatever political overtones may be detected in the controversy.

Mr. SYMINGTON himself wants his charges and the administration's answers thrashed out as publicly as possible through a congressional investigation. Because of the extremely sensitive nature of the subject, he suggests that the method of the MacArthur hearings of 1951 be used to screen testimony for security requirements before its release.

Such an investigation would doubtless seek not only to answer the central question of whether the United States is lagging in the missile race, but to find out whether the reasons for this alleged situation are as Senator SYMINGTON describes them. The principal reason, he charges, is simply that the administration has failed to "concentrate" its efforts in guided missile development and to authorize the overtime payments needed to get the work off a "5-day week" basis. He indicates he could produce testimony from major private contractors for the Defense Department proving they are being held in check.

Senator SYMINGTON implies that the reason for this policy, in turn, is the administration's desire to hold down military spending by budgetary and political purposes. And in order to conceal the resulting American lag in missile development, he charges that deliberately misleading reports of relative United States and Soviet capacities are being issued to the public. Here again, the Senator indicates he can cite admissions by high administration figures that they believe in giving the American people an optimistic picture of the defense situation.

Whether or not a congressional investigation is the best way to consider these serious matters, it seems to us President Eisenhower has a responsibility to volunteer some answers at the first opportunity. It may be,

of course, that the billion-a-year level to which our guided missile program has now moved represents the most efficient expenditure of money and effort we can make. Perhaps Secretary of Defense Wilson's recent announcement that he will appoint a czar for missile development means we are going over to a "crash" program.

In any event, the administration has plainly got to take account of these recent reports of Soviet superiority in ballistic missiles and jet bombers. They come not only from Senator SYMINGTON but from Senator JACKSON, Democrat, of Washington, who asserted last week that the Russians already have a missile with a 1,500-mile range. This would represent a considerable step toward the so-called ultimate weapon, the intercontinental ballistic missile (IBM) fitted with an H-bomb warhead, against which there is now no apparent means of defense.

The disruption of the balance of power that would result if the Soviet Union should perfect such weapons before we do would indeed, as Senator SYMINGTON says, give the Communists an excellent chance of blackmail of many of our allies. Beyond that, decisive Soviet superiority in systems for delivering nuclear weapons could conceivably mean a threat to the survival of the United States itself.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I agree with these editorials; and I believe the American people should be given promptly all truth about this grave matter which would not help a possible enemy.

May I again quote our great leader Senator LYNDON JOHNSON, of Texas, who said last year that "the strength of a nation depends upon the will of the people—and that in a democratic form of government that will can only function if the people are informed."

Mr. President, these facts and these editorials should be examined carefully by all those men and women who wish to remain free.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield?

Mr. SYMINGTON. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Again, I wish to commend the Senator from Missouri for his consistent efforts, and I wish to propound this question: Is it significant that General White was allowed to make his speech last night in Cincinnati without its being in any way screened, censored, or red penciled, as seems to have been the case in previous years?

Mr. SYMINGTON. I hope the new Secretary of the Air Force will not attempt to hold up the frank statements and beliefs of the people in his service; and I hope the same is true of the Secretaries of the other services. I understand that the talk made by General White last night was actually made for General Twining, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and that is good. It looks as if by fighting force we may get more of the truth with respect to our relative strength against the Communists than what has been dished out to the people in the past 3 years.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Is it true that at the present time the Soviet Union exceeds us in strength under the sea, on land, in the air, and is very likely ahead of us in the development of long-range intercontinental missiles, perhaps intermediate-range missiles, and is perhaps also at least up with us so far as quality and need are concerned, in the development of A- and H-bombs? Is that a

fairly accurate statement of fact as the Senator understands the situation today?

Mr. SYMINGTON. To be sure that I have the Senator's question in mind—it has a number of component parts—let me say that it is now conceded that the Soviets are ahead of the United States in quality and quantity of newest fighters. It is now conceded that the Communists are far ahead of the United States in quantity of jet bombers. It is conceded the United States is well ahead of the Communists in the number of medium jet bombers. It is now generally conceded the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States in the production of modern long-range intercontinental jet bombers.

We believe we are ahead in the technical training of our crews, and we believe we are ahead in base structure. So far as the missile picture is concerned, we are ahead in some, but behind in the long-range ballistic missile field, the most important new weapon the world faces today.

So far as the atomic and hydrogen bomb situation is concerned, to the best of my knowledge the Communists have a large number of atomic bombs, as well as late type hydrogen bombs.

It should be remembered that the relative number of bombs is becoming less important. What is becoming evermore important is having enough bombs plus the capacity to deliver them in a sudden and devastating attack. The current military advantage in surprise is so tremendous we must recognize that our only hope in the future is certain knowledge on the part of any possible enemy that if he attacks us, we, in turn, can destroy him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Missouri has expired.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Missouri may have 5 additional minutes.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I appreciate the kindness of the Senator from Montana, but at this time I am ready to yield the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I should like to ask 1 or 2 more questions.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Then, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have 5 additional minutes.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator from Missouri answered most of the points I raised. What about our strength as compared with that of the Soviet Union so far as craft under the sea and our land forces are concerned.

Mr. SYMINGTON. The Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations have both stated that the Soviets have more than 400 submarines. A large percentage of them are modern, of the latest type. The Soviet therefore, is far ahead of us under the sea. The Communists have hundreds more submarines in use than we have, and hundreds more than Hitler had when he started his all-out attack against the free world. Again I say that no better base for slinging

long-range missiles could be found than a submarine, concealed until it surfaced to fire.

Mr. MANSFIELD. What about land forces?

Mr. SYMINGTON. The Soviet has 175 divisions of which some 60 to 70 divisions are considered to be mechanized. The Chinese Communists have some 200 to 400 divisions, smaller than ours. Against that the United States has 19 divisions, of which 4 are training divisions.

We cannot lift and support properly a single division overseas without cutting into our strategic Air Force lift. Therefore much of our very small Army comparatively is nevertheless not modern. Some of it is obsolescent and some of it is obsolete.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I wish to thank the Senator. I hope the figures he has laid before the Senate will be read and studied with care by the American people. I hope the administration itself will take another look at the situation in which we find ourselves today and will take action which will make it absolutely certain that insofar as it is possible to do so the security of this country will always be adequately safeguarded.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I thank with deep appreciation my distinguished colleague from Montana.

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

Mr. SYMINGTON. I am happy to yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have been deeply impressed by the statement, very careful and very guarded in nature, of the distinguished Senator from Missouri. I think it is time the administration and the American people awaken to the great danger in which we are placed. I hope the press will play its part in making certain that the facts as stated by the Senator from Missouri are made known to the people.

It is not true, however, that the force which has been working for the reduction of expenditures is commonly believed to be the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. George M. Humphrey?

Mr. SYMINGTON. First, I thank the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois, who has been a great leader in the fight for adequate military strength, for his kind remarks. As to who is responsible for placing money ahead of security, he would know more about that than I would. It is my understanding however, that there are two groups in the Government. One believes that figures are more important than forces; the other believes forces are more important than figures. I have heard that Secretary Humphrey is one of those who think the most important consideration is a balanced budget, this as against national security. But the Senator from Illinois would know more about that than I.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that Secretary Humphrey has consistently taken credit for the reduction in expenditures, which, as the Senator from Missouri has shown, has been confined to military outlays?

Mr. SYMINGTON. That may well be correct. In that connection, in support of the Senator's position, much of the

increased cost of Government, aside from reductions in defense strength, is the result of the increased interest rate which the Government has been willing to pay for money to finance the greatest increase in national debt this country has ever experienced in 3 consecutive peacetime years.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In other words, the increased interest rate, for which the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board are at least partially responsible, has caused greater outlays by the Federal Government.

Mr. SYMINGTON. The Senator from Illinois is entirely correct.

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

Mr. SYMINGTON. I am glad to yield to the very able and distinguished Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I take this opportunity to commend the Senator from Missouri for again bringing to the attention of the American people the importance of keeping our strength at the position where it should be in relation to the strength of the other nations of the world.

One reason why I think it is so important that the Senator speak as he does is that on every occasion when he has brought matters of this kind to the attention of the American people, some benefits have come to our defense posture as a result.

I remember 3 years ago, when the Senator first made statements on the floor of the Senate about the weakening of the Air Force of the United States. There were those who made light of his remarks. In the budget for the fiscal year 1954 the appropriations for the Air Force were cut materially. But the next year the executive branch of the Government saw the mistake it had made in the previous year, and there was a restoration of the funds in the budget. However, the unfortunate part was that we had lost a year. We had lost a year in developing the planes which were needed, and we had lost a year in training the manpower which was necessary to operate those planes.

Mr. SYMINGTON. That is correct, and I am very grateful to the Senator for bringing it out.

Mr. CLEMENTS. What the Senator from Missouri has pointed up this morning is information which should be given to the American people not merely from the floor of the Senate. It should be given to the American people by the responsible administrative officials of the Government who are entrusted with that phase of the Government's activities.

I commend my friend from Missouri for his statement in the interest of the security of the country. I hope that he will continue his efforts from time to time to enlighten the American people with relation to their security.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Missouri has expired.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I again thank the distinguished senior Senator from Kentucky. The American people are not being given all the facts. Despite the protestations in the recent press conference, and notwithstanding the emphasis laid on research and development, it is a fact that in this year, 1956, we will spend \$27 million less for research and development than was spent in 1955.

I close my remarks, Mr. President, by saying, in the words of the chairman of the Freedom of Information Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, that there has never been a free government which was secret; and there has never been a secret government which was free. As free people, we must know the truth if we are to do what is necessary to preserve that freedom.

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

Mr. SYMINGTON. I am glad to yield to my very able colleague from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to express my gratitude and thanks to the Senator from Missouri not only for bringing to the attention of the Senate, as he has done consistently throughout the years, some of the weaknesses in our defense structure, but also for citing what could be done to improve the situation.

The Senator from Missouri is like the old Roman senator, Cato, who consistently reminded the Romans of what would happen to their country unless Carthage was destroyed. He kept repeating the cry: "Delenda est Carthago"—Carthage must be destroyed. What the Senator from Missouri says is that we must strengthen our defenses and make them realistic in terms of the struggle for power in the world.

I thoroughly agree with the Senator and thank him. As he has indicated in his speech, the United States of America continues to extend itself by commitments all over the world; and commitments have to be placed against the ability to back them up.

Mr. SYMINGTON. The Senator is right.

Mr. HUMPHREY. We are signing more and more treaties, and we are talking about negotiating even more treaties than the ones to which we are signatory at the present time.

It seems as though the administration is burdened with a kind of legal mentality. They seem to feel that if we sign a document, the security of the world becomes absolutely perfect. With all due deference to my lawyer friends, that is a lawyer's complex. In other words, the feeling seems to be that if we sign a contract for peace, we can then dismiss another division of troops. It is beyond me how the administration can feel that way.

When we signed the SEATO treaty, we began to withdraw our power from the Far East.

When we have inspired the Middle Eastern Treaty Organization, as the Secretary of State said today—he said he was the inspiration of the Middle Eastern Treaty Organization; but, of course, he denies having done anything except to inspire—we start to withdraw some of

our forces from the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

There seems to be a strange dedication to the theory that every time we sign a treaty, we should withdraw just a little more of the forces in being. As I understand, the Senator from Missouri is concerned about that. He feels that if we are making commitments, we ought to back them up.

Mr. SYMINGTON. That is true. Would not the Senator from Minnesota, a distinguished member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, agree with me that one of the probable reasons why we have lost so much ground in recent years is that other nations know we are not keeping up our guard?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Missouri has expired.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak for an additional minute.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am confident the Soviet Union realizes the very fact to which the Senator has adverted, namely, that we have permitted ourselves to become weakened proportionately to the advances which have been made by the Soviet Union and her satellites.

The single major international political factor today is the sense of confidence which the Soviet Union exhibits. Until 3 years ago the Soviet Union exhibited a sense of insecurity in her international relations. Today, under Bulganin and Khrushchev, with the forces in being which the Soviet Union has, and with apparently the economic strength which the Soviet has been able to bring to bear upon its military for the first time, every political writer of any consequence throughout the world points out that the Soviet Union is marching with a confident stride.

Frankly, they are simply telling us to take a sneak every once in a while, such as in the Middle East. Three years ago they would not have dared to do what they have done recently in the Middle East.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I thank my distinguished colleague.

WORDS OF ANDREW JACKSON TO REMEMBER

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, many of my distinguished colleagues will be busy this month recalling the words of a great President, Abraham Lincoln. I think it appropriate, without specific reference to any acts of the 84th Congress, that we also recall a few words of another great President, Andrew Jackson. Therefore, I shall read a brief quotation which appeared in the February 1 Studebaker Weekly News. It reads:

RIGHT TO COMPLAIN

When the laws undertake * * * to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society—the farmers, mechanics, and laborers * * * have a right to complain of the injustice of their Government.

THE AL SARENA MINING CO. CASE

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, on February 8, in addressing the Senate, I discussed the Al Sarena mining case in some detail. I shall not plow furrowed ground by detailing the case again. I was severely critical of the Interior Department for which I consider shameful negligence in its custodianship of valuable natural resources in that case.

However, Mr. President, I have a proposal to make to Secretary McKay by which I believe he can show whether or not the Al Sarena decision was in good faith. Let me state my proposal.

In January of 1954, over 2 years ago, the Interior Department granted the Al Sarena Mining Co. patent to 15 controverted mining claims in the Rogue River National Forest of Oregon, based on the assertion that these claims were sufficiently mineralized to warrant operation of a mine. Since that time, the Al Sarena Co. has done no mining. However, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has just received severance-tax and fire-protection-tax statements from the Oregon State Tax Commission indicating that during 1954 alone the company cut on its claims some 2 million board-feet of fir and pine timber. Perhaps 3 or 4 times as much timber is still growing on this land.

Mr. President, I propose that Secretary McKay publicly and forthwith request the Al Sarena Co. to operate a mine on these 15 disputed mining claims. I also propose that the Secretary accompany his request with a plea to the company to stop cutting the timber still standing on these claims.

In that way, Mr. President, Secretary McKay could show the good faith claimed for his department. The proof of every pudding is in the eating. Mr. McKay granted the Al Sarena claims for operation of a mine. There has been no mining; there has been only the commercial logging of trees in the Rogue River National Forest—trees which were a virtual gift to the mining company.

I recommend that Secretary McKay tell the Al Sarena Co. to operate a mine. I recommend that Secretary McKay tell the Al Sarena Co. to stop cutting fir trees and pine trees. I recommend that, unless his requests are complied with, Secretary McKay bring suit in Federal court to recover these claims for the Government.

Let us ascertain whether our Secretary of the Interior is interested in ore mining or in tree mining.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. CHAUNCEY W. REED, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 189) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Washita River Basin reclamation project, Oklahoma.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 8107. An act to amend the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended; and

H. J. Res. 526. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution of March 25, 1953, relating to electrical and mechanical office equipment for the use of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives, to remove officers and committees from certain limitations, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

H. R. 2667. An act to amend section 208 (b) of the Technical Changes Act of 1953, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 7054. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide a credit against the estate tax for Federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 8107) to amend the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

CHANGES IN THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, we waited a long time for the President's recommendations as to how the Immigration and Nationality Act should be revised to remove the inequities and institutionalized bigotry contained in the present law.

The distinguished chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration brought to the attention of the Senate last July 30 the continued lack of success he had had in his efforts to learn the administration's proposals in regard to changing the McCarran Act.

Appended to the statement of the Immigration subcommittee's chairman were a number of statements made by President Eisenhower during the 1952 presidential election campaign. In 1952, Mr. Eisenhower made such eloquent statements as this:

No man's race or creed or color should count against him in his economic or civil or any other rights. Only second-class Americanism tolerates second-class citizenship. It's time to get rid of what remains of both, and that includes rewriting the unfair provisions of the McCarran Immigration Act.

That is what President Eisenhower—then Candidate Eisenhower—told the large crowd assembled on Boston Common on October 22, 1952. A week later he said to an audience in the Bronx, in New York City:

We need to rewrite the unfair provisions of the McCarran Immigration Act to get the bigotry out of it.

But, Mr. President, I am afraid this was merely one more example of how eloquence can outrun performance.

The chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration documented for us quite fully last July his inability to get any response from the President providing specific recommendations as to how to eliminate from the McCarran Act the bigotry of which he spoke during the election campaign. Further, the Subcommittee on Immigration had an equally singular lack of success in its attempts to get testimony from those administration officials responsible for administering the immigration and nationality law.

Let me quote the statement of the chairman of the Immigration Subcommittee to the Senate on July 30, 1955:

It is highly desirable for the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and initially its subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization to have the current attitudes of the executive branch of the Federal Government before them. It is important to further orderly study of the subjects for the Senate committee members to hear first from authorized spokesmen for the administration. To this end, on behalf of the subcommittee of which I am chairman, I have invited the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to appear before us in person and present the views of the administration relating to the immigration and nationality matters coming within the range of operations of their executive departments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from Minnesota has expired. The Senate is still operating under the 2-minute rule.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have an additional 5 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Minnesota may proceed.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have been reading from the statement of the chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration. This is not the statement of the junior Senator from Minnesota. I continue to read from the statement of the chairman:

Also, I have written the President of the United States suggesting that he direct certain Cabinet officers to testify before our subcommittee. In addition to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, I suggested the Secretaries of Defense, Commerce, Labor, and Agriculture.

A curious situation exists in relationship to policies of our basic immigration and naturalization laws: While it is true in the main that we have fairly clear ideas of the stands on the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 taken by private citizens and organizations working in those fields, we do not have anything approaching a clear understanding of the present attitude of the present administration regarding immigration and naturalization.

It is true, Mr. President, that President Eisenhower did send a letter in response to an inquiry by the then chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration, the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], on April 6, 1953. But as the present chairman of the subcommittee rightly pointed out:

It does not contain a single recommendation from the President for positive legislation but instead it lists 10 points "among the administrative provisions of the law which it is claimed may operate with unwarranted harshness."

The chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], said:

Instead of recommending legislation, the President suggested a study of the operation of many of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952.

Well, Mr. President, the long wait is over. It is amazing what wonders can be worked every 4 years, though, in this case, I am afraid it is a rather small wonder.

The President has sent to Congress his recommendations on how the Immigration and Nationality Act should be revised. But are they recommendations which would "get the bigotry out of it"—to use the words of Candidate Eisenhower?

I am afraid not, Mr. President. The President has sent to us a recommendation that the Congress study the Immigration and Nationality Act. Then his message states:

Pending the completion by the Congress of such study and investigation, it is essential that we take interim measures to alleviate as much as possible inequities in the present quota system.

And then the President enumerates for us the interim measures he proposes we take. Some of them are good interim measures, Mr. President.

But this subject has been studied to death. In case the President does not know it, a Presidential Commission on Immigration and Naturalization made its report on January 1, 1953. It had taken oral testimony on the subject from some 400 persons all over the Nation, and received written statements from approximately 234 others. Its testimony runs to some 2,100 pages, and can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, if the President should care to see it. The report of the commission is 304 pages long, and is a very excellent report. It is the definitive work on what is wrong with the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

I cannot understand what could have been going on in the executive branch during the last 3 years that would lead the President to think that we should study the Immigration and Nationality Act some more.

It so happens that I proposed some interim measures of my own—way back in 1953. Some of the President's interim measures are suspiciously like the interim measures I proposed on July 31, 1953.

At that time I wrote President Eisenhower a letter. It contained the interim measures I had introduced in the Senate. In the letter I called for President Eisenhower's support for a bipartisan effort to ease some of the harsh and discriminatory provisions of the present law.

Noting, at that time, that both candidates during the 1952 campaign had been agreed on the need for revision of the Immigration and Nationality Act, I described my proposal to the President as "a fair beginning bill, on which reasonable men of both parties could agree at this time without the necessity of overhauling our immigration laws drastically, desirable as that may be."

My letter stated:

My bill does not constitute a complete revision of the present Immigration and Nationality Act. It does not go as far as I would like it to go and as some of us are suggesting in other legislation. In all probability, it does not go as far as you would wish it to go. However, it seems to me to be a fair beginning.

That was in 1953, Mr. President. I never intended that the interim measures of 1953 would still be the interim measures of 1956. When I proposed those measures, I thoroughly expected that by 1956—3 years later—all the studies would have been made, all the administration spokesmen would have been heard from, and all the unfair provisions of the McCarran Immigration Act would have been rewritten. I never knew that an interim could last quite so long.

The President's message does not contain a recommendation that would eliminate the national origins quota system, which fixes into our immigration law the discriminatory assumption that the people of some nations are less worthy of coming to our country than are the people of other nations. Instead, the President has taken over the proposal I made back in 1953—namely, that unused quotas be pooled, so that they can be used in a succeeding year for the people of countries whose quotas are filled. As an interim measure, this proposal has merit. But it does not eliminate the national origins quota system.

In fact, Mr. President, the proposals sent to the Congress by the President would add a new concept to our immigration policies. In utilizing the unused quotas which are pooled, the President proposes that this be done on a regional basis, and that quota numbers be pooled in each of the following areas: Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Ocean area. This, I suggest, adds to the national origins quota system a regional origins quota system.

In making such a proposal—even as a temporary palliative—those in the executive branch who thought of this idea prove themselves to be peculiarly insensitive to what is fundamentally wrong with the national origins quota system. I shall not put it more strongly than that. They would preserve the worst characteristic of the quota system; in fact, they would bring it forth in new form.

Mr. President, I do not think it is necessary for me to spell out why the national origins quota system is discriminatory. I have spoken and written on this subject at considerable length in the past. Now we have proposed a regional origins quota system for the utilization of unused quotas.

As regards the quota system, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to only one point which is not always sufficiently emphasized. That is its consequences for us, in our relations with the peoples of other nations. If we wonder why many of the people of Asian nations, especially, have become suspicious of us and no longer regard us as their friends, we should not overlook the part our Immigration and Nationality

Act has played in promoting this hostility. Can we expect the people of India or the people of Burma or the people of any other Asian country to have friendly feelings toward us, when we have embodied in our immigration law a quota system under which we seem to consider them inferior in some way to the people of other nations? Not only is this inherent in the national origins quota system, but as if to emphasize this attitude, the Asian-Pacific triangle concept was added to the 1952 act. This makes a determination of an applicant's admissibility for immigration to the United States on the basis of whether more than half of his ancestry is traceable to Asia. This is racist doctrine of the most blatant sort. There is no room for it in the laws of our land.

I say we cannot disregard the significance these discriminatory features of our immigration law have for our relations with other peoples, Mr. President. It is most regrettable that the proposals sent to Congress would add a regional origins quota system to what was already bad enough.

The national origins quota system could be eliminated through adoption of the unified quota system contained in Senate bill 1206, introduced by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] and other Senators, including myself. I am happy to be a cosponsor of this bill. It would truly rewrite the unfair provisions of the McCarran Act and get the bigotry out of it.

I deeply regret that after 3 years, the President could not have come up with something better than interim measures, although many of them, as I have said, are excellent recommendations, worthy of our consideration and adoption.

But I think that after a 3-year wait, we could have rightfully expected from the administration something more than "interim measures." I presume that the interim—in this instance—lasts only through November.

I respectfully suggest to the President that he instruct those in the executive branch responsible for the administration of this law—the Secretary of State and the Attorney General—to cooperate with the Congress and to appear before the Subcommittee on Immigration. Then we can proceed with the business of passing S. 1206, and so eliminate the national origins quota system which brings such shame upon this Nation throughout the world.

Mr. President, I hope the interim immigration proposals I have recommended will quickly be enacted. I certainly pledge my support to that end. I say most kindly, but with very positive force, that for 3 years, now, we have been waiting for a basic revision of the act; and that 3-year period could have been used to good avail.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, so far as I know, there is no further morning business to be transacted.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 9063, the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 9063) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the secretary will proceed to state the amendments of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 2, after line 13, to insert:

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Maintenance and operations

Notwithstanding the proviso under the heading "Maintenance and operations" in title III of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1956, the Murphy General Hospital in Boston (Waltham), Mass., may be utilized during the fiscal year 1956 to meet any requirements of the military, naval, and air forces and other Government agencies, including the requirements of the New England Division of the Army Corps of Engineers.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in connection with this amendment, I am advised that the emergency which we were led to believe existed does not actually exist, and that in reality the Corps of Engineers are now occupying a part of the hospital. Since it appears that the provisions of the amendment authorizing an exchange are no longer necessary and the transfer can be handled administratively, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is rejected.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 4, to change the chapter number from "II" to "III."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Defense—Civil Functions," on page 3, after line 13, to insert:

General expenses

For an additional amount for "General expenses", \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 17, to change the chapter number from "III" to "IV."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "District of Columbia—Operating Expenses—Executive Office," on page 3, line 24, after the word "conventions", to strike out "\$43,500" and insert "\$40,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 7, to change the chapter number from "IV" to "V."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Legislative Branch," on page 4, after line 8, to insert:

SENATE

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Vice President

Office of the Vice President: For an additional amount for clerical assistants to the Vice President, \$6,270;

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators: For an additional amount for administrative and clerical assistants for Senators, to provide additional clerical assistants for each Senator from the State of California, so that the allowance for administrative and clerical assistants for such Senators will be equal to that allowed other Senators from States having a population of over 13 million, the population of said State having exceeded 13 million inhabitants, \$4,780;

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an additional amount for office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$8,350: *Provided*, That effective August 1, 1955, the basic annual rates of compensation of the following positions shall be: superintendent, press gallery, \$5,340; first assistant superintendent, press gallery, \$4,740; second assistant superintendent, press gallery, \$3,840; third assistant superintendent, press gallery, \$3,300; fourth assistant superintendent, press gallery, \$2,580; secretary, press gallery, \$2,100; superintendent, radio press gallery, \$5,220; first assistant superintendent, radio press gallery, \$4,020; second assistant superintendent, radio press gallery, \$3,540; third assistant superintendent, radio press gallery, \$3,000; and superintendent, periodical press gallery, \$4,320;

In all, salaries, officers and employees, \$19,400.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Reporting Senate proceedings: For an additional amount for reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, \$5,465.

Furniture: For an additional amount for materials for, repairs of, and the purchase of furniture, \$5,000.

Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, fiscal year 1955, \$40,000.

Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, \$900,000.

Motor vehicles: For an additional amount for maintaining, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles, \$5,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

For the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result from the appropriations under the heading "Senate" shall be held and considered to be effective as of the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of such enactment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question about this amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. ELLENDER. I notice an item for an "additional amount for clerical assistants to the Vice President." Why is that necessary?

Mr. HAYDEN. Because the Vice President does not have the proportionate amount of money Senators have for the employment of clerical assistants; and the volume of work in the Vice President's office has been greatly increased. Upon consideration, the committee decided that the Vice President was entitled to have additional funds.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me, so that I may make an observation in regard to the question asked by my friend, the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. First, Mr. President, let me say that, as my good friend, the Senator from Arizona, well knows, I am normally in constant attendance on the Appropriations Committee, on which I serve. However, ever since this session convened, I have been very busy with the farm bill. I am glad to say that a little after midnight—in fact, it was early this morning—the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry voted to report the new farm bill; and I hope to report the bill today, and to submit the report thereon a little later.

I do not like to ask questions of my good friend, the Senator from Arizona, about a bill with which I should be familiar; but because of the fact that I have been so busy with the work of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I was unable to attend the hearings of the Appropriations Committee on this bill. Therefore, I hope the Senator from Arizona will excuse me if I ask certain questions about the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me at this time, so that I may make an observation?

Mr. HAYDEN. Of course.

Mr. CLEMENTS. At the time when an upward adjustment was made in the clerical staff allocations to Members of the Senate, a corresponding allocation adjustment was not made to the Vice President.

Mr. ELLENDER. So this amount is proposed merely because Senators received an increased amount? Is that the way this amount was determined?

Mr. CLEMENTS. In this connection, I may say that the Vice President made what the chairman of the committee thought was a good case.

Mr. ELLENDER. Did the Vice President request it; did he appear?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Yes; the Vice President asked for it.

Mr. ELLENDER. Very well.

I also notice an additional amount for the Senators from the State of California. Is that due to an increase in population?

Mr. HAYDEN. Solely.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Architect of the Capitol", on page 7, after line 3, to insert:

Capitol buildings and grounds

Senate restaurants: For repairs, improvements, equipment, materials, and all neces-

sary incidental expenses, to provide improved facilities for the Senate restaurants, Capitol Building, \$20,000, to remain available until expended and to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is that item for the purpose of paying an operating deficit?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. It is for the installation of better equipment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Why is it necessary to install additional equipment there, when we are now in the process of building a new Senate Office Building, which I understand will be equipped with a fine restaurant.

Mr. HAYDEN. This item is for improvements in the restaurant in the Capitol Building. Certain worn-out equipment needs to be replaced.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as everyone knows, we have been spending considerable amounts of money on that restaurant.

Mr. HAYDEN. But in view of the complaints, perhaps better equipment would result in better service.

Mr. ELLENDER. What sort of equipment will be obtained by means of the amendment?

Mr. HAYDEN. The following equipment:

Serving pantry, refrigeration, \$2,200.
Chef's refrigeration, \$3,750.
Produce refrigeration, \$3,750.
Meat refrigeration, \$3,750.
Dairy refrigeration, \$2,500.
Salad refrigeration, \$950.
"O" box dual compressor, \$800.
"O" box thermobank, \$800.
Electric feeder cable and miscellaneous, \$1,500.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will that be in addition to the facilities now in the restaurant?

Mr. HAYDEN. The old equipment which is to be replaced has been in use for 20 years. Modern refrigeration is needed, in order to keep the food fresh, for consumption by Senators and their guests.

Mr. ELLENDER. At present there is a move to extend the east front of the Capitol Building. It is my understanding that project has reached the point where that addition may be built soon. As the Senator from Arizona well knows, when the new Senate Office Building was first proposed—I refer to the one now being erected—I suggested that the east front of the Capitol be extended, and that provision be made for a restaurant in which the Members of the Senate and the Members of the House of Representatives could dine together, and thereby make the restaurant a paying concern.

However, as the Senator knows, we have a separate restaurant at present, which costs the taxpayers from \$45,000 to \$50,000 a year to maintain. I call it a subsidy.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is considerably less than the cost a few years ago.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand that, but it should not cost a dime. If we are to build the proposed addition to the Capitol, it strikes me that we ought to be able to install in it a large restaurant

to accommodate both Senate and House Members. I believe a joint restaurant would be a paying venture. Instead, we continue these expenses, and continue to pay what I call a subsidy, in order to feed hungry Senators 1 or 2 meals a day.

Mr. HAYDEN. The principal patronage in the present Capitol restaurant is at noon. If there were 3 full meals served during the day, the restaurant could be paying for itself. The restaurant cannot pay its way on a noon-lunch basis.

Mr. ELLENDER. That was the reason why I contended, before the Committee on Appropriations, that instead of building the new Senate Office Building, which will cost more than \$20 million, and which will cost the taxpayers the equivalent of \$10,000 for each Senator, in addition to what it will cost merely to operate it, we should complete the east front of the Capitol. If we extend the east front of the Capitol building, space could be provided for a restaurant adequate to take care of both Senate and House Members. It would pay for itself. Instead, we continue to make appropriations to cover the expenses of two restaurants—one for the Senate and one for the House. Sooner or later I hope the present separate restaurant facilities will be disposed of. The space could probably well be utilized for office rooms for Senators or committees, and the restaurant could be located, as I have said, in the area which will be available by the erection of the addition to the east front of the Capitol. Are we to continue to spend money on the old restaurant? Did the committee take that question into consideration?

Mr. HAYDEN. It did. The equipment of the restaurant is so antiquated that it cannot render efficient service; it is constantly deteriorating, and must be replaced. I have stated the respective items and their cost.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 7, beginning in line 4.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 8, to insert:

CHAPTER VI

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

ACQUISITION OF SITE, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Acquisition of site: In addition to the real property contained in square 725 in the District of Columbia heretofore acquired as a site for an additional office building for the United States Senate under the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriations Act, 1948, approved June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 1028), the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, is hereby authorized to acquire, on behalf of the United States, by purchase, condemnation, transfer, or otherwise, for purposes of extension of such site or for additions to the United States Capitol Grounds, all other publicly or privately owned real property (including alleys or parts of alleys and streets) contained in said square 725 and all publicly or privately owned real property (including alleys or parts of alleys and streets) contained in square 724 in the District of Columbia, and

there is hereby appropriated for such purposes \$4,500,000, which, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for Acquisition of Site contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be available for such purposes until expended, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be required for such purposes: *Provided*, That for the purposes of this chapter and of the aforesaid act of June 25, 1948, squares 725 and 724 shall be construed to extend to the outer face of the curbs of sidewalks surrounding such squares: *Provided further*, That any proceeding for condemnation brought under this chapter shall be conducted in accordance with the act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia for the use of the United States," approved March 1, 1929 (16 D. C. Code, secs. 619-644): *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, any real property owned by the United States and contained in squares 725 and 724 shall upon request of the Architect of the Capitol, made with the approval of the Senate Office Building Commission, be transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol, and any alley, or part thereof, contained in such squares, shall be closed and vacated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in accordance with any request therefor made by the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of such Commission: *Provided further*, That upon acquisition of any real property pursuant to this chapter, the Architect of the Capitol, when directed by the Senate Office Building Commission to so act, is authorized, under the funds appropriated hereunder, to provide for the demolition and removal of any buildings or other structures on, or constituting a part of, such property and, pending demolition, to lease any or all of such property for such periods and under such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the United States and to provide for the maintenance and protection of such property: *Provided further*, That the jurisdiction of the Capitol Police shall extend over any real property acquired under this chapter: *Provided further*, That the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, is authorized to enter into contracts and to make such other expenditures, including expenditures for personnel and other services, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter and to obligate the additional sums herein authorized prior to the actual appropriation thereof.

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

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is my understanding that this section, chapter VI, will be stricken from the bill. There is opposition to it.

Mr. HAYDEN. I wish to explain to the Senate that, opposition having developed to chapter VI, and it being highly important that the bill become a law at the earliest possible date, it was decided to let this particular provision be stricken on a point of order. It is subject to a point of order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I make the point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. The point of order must be conceded. I had filed a motion to suspend the rule, but evidently that course is impracticable today, so I shall not resist the point of order, and the Chair may sustain it.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I raise the point of order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order is well taken, on the ground that chapter VI is general legislation on an appropriation bill.

The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 16, to change the chapter number from "V" to "VII."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in view of the previous action with respect to chapter II and chapter VI, this amendment should be rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 10, line 16.

The amendment was rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. What has been the disposition of the proposed appropriation of \$4.5 million for additional land for a new Senate Office Building?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That provision was stricken out on a point of order, on the ground that it was general legislation.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, in this connection I wish to state that if this amendment had been adopted, it would permit the purchase of the half-block which remains in the rear of the new Senate Office Building, which is now in the process of construction. It would entail an expenditure for the purchase of square 724, in which the Carroll Arms, the Plaza Hotel, and a number of other buildings are now located.

I point out that the total assessment on this property—and the assessment seems very low to me—is about \$2,191,805 for the various lots included in these two blocks. If this land were purchased by the Government, the city fathers would lose a little more than \$50,000 annually in taxes.

It is my hope that before any further land is acquired in connection with the Senate Office Building we may go into the subject thoroughly and—if the proposal can be justified—that the authorization be included in a regular bill, instead of a deficiency bill. It will be recalled that during the closing days of the 80th Congress some member of the Senate Appropriations Committee brought forward a proposal for an appropriation to build the Senate Office Building, which is now in process of construction. It was not until the next day that some of us learned that the project had been authorized in a deficiency bill.

We now have before us a similar situation. It is sought to add to the bill the unnecessary expense of \$4.5 million, which, in my opinion, would be but a drop in the bucket. The property could not be acquired for that sum.

I understood that this half-block was to be used to provide parking space to accommodate the officials, clerks, and administrative assistants who serve Senators. I think we are going "haywire." The national budget is now in an unbalanced condition. It has been in that condition for practically all of the past

24 years. Under those circumstances, we ought to cut corners at every opportunity. Every time appropriations such as the one here proposed come before us, it is my intention to oppose them.

I think we have enough facilities now. As I pointed out, for 8 years, with the assistance of my good friend from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], I was able to prevent the construction of the new Senate Office Building. However, it is now being built today. I repeat that the erection of this building will entail expenses to the taxpayers which will be the equivalent of an additional \$10,000 for each Senator. I believe that such costs are unconscionable, and I hope they will be eliminated hereafter.

Mr. HAYDEN. I assure the Senator from Louisiana that legislation will be properly introduced and referred to the appropriate committee in connection with this project. A bill will be introduced, and it will be considered in the regular way.

I may add that if Senators had not made the grave mistake we made 8 years ago of delaying actions, we would now have a new Senate Office Building, at half the cost.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, there was one question which I overlooked asking. It relates to the amendment containing the item under the head of "Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper." I should like to have the situation clarified. Are we providing for another doorkeeper?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. This item merely comes under the title of the office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper. It relates to the pay of employees in the Press Gallery. Senators will remember that on the closing night before adjournment last year the Senate adopted a resolution, which was sent to the House, to equalize the pay of employees in the Senate Press Gallery with the pay of corresponding employees in the House. However, the resolution was so drawn that the actual pay scales were based upon the House schedules rather than ours. This proposed change in language, whereby the Senate base is adopted, will make a difference of \$360.35 a year. It will accomplish exactly what the Senate sought to accomplish in the closing hours of the last session of Congress.

Mr. ELLENDER. Then the increase in salaries will amount to only \$360.35?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. The increase in salaries which was agreed to will equalize the pay of those occupying similar positions in the Senate with the pay schedules for corresponding positions in the House. The equalization was provided just before the Congress adjourned last year. The amendment we are discussing would add \$360.05 to what was provided then, so as to make the base pay the Senate base pay, not the House base pay.

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

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Is it not a fact that it would do exactly the same as was done

by resolution in the closing hours of the last session?

Mr. HAYDEN. Exactly.

Mr. CLEMENTS. It would increase the overall pay of the Press Gallery by \$360 a year and bring it in line with the \$60 multiple formula which is used. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct. It is a matter of convenience in the bookkeeping operations of the financial clerk of the Senate.

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

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I refer to page 6, to the item of \$40,000 for inquiries and investigations. How does that item differ from the item for expenses of inquiries and investigations, \$900,000, just below on the same page?

Mr. HAYDEN. The \$40,000 is a hangover from last year.

Mr. ELLENDER. What does the Senator mean by a hangover? Is it the same item?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is the same item.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is it for the same purpose?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I recall, last year we provided \$1,200,000 for inquiries and investigations.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senate authorized inquiries and investigations at a cost of \$2,124,120. The appropriation for that purpose \$1,224,000.

Mr. ELLENDER. The sum of \$40,000 is the remainder of what was authorized? Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. As the Senator knows, there are pending quite a number of resolutions which, contrary to what I thought would be done, carry increased amounts in many cases, and quite a number of the special subcommittees are continued, although in some cases there had been promises made that they would come to an end.

After the holiday period those resolutions will be taken up by the Senate. I hope we can trim some of them, and perhaps do away with some of the subcommittees. That is my hope, and I also hope that I shall have some assistance in that regard from the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there is one other matter I wish to mention. I have received a letter, dated February 9, 1956, from Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. It contains a recommendation adopted by unanimous vote of that committee, that there be included in the pending bill \$700,000 to provide for the planting of trees. A part of the letter reads as follows:

As you are aware, most of the seedlings available to farmers are produced by State and private nurseries in connection with the United States Forest Service under the provisions of section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act.

The letter goes on to state that the examination showed that a sufficient number of acres were available to call for the expenditure of \$700,000, and that that sum would enable 200 million additional trees to be planted.

I took the matter up with the chairman of the House Committee on Appropria-

tions, who stated that, inasmuch as his committee would consider a series of supplemental estimates which were submitted this week in House Document 390, covering about \$565 million, which are urgent deficiencies of one kind or another, and because he was satisfied a second supplemental bill would be promptly reported to the House, he would prefer to have hearings before his committee on the proposal to appropriate funds for tree planting.

Under the circumstances, Mr. President, I have not offered an amendment as requested but I should like to have the letter from Chairman COOLEY included in the RECORD at this point.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1956.
Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I hate to approach you at this late hour with a proposed amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 9063) which I understand is to be considered in the Senate tomorrow. However, there appears to be no other alternative if we are to prevent a serious setback in our reforestation program.

There are a large number of bills now pending before the Congress to encourage reforestation and the planting of trees. The mere introduction of these bills and the public discussion connected with them has so stimulated public interest in this kind of a program that, I am informed, the demand for tree seedlings has already increased in many States beyond the present capacity of nurseries to supply.

As you are aware, most of the seedlings available to farmers are produced by State and private nurseries in cooperation with the United States Forest Service under the provisions of section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act. In the routine process of obtaining information from the Forest Service with respect to available tree seedlings, in preparation for hearings on some of these bills by the House Committee on Agriculture, our staff discovered day before yesterday that there is a present unused capacity in State and private nurseries that could result in production of more than 200 million additional seedlings this year if funds were available.

The production of tree seedlings is, however, a seasonal business. In most instances tree seeds, like other agricultural seeds, are planted in the spring. No matter how much money might be available in the next fiscal year for this purpose, the trees which it will make possible cannot be planted until the spring of 1957.

On the other hand, if an item of \$700,000 could be made available to the Forest Service for this work within the next 2 or 3 weeks, seeds could be planted this spring and more than 200 million seedling trees could be made available a year earlier than would be possible if we wait for the next regular appropriation bill.

I am informed by the House Appropriations Committee that there will be no bill except the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, reported by your committee yesterday and scheduled for Senate consideration tomorrow, through which this money may be made available in time for its use this spring.

This appeal to you to offer an amendment to this bill on the Senate floor adding an item of \$700,000 for the cooperative production of tree seedlings is made by direction of the House Committee on Agriculture pur-

suant to unanimous action of the committee in executive session yesterday, February 8, 1956.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 9063) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. SALTONSTALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not believe it will be necessary to go to conference on the bill. If it is necessary to do so, I have taken the precaution of asking that the conferees be appointed.

In the event that it is not necessary to go to conference on the bill, I ask unanimous consent that the Vice President or the President pro tempore be authorized to sign, during the adjournment or recess following today's session, duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions passed by the two Houses.

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

CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR DAMAGING OR DESTROYING AIRCRAFT

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1489, S. 2972.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2972) to punish the willful damaging or destroying of aircraft and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to provide suitable punishment, first, for the willful damaging or destruction of air carrier aircraft used in interstate, overseas, or foreign commerce; second, for attempts to damage or destroy such aircraft; and, finally, for knowingly imparting or conveying false information concerning such attempts.

The recent disaster at Longmont, Colo., in which a United Air Lines plane was destroyed by the explosion of a time bomb placed in the baggage carried on the plane, killing all 44 persons aboard, has

focused attention on the need for such legislation. While there are Federal statutes now in effect which may be applicable in some cases of this type, none of these statutes was drafted with this type of problem specifically in mind, with the result that the statutes now in effect either do not adequately cover the subject matter or do not provide penalties commensurate with the magnitude of the offense.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 902 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, be further amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"DAMAGING OR DESTROYING AIRCRAFT"

"(1) (1) As used in this subsection, the term 'destructive substance' means any explosive substance, flammable material, infernal machine, or other chemical, mechanical, or radioactive device or matter of a combustible, contaminative, corrosive, or explosive nature.

"(2) Any person who willfully sets fire to, damages, destroys, disables, or wrecks any civil aircraft used, operated, or employed by an air carrier or foreign air carrier in interstate, overseas, or foreign air commerce; or

"Any person who willfully sets fire to, damages, destroys, disables, or wrecks any aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, or spare part with intent to damage, destroy, disable, or wreck any such aircraft; or

"Any person who, with like intent, willfully places or causes to be placed any destructive substance on, about, in or near any such aircraft, or any aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, spare part, fuel, lubricant, hydraulic fluid, or other material used or intended to be used in connection with the operation of any such aircraft, or any cargo carried or intended to be carried on any such aircraft, or otherwise makes or causes to be made any such aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, spare part, fuel, lubricant, hydraulic fluid, or other material unworkable or unusable or hazardous to work or use; or

"Any person who, with like intent, willfully sets fire to, damages, destroys, disables, or wrecks, or places or causes to be placed any destructive substance on, about, in or near any shop, supply, structure, station, depot, terminal, hangar, ramp, landing area, air-navigation facility or other facility, warehouse, property, machine, or apparatus used or intended to be used in connection with the operation, loading, or unloading of any such aircraft or making any such aircraft ready for flight, or otherwise makes or causes to be made any such shop, supply, structure, station, depot, terminal, hangar, ramp, landing area, air-navigation facility or other facility, warehouse, property, machine, or apparatus unworkable or unusable or hazardous to work or use; or

"Any person who, with like intent, willfully incapacitates any member of the crew of any such aircraft; or

"Any person who willfully attempts to do any of the aforesaid acts or things—

"shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

"Any person who is convicted of any such crime, which has resulted in the death of any person, shall be subject also to the death penalty or imprisonment for life if the jury shall in its discretion so direct or in the case of a plea of guilty if the court in its discretion shall so order.

"IMPARTING OR CONVEYING FALSE INFORMATION"

"(j) Any person who imparts or conveys or causes to be imparted or conveyed information, knowing such information to be false, concerning an attempt being made, or to be made, to do any act or thing which would be subject to criminal penalty under subsection (i) of this section, or concerning the existence of circumstances or conditions which are likely to damage, destroy, disable, or wreck, or which would render unworkable or unusable or hazardous to work or use, any civil aircraft, used, operated, or employed by an air carrier or foreign air carrier in interstate, overseas, or foreign commerce, or any aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, spare part, fuel, lubricant, hydraulic fluid, or other material used or intended to be used in connection with the operation of any such aircraft, or any shop, supply, structure, station, depot, terminal, hangar, ramp, landing area, air-navigation facility or other facility, warehouse, property, machine, or apparatus used or intended to be used in connection with the operation, loading, or unloading of any such aircraft, or making any such aircraft ready for flight, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both."

LLOYD BOHLKE

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, the Drew Pearson column published in the Washington Post and Times Herald on Thursday, February 9, contained the following item:

FIRED FOR TALKING

It doesn't pay to express your views against the Benson farm program if you want to keep a job with the Government. That is what Lloyd Bohlke, of Prosser, Wash., has just discovered, after he appeared on a television program, Questions Before the House.

Bohlke had been trying to operate an 80-acre potato farm near Prosser, but couldn't make both ends meet and had to quit. He knew the truth of what Secretary Benson had said about the difficulty of small one-man farming. But he got a job with the Kennewick Irrigation District near Yakima on January 2. The job paid \$7,500. On January 3, however, Bohlke made the mistake of appearing with Miss Virginia Burnside on her television program and spoke out frankly about the difficult problem the small farmer faces today. He also wasn't too complimentary to Benson policies.

Shortly thereafter Bohlke was fired by Reclamation Bureau officials working for Secretary of the Interior McKay. They replaced him with Van E. Nutley, at \$10,000 annually.

NOTE.—Bohlke was former master of the Rattlesnake Grange, had been a farmer for years, belonged to no left-wing groups.

Mr. President, I could not believe that this could possibly be a correct account, with all the insinuations involved, of the firing and hiring of Lloyd Bohlke, of Prosser, Washington, the gentleman involved in the story.

I made an inquiry of Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay's office, requesting their comment on the incident. Today I received a letter from Secretary McKay in answer to my inquiry. The letter reads as follows:

DEAR SENATOR WATKINS: I am grateful to you for calling to my attention the allegation in the Drew Pearson column this morning that an employee of the Bureau of Reclamation had lost his job because he criticized the policies of another Government department. Your interest in this matter is understandable, since you are a member of the Reclamation Subcommittee

of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

When you called me, I told you I could not believe that there had ever been any such episode as that described in the Pearson column. I am happy to report to you that I find upon inquiry my confidence was fully justified.

Pearson asserted that Lloyd Bohlke was fired from the Kennewick Irrigation District by Bureau of Reclamation officials and replaced by Van E. Nutley at \$10,000 annually.

I am informed that Mr. Bohlke is not and never has been an employee of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. Nutley has been a career employee of the Bureau of Reclamation for 20 years. He is chief of the Field Engineering Office of the Bureau for the Kennewick Division.

The Kennewick Irrigation District is an independent organization of water users who contract with the Federal Government for repayment of the cost of a share of the Kennewick Division of the Yakima project. The Bureau of Reclamation has no jurisdiction over the Kennewick Irrigation District nor are district employees on the payroll of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Recently the directors of the Kennewick Irrigation District approached the Bureau of Reclamation, requesting the services of Mr. Nutley. Mr. Nutley was reluctant to leave the Federal service. However, because of his experience on construction of the Kennewick Division, it was recognized that he would be of particular value to the Kennewick Irrigation District in its operation.

Accordingly, he has been granted a 6 months' leave of absence without pay from the Federal payroll to enter the service of the Kennewick Irrigation District.

The Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Reclamation are not informed as to whom he replaced or why.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS MCKAY,
Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. President, in connection with the reference to the Secretary of Agriculture in the Pearson article, let me say that I have had a personal acquaintance with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson running back many years. I have known him to be honest and upright and a man who does not take vindictive action against anyone who may criticize him. Such actions would be completely contrary to his nature. In the interest of truth and fairness I thought the article and the answer to it ought to be placed in the Record. The facts speak for themselves.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1490, Senate bill 2711.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOUGLAS in the chair). The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2711) to authorize medals and decorations for outstanding and meritorious conduct and service in the United States merchant marine, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing on the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to give official recognition to acts of heroic conduct or extraordinary skill or service on the part of members of the United States merchant marine, or for service on merchant marine vessels in time of war or national emergency under certain conditions of danger to life; and to issue citations as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction to United States or foreign ships which participate in gallant or outstanding action in marine disasters, and other emergencies.

The bill would also repeal, effective July 1, 1954, three laws which provided somewhat similar authority in years past, but which are now inoperative, inasmuch as the periods in which rights could accrue under those statutes have expired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the Secretary of Commerce is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide and award with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury: A merchant marine distinguished service medal to any person serving in the United States merchant marine who distinguishes himself by outstanding act, conduct, or valor beyond the line of duty, and a merchant marine meritorious service medal to any person serving in the United States merchant marine for meritorious act, conduct, or service in line of duty, but not of such outstanding character as would warrant an award of the distinguished service medal.

(b) No more than one distinguished service medal or meritorious service medal shall be awarded to any one person, but for each succeeding act, conduct, or service justifying such an award, a suitable device may be awarded to be worn with the medal or ribbon. In case any person who so distinguishes himself or so acts or serves as to justify the award of a medal under this section, dies before the award can be made to him, the award may be made and medal presented to such representatives of the deceased as the Secretary of Commerce deems proper.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to provide and issue, under such rules and regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, a distinctive service ribbon bar to each master, officer, or member of the crew of any United States ship who serves or has served after June 30, 1950, in any time of war, or national emergency proclaimed by the President or by Congress, or during an operation by Armed Forces of the United States outside the continental United States, for such period of time and in such area or under such conditions of danger to life as the Secretary may set forth in regulations issued hereunder. Such bars shall be provided at cost by the Secretary or at reasonable prices by private persons when authorized for manufacture and sale by the Secretary. Whenever any bar presented under the provisions of this section is lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect of the owner, such bar may be replaced at cost by the Secretary or at reasonable prices by private persons authorized by him.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to issue, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, a citation as

public evidence of deserved honor and distinction to any United States ship or to any foreign ship which participates in outstanding or gallant action in marine disasters or other emergencies for the purpose of saving life or property. The Secretary of Commerce may award a plaque to a ship so cited, and a replica of such plaque may be preserved, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, as a permanent historic record. The Secretary of Commerce may also award an appropriate citation ribbon bar to the master or each person serving on board such ship at the time of the action for which citation is made, as public evidence of such honor and distinction. Whenever such master or person would be entitled hereunder to the award of an additional citation ribbon, a suitable device shall be awarded, in lieu thereof, to be attached to the ribbon originally awarded. In any case of a proposed award or citation to a foreign ship or to a master or person serving aboard such ship, such award or citation shall be subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 4. The manufacture, sale, possession, or display of any insignia, decoration, medal, device, or rosette thereof, or any colorable imitation of any insignia, decoration, medal, or device, or rosette, provided for in this act, or in any rule or regulation issued pursuant to this act, is prohibited, except as authorized by this act or any rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$250 or by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both.

SEC. 5. (a) The following acts of Congress are repealed effective July 1, 1954:

(1) The act entitled "To provide for the issuance of devices in recognition of the services of merchant sailors," approved May 10, 1943, as amended (57 Stat. 81, 59 Stat. 511, 60 Stat. 884; U. S. C., title 50, War, Appendix, secs. 753a-753f).

(2) The act entitled "Providing for a medal for service in the merchant marine during the present war," approved August 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 960; U. S. C., title 50, War, Appendix, secs. 754-754b).

(3) The act entitled "To provide reemployment rights for persons who leave their positions to serve in the merchant marine, and for other purposes," approved June 23, 1943, as amended (57 Stat. 162, 60 Stat. 905, 60 Stat. 945; U. S. C. title 50, War, Appendix, secs. 1471-1475).

(b) Notwithstanding the repeal of the acts of Congress in subsection (a) the Secretary of Commerce is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may from time to time prescribe to make replacements at cost or permit replacements at reasonable prices by persons authorized by him of the awards, medals, decorations, or other articles issued under such acts, if lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the owner.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANTS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I submit an original resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 210), as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is authorized, from February 1, 1956, through February 29, 1956, to employ four additional clerical assistants to

be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman in accordance with section 202 (e), as amended, of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and the provisions of Public Law 4, 80th Congress, approved February 19, 1947, as amended.

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

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

GRATUITY TO MARGARET K. HAMMOND

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1494, Senate Resolution 207.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 207) to pay a gratuity to Margaret K. Hammond.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Margaret K. Hammond, sister-in-law of Nancy E. Hammond, an employee of the Senate at the time of her death, a sum equal to 6½ months' compensation at the rate she was receiving by law at the time of her death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

MEMORIAL TO GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1497, Senate Joint Resolution 95.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 95) to authorize the American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans and estimates for the erection of a suitable memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 95) was considered, order to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the American Battle Monuments Commission, whose former Chairman was the late John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, is authorized and directed to prepare plans and estimates for the erection of a suitable memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing, together with recommendations with respect to site, design, and materials, for submission to the Congress at as early a date as practicable. Such plans shall, prior to submission to the Congress, be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts with respect to the design and materials to be used.

PRINTING OF BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE CONVENTION OF AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1493, Senate Resolution 195.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 195) to print the 37th biennial report of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the report of the proceedings of the 37th biennial meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, held at West Hartford, Conn., June 26 to July 1, 1955, be printed with illustrations, as a Senate document.

PRINTING OF REVISED EDITION OF SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 233, 81ST CONGRESS

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1495, Senate Resolution 208.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 208) authorizing the printing as a Senate document of a revised edition of Senate Document No. 233, of the 81st Congress, entitled "Federal Corrupt Practices and Political Activities."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the revised edition of Senate Document No. 233 of the 81st Congress, entitled "Federal Corrupt Practices and Political Activities" be printed as a Senate document.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE REED OF ILLINOIS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution from the House of Representatives, which the Secretary will read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
February 10, 1956.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. CHAUNCEY W. REED, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of 14 Members of the House with such Members of the Senate as may be joined be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS, Clerk.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I submit a resolution and ask that it be read.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the resolution submitted by the Senator from Illinois.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 211), as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. CHAUNCEY W. REED, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, CHAUNCEY W. REED was a Member of the House of Representatives for more than 20 years. He served that body with fidelity, and became chairman of its Committee on the Judiciary. While I was not a personal friend of Mr. REED or a member of his political faith, I know that he was kindly in nature. I never knew him to do a vicious or vindictive thing. He served the country with fidelity to the principles in which he believed, and his death is a real loss to the Nation and to my State.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I did not know CHAUNCEY REED very long, but in the short time during which I was associated with him in the House of Representatives I knew him quite intimately. As a matter of fact, when I was assigned office space as a Member of the House, my office was directly across the hall from that of CHAUNCEY REED.

I remember very pleasantly the many kindnesses which I received at his hands. On my first day, his office staff was made available to help me obtain the necessary equipment and other facilities which are needed to put a Representative's office into operation.

I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] with reference to the fidelity with which Representative REED served any cause in which he believed.

Mr. President, I think this is the appropriate time for the Senate to take action on the resolution offered by the Senator from Illinois, and I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair appoints the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the late Representative REED.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect and honor to the memory of the deceased Represent-

ative, I move that the Senate now adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, February 14, 1956, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 10, 1956:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Ross Rizley, of Oklahoma, to be United States district judge for the western district of Oklahoma, vice Edgar S. Vaught, retiring.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following candidates for personnel action in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service:

APPOINTMENTS, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW AND REGULATIONS, EFFECTIVE DATE OF ACCEPTANCE

To be senior surgeons

Anibal R. Valle
Paul Q. Peterson
Trois E. Johnson

To be surgeons

Osamu Hayashi	Frank W. Mount
Gerald R. Cooper	Jack Orloff
Phyllis K. Edwards	William L. Bunch, Jr.
Henry K. Beye	

To be senior dental surgeon

Clarence A. Egger

To be dental surgeon

Paul H. Keyes

To be sanitary engineers

Arve H. Dahl
Paul W. Reed

To be senior scientists

Lloyd W. Law
Everette L. May

To be scientist

Melvin H. Goodwin, Jr.

To be veterinarian

Raymond J. Helvig

To be senior nurse officer

Mary O. Jenney

To be nurse officer

Doris E. Roberts

To be dietitian

Dorothy M. Youland

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force in the grades indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947); title II, Public Law 365, 80th Congress (Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947); and section 307 (b), Public Law 150, 82d Congress (Air Force Organization Act of 1951), with a view to designation for the performance of duties as indicated:

To be captains, USAF (Dental)

Samuel W. Askins, AO2238795.
Edward R. Beidelman, AO2023995.
James F. Crosby, Jr.
Edward R. Martin, AO2261130.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Medical)

Arthur Barnes.
Kenneth H. Bleifer.
Walter M. Bowerman, O2273704.
Andrew W. Butchko.
Fred G. Conrad, AO3043227.
Cecil G. Edwards, AO2004061.

William M. Hammon, AO3043200.
 John Y. Harper, Jr.
 William E. Karnes, AO3043173.
 Herbert H. Kaufmann, AO2260203.
 John T. King, Jr.
 Emanuel Milder, AO3044019.
 Stephen A. Ockner, AO3043260.
 Carl G. Peterson, Jr., AO3043263.
 Roy E. Sawyer, AO3044369.
 Kuno C. Schwarz.
 John A. Shoener.
 James H. Thorpe, AO2261694.
 Eugene L. Weston.
 Marion J. Williams, AO3001245.
 Terrell R. Woodmansee, AO3043280.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Dental)

John A. Barton, Jr., AO3000497.
 David O. Boxwell.
 Ray L. Klaeser, AO2240544.
 Fred L. Pavlikowski, AO2261841.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force in the grades indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947), and section 307 (b), Public Law 150, 82d Congress (Air Force Organization Act of 1951), with a view to designation for the performance of duties as indicated:

To be captain, USAF (Chaplain)

James R. Sullivan, AO2217269.

To be first lieutenant, USAF (Chaplain)

Ralph R. Monsen, AO2240489.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Judge Advocate)

Charles P. Grah, AO1905123.
 James LaBar, AO2218429.

The following-named person for appointment in the Regular Air Force in the grade indicated, with date of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of section 101 (c), Public Law 36, 80th Congress (Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947), as amended by section 5, Public Law 514, 81st Congress, and Public Law 37, 83d Congress; with a view to designation for the performance of duties as indicated under the provisions of section 307, Public Law 150, 82d Congress (Air Force Organization Act of 1951):

To be first lieutenant, USAF (nurse)

Mary A. Chamberlin, AN2243728.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grades indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947):

To be first lieutenants

Lewis F. Acker, Jr., AO2252825.
 Joseph Adamo, AO2232398.
 Christopher S. Adams, Jr., AO2245431.
 John O. Adams, AO1862767.
 Jacques J. P. Adnet, AO2249429.
 Lawrence C. Albers, AO589811.
 Jesse M. Allen, AO1849843.
 William E. Allen, AO2216716.
 John V. Allison, AO1912135.
 Donald M. Altman, AO590867.
 Richard L. Anderson, AO1910131.
 Robert C. Anderson, AO2226644.
 Robert L. Anderson, AO2245202.
 Stuart M. Andrews, AO2226645.
 John J. Andrichak, AO1912024.
 Richard C. Andrus, AO1860740.
 Earl J. Archer, Jr., AO1908987.
 Frank M. Areen, AO2222420.
 Eugene C. Austin, AO760530.
 Joseph C. Bailey, AO938619.
 Ora J. Baird, Jr., AO1908990.
 Robert C. Baldwin, AO1907836.
 Theodore M. Ball, Jr., AO2249656.
 Donald E. Bandow, AO2244802.
 Alfred C. Barbee, AO1863888.

William R. Barber, Jr., AO2225906.
 Elmer L. Barnes, AO1908491.
 Kyle D. Barnes, Jr., AO2227181.
 Robert J. Barnhill, AO2249168.
 James E. Barrett, AO2231887.
 John A. Bayless, AO2224838.
 Glenn J. Beadle, AO2230628.
 Weldon A. Behrend, AO2231246.
 Thomas L. Beight, AO2250312.
 Mortimer F. Bennett, AO2077693.
 Robert A. Benz, AO2250898.
 Paul E. Bergeron, AO2229038.
 Paul A. Bergerot, AO1909032.
 Robert J. Berns, AO2251193.
 Robert L. Beyers, AO590746.
 Vernon L. Blaett, AO2094093.
 Howard S. Bialas, AO1865687.
 Lloyd H. Black, Jr., AO2058403.
 Ronald E. Black, AO1863946.
 Albert R. Blair, AO2244592.
 William M. Blakeslee, AO2225579.
 Kenneth W. Blan, AO2087013.
 William H. Blankfield, Jr., AO2218241.
 Paul L. Boger, AO2024019.
 Paul J. Bonseigneur, Jr., AO838036.
 William T. Booy, AO2226889.
 George B. Box, AO1865252.
 William C. Boyd, AO2074011.
 Robert E. Brodersen, AO722272.
 Arthur J. Brojer, AO591304.
 Ralph L. Brooks, AO2225735.
 Marlon D. R. Brown, AO2223823.
 Murray P. Brush III, AO2225914.
 William R. Buice, AO956290.
 Louis F. Burel, Jr., AO1855555.
 Dale L. Burns, AO2238543.
 John J. Burns, AO816991.
 Joseph Burns, AO2086771.
 Richard D. Burns, AO2237754.
 Duncan R. Butts, AO2216807.
 Bernard P. Byrne, AO936970.
 Harry B. Cadwell, AO877940.
 Alonza L. Caldwell, AO1864768.
 Don L. Campbell, AO1853455.
 Alan D. Campen, AO1903556.
 Marvin J. Carcich, AO2218066.
 Carl A. Carlson, AO2221601.
 Ross L. Carson, AO1908890.
 Harold W. Chapman, AO2218377.
 Ben F. Chartier, AO2217395.
 John P. Chervenak, AO2226590.
 Lyle D. Clawson, AO1849756.
 William L. Clutter, AO2224036.
 Gomer W. Cochran, AO939515.
 Ray E. Coddling, AO947474.
 Charles S. Cogburn, Jr., AO714028.
 David B. Coleman, Jr., AO2065958.
 John W. Collens III, AO774950.
 Albert W. Conner, AO2023097.
 Richard M. Connor, AO1911403.
 Gilland W. Corbitt, AO945453.
 Robert A. Cornetti, AO2218287.
 Donald R. Cossman, AO2227808.
 Daniel J. Cotter, AO2223322.
 Arista H. Cowan III, AO2231709.
 David B. Creekman, AO2218648.
 Eugene P. Cunneely, AO2218533.
 Robert W. Cunningham, AO826391.
 Andrew R. Curtis, Jr., AO839948.
 Edward A. Daigle, AO2230949.
 James W. Dain, Jr., AO2249311.
 Robert C. Damen, AO835157.
 Charles T. Dancer, AO2227263.
 Walter F. Daniel, AO935208.
 William J. Daniel, AO714039.
 Arcangelo M. D'Arcangelo, AO2223076.
 Donald M. Davis, AO782198.
 Loren W. Davis, AO841914.
 William E. Deats, AO786900.
 Thomas J. Deegan, AO2074352.
 Louis C. Delisio, AO2249669.
 Frank Delmerico, Jr., AO825588.
 Raymond D. Deuschle, AO1853030.
 Jack H. Devault, AO2226828.
 Edwin D. Dodds, AO2226829.
 Bruce A. Dolan, AO2226595.
 George A. J. Doll, AO2074357.
 William J. Donelan, AO2250600.
 Theodore E. Dorris, AO2225827.
 George C. Dostal, AO2237084.
 L. E. Dowell, AO785174.

James J. Dowling, Jr., AO2238177.
 Donald R. Drake, AO2075142.
 Bill C. Driver, AO2237076.
 William H. Drumm, Jr., AO930360.
 Bernice A. Dubose, AO591125.
 John C. Dunn, AO1847701.
 Wallace E. Durst, AO2223208.
 Harvey M. Dykes, AO2245924.
 James H. Eaton, Jr., AO1846765.
 Robert W. Elkins, AO2230649.
 Robert C. Evans, AO2093472.
 Walter E. Evans, AO1862488.
 William A. Eveland, AO1861503.
 Henry S. Faircloth, AO2220541.
 James E. Falconer, AO2231470.
 Joseph F. Falls, AO839503.
 James R. Fay, AO2218166.
 John M. Fear, AO2246768.
 Warren P. Fisher, AO2226666.
 Donald L. Flood, AO1905337.
 Richard C. Fontaine, AO2216842.
 William Ford, AO2247881.
 Calvin L. Frederick, AO1909583.
 John P. Frink, AO2232600.
 William H. Fulton, Jr., AO2250269.
 Frederick Funston III, AO2222545.
 Darrell A. Gallenberger, AO2218391.
 George A. Garcia, AO2227312.
 Verne D. Gardina, AO940197.
 Arthur J. Gardner, AO1853778.
 Clyde H. Garner, AO2226302.
 Joseph S. Garner, AO2067695.
 Frederick J. Gavin, Jr., AO2222142.
 George A. Genereux, AO2248212.
 Robert J. Ginn, AO707040.
 David N. Glancy, AO2231541.
 Donald C. Glenn, AO2230523.
 David A. Goodwin, AO2225407.
 Miller Graf, AO2234404.
 James I. Granger, AO2226040.
 Harold L. Graybill, AO926553.
 Arnold L. Grover, AO708680.
 Lawrence A. Guenther, AO2227789.
 Edward P. Gumphrey, AO2081443.
 Paul E. Gushwa, AO2223385.
 Walter B. Haaser, AO832134.
 Gordon M. Haggard, AO2235291.
 Patrick J. Halloran, AO1911414.
 Thomas M. Hamilton, AO2216028.
 Lester T. Hansen, AO2060979.
 Orrin C. Harmon, Jr., AO1862491.
 Charles A. Harris, AO2226339.
 John C. Harris, AO1903210.
 William B. Hartman, AO2237078.
 Charles Hasert, AO1911845.
 John W. Hatten, AO1857629.
 Ernest A. Headberg, Jr., AO1908328.
 Thomas M. Hedrick, AO2251269.
 Gilbert L. Heller, AO2027100.
 William B. Hellkamp, AO1853779.
 Wallace D. Henderson, AO2223036.
 George F. Hennrikus, Jr., AO771924.
 Harold C. Henschel, AO722313.
 Eldon L. Herron, AO2216606.
 David W. Hess, AO2226932.
 Maynard N. Heth, AO1909850.
 Edward D. Higgins, AO1911305.
 James R. Hildreth, AO2246477.
 Kenneth D. Hill, AO2230768.
 Roy E. Hilliard, AO2231135.
 Joseph C. Hinman, Jr., AO1910882.
 Victor R. Hollandsworth, AO2233885.
 Robert D. Hook, AO2231229.
 Raymond L. Hope, Jr., AO2231797.
 Francis W. Howard, AO633210.
 Edwin G. Hudspeth, AO926694.
 Merrill W. Hulse, AO1857653.
 Richard F. Hum, AO877298.
 Calvin T. Hunt, AO2072757.
 Robert E. Hunter, AO2229443.
 George G. Hupp, AO2095417.
 John W. Jaacks, AO2225296.
 Donald A. Jabusch, AO1910242.
 Bobby W. Jackson, AO1909815.
 Larry H. Jackson, AO1862322.
 Craig G. Jacobie, AO2224884.
 Terrence C. James, AO1912358.
 Robert D. Janca, AO2227008.
 Victor A. Janega, AO2252924.
 Jack J. Jeangerard, AO2223277.
 Kay D. Jefferson, AO2235008.

Charles D. Johnson, AO1847622.
 George H. Johnson, AO723368.
 Jay J. Johnson, AO2217298.
 John N. Johnson, AO782551.
 Mahlon D. Johnson, AO2251234.
 Basil R. Jones, AO2227215.
 Herschel D. Jones, AO2057933.
 Oscar W. Jones, Jr., AO2223193.
 Robert L. Jones, AO763219.
 Robin L. Jones, AO2246166.
 Norman Karas, AO1865804.
 Robert H. Kelley, AO2220192.
 Virgil P. Kendall, Jr., AO2225095.
 Paul M. Kennedy, AO1909327.
 Clifford D. Kern, AO1341437.
 John W. Kiernan, AO829875.
 Vernon L. Kimler, AO2249455.
 Robert L. Kinard, AO841726.
 Robert S. King, AO1909605.
 Karl F. Kinkel, AO2249762.
 Charles W. Kinney, AO1908430.
 James R. Kiser, AO1909329.
 James R. Krause, AO2225121.
 Paul M. Kunichika, AO2230127.
 David T. Kuntz, AO2231799.
 Leon Kyropoulos, AO2252802.
 Thomas E. Lacy, AO2218719.
 Chester C. Lamb, Jr., AO2224889.
 James C. Lamiell, AO825203.
 William M. Lamont, AO1909496.
 Robert M. Law, AO2223285.
 Eugene H. Lehman, AO2249232.
 Melvin H. Lewin, AO1851000.
 Donald H. L'Heureux, AO2247207.
 Francis N. Libby, AO1910517.
 William E. Lindberg, AO2060539.
 Richard M. Linton, AO2225615.
 Ian R. Little, AO2223236.
 Stanley R. Little, AO1910622.
 Donald E. Lockstrom, AO2238490.
 Wendel W. Lorenger, AO2223634.
 James S. Love, AO2232296.
 Thomas C. Lowry, AO2225853.
 Eugene W. Loy, AO2230065.
 Erwin E. Luark, AO2227545.
 Daniel H. Lufkin, AO2253052.
 Carter P. Luna, AO2224483.
 Herbert L. Lunsford, AO2246249.
 Stanley R. Luther, AO1911582.
 Allan E. MacNicol, AO2248062.
 Mark W. Magnan, AO817490.
 Theodore E. Majoros, AO1904462.
 Michael M. Marker, AO770703.
 Stanley N. Marker, AO2080746.
 Lyle B. Marshall, AO1911034.
 John A. Martin, AO2223223.
 Rocci S. Mastrobetti, AO2226159.
 Alan Mateer, AO2092824.
 Fred J. Maurada, Jr., AO2254577.
 Calvin R. Maurer, AO1905225.
 Oscar Mauterer, AO2078621.
 Allen D. Maxwell, AO2233731.
 John C. Mayers, AO2225192.
 Robert G. Maynard, AO2225325.
 Leon S. McAdams, Jr., AO2251339.
 Douglas G. McComas, AO2223537.
 William C. McCord, Jr., AO2224052.
 Dalton W. McCullar, Jr., AO2224603.
 John P. McDonough, Jr., AO2222955.
 Walter J. McFarland, AO1852566.
 Charles D. McManus, AO2220262.
 Donald J. McNamara, AO2231898.
 Starling Meahl, Jr., AO1905134.
 David B. Means, AO2224978.
 Alan S. Mencher, AO2233711.
 Castor Mendez-Vigo, Jr., AO2249055.
 Homer J. Merfeld, AO2224168.
 Cyrus J. Merritt, AO2247031.
 Robert F. Mielke, AO833956.
 August A. Miller, AO2227281.
 William E. Miller, AO1862295.
 Robert W. Milling, AO1854082.
 Hershal Mitchell, AO2218255.
 Michael M. Mitchell, AO2223464.
 Donald M. Moats, AO1848145.
 Robert M. Mohr, AO2226941.
 Joseph F. Moran, AO2223588.
 Leonard M. Moreland, AO2225327.
 James F. Morgan, AO1850852.
 William F. Morgan, AO2225798.
 Arthur H. Morrill, Jr., AO2222840.

Donald D. Moss, AO2219611.
 Waldo J. Moulton, Jr., AO1851019.
 Elmer E. Murphy, AO2270688.
 Walter F. Murphy, AO1910766.
 Pierce M. Myers, Jr., AO2069567.
 William D. Myers, AO2075449.
 Norman C. Nadon, AO824704.
 Tollef O. Nasby, AO2220279.
 Philip E. Neale, Jr., AO1864985.
 Allen C. Neimeyer, AO1912037.
 Albert L. Neuhauser, AO2100312.
 Thomas J. Neville, AO2092323.
 Gilbert O. Nicholson, AO821344.
 Allen W. Nicola, AO768196.
 Jerry A. Nohe, AO2227476.
 John P. O'Gorman, AO 2237814.
 Orren H. Ohlinger II, AO1911212.
 Earl T. O'Loughlin, AO2224242.
 Gerald M. O'Meara, AO2227063.
 William C. Opfer, Jr., AO175302.
 Wilbur L. Osborne, AO2082088.
 Albertus B. Outlaw, AO1903944.
 Norris W. Overton, AO2216660.
 Phillip M. Ozenick, AO1847570.
 Gerald C. Paquin, AO2064639.
 Karl S. Park, AO2227720.
 Arthur L. Parker, AO2229608.
 Robert S. Parker, AO2225625.
 Richard R. Parks, AO2223541.
 Ralph S. Parr, Jr., AO823933.
 Robert E. Pasekoff, AO2225633.
 Alexander Patrick, AO2221856.
 Dewey Patton, Jr., AO2090037.
 Herbert J. Peck, AO2226490.
 Herbert A. Pederson, Jr., AO1908355.
 Daniel C. Perkins, Jr., AO2244752.
 Michael Perrone, AO1849669.
 Don A. Persons, AO591022.
 James D. Pewitt, AO2225874.
 Joseph L. Phinney, AO2223195.
 Philip J. Piccione, AO2215996.
 Robert E. Pierce, AO1856200.
 Richard M. Pittenger, AO2015042.
 George F. Pitzke III, AO2249410.
 John W. Planinac, AO2073866.
 Carwin J. Pomeroy, AO1907988.
 Charles A. Post, AO2245001.
 John K. Powers, AO2022997.
 Joseph L. Price, Jr., AO175589.
 William P. Procter, Jr., AO2094248.
 Edwin L. Proctor, AO2225204.
 Ray O. Pugh, AO2226867.
 Frank D. Ramsey, AO1849130.
 Robert P. Randall, AO2228826.
 Thomas J. Reagan, AO2216697.
 Morris D. Reed, AO2226763.
 John R. Reeder, AO2237528.
 Joseph F. Regan, AO2071241.
 Jack W. Reid, AO2218038.
 William G. Reschke, Jr., AO2217405.
 Sidney I. Richard, AO2248580.
 Donald A. Riess, AO2084008.
 Bob A. Roberts, AO2225880.
 Donald E. Roberts, AO2224753.
 Littleton S. Roberts, Jr., AO2082122.
 William H. Roberts, AO1909525.
 Earl B. Roehm, AO2223544.
 Dow A. Rogers, Jr., AO832491.
 Andrew F. Romanak, AO2224175.
 Andrew C. Rowe, AO2223785.
 Claude R. Rowell, AO2216087.
 Judson H. Ruth, AO2226727.
 Richard J. Sadorf, AO2076027.
 Robert H. Sayre, AO1909769.
 Lester J. Schaub, AO2080564.
 Franklin E. Schneider, AO2094258.
 Ray W. Schrecengost, Jr., AO1908449.
 Mack D. Secord, AO2246189.
 Jack K. Selden, Jr., AO2225332.
 Eldon B. Severson, AO765849.
 Billy E. Shannon, AO2217361.
 Bryant M. Sharp, AO828343.
 George R. Shipley, AO2081599.
 Edwin F. Shippey, Jr., AO2098883.
 Robert B. Siegel, AO2222867.
 Ivan D. Skinner, AO2224619.
 Niles F. Smith, AO2224983.
 William G. Smith, AO2224361.
 Lawson E. Snyder, AO722898.
 Robert L. M. Snyder, AO1855533.
 Thomas D. Soapes, AO1904190.

Robert F. Soergel, AO2249406.
 Herbert L. Spear, AO2072372.
 Frank E. Spieldenner, AO2222757.
 Dameron R. Sprull, AO2225260.
 Edward E. Stallcup, AO2072030.
 Myles J. Standish, Jr., AO2076036.
 James L. Stanley, AO591426.
 James B. Stanphill, AO1904443.
 Richard L. Starkel, AO940625.
 James W. St. Cin, AO2217057.
 Ronald A. Stinson, AO2226507.
 Charles Storch, AO2225717.
 William P. Sullivan, AO2226202.
 William K. Sutton, AO1853644.
 Thomas C. Swol, AO1849637.
 Edmond P. Sykes, AO2066733.
 John D. Tanner, AO2224682.
 Henri L. Tapie, AO2087597.
 Chester D. Taylor, Jr., AO2250851.
 Eugene T. Taylor, AO2226509.
 Llewellyn M. Taylor, Jr., AO2223660.
 Gerald E. Teachout, AO2080147.
 John R. Thomas, AO2250671.
 Paul D. Thompson, AO2227684.
 Roland D. Thorson, AO2225276.
 William A. Tilford, AO941672.
 Thomas L. Titus, AO2221761.
 Eduardo G. Torres, AO2220862.
 Robert H. Troshynski, AO2226922.
 Gene T. Tyner, AO590675.
 Stephen J. Ungvary, Jr., AO2226946.
 Louis E. Valenta, AO1909239.
 Joseph A. Vaughan, Jr., AO1908606.
 Emmett S. Walden, Jr., AO2245012.
 James A. Watkins, AO2224029.
 William H. Watkins, AO591445.
 James E. Watson III, AO723486.
 James W. Weber, AO2245601.
 Sumner W. White, AO1910813.
 Lawrence W. Whitford, Jr., AO2216895.
 Lebaron Whittier, AO2226742.
 Paul L. Wieland, AO2227254.
 William A. Wiese, AO2235342.
 Phillip M. Willer, AO2226089.
 Alton C. Williams, AO2225274.
 Henry B. Williams, AO755484.
 G. B. Williford, Jr., AO2226743.
 Stephen N. Willis, AO935201.
 Carol D. Wilson, AO589947.
 Robert W. Wilson, AO2224757.
 Carl P. Wittenberg, AO2224270.
 John L. Wolfe, AO2215172.
 James W. Wood, AO784258.
 Charles E. Woodford, AO1910680.
 Lennon E. Wright, AO1852274.
 William J. Wright, AO941586.
 Ralph A. Yates, AO2251148.

To be second Lieutenants

Kenneth L. Abney, AO3006711.
 Gerald J. Adler, AO3015750.
 Fernando Alexander, AO3005671.
 Fred R. Allen, AO3024936.
 Owen W. Allen, Jr., AO3019261.
 Gerald R. Almond, AO3036212.
 Alvord V. P. Anderson III, AO3034153.
 Gerald W. Anderson, AO3013996.
 Henry T. Antoszek, AO3015248.
 Charles L. Arndt, AO3010905.
 Wallace E. Arrington, Jr., AO3034188.
 Donald K. Artean, AO3023617.
 Hubert L. Bain, AO3016094.
 James K. Baisden, AO3003951.
 James D. Baker, AO3005962.
 Paul J. Balfe, AO3022881.
 Daniel A. Ball, AO3007769.
 Robert Ball, AO2248558.
 Marc S. Barthello, Jr., AO3023596.
 Thomas S. Bateman, AO3011616.
 Jack Bath, Jr., AO3017130.
 John M. Batten, AO3010381.
 David S. Baugh, AO2205573.
 Charles A. Beckwith, Jr., AO2205686.
 Reagan H. Beene, Jr., AO3014944.
 Rodney S. Belden, AO3020603.
 Willis A. Belford, Jr., AO3008011.
 Edward J. Bell III, AO3008052.
 Donald N. Benbow, AO3016332.
 Robert B. Bennett, AO3022124.
 William V. Bierek, AO3021433.
 Dwight E. Bigelow, Jr., AO3007783.
 Earle M. Binckley, AO3022449.

Harley S. Black, AO3006248.
 John M. Blake, AO3006165.
 Thomas A. Blake, AO3006753.
 Robert W. Bleier, AO3023875.
 Lowell F. Bohn, AO3005996.
 George T. Boone, AO2207677.
 Richard D. Boswell, AO3024769.
 Richard M. Bouchard, AO3035427.
 Joe C. Boyer, AO3020652.
 Gene Bradshaw, AO2210529.
 William E. Branch, Jr., AO3019947.
 Milton L. Brantly, AO3008327.
 Michael H. Branz, AO2229933.
 Brian Brewer.
 Boris E. Bright, AO3019758.
 Irwin Brooks, AO3022827.
 Bill V. Brown, AO3008209.
 Wendell L. Brown, AO3025853.
 John R. Buehler, AO3017693.
 William Burgdorf, AO3006679.
 Gunning Butler, Jr., AO3014004.
 James D. Butt, AO3011261.
 Robert A. Byrkit, AO3010664.
 Allen Byspiel, AO3019247.
 Phillip I. Caleb, Jr., AO3004280.
 Charles J. Carey, AO3018574.
 Paul J. Carlton, AO3014706.
 Charles R. Carney, AO3035028.
 James E. Carver, AO302162.
 Albert W. Catlett, AO3008210.
 Louis E. Catlett, AO3011115.
 Elbridge G. Chadwick, AO3006785.
 Albert J. Chasse, AO3025447.
 Daniel R. Christian, AO3020966.
 William C. Christman, AO3006317.
 Robert S. Clark, AO3006790.
 Forrest N. Cobb, AO3010750.
 Charles O. Cole, Jr., AO3006797.
 Wayne L. Combs, AO3019899.
 Oscar C. Conway, AO3033823.
 John A. Cosgrove, AO3011982.
 William E. Couch, AO2251433.
 Dennis E. Courtaney, AO3003841.
 William J. Cullen, Jr., AO3007838.
 Kenneth C. Culp, AO3022476.
 Hugh J. Cunningham, AO3013105.
 Leonard S. Czarnecki, AO3023444.
 William M. Dalton, AO3035517.
 Ervin F. Dauenhauer, AO3006817.
 Barney A. Daughtry, Jr., AO3016679.
 Frederick E. Davis, AO3021671.
 James R. Davis, AO3008216.
 Norman B. Davis, AO3009645.
 Paul E. Davis, AO3017820.
 Albert J. Degroote, AO3024569.
 Robert F. Dellaripa, AO3033964.
 Robert A. Delmar, AO3018178.
 Vincent E. Delvecchio, AO3021797.
 Armen Dermen, AO3012805.
 Ralph L. Donaldson, AO3034099.
 James K. Doyle, AO3008457.
 Clyde E. Duncan, AO3007349.
 William C. Dunn, AO3023335.
 James L. Earl, Jr., AO2251804.
 James F. Eberwine, AO3018696.
 Kevin F. Eck, AO3021457.
 Neil L. Eddins, AO3025399.
 Hans A. Einstein, AO3026345.
 John G. Eklund, AO3007860.
 Andrew J. Eliopoulos, AO3017916.
 John N. Elliott, AO3019540.
 Willie E. Elmore, Jr., AO3022561.
 James C. Enney, AO3006851.
 Richard B. Enzian, AO3006852.
 Ralph C. Erchinger, AO3012961.
 Richard E. Evans, AO3006854.
 Donald C. Falkner, AO3007365.
 Robert W. Fanning, AO2253769.
 William P. Feeley, AO3019733.
 James L. Fisher, AO2207953.
 Richard L. Fitzpatrick, AO3023304.
 Charles R. Floyd, AO2205472.
 Roland F. Fluck, AO3025691.
 Wallace E. Fluhr, AO2208098.
 Dudley J. Foster, AO3005828.
 Joe T. Fox, AO3017658.
 John F. Frazier, AO2229587.
 Jack E. Freeman, AO3016916.
 Gene A. Fronk, AO3016789.
 Leonard L. Fross, AO3009293.
 Arnold E. Furlong, AO3018318.
 Thomas K. Gallagher, AO3007887.

Floyd E. Galloway, Jr., AO3019709.
 Frank B. Garczynski, Jr., AO3035371.
 John W. Garrett III, AO3012996.
 Chester J. Gaseor, AO3002856.
 Roy L. Gentry, Jr., AO3022458.
 Richard A. Gerber, AO3023089.
 Sterling D. Goode, AO3015238.
 Norman Goodman, AO3033668.
 Donald S. Goodrich, Jr., AO3024747.
 Coe F. Gordon, Jr., AO3023415.
 Douglas H. Gordon, AO3019819.
 John N. Gordon, AO2206682.
 James D. Gormley, AO3011418.
 Darr L. Goss, AO3014022.
 Robert S. Graff, AO3036111.
 Campbell W. Gray, AO3018525.
 Robert W. Grayson, AO3012660.
 Robert C. Green, AO3034415.
 George H. Greenleaf, AO3006899.
 James R. Griffin, AO3023602.
 Lindy C. Gunderson, AO3017694.
 Frederick V. Habenicht, AO3017782.
 Thomas G. Haggard, AO3013747.
 Francis G. Haturewicz, AO3023246.
 Gene E. Hamman, AO3026289.
 Henry F. Hartsell, AO3021847.
 Joe L. Harvell, Jr., AO2206828.
 William T. Hascall, AO3018917.
 John V. Hawkins, AO3008237.
 Charles B. Hennessey, AO3009523.
 Richard Hickenbottom, AO3010926.
 James L. Hime, AO3008963.
 Joe B. Hollingsworth, AO3018990.
 William V. Holloway, AO3009524.
 Joseph J. Hope, AO3006939.
 Cecil M. Hook, Jr., AO3004108.
 Sommers I. Howard, AO3026354.
 Nicholas H. Howell, AO3022773.
 John A. Hudson, AO3023023.
 William D. Hughes, AO3007936.
 John W. Humke, AO3023294.
 Robert G. Hyden, AO3019093.
 Orville D. Ingalsbe, AO3011102.
 Donald L. Irwin, AO3023091.
 Richard H. Jackson, AO3021316.
 Henry J. Jensen, AO3022633.
 Henry R. Johnson, AO3012078.
 Richard D. Johnson, AO3035527.
 Robert D. Johnson, AO3014075.
 Ted S. Johnston, AO3008359.
 Walter F. Jordan, Jr., AO2254983.
 Brent Kaplan, AO3011997.
 Karl S. Karrenbrock, AO3007949.
 Henry D. Keenan, AO3019383.
 Ernst J. Kellerstrass, AO2207831.
 Charles R. Kennedy, AO3007465.
 Thomas B. Kerr, AO3018107.
 Billy J. King, AO3024265.
 Billy J. Kittrell, AO3007954.
 Willie A. Knight, Jr., AO2245565.
 Frederick L. Knoke, AO3022901.
 Kenneth M. Knox, AO3007956.
 Richard J. Koelling, AO3022009.
 Edward J. Kroen, AO3022200.
 James N. Kulpan, AO3017263.
 Robert J. Kuska, AO3023096.
 Donald L. Lamberson, AO3017662.
 Edward B. Landry, AO3011083.
 Donald C. LaPorte, AO3022125.
 Roland M. Larsen, AO3017183.
 Herbert E. Larson, AO3010936.
 Kirke LaShelle, Jr., AO3026222.
 Wayne G. Lauten, AO3018498.
 Jack G. Lee, Jr., AO3011058.
 James W. Lee, AO3034534.
 Vernon R. Lee, AO3022598.
 Ercole R. Leomazzi, AO3026223.
 George F. Lewis, AO3022729.
 Omer H. Liefer, AO3023420.
 Frederick S. Lockwood III, AO3011915.
 Henry E. L. Luhrs, AO3014328.
 Kenneth G. Lundie, AO3014394.
 Albert E. Lyons, AO3017152.
 Howard B. Mall, AO3023343.
 John F. Mann, Jr., AO2255817.
 Billy J. Martin, AO3014625.
 Ward R. Martin, AO3010765.
 Joseph P. Martino, AO3012972.
 John A. Mason, AO3016463.
 Billie J. Massey, AO3026408.
 James R. Matthes, AO3022439.
 Harrison W. Matthews, AO3025411.

Virgil C. McAmis, AO3008002.
 Robert J. McClellan, AO3022753.
 Earl D. McClintock, AO3006532.
 Glenn H. McFadden, AO3002701.
 Francis J. McGouldrick, Jr., AO3022062.
 Charles E. McGovern, AO2230050.
 John R. McKenzie, AO3018667.
 Ivan L. McKinney, AO3008255.
 Ray D. McLaughlin, AO3024124.
 Royce H. McNeill, AO3006506.
 Carl W. Miller, AO3007537.
 Charles L. Miller, AO3007038.
 Billie B. Mills, AO3007540.
 Chris Millson, Jr., AO3012096.
 Leighton N. Mishou, AO3008257.
 Marvin L. Montgomery, AO3009730.
 Stanley A. Moody, AO3003297.
 John K. Mooney, AO3024752.
 Arthur M. Moore, Jr., AO3012381.
 Richard A. Moore, AO3023726.
 Frederick J. Morgan, AO3007052.
 David C. Morrill, AO3034030.
 Jack A. Morris, AO3010539.
 William F. Morris, AO3021001.
 Charles F. Morton, Jr., AO3020001.
 George E. Nancarrow, AO3012198.
 Richard F. Nelson, AO3010464.
 Russell T. Newman, AO3017119.
 Stanley C. Newman, AO3034171.
 George A. Nial, AO3013010.
 Richard H. Nichols, AO1904615.
 Charles E. Norby, AO2235343.
 Thomas M. Oakes, AO3008050.
 Richard E. Olin, AO3008516.
 Joe R. O'Neal, AO3014925.
 Howard D. Ortel, AO3012876.
 Thomas M. O'Shaughnessy, AO3018139.
 John V. Ott, AO3025534.
 Eugene Owens, AO3007076.
 William C. Palumbo, AO3007583.
 Herbert W. Pangle, AO3008388.
 David V. Pearson, AO3015931.
 Russell L. Peate, AO3004371.
 Samuel C. Pennington III, AO3024126.
 Leonard A. Perlich, AO3003939.
 Donald J. Pfannenstiel, AO3024738.
 Harold L. Phelps, AO3006208.
 Peter J. Phillips, AO3026226.
 Charles R. Pinson, AO3017045.
 James L. Pitts, Jr., AO3026031.
 Harold C. Plueneke, AO3021926.
 Lewis W. Poe, AO2207613.
 William Poehlman, Jr., AO3035084.
 John Polonchek, AO2261869.
 Clarence E. Poole, AO3008072.
 Michael T. Popovich, AO3009094.
 Richard Powell, AO3013039.
 Robert J. Powers, AO3008078.
 Lowell T. L. Proctor, AO3018729.
 Charles E. Pugh, AO3012912.
 Joe B. Purkhiser, AO3035508.
 Stanley J. Pytel, AO3021917.
 William D. Ralph, Jr., AO2246570.
 Bruce R. Rauhe, AO3014408.
 Robert H. Reed, AO3006536.
 Ben A. Roberts, AO2245727.
 Charles E. Rogers, AO2207719.
 Philip A. Rowe, Jr., AO3034708.
 Wheeler D. Samples, Jr., AO3005950.
 Robert M. Sather, AO3008279.
 Charles L. Saxe, Jr., AO2220322.
 Ernest T. Scambos, AO3034647.
 Bobby R. Scarlett, AO3012759.
 David F. Schafer, AO3019913.
 Carl N. Schaffhauser, AO3022370.
 Edward P. Schelonka, AO2208854.
 Stanley J. Schill, AO2217771.
 George J. Schmidt, AO3035649.
 William J. Schoder, AO3019249.
 James A. Scott, AO3023219.
 Russell J. Scott, AO3020843.
 Frank P. Scruggs, Jr., AO3008410.
 James F. Seegers, AO2208744.
 James L. Shanks, AO3008282.
 Edward E. Shapleigh, AO3008413.
 Bobby T. Shields, AO3018548.
 Gerard C. Shinn, AO3008415.
 Roy E. Shy, AO3015495.
 Joseph C. Simmons, AO3025238.
 Howard B. Sivils, Jr., AO3014614.
 Frank E. Sizer, AO3017054.

Sheldon H. Slater, AO3012895.
 Harold F. Smith, AO3008285.
 James C. Smith, AO3024979.
 William J. Sparkman, AO3017937.
 Richard A. Spinner, AO3008288.
 Maurice G. Stack, AO3024980.
 Kenneth H. Stargardt, AO2216090.
 Thomas J. Stefan, AO3026038.
 Harold I. Steinberg, AO3046441.
 William J. Stelpflug, AO3033958.
 Gene J. Stergar, AO1861235.
 Denver Stone, AO3006023.
 Gordon E. Stone, AO3014616.
 Lewis W. Stone, AO3006398.
 John E. Streit, AO3026425.
 James E. Strub, AO2245597.
 Russell D. Stuckey, AO3017154.
 Floyd B. Sweet, Jr., AO3019293.
 Harris J. Taylor, AO3022354.
 Kenneth W. Taylor, Jr., AO3036680.
 Arnold L. Telford, AO3014067.
 Russell E. Thoburn, AO3015632.
 Cornelius A. Thomas, AO3012218.
 James C. Thomas, AO3007184.
 James H. Thomas, AO3015223.
 James K. Thompson, AO3035492.
 John H. Thulin, AO3006214.
 Fred R. Tice, AO3013361.
 John J. Tonz, AO3020203.
 William H. Townsley, AO3007190.
 Clarence W. Troutman, AO3006452.
 Lester W. Tucker, AO3007701.
 Edward H. Turek, AO3015144.
 Alvin R. Turner, AO3034132.
 Donald E. Ulrich, AO3006670.
 Rodney D. Vanderhoof, AO3016940.
 Frank T. Van Lierde, AO3012298.
 David J. Vanyo, AO3015036.
 James E. Vaughan, AO3007708.
 David R. Vehling, AO3003853.
 Edwin T. Veith, AO3012299.
 George L. Von Tersch, AO3016841.
 Henry D. Voss, Jr., AO3012408.
 Donald F. Waltt, AO3034094.
 Robert P. Wakefield, AO3024562.
 Donald J. Waldron, AO3016321.
 Robert E. Waller, AO3020087.
 Neil I. Walters, AO3015594.
 Gerald Waltman, AO3023957.
 Everett B. Watson, AO3007210.
 John F. Watson, Jr., AO3022913.
 Saul Waxman, AO3023895.
 Kenneth L. Weber, AO3011043.
 George E. Wehling, AO3033691.
 Charles H. Weidner, AO3017626.
 James P. Wells, AO3006456.
 Kenneth L. Westby, AO3020152.
 Ruric H. Wester, Jr., AO3008188.
 Karl L. Wiegand, AO3015457.
 John White, AO3006671.
 John A. Wilkes, Jr., AO3021548.
 Ernest W. Williams, AO3020940.
 Roger L. Williams, AO3010344.
 Herbert G. Wilson, Jr., AO3025778.
 Lewis R. Wilson, AO3025436.
 James W. Wold, AO3022661.
 Richard E. Wolfsberger, AO3019672.
 Milton B. Wood, AO3022942.
 Theodore E. Workman, AO3025614.
 Daniel J. Zimmerman, AO3010002.
 Ralph W. Zoerlein, AO3021836.
 Donald G. Zumstein, AO3023472.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947); and section 301, Public Law 625, 80th Congress (Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948):

To be first lieutenants

Joyce E. Harris, AL2230459.
 Dorothea N. Wunderlich, AL2220907.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ALABAMA

Olie R. Snead, Altoona, Ala., in place of T. A. Phillips, transferred.

Lloyd C. McMillan, Daphne, Ala., in place of C. G. Stimpson, retired.
 Robert L. Cockrell, Double Springs, Ala., in place of B. L. Butler, retired.
 Annie G. Chambers, Gainesville, Ala., in place of V. C. Roberts, retired.
 Heamon F. Salter, Jr., McKenzie, Ala., in place of J. B. Parker, transferred.
 James C. Weatherwax, Moulton, Ala., in place of L. F. Howell, retired.
 Grover C. Kicker, Jr., Mountain Creek, Ala., in place of G. E. Culver, retired.
 Robert H. Blackledge, Spruce Pine, Ala., in place of William Britton, resigned.
 Jeff D. Cleckler, Thorsby, Ala., in place of J. D. Merchant, deceased.
 Roy Wesley Rhodes, Tuscaloosa, Ala., in place of H. M. McLeod, removed.

ALASKA

Neva M. Pichler, Platinum, Alaska, in place of A. A. Webster, resigned.
 Louise F. Trafton, Tok Junction, Alaska, in place of C. H. Trafton, resigned.

ARIZONA

Eric E. Nelson, Bisbee, Ariz., in place of J. N. Caretto, deceased.
 Lucille E. Baughman, Cavecreek, Ariz., in place of P. C. Bradley, retired.
 Carl M. Isaacson, Hereford, Ariz., in place of N. I. Freihage, resigned.
 Joe H. Cittadini, San Manuel, Ariz. Office established April 1, 1954.
 Alvertia M. Boss, Silver Bell, Ariz. Office established June 1, 1953.
 Margaret N. Parkhurst, Tacna, Ariz., in place of V. M. Kelland, resigned.
 Miles T. Preston, Wickenburg, Ariz., in place of G. C. Wentworth, retired.
 Dick Groves, Willcox, Ariz., in place of L. B. McAleb, deceased.

ARKANSAS

Leonard E. Woods, Cash, Ark., in place of W. M. Freeze, Jr., resigned.
 William R. Nutt, Hamburg, Ark., in place of C. O. Sawyer, retired.
 Lonnie G. Smith, Havana, Ark., in place of E. B. Mitchell, resigned.
 Ferman R. Rogers, Luxora, Ark., in place of S. C. Ingram, resigned.
 Dorothy G. Moses, McCaskill, Ark., in place of J. S. Moses, retired.
 Hunt Singletary, Marion, Ark., in place of J. F. Rieves, retired.
 Dillard H. Collins, Salem, Ark., in place of H. J. Humphries, resigned.

CALIFORNIA

Beatrice A. Gleason, Calabasas, Calif., in place of A. S. Weber, resigned.
 Henry Payne Thayer, Newport Beach, Calif., in place of J. T. Boyd, Jr., resigned.
 Ethel R. Sherrill, Nubieber, Calif., in place of R. L. Moslander, resigned.
 Raymond T. Whitney, Pedro Valley, Calif., in place of Mary Blume, retired.
 William R. Robinson, Point Arena, Calif., in place of W. H. Stuart, retired.

CONNECTICUT

Alice N. Allen, North Granby, Conn., in place of Sam Goldschmidt, retired.

FLORIDA

Warren J. McMillan, Jr., Alachua, Fla., in place of R. E. Phillips, resigned.
 Howard L. Evans, Bradenton, Fla., in place of Sam Wooten, resigned.
 Darence Junior Jones, Eau Gallie, Fla., in place of Hugh McCormick, resigned.
 Rufus M. Miller, Flagler Beach, Fla., in place of Leona Knight, resigned.
 Maury J. Blalock, Madison, Fla., in place of L. B. Crandall, retired.
 Ross Rath, McIntosh, Fla., in place of W. W. Waters, removed.
 Mary F. R. McGee, Melrose, Fla., in place of F. B. Stewart, retired.
 Warren A. Ray, Opa-Locka, Fla., in place of W. S. Griffiths, resigned.
 Samuel H. Wallace, Pompano Beach, Fla., in place of T. J. Nobles, retired.

Kenneth B. Sears, Tavares, Fla., in place of C. S. Daniel, retired.
 Fred Wagner, Tice, Fla., in place of B. L. Ward, resigned.
 Lucille B. Morris, Yankeetown, Fla., in place of N. M. Knotts, resigned.

GEORGIA

Carey H. Melton, Ashburn, Ga., in place of J. J. Story, retired.
 Wendell C. Leggett, Baxley, Ga., in place of Ira Leggett, retired.
 George A. Lowman, Bloomingdale, Ga., in place of F. E. Waller, deceased.
 Homer Coy Anderson, Cusseta, Ga., in place of N. K. Rogers, deceased.
 Robert L. Roland, De Soto, Ga., in place of W. C. Dalton, deceased.
 Thurman O. Mobley, Glennville, Ga., in place of L. Bertie Rushing, removed.
 Robert D. Murphy, Jr., Greenville, Ga., in place of J. T. Freeman, deceased.
 Branson C. Minter, Jakin, Ga., in place of E. C. Roberts, retired.
 Ione B. Todd, Lithia Springs, Ga., in place of T. L. Harbin, retired.
 Jerry L. McCullough, Ludowici, Ga., in place of H. B. Chapman, transferred.
 Annie T. Gilbert, Pendergrass, Ga., in place of N. N. Braselton, deceased.
 William I. Cushing, Pine Lake, Ga., in place of C. W. Hogan, Sr., removed.
 Clarence M. Brown, Riceboro, Ga., in place of L. B. Richardson, deceased.
 David H. McDaniel, Rossville, Ga., in place of J. C. McDaniel, retired.
 Herbert C. Ray, Talking Rock, Ga., in place of Jewell Morrison, retired.
 Robert M. Ellis, Villa Rica, Ga., in place of U. W. Busby, removed.
 James F. Woodall, Woodland, Ga., in place of A. L. Pound, retired.

HAWAII

John W. Ornellas, Hamakuapoko, Hawaii, in place of A. F. Baldwin, retired.
 May L. Au, Hauula, Hawaii, in place of L. P. Pickard, removed.
 Raymond Ornellas, Hoolehua, Hawaii, in place of Josephine Makaiwi, deceased.
 Masamitsu Nakamura, Kahuku, Hawaii, in place of R. M. Haisuka, resigned.
 Rose M. Shimizu, Kualapuu, Hawaii. Office established February 16, 1952.
 Zenmitsu R. Arakawa, Maunaloa, Hawaii, in place of M. E. Cowan, resigned.
 Harold H. Yoshida, Pahala, Hawaii, in place of Lee Loon, deceased.
 Elsie M. Enanoria, Paauhau, Hawaii, in place of H. T. Gytoku, deceased.
 Barbara B. Perry, Puunene, Hawaii, in place of M. F. Xavier, transferred.

IDAHO

George Paul Bragg, Ketchum, Idaho, in place of A. G. Barry, retired.
 Eytholle M. Greer, Rupert, Idaho, in place of H. B. Colwell, retired.
 Gaylord R. Colvin, Jr., White Bird, Idaho, in place of V. A. Shuck, deceased.

ILLINOIS

Josephine C. Hanfelder, South Roxanna, Ill., in place of D. M. Magee, resigned.
 Frank G. Brown, Salem, Ill., in place of C. H. Roberts, transferred.

INDIANA

Richard W. Gavin, Battle Ground, Ind., in place of A. C. Whiteside, retired.
 Edward Stucky, Berne, Ind., in place of Rena Zehr, deceased.
 Mary Ann Massa, Blanford, Ind., in place of James Perona, retired.
 Mark A. Galloway, Cromwell, Ind., in place of Mildred Robertson, deceased.
 Robert A. Diddle, Crown Point, Ind., in place of O. J. Sauerman, retired.
 Mary A. Stites, Deputy, Ind., in place of E. M. Reiff, removed.
 Guy E. Edds, Dugger, Ind., in place of H. M. Collins, resigned.
 Maurice F. Kellman, Dyer, Ind., in place of L. E. Hoffman, deceased.

Richard B. Lash, Farmersburg, Ind., in place of Ray Dills, deceased.
 Perry W. Hitchcock, Farmland, Ind., in place of F. B. Hoppes, retired.
 Roscoe G. Brown, Laconia, Ind., in place of Grace Pittman, retired.
 James H. Nelson, Ladoga, Ind., in place of O. H. Scott, deceased.
 George M. Smith, Medora, Ind., in place of H. H. Zollman, resigned.
 Paul Burns, Oakland City, Ind., in place of T. J. Lemasters, retired.
 Henry Kenneth Dennis, Pekin, Ind., in place of J. R. Hall, retired.
 Arthur R. Bietry, Richmond, Ind., in place of F. B. Pickett, deceased.
 Stanley G. Oesch, Topeka, Ind., in place of R. J. Clark, deceased.
 Clarence R. Howe, Troy, Ind., in place of O. R. Huff, deceased.
 Charles David Keller, Valparaiso, Ind., in place of R. B. Wise, retired.
 Evert Julian, Winslow, Ind., in place of J. D. Arnold, retired.

IOWA

Thomas J. Hamilton, Epworth, Iowa, in place of S. J. Callahan, retired.
 Jerry J. Snoble, Hazleton, Iowa, in place of G. E. Sherrer, retired.
 Charles E. Boyles, Woodward, Iowa, in place of H. C. Caloney, retired.

KANSAS

Thomas M. Holmes, Altamont, Kans., in place of M. E. McRae, transferred.
 Raymond R. Miller, Hanston, Kans., in place of H. J. Hunter, retired.
 Jack R. Houston, Seneca, Kans., in place of Gordon Alvis, removed.
 Leroy E. Blocker, Wetmore, Kans., in place of J. A. Hanks, retired.

KENTUCKY

Joseph S. Rhodes, Jr., Frenchburg, Ky., in place of C. M. Swim, retired.
 John T. Durham, Greensburg, Ky., in place of R. E. Vaughn, retired.
 Rees H. Dickson, Jeffersonton, Ky., in place of B. H. Dean, removed.
 Barber L. Shelton, Nortonville, Ky., in place of J. B. Ellington, retired.
 Thomas C. Thomson, Providence, Ky., in place of C. E. Withers, deceased.
 Walter W. Buckman, Simpsonville, Ky., in place of R. A. McDowell, retired.

LOUISIANA

Marlin M. Ryder, Deville, La., in place of J. M. Wilbanks, retired.
 Edith C. Lafargue, Keithville, La., in place of A. J. Lafargue, resigned.
 Louise E. Osborn, Roseland, La., in place of A. E. Morse, resigned.

MAINE

Raoul D. Cyr, Madawaska, Maine, in place of Paul Archambault, deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS

Edgar H. Peterson, Acton, Mass., in place of B. E. Hurley, retired.
 Robert R. DeRosier, Billerica, Mass., in place of F. A. Rogers, retired.
 William H. Folkins, Groton, Mass., in place of T. F. Donahue, retired.
 John H. Knox, Littleton, Mass., in place of P. J. Smith, deceased.
 Nathaniel A. Nash, Oakdale, Mass., in place of Laura Boulais, retired.

MICHIGAN

Joseph B. Woodrow, Jr., Augusta, Mich., in place of C. E. Richardson, removed.
 Viberta M. Martin, Bancroft, Mich., in place of J. N. Carruthers, resigned.
 Frank R. Sweeney, Bay City, Mich., in place of W. J. Schindehette, retired.
 Carl R. Sterner, Dryden, Mich., in place of Floyd Slate, retired.
 Theodore H. Lyon, Eaton Rapids, Mich., in place of W. V. Clegg, retired.
 Robert W. Dullinger, Hubbard Lake, Mich., in place of A. H. Thompson, retired.

Alfred J. Pini, Hubbell, Mich., in place of T. J. Kaufman, retired.
 Justin A. Mitchell, Leonidas, Mich., in place of Diana Wardwell, removed.
 John Burdette Shaft, Leslie, Mich., in place of V. E. McIntee, transferred.
 Richard F. Minzey, McBain, Mich., in place of R. W. Gilliom, resigned.
 George T. Anderson, Mayville, Mich., in place of E. M. Lynch, retired.
 John P. Danielson, Michigamme, Mich., in place of M. E. Devins, retired.
 Raymond W. Hooker, Mount Pleasant, Mich., in place of L. R. Haight, transferred.
 Rolla B. Crandell, Northstar, Mich., in place of V. C. Eyer, retired.
 David L. Bellinger, Rosebush, Mich., in place of R. P. McConnell, retired.
 William F. Kunst, St. Claire Shores, Mich., in place of D. E. Visnaw, removed.
 John E. Luttmann, Sturgis, Mich., in place of H. E. Augspurger, resigned.
 Burr D. Eveleth, Jr., Ubly, Mich., in place of G. I. Holdship, retired.
 Albert A. Hebda, Wyandotte, Mich., in place of Adam Przybylski, resigned.

MINNESOTA

Preston H. Anderson, Blackduck, Minn., in place of G. M. Squires, deceased.
 Carl O. Palmer, Buffalo, Minn., in place of L. E. Torrison, transferred.
 Emmet H. Beckman, Bird Island, Minn., in place of J. D. Fehlhaber, resigned.
 Edmonde K. Evanson, Canby, Minn., in place of H. A. Nelson, deceased.
 Ralph W. Breitenbach, Darwin, Minn., in place of C. V. Miller, Jr., resigned.
 Neil S. Rasmussen, Emmons, Minn., in place of C. L. Guthrie, deceased.
 Erwin D. Beutel, Lake Elmo, Minn., in place of R. A. Collopy, retired.
 Adelbert O. Ames, Springfield, Minn., in place of W. J. Mueller, deceased.

MISSISSIPPI

Murray H. Martin, Bentonla, Miss., in place of B. F. Gerrard, retired.
 James T. Caviness, Blue Mountain, Miss., in place of W. N. Guyton, retired.
 Hillard E. Griffin, Coffeeville, Miss., in place of F. H. Cooke, retired.
 James Marion Parks, Dadds, Miss., in place of V. E. Pentecost, retired.
 Taylor V. Beasley, Harpersville, Miss., in place of N. B. Eley, retired.
 Hade W. Sessums, Lena, Miss., in place of W. M. Windham, deceased.
 Donald D. Hale, Lumberton, Miss., in place of L. D. Fulmer, retired.
 Willie D. Brantley, Sebastopol, Miss., in place of L. R. Anthony, retired.
 James B. Johnston, Shubuta, Miss., in place of L. N. Mixon, deceased.
 Robert T. Freeman, Union, Miss., in place of S. O. Taylor, deceased.
 Herbert L. Hogue, Walnut Grove, Miss., in place of M. C. Ferguson, retired.

MISSOURI

Lawrence L. Voelker, Bertrand, Mo., in place of M. T. Russell, deceased.
 Gordon A. Rollins, Carthage, Mo., in place of C. O. Smith, removed.
 Herschel E. Morris, Clifton Hill, Mo., in place of W. E. Malone, transferred.
 Roy Scantlin, Crocker, Mo., in place of F. L. Decker, resigned.
 Ernest A. Homan, Jr., Marquand, Mo., in place of M. R. Ellis, resigned.
 Edward D. Hogan, Martin City, Mo., in place of J. F. Roberts, resigned.
 Floyd S. Drew, Quin, Mo., in place of M. E. Christie, deceased.
 Sylvia Cooper, Sheldon, Mo., in place of Evelyn Steward, resigned.

MONTANA

Charles E. Rice, Bozeman, Mont., in place of Jack Cruickshank, resigned.
 Irma M. Hughes, East Glacier Park, Mont., in place of Cleola Ralston, retired.
 Mabel W. Boman, Frenchtown, Mont., in place of L. L. Bowman, resigned.

Ellis Crosby Willis, Fromberg, Mont., in place of Jeanette Ross, retired.
 Catherine Ann Triplett, Geyser, Mont., in place of R. J. Armont, resigned.
 E. LaVerne Kaufmann, Grassrange, Mont., in place of J. J. Grogan, resigned.
 Stephen Sams, Joliet, Mont., in place of H. C. Wilcox, deceased.
 Alice H. Klempel, Lambert, Mont., in place of M. P. Browne, retired.
 Lillian A. Hylland, Richland, Mont., in place of M. B. Squires, resigned.
 Raymond A. Merritt, Roundup, Mont., in place of Margaret Huppe, retired.
 Robert Julian, Sheridan, Mont., in place of F. A. Marsh, retired.

NEBRASKA

Bernard A. Boots, Ashby, Nebr., in place of Joyce Hubbard, retired.
 John H. Rethwisch, Carroll, Nebr., in place of M. W. Ahern, retired.
 Beulah M. Kitchens, Greenwood, Nebr., in place of Elsie Kelly, retired.
 Robert Eugene Maw, Hershey, Nebr., in place of I. D. Brownfield, retired.

NEVADA

Mortimer W. Wagner, Boulder City, Nev., in place of O. E. Rhoades, transferred.
 Efton E. Swindler, Hawthorne, Nev., in place of M. L. Andrews, retired.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Lillian M. Tashjian, Beebe River, N. H., in place of J. H. Hopkins, resigned.

NEW JERSEY

Francis E. Coffey, Blackwood Terrace, N. J., in place of V. E. Wise, removed.
 Allegra M. Sweet, Closter, N. J., in place of Warren Eckerson, retired.
 Anthony J. Pellecchia, Hanover, N. J., in place of O. C. Whaites, retired.
 Frances L. Pitcher, Holmdel, N. J., in place of T. W. Hance, retired.
 Charles A. Hicks, New Market, N. J., in place of R. F. Murray, deceased.
 Harry E. Appar, North Branch Depot, N. J., in place of W. W. Bunn, retired.
 Harvey W. Dawson, Pedricktown, N. J., in place of K. A. Cooney, retired.
 Clyde A. E. Snyder, Sr., Point Pleasant, N. J., in place of W. T. Johnson, deceased.
 Michael Yurcisin, Roebling, N. J., in place of George Majoros, Jr., removed.
 Grace V. Ellis, Rosemont, N. J., in place of E. T. Sherwood, retired.

NEW MEXICO-TEXAS

Asa N. Ealy, Anthony, N. Mex.-Tex., in place of P. E. Darybshire, resigned.
 Matthew J. Price, Fort Stanton, N. Mex., in place of C. A. Terrell, deceased.
 Irene G. Fullerton, Prewitt, N. Mex., in place of J. D. LaFont, resigned.
 Jose M. Maestas, Jr., Santa Rosa, N. Mex., in place of J. Z. Sanchez, retired.

NEW YORK

Margurette E. Stark, Altona, N. Y., in place of B. I. Coultry, retired.
 Bernice M. Murphy, Cattaraugus, N. Y., in place of J. B. Kilburn, retired.
 Marta E. Hoffmann, Commack, N. Y., in place of M. S. Otten, retired.
 Wendell C. Wilber, Delanson, N. Y., in place of L. A. Rockwell, resigned.
 Raymond V. Seaman, Gilbertsville, N. Y., in place of H. B. Brown, retired.
 Harry C. Cotier, Hicksville, N. Y., in place of W. G. Mollitor, retired.
 Burdette W. Playfoot, Horseheads, N. Y., in place of W. A. Danaher, retired.
 Noel R. Pearson, Little Valley, N. Y., in place of James Case, retired.
 Fred H. Wooschlager, Lowville, N. Y., in place of S. J. Day, deceased.
 David O. Rourke, Madrid, N. Y., in place of W. J. Finnegan, resigned.
 Willis Clayton Farnham, Manlius, N. Y., in place of E. B. Koons, retired.
 James E. Reilly, Massapequa Park, N. Y., in place of J. M. Southard, removed.

Percy Pembleton, Monroe, N. Y., in place of J. T. Crotty, retired.
Howard A. Searle, Newfane, N. Y., in place of S. E. Dodge, retired.
Archle C. Davidson, New City, N. Y., in place of J. A. Lynch, removed.
Joseph F. Ambrose, Thornwood, N. Y., in place of M. C. Eichhorn, resigned.
Ruth H. Dexter, Wampsville, N. Y., in place of M. E. Perry, retired.

NORTH CAROLINA

Judson G. Burrell, Barnardsville, N. C., in place of S. M. Brigmon, retired.
Ruth A. Farrior, Calypso, N. C., in place of Russell Best, retired.
Clifford O. Scott, Dobson, N. C., in place of R. L. Folger, removed.
Charles L. Alexander, Kings Mountain, N. C., in place of W. E. Blakely, resigned.
Dexter G. Oakley, Lawsonville, N. C., in place of J. T. Tucker, transferred.
Robert A. Liles, Lillesville, N. C., in place of W. B. Flake, retired.
John B. McLaughlin, Newell, N. C., in place of S. B. Wilson, retired.
Alice H. Graves, Seagrove, N. C., in place of J. L. Kearns, deceased.
Martin T. Southard, Stokesdale, N. C., in place of H. G. Cook, retired.
Ruth E. Parrish, Summerfield, N. C., in place of M. M. Ellington, retired.
Ida R. Irvine, Tarheel, N. C., in place of W. J. Monroe, retired.
Jasper M. Brown, Troy, N. C., in place of G. A. Holt, transferred.

NORTH DAKOTA

Otto W. Chapek, Anamoose, N. Dak., in place of H. R. Wold, transferred.
Dennis F. Evert, Edgeley, N. Dak., in place of W. A. Gamble, deceased.
Charles S. Moores, Finley, N. Dak., in place of N. A. Anderson, retired.
Edward Barth, Fort Yates, N. Dak., in place of L. J. Hokanson, retired.
Edith M. Lyle, Havana, N. Dak., in place of E. E. Parrow, transferred.
Ira V. Martin, Hettinger, N. Dak., in place of E. E. Jacobsen, retired.
Lawrence D. Larsen, Kindred, N. Dak., in place of A. A. Ringen, retired.
Clyde E. Ellison, Leonard, N. Dak., in place of F. C. Schroeder, retired.
Lillian R. Van Doren, Medora, N. Dak., in place of J. J. Eaton, retired.
Leo E. Tibbs, Minot, N. Dak., in place of Nellie Dougherty, retired.
Mons K. Ohnstad, Jr., Sharon, N. Dak., in place of M. K. Ohnstad, retired.
Brownell H. Cole, Valley City, N. Dak., in place of C. K. Otto, retired.
Ardell C. Bakko, Walcott, N. Dak., in place of A. M. Hanson, resigned.

OHIO

Jasper Kirt Everett, Cairo, Ohio, in place of O. B. Morris, deceased.
Beulah M. Lowe, Clayton, Ohio, in place of Vane Wagner, retired.
William R. Davis, Creston, Ohio, in place of W. F. Hookway, retired.
Ruthella D. Termeer, Dublin, Ohio, in place of W. W. Hill, removed.
Samuel W. Brown, East Liverpool, Ohio, in place of R. C. Benedum, deceased.
William A. Gall, Jr., Fowler, Ohio. Office established May 16, 1954.
Donald G. Woodward, Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio, in place of Eusebio Pera, retired.
Samuel R. Kerns, Leesburg, Ohio, in place of Clare Trent, retired.
Robert F. Burton, Middle Point, Ohio, in place of L. E. Clawson, deceased.
Galen A. Seeger, New Springfield, Ohio, in place of C. F. Stewart, retired.
Walter H. Cowles, Walbridge, Ohio, in place of E. I. Duckett, removed.
Clarence R. Trumbull, Jr., Weston, Ohio, in place of J. P. Businger, resigned.
Leil A. Smith, Wheelersburg, Ohio, in place of H. W. Staker, retired.

Elvin B. McKay, Wilmington, Ohio, in place of J. F. Smith, removed.

OKLAHOMA

Donald E. Jones, Byars, Okla., in place of J. D. Corbett, resigned.
Paul O. Wright, Hobart, Okla., in place of F. E. Gillespie, retired.
Guy W. Willibey, Sapulpa, Okla., in place of G. B. Grigsby, resigned.
Winslow W. Campbell, Stonewall, Okla., in place of R. H. Greenlee, resigned.
James B. Cox, Tahlequah, Okla., in place of W. H. Balentine, retired.
Gene L. Taylor, Wann, Okla., in place of D. M. Bailey, resigned.

OREGON

Willard A. Hughitt, Redmond, Oreg., in place of A. H. Tliff, retired.
Robert C. Wright, Taft, Oreg., in place of J. R. DeJardin, deceased.
Roger C. Smoot, Talent, Oreg., in place of P. S. Terrill, deceased.
Russell C. Neitzel, Westport, Oreg., in place of Mayrue Gregory, retired.
Catherine E. Weckerle, Winchester, Oreg., in place of M. L. Nance, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA

Alvin J. Oldham, California, Pa., in place of E. W. Sulek, resigned.
Joseph T. Hauser, Delaware Water Gap, Pa., in place of E. T. Brodhead, retired.
Florence L. Willard, Derrick City, Pa., in place of H. J. Robbins, declined.
George N. Sterner, Dewart, Pa., in place of H. B. Sterner, deceased.
Edwin B. Kimmel, Elderton, Pa., in place of J. P. Mulberger, retired.
Louis J. Prime, Emporium, Pa., in place of J. E. Burnside, retired.
Edward J. Flood, Flourtown, Pa., in place of H. W. Billingsley, resigned.
Wilmer E. King, Harrisburg, Pa., in place of L. A. Werner, retired.
James F. Timony, Hazleton, Pa., in place of C. A. Hanlon, retired.
Mary C. Pratt, Hopwood, Pa., in place of F. W. Coughanour, Jr., resigned.
John H. Hayes, Kersey, Pa., in place of C. E. Boyer, retired.
John R. Dietcher, Jr., Line Lexington, Pa., in place of J. P. Rice, retired.
William Robert Miller, Linglestown, Pa., in place of A. M. Schaner, retired.
George E. Palko, Loyalhanna, Pa., in place of T. S. Walter, resigned.
Millie Morelli, Ludlow, Pa., in place of M. E. Logan, retired.
William Lisle Stephenson, Mahaffey, Pa., in place of E. C. Mahaffey, transferred.
Fred D. Cleavenger, Mapletown, Pa., in place of Fred Cleavenger, retired.
Henry Douglas Carpenter, Middletown, Pa., in place of R. M. Tritch, resigned.
Robert P. Iceowl, New Hope, Pa., in place of G. L. Corrigan, retired.
Charles M. Manwiller, Palmyra, Pa., in place of I. B. Earley, resigned.
Alfred A. Yarnell, Petersburg, Pa., in place of H. C. Cresswell, deceased.
Donald C. Shaffer, Portage, Pa., in place of J. W. Nash, removed.
George Spishock, Pricedale, Pa., in place of M. A. Turner, retired.
Malcolm Decker, Ramey, Pa., in place of Leonard Buranovsky, resigned.
Howard A. Miller, Richfield, Pa., in place of J. H. Snyder, resigned.
Lester I. Heist, Robesonia, Pa., in place of B. M. Kintzer, retired.
Elvin Charles Kaufman, Rockwood, Pa., in place of E. L. Leaphart, retired.
Robert A. Hunt, Sandy Lake, Pa., in place of George McConnell, deceased.
Donald J. Locke, Shade Gap, Pa., in place of W. M. Locke, retired.
Irvin K. Davis, Slatington, Pa., in place of G. S. Behler, resigned.

Glenn Crise, Smithton, Pa., in place of H. C. Johnston, removed.
John R. Hench, Spring Grove, Pa., in place of J. S. Stambaugh, retired.
Mary I. Hoy, Villa Maria, Pa., in place of R. C. Pierson, retired.
Robert H. Jenkins, Wapwallopen, Pa., in place of G. M. Barrall, transferred.
Ernest O. Clayton, Waynesburg, Pa., in place of W. R. Cumpston, removed.

SOUTH CAROLINA

John W. Stevenson, Carlisle, S. C., in place of M. B. Hatchford, deceased.
Sara M. Campbell, Clio, S. C., in place of K. L. McIntyre, retired.
John M. Harrelson, Drayton, S. C., in place of G. S. Orpin, resigned.
Myrtle E. Case, Ocean Drive Beach, S. C., in place of C. O. Hester, declined.
Joseph W. Milling, Jr., Ridgeway, S. C., in place of J. D. Boyd, transferred.
Samuel A. Elliott, Windy Hill Beach, S. C., in place of B. E. Reynolds, Sr., resigned.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Howard B. Jones, Armour, S. Dak., in place of G. E. Hagen, retired.
Ethel M. Flood, Brandon, S. Dak., in place of R. E. Peterson, retired.
Dale R. Dunn, Dell Rapids, S. Dak., in place of J. A. Nesby, retired.
Ofa M. Simpson, Fort Pierre, S. Dak., in place of M. E. Fackelman, resigned.
Raymond C. Drayer, Frankfort, S. Dak., in place of N. F. King, retired.
Marvin R. Smith, Gettysburg, S. Dak., in place of Fred Shroyer, retired.
Raymond A. Andersen, Irene, N. Dak., in place of J. R. Andersen, removed.
Kenneth W. Anderson, Midland, S. Dak., in place of J. E. Elrod, removed.
Morris F. Broe, Mobridge, S. Dak., in place of J. E. Meyer, removed.
Russell C. Bernhard, Parkston, S. Dak., in place of W. H. Fergen, retired.
Maurice L. Wilhelm, Redfield, S. Dak., in place of E. R. Humeston, retired.
LaVerne R. Hughes, Stickney, S. Dak., in place of N. E. Gruenzner, deceased.

TENNESSEE

Morris F. Dozier, Ashland City, Tenn., in place of J. W. Nicholson, retired.
Doris M. Huffman, Bartlett, Tenn., in place of A. J. Jones, retired.
Willie L. Newberry, Gleason, Tenn., in place of G. P. Brummitt, retired.
Kathleen West Keeton, Helenwood, Tenn., in place of L. E. Ryan, removed.
Ulysses B. Coker, Jacksboro, Tenn., in place of B. T. Queener, retired.
George L. Bowman, Lenoir City, Tenn., in place of H. M. Calloway, retired.
William B. Tatum, Lyles, Tenn., in place of D. P. Lyell, removed.
Frank L. Oakes, Milligan College, Tenn., in place of N. H. Taylor, resigned.
Albert M. Daniel, New Market, Tenn., in place of B. L. Loy, retired.
Larry E. Hagood, Persia, Tenn., in place of R. M. Morelock, retired.
John W. Jennings, Rives, Tenn., in place of H. H. Hunt, retired.
Joe A. Lavender, Rock Island, Tenn., in place of W. E. Moore, retired.
Harold D. Huff, Thompsons Station, Tenn., in place of M. L. Cannon, retired.
William Raymon Kea, Waynesboro, Tenn., in place of C. A. Galloway, retired.

TEXAS

Williams S. Clements, Atlanta, Tex., in place of H. H. McWilliams, deceased.
Elmer E. Cryer, Bartlett, Tex., in place of H. O. Lindeman, deceased.
Marion Lee Neal, Baytown, Tex., in place of N. B. Ballard, transferred.
James Q. Pennington, Bluegrove, Tex., in place of R. O. Childs, removed.
Homer B. Adams, College Station, Tex., in place of T. O. Walton, retired.

Joseph A. Campbell, Covington, Tex., in place of B. O. Sanford, retired.

Edward H. Webster, Floydada, Tex., in place of B. H. Smith, retired.

Richard Thomas Cowan, Fort Worth, Tex., in place of D. C. Jernigin, deceased.

James P. Fortenberry, Friona, Tex., in place of S. H. Osborn, resigned.

Howard W. Curtis, Galena Park, Tex., in place of E. P. Minnock, removed.

Anita D. Wilkison, Hidalgo, Tex., in place of Rafaela Guerra, removed.

Henry T. Davis, Justin, Tex., in place of R. C. Dooley, transferred.

Ronald A. Helfenstine, Kennedale, Tex., in place of Sallie Helm, resigned.

Samuel J. Morse, Jr., Linden, Tex., in place of N. L. Stanley, transferred.

Robert D. Bohning, Lometa, Tex., in place of W. E. Everett, deceased.

Jeffie M. Griffith, Lockney, Tex., in place of H. B. Machen, resigned.

Annie E. Kain, Matagorda, Tex., in place of M. E. Pennington, retired.

William M. Turnbough, Meadow, Tex., in place of H. M. Welch, resigned.

Joyce M. Kee, Melissa, Tex., in place of M. E. Nichols, retired.

Mable D. Tompkins, Montague, Tex., in place of Fowler Magee, retired.

Ruby L. Ferrell, North Zulch, Tex., in place of A. C. Black, removed.

Hal Singleton, III, O'Donnell, Tex., in place of J. M. Noble, Jr., transferred.

Herbert W. Havemann, Orange Grove, Tex., in place of D. P. Seidel, declined.

Kyle C. Elam, Port Arthur, Tex., in place of F. C. Toups, deceased.

Ocie K. Milner, Jr., Quitman, Tex., in place of J. T. Morse, transferred.

Doris F. Wiess, Sabine Pass, Tex., in place of Lura Moss, removed.

James D. Tidwell, Simms, Tex., in place of N. E. Webb, retired.

Alda R. McDougal, Smyer, Tex., in place of S. W. Arnett, deceased.

Hal M. Knight, Sterling City, Tex., in place of A. L. Johnson, removed.

Thomas J. Pippin, Van, Tex., in place of E. R. Cunningham, deceased.

Charles S. Engle, Jr., Wolfe City, Tex., in place of B. W. Clayton, resigned.

Henry M. Durham, Woodville, Tex., in place of A. H. Hughes, retired.

UTAH

Henry D. Malmgren, Centerfield, Utah, in place of Affalone Jensen, retired.

June I. Hunsaker, Honeyville, Utah, in place of P. T. Boothe, retired.

VIRGINIA

Hershel E. Boyd, Raven, Va., in place of A. W. Horton, retired.

Ervin C. Brown, Sweet Briar, Va., in place of C. M. Hunt, transferred.

William W. Edwards, Union Level, Va., in place of A. P. Gordon, retired.

WASHINGTON

Glenn R. Fredericksen, Cashmere, Wash., in place of S. J. Hughes, removed.

John E. Harrison, Eastsound, Wash., in place of E. B. Gibson, deceased.

Dwight L. Cruza, Everson, Wash., in place of H. L. Thompson, resigned.

Henry Grosso, Harper, Wash., in place of R. C. Henery, resigned.

Clifford E. Swenson, Harrington, Wash., in place of C. A. Scott, failed to return from military duty.

Viola B. Boyd, Marlin, Wash., in place of Hans Christoffersen, deceased.

Kenneth E. Roberts, Nooksack, Wash., in place of L. G. Pike, retired.

Robert F. Whitten, Ocean Park, Wash., in place of W. C. Pearson, retired.

Marion E. Keeney, Pacific Beach, Wash., in place of Sydney Moon, resigned.

Paul E. McMahan, Randle, Wash., in place of F. L. Magill, deceased.

Josiah F. Lester, Wenatchee, Wash., in place of R. H. Maus, resigned.

WISCONSIN

Shirley E. Conway, Albany, Wis., in place of A. H. Meinert, retired.

Ruth E. Hogan, Ashland, Wis., in place of C. J. McGeehan, retired.

Arnold C. Works, Augusta, Wis., in place of T. F. Boehrner, retired.

Roy Bump, Baraboo, Wis., in place of R. J. Osborne, retired.

Elsbeth P. Jacob, Caledonia, Wis., in place of W. F. Ehrhardt, resigned.

Wallace Gordon Yaden, Delavan, Wis., in place of J. T. Murphy, retired.

Edward L. Williams, El Dorado, Wis., in place of C. F. Abbs, resigned.

Joseph L. List, Pound, Wis., in place of L. H. Culver, retired.

Orlan L. Prestegard, Readstown, Wis., in place of N. M. Johnson, resigned.

Harold A. Meyer, Shawano, Wis., in place of W. J. Milsap, resigned.

Henry L. Yulga, Stevens Point, Wis., in place of H. J. Ginski, resigned.

Neal E. Jones, Wausau, Wis., in place of G. R. Schoenfeld, retired.

Hartvig J. Elstad, Whitehall, Wis., in place of W. A. Johnson, transferred.

Raymond J. Chamberlain, Whitewater, Wis., in place of R. J. Kiernan, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 10, 1956:

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Sigurd Anderson, of South Dakota, to be Federal Trade Commissioner for the unexpired term of 7 years from September 26, 1952.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Rear Adm. H. Arnold Karo to be Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for a term of 4 years.

The following-named persons for permanent appointment to the grade of captain, in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, subject to qualifications provided by law:

John H. Brittain	Wilbur R. Porter
Emil H. Kirsch	Percy L. Bernstein
George R. Shelton	Charles A. Schanck
George A. Nelson	

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

APPOINTMENTS

The following-named persons to be lieutenants:

Warren R. Cushman	Alfred R. Hackbarth
James L. Brewer	John W. Leadbetter, Jr.

The following-named persons to be lieutenants (junior grade):

John D. Franks	Gilbert P. Sherburne
Bertrand J. Ronneberg	John D. Costello
Herbert S. Hammaren	James R. Kelly
Raymond H. Baetsen	Clarence R. Gillett
Jr.	Charles E. Jurgens
David J. Linde	John H. Byrd, Jr.
William J. Glass	Glenn N. Parsons
Richard B. Brooks	Robert G. Moore
Edward G. Taylor	Leon D. Santman
David C. McClary	Patrick M. Jacobsen
Robert T. Platt, Jr.	Harry J. Gardner
Kenneth G. Wiman	Henry N. Helgesen
Robert V. Hackney	Peter J. DeLaat, Jr.
Melvin W. Hallock	Robert A. Carlston
James M. Barrett, Jr.	Robert B. Sims
John R. L. Hihn	Sieguard E. Waldheim
Sidney O. Tharrington	Eugene G. Verrett
Jr.	Peter A. Morrill
Robert C. Branham	Ralph S. Kelley, Jr.
John R. Lobkovich	James E. Thompson
	David F. McIntosh

Gerald O. Lesperance
Carlton E. Russell
Willie W. Thurmond, Jr.

Robert D. Peters
Edmond Janczyk
Robert S. Lucas
Bruce W. Dewing
Herbert W. Eley

The following-named persons to be chief warrant officers, W-4:

John L. Price	Ross J. Hensley
Kurt F. Czybora	August Dannenberg
James E. Barr	Gabriel V. Denisov
Harvey E. Willis	Freddie G. Bookout
Thurman Salter	Milton H. Bradley
Harold G. Weber	Frank Fitch
Russell D. Erickson	Ronald S. Jacobs
William Miller	John E. Midgett
Walter F. Booth	Richard E. Walker
Jesse M. Jenkins, Jr.	Edward L. Masters
"A" "J" Beard	Edward C. Brichta
Frederick H. Raumer	James G. Leadbeater
Nolland E. Mahar	George W. Rickles
James E. Bill	Darcy W. Reid
Hubert R. Lindsey	Lester R. Chenoweth
Harlan E. Sterling	Henry McAllister
Alexander J. Cseh III	Milo Taber
George W. Madsen	

The following-named persons to be chief warrant officers, W-3:

Ludwig K. Rubinsky	Hudson M. Cooper
Michael Travers	Harold M. Schiffbauer
Seward S. Smith	John T. Borys
Lloyd M. Probst	Louis Breitenbach
Frank J. Macedonia	Roscoe Smith
Eugene Linneman	Ray E. Newton
George M. Seaman	Edward F. Birmingham
Raymond C. DeSelms	
Joseph E. Acker	Robert A. Johnson
John T. Hendrix	Joseph F. Van Cleave
Myles P. Lattin	Robert F. Anderson
Melvin H. Eaton	John H. Elliott
Michael J. O'Leary	

The following-named persons to be chief warrant officers, W-2:

Wendell C. Leatherman	Carl A. Simon
Carl F. Michael	George S. Drew
Donald H. R. Fraser	Rudolph E. Anderson
Christian A. Weitzel	William K. Cooper
Walter R. Goldhamer	Donald Cabaugh
Fred M. Guild, Jr.	Gerald M. Davis
Harold W. Wooley	Luther C. Knight
John A. McCullough, Jr.	Ellis P. Ward
Benjamin F. Weems	Charles C. Colmer
Norman J. Wirsching	Edward E. Walker
LeRoy F. Lander	Donald A. Nystrom
William I. Janicke	Herbert L. Johnson
Charles H. Sanders	John A. Dearden
Jack D. Rodgers	Louie W. Stanley
Marshall K. Phillips	Martin J. Trieschmann
William R. Wessel	James A. Lovewell
Gordon R. Campbell	Artell B. Crowley, Jr.
Ronald McClellan	Martin F. Groff
Millard W. Johnson	Lloyd T. Twiford
Daniel W. Cluff	Robert E. Lee
Robert C. Ashdon	George A. Davisworth, Jr.
William E. Hughes	George W. Hupper
Stanley Thoroughman	Joseph L. Richardson
Victor A. Adams	Joseph D. Edwards
Jack S. Breschini	Charles I. Carpenter
Leo V. Walsh, Jr.	Roy Merrill
Shelbert P. Creech	Adrian Fulcher
Glenn N. Nelson	George J. McKinlock
David A. Smith	Dwight F. Conyne
William H. Thorrington	Walter S. Yeargain
Warren E. Riley	Robert J. Krueger
Raymond I. Trenck	George C. Werth
Floyd V. McCombs	Alva W. Henderson
Daniel C. Giller	Herbert H. Oakes
Leslie A. Mears	Christopher D. Elling
Robert J. Klestinec	John C. Carney
Millard W. Foster	Philip L. Regan
	Karl V. Macklin