

SENATE

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1955

(Legislative day of Wednesday, June 8, 1955)

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

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

O God, in whose strong hands are the threads of every man's life, who dost control the raging of the wind and the sea and not less the tempestuous activities of man which seem to defeat Thy purposes and hinder Thy kingdom: Into Thy hands we would commit our lives, with all their details, all their desires, and our Nation also, with all its freedoms, as well as its faults, and with all its potentialities for the weal or woe of the world.

May we be able in Thy strength so to respond to all those experiences which befall us, whether of loss or of gain, that we may mold them, even the evil that is in the world, into the final pattern of Thy purposes, and thus wring from all the tangled life of these days victory in our own souls and spiritual gain for the world. And so, take our impulses, strivings, and longings, so often frustrated and thwarted, and even with what is broken and imperfect make Thy dreams come true. We ask it through Him who made of human life a sacrament, of thorns a crown, and of a cross a throne. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. STENNIS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, June 8, 1955, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—
APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on today, June 10, 1955, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 2061) to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department.

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 bill (H. R. 5089) to extend the time for filing application by certain disabled veterans for payment on the purchase price of an automobile or other conveyance, to authorize assistance in acquiring automobiles or other conveyances to certain disabled persons who have not been separated from the active service, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 5923. An act to authorize certain sums to be appropriated immediately for

the completion of the construction of the Inter-American Highway; and

H. R. 6410. An act to authorize the construction of a building for a Museum of History and Technology for the Smithsonian Institution, including the preparation of plans and specifications, and all other work incidental thereto.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT
RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

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

S. 39. An act for the relief of Stanislas Racinkas (Stacys Racinkas);

S. 68. An act for the relief of Evantiyl Yorgiyadis;

S. 89. An act for the relief of Margaret Isabel Byers;

S. 93. An act for the relief of Ahti Johannes Ruuskanen;

S. 121. An act for the relief of Sultana Coka Pavlovitch;

S. 129. An act for the relief of Miroslav Slovak;

S. 193. An act for the relief of Louise Russu Sozanski;

S. 236. An act for the relief of Johanna Schmid;

S. 265. An act to amend the acts authorizing agricultural entries under the non-mineral land laws of certain mineral lands in order to increase the limitation with respect to desert entries made under such acts to 320 acres;

S. 266. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain property of the United States Government (in the Wyoming National Guard Camp Guernsey target and maneuver area, Platte County, Wyo.) to the State of Wyoming;

S. 320. An act for the relief of Mrs. Diana Cohen and Jacqueline Patricia Cohen;

S. 321. An act for the relief of Anni Marjatta Makela and son, Markku Paivio Makela;

S. 351. An act for the relief of Ellen Henriette Buch;

S. 407. An act for the relief of Helen Zafred Urbanic;

S. 439. An act for the relief of Lucy Peroniuss;

S. 504. An act for the relief of Priska Anne Kary;

S. 528. An act to revive and reenact the act authorizing the village of Baudette, State of Minnesota, its public successors or public assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rainy River, at or near Baudette, Minn., approved December 21, 1950;

S. 755. An act to authorize the conveyance of certain war-housing projects to the city of Warwick, Va., and the city of Hampton, Va.;

S. 844. An act for the relief of Zev Cohen (Zev Machtani);

S. 998. An act to authorize the conveyance of a certain tract of land in the State of Oklahoma to the city of Woodward, Okla.;

S. 1398. An act to strengthen the investigation provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act;

S. 1419. An act to lower the age requirements with respect to optional retirement of persons serving in the Coast Guard who served in the former Lighthouse Service;

H. R. 5085. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5100. An act to amend Veterans Regulation No. 7 (a) to clarify the entitlement of veterans to outpatient dental care;

H. R. 5106. An act to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, so as to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under the same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing;

H. R. 5177. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to reconvey to Richland County, S. C., a portion of the Veterans' Administration hospital reservation, Columbia, S. C.;

H. R. 5695. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1958, the suspension of certain import taxes on copper;

S. J. Res. 6. Joint resolution to provide for investigating the feasibility of establishing a coordinated local, State, and Federal program in the city of Boston, Mass., and general vicinity thereof, for the purpose of preserving the historic properties, objects, and buildings in that area;

S. J. Res. 51. Joint resolution extending an invitation to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1960 winter Olympic games at Squaw Valley, Calif.; and

S. J. Res. 60. Joint resolution directing a study and report by the Secretary of Agriculture on burley tobacco marketing controls.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Works:

H. R. 5923. An act to authorize certain sums to be appropriated immediately for the completion of the construction of the Inter-American Highway; and

H. R. 6410. An act to authorize the construction of a building for a Museum of History and Technology for the Smithsonian Institution, including the preparation of plans and specifications, and all other work incidental thereto.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING
SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. STENNIS, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TO FILE REPORT AND NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE DURING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I have three unanimous-consent requests to make which have been approved by the minority leader.

I ask unanimous consent that during the adjournment of the Senate following today's session the Committee on Appropriations be permitted to report the Department of Commerce appropriation bill, and file its report and notices of motions to suspend the rule.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the Senator give his assurance that the bill will not be taken up until after the Senate has been in session 2 days after it is reported?

Mr. STENNIS. It is not planned to take up the bill until Tuesday of next week. It is not expected that the Senate will be in session on Monday. Will the Senator withhold his objection?

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

Mr. STENNIS. I shall be glad to yield. Mr. KNOWLAND. I wonder if the distinguished Senator from Delaware desires to prevent the committee from filing its report. He would still not be pre-

cluded from objecting to taking up the bill until the necessary time had elapsed. Unless consent is granted it probably will not be possible to have the report printed. I shall be glad to discuss the matter with the Senator from Delaware on Monday and Tuesday, and if he objects to the bill being taken up at that time, will arrange to have it go over to a subsequent day, but I hope the Senator will not prevent the committee from even filing the report during the adjournment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have no objection to the committee's filing the report, with the understanding that objection will be made to taking the bill up on Tuesday. I think the Senate should give more time to considering appropriation bills which provide for billions of dollars. I am not going to give my consent to such procedure.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator can reserve his right to object. This is merely a unanimous-consent request that the committee may file its report during the adjournment of the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have no objection to the committee's filing the report, with the understanding that I will object to the bill being taken up on Tuesday.

Mr. STENNIS. Perhaps the Senator may change his mind about objecting to the bill being taken up then.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Mississippi? The Chair hears none. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TO FILE REPORTS DURING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, on yesterday the Committee on Foreign Relations approved a number of bills, resolutions, and treaties. I ask unanimous consent that at such time as the staff of the committee is able to prepare reports on these measures, the committee be granted permission to file the reports during the adjournment of the Senate.

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

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE TO FILE REPORTS DURING ADJOURNMENT

On request of Mr. STENNIS, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service was authorized to file reports during the adjournment of the Senate following today's session.

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be the customary morning hour for the presentation of petitions and memorials, the introduction of bills, and the transaction of other routine business, and that statements made in connection therewith be limited to 2 minutes.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (S. Doc. No. 50)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1956, in the amount of \$88,320, for the District of Columbia, in the form of amendments to the budget, for said fiscal year (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED SYNTHETIC-RUBBER PLANT AT BAYTOWN, TEX.

A letter from the Chairman and members of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report recommending disposal of the Government-owned synthetic-rubber plant at Baytown, Tex. (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT ON WAPINITIA PROJECT, JUNIPER DIVISION, OREGON

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report on the Wapinitia project, Juniper division, Oregon (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

GRANTING OF APPLICATIONS FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE FILED BY CERTAIN ALIENS

Two letters from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien and the reasons for granting such applications (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSIDERATION OF RESIDENCE IN AMERICAN SAMOA BY CATHARINE MARY COOL AS RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR NATURALIZATION PURPOSES

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to consider residence in American Samoa by Catharine Mary Cool as residence in the United States for naturalization purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut; ordered to lie on the table:

"House Joint Resolution 30

"Joint resolution memorializing Congress to enact legislation to increase the Federal minimum wage rate

"Resolved by this assembly:

"Whereas in today's highly competitive struggle for markets, Connecticut manufacturers are faced with unfair competition from a few States and areas with wage rates far below the national average; and

"Whereas such large differentials present a serious threat to established industry in other parts of the Nation, particularly where labor is an important factor; and

"Whereas the Connecticut textile industry has been especially hard hit by ruinous price competition based on low wage rates at a time when the industry nationally has been

in a serious slump causing severe unemployment and wage cuts; and

"Whereas extremely low wage rates in any part of the Nation are a drag on the entire national economy, reducing employment and income levels at a time when increased consumer purchasing power is essential to national economic health: Be it

"Resolved, That the general assembly now respectfully calls these facts to the attention of the Congress of the United States, and urges the immediate enactment of legislation to increase the Federal minimum-wage rate to at least \$1 per hour; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from the State of Connecticut in the Congress of the United States are urged to use their best efforts in this behalf; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the state is hereby authorized and directed to transmit to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress and to the Senators and Representatives from the State of Connecticut in the Congress of the United States, duly certified copies of this resolution.

"Passed house, as amended, May 27, 1955.

"Passed senate, as amended, May 26, 1955."

Two joint resolutions of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"Joint Resolution 49

"Joint resolution requesting the Congress of the United States to enact a bill enabling the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu to issue bonds for the completion of, the improvements to, and the development of certain existing public parks and playgrounds and for the acquisition, construction, and improvement of new public parks and playgrounds in the city and county of Honolulu

"Whereas additional public park areas are needed in the city and county of Honolulu; and

"Whereas the public parks and playgrounds are necessary for the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the city and county of Honolulu: Now, therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"SECTION 1. The Congress of the United States of America is hereby respectfully requested, through the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii, to enact legislation which will enable the Territory of Hawaii, any provision of the Hawaiian Organic Act or any act of this Congress notwithstanding, to authorize the board of supervisors of the city and county of Honolulu to issue general obligation bonds in the sum of \$1,500,000 for the completion of, the improvements to, and the development of certain existing public parks and playgrounds and for the acquisition, construction, and improvement of new public parks and playgrounds in the city and county of Honolulu, and, to that end, the Congress of the United States of America is hereby respectfully requested and urged, through said Delegate to Congress, to adopt a bill in substantially the following form, to wit:

"A bill to enable the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu to issue bonds in the sum of \$1,500,000 for the completion of, the improvements to, and the development of certain existing public parks and playgrounds, and for the acquisition, construction, and improvement of new public parks and playgrounds in the city and county of Honolulu

"Be it enacted, etc.—

"SECTION 1. The bonds issued under authority of this act may be serial bonds payable in substantially equal annual installments, the first installment to mature not later than 5 years and the last installment

to mature not less than 30 years from the date of such issue. Such bonds may be issued without the approval of the President of the United States.

"Sec. 2. Act 210 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1955 pertaining to the issuance of bonds for the completion of, the improvements to, and the development of certain existing public parks and playgrounds, and for the acquisition of new public parks and playgrounds in the city and county of Honolulu, as authorized by this act, is hereby ratified and confirmed subject to the provisions of this act: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit the amendment of such territorial legislation by the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii from time to time to provide for changes in the completions, improvements, developments, acquisitions and constructions authorized by such legislation and for the disposition of unexpended moneys realized from the sale of said bonds."

"Sec. 2. Certified copies of this joint resolution shall be forwarded to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, the Secretary of the Interior in Washington, D. C., and to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

"Sec. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect upon its approval.

"Approved this 4th day of June 1955.

"SAMUEL WILDER KING,

"Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."

"Joint Resolution 50

"Joint resolution requesting the Congress of the United States of America to enact legislation amending the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, to authorize the Hawaiian Homes Commission to approve and guarantee additional loans to Hawaiian homes homesteaders by private financing institutions

"Whereas the Hawaiian Homes Commission has been unable to carry out its program of improving and fully developing homestead lands because of the limited funds available for loan purposes; and

"Whereas local banks, building and loan associations, and other financial institutions have expressed willingness to make additional loans to Hawaiian homes homesteaders for improvement or repair purposes if the Hawaiian Homes Commission would guarantee such additional loans; and

"Whereas such additional loans would make funds available and would be desirable since they would permit the Hawaiian Homes Commission to adequately carry out its program of improving and developing homestead land: Now, therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"SECTION 1. The Congress of the United States of America is hereby respectfully requested to enact legislation amending the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, to authorize the Hawaiian Homes Commission to approve and guarantee additional loans made by private financing institutions to those Hawaiian homes homesteaders who need additional capital to improve or repair their homestead lands.

"Sec. 2. Certified copies of this joint resolution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

"Sec. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect upon its approval.

"Approved this 4th day of June 1955.

"SAMUEL WILDER KING,

"Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."

Three acts of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, numbered 145, 210, and 223; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

RETURN OF SEIZED ENEMY PROPERTY—RESOLUTION

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, Resolution No. 625 adopted by the 36th national convention of the American Legion in regard to the return of seized enemy property held by the United States.

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

Resolution 625

Whereas the United States, during the course of World War II, seized property located in the United States and belonging to citizens of countries with whom the United States was at war, including Germany, Japan, Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary; and

Whereas in 1948 the Congress enacted the War Claims Act, providing that such seized enemy property should not be returned to the former enemy owners, but should be retained by the United States and used to compensate United States civilian and military personnel who had been prisoners of war and had been mistreated by the enemy; and

Whereas representatives of the American Legion testified before Congress urging the enactment of the War Claims Act, and the American Legion has continued to support said act at all times since; and

Whereas said moneys have been used for the purposes stated in the War Claims Act and have been paid out and are now being paid out to veterans of World War II who were prisoners of war; and

Whereas the former enemy governments are now commencing agitation for the return of said property, despite the fact that they have entered into treaties of peace with the United States, which provide that said property shall be retained by the United States as reparations and although they have not taken any similar steps to compensate citizens of the United States whose property located in those countries was destroyed, confiscated, or nationalized; and

Whereas it has been the firm and unshaken policy of the Government of the United States and of the American Legion that American civilians and military personnel who were captured and mistreated at the hands of the enemy should be compensated before the former enemy citizens and corporations who caused and profited from World War II; and

Whereas most of the money and property seized by the United States has been spent for the purposes stated in the War Claims Act and is no longer held by the Government and any legislation providing for return thereof would require an appropriation by Congress to be paid for by increased taxes; and

Whereas many of the countries which were our enemies in World War II now have Communist governments and the payment of dollars to them by the taxpayers of the United States would not be in the interests of this Government, and should be strongly opposed by all patriotic American citizens: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the American Legion, Department of the District of Columbia:

"1. That the American Legion adhere to its support of the war claims should be retained as reparations and should continue to be devoted to the purposes provided by the War Claims Act and should not be returned to the enemy governments and persons from whom it was seized;

"2. That the legislative representatives of the American Legion be instructed to oppose any legislation which would provide for a

return of seized enemy property held by the United States;

"3. That this resolution be transmitted to national headquarters for consideration at the national convention to be held at Washington, D. C., on August 30-September 2, 1954."

We hereby certify that the above resolution was duly adopted at a regular meeting of the executive committee of the Department of the District of Columbia, held at Washington, D. C., on August 26, 1954.

ROBERT ADAMS,

Department Commander.

BYRON DUNN,

Department Adjutant.

REGULATION OF TRANSPORTATION AND SHIPMENT OF FIREWORKS—RESOLUTION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred, a resolution adopted by the St. Paul (Minn.) City Council, expressing their opposition to the bill (S. 1297) to amend title 18, United States Code, so as to regulate the transportation and shipment of fireworks.

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

Whereas it has come to the attention of the Council of the City of St. Paul that there is pending in the Congress of the United States a bill designated Senate File 1297, which under its terms would relax the restrictions on transportation of fireworks in interstate commerce; and

Whereas it is the desire of the Council of the City of St. Paul to go on record against any amendment to the present law which would relax the present restrictions on the transportation of fireworks in interstate commerce: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Council of the City of St. Paul, That it desires to go on record in opposition to the proposed amendments contained in Senate File 1297 which are pointed toward decreasing present restrictions with respect to transportation of fireworks in interstate commerce; be it further

Resolved, That the city clerk be instructed to send copies of this resolution to all of the Congressmen and Senators from Minnesota.

Adopted by the council June 2, 1955.

Approved June 2, 1955.

JOSEPH E. DILLON,

Mayor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

S. 1894. A bill to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Finance Corporation; with amendments (Rept. No. 505).

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; without amendment:

S. 2074. A bill to extend for an additional 5 years the provisions of the act of September 30, 1950, entitled "An act to promote the development of improved transport aircraft by providing for the operation, testing, and modification thereof" (Rept. No. 509).

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; with an amendment:

S. 1378. A bill to clarify and consolidate the authority to require the establishment,

maintenance, and operation of aids to maritime navigation on fixed structures in or over navigable waters of the United States (Rept. No. 510).

By Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. 1177. A bill for the relief of desert land entrymen whose entries are dependent upon percolating waters for reclamation; without amendment (Rept. No. 508).

By Mr. DWORSHAK, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. 598. A bill to provide for adjustments in the lands or interests therein acquired for the Albeni Falls Reservoir project, Idaho, by the reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to the former owners thereof; without amendment (Rept. No. 511).

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

S. 1041. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered States or instrumentalities of States, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 507).

By Mr. SPARKMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. J. Res. 12. Joint resolution to authorize and direct the International Joint Commission on United States-Canadian boundary waters to make a survey of the proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 506).

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 10, 1955, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

S. 39. An act for the relief of Stanislas Racinskas (Stacys Racinskas);

S. 68. An act for the relief of Evantiyi Yorgiyadis;

S. 89. An act for the relief of Margaret Isabel Byers;

S. 93. An act for the relief of Ahti Johannes Ruuskanen;

S. 121. An act for the relief of Sultana Coka Pavlovitch;

S. 129. An act for the relief of Miroslav Slovak;

S. 193. An act for the relief of Louise Russu Sozanski;

S. 236. An act for the relief of Johanna Schmid;

S. 265. An act to amend the acts authorizing agricultural entries under the non-mineral land laws of certain mineral lands in order to increase the limitation with respect to desert entries made under such acts to 320 acres;

S. 266. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain property of the United States Government (in the Wyoming National Guard Camp Guernsey target and maneuver area, Platte County, Wyo.) to the State of Wyoming;

S. 320. An act for the relief of Mrs. Diana Cohen and Jacqueline Patricia Cohen;

S. 321. An act for the relief of Anni Marjatta Makela and son, Markku Palvio Makela;

S. 351. An act for the relief of Ellen Henriette Buch;

S. 407. An act for the relief of Helen Zafred Urbanic;

S. 439. An act for the relief of Lucy Peroni;

S. 504. An act for the relief of Priska Anne Kary;

S. 528. An act to revive and reenact the act authorizing the village of Baudette, State of Minnesota, its public successors or

public assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rainy River, at or near Baudette, Minn., approved December 21, 1950;

S. 755. An act to authorize the conveyance of certain war housing projects to the city of Warwick, Va., and the city of Hampton, Va.;

S. 844. An act for the relief of Zev Cohen (Zev Machtani);

S. 998. An act to authorize the conveyance of a certain tract of land in the State of Oklahoma to the city of Woodward, Okla.;

S. 1398. An act to strengthen the investigation provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act;

S. 1419. An act to lower the age requirements with respect to optional retirement of persons serving in the Coast Guard who served in the former Lighthouse Service;

S. J. Res. 6. Joint resolution to provide for investigating the feasibility of establishing a coordinated local, State, and Federal program in the city of Boston, Mass., and general vicinity thereof, for the purpose of preserving the historic properties, objects, and buildings in that area;

S. J. Res. 51. Joint resolution extending an invitation to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1960 winter Olympic games at Squaw Valley, Calif.; and

S. J. Res. 60. Joint resolution directing a study and report by the Secretary of Agriculture on burley tobacco marketing controls.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. IVES:

S. 2183. A bill to extend the unemployment compensation program to Puerto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

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

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for Mr. DIRKSEN):

S. 2184. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce the age at which individuals may become entitled to benefits thereunder from 65 to 60 in the case of men and from 65 to 55 in the case of women;

S. 2185. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce the age at which old-age and survivors insurance benefits become payable from 65 to 55 in the case of widows, and from 65 to 60 in the case of other individuals; and

S. 2186. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that, for the purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be reduced from 65 to 60; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for Mr. DIRKSEN) (by request):

S. 2187. A bill for the relief of Stella W. Janinis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KNOWLAND (for Mr. DIRKSEN):

S. 2188. A bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that the Federal Government shall pay a portion of the costs of certain works of improvement constructed for purposes of water conservation; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. KEFAUVER, and Mr. KUCHEL):

S. 2189. A bill to provide for the reinstatement of William A. Burkett as a senior special agent, United States Treasury; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

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

By Mr. KEFAUVER (for himself, Mr. HENNINGS, Mr. LANGER, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, and Mr. DANIEL):

S. 2190. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia" so as to provide for the appointment of a referee;

S. 2191. A bill to amend section 7 of the Juvenile Court Act of the District of Columbia;

S. 2192. A bill to amend section 13 of the Juvenile Court Act of the District of Columbia;

S. 2193. A bill to amend the law relating to indecent publications in the District of Columbia; and

S. 2194. A bill to amend certain provisions of the laws relating to the functioning of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia so as to permit the waiver of the jurisdiction of the court in certain additional cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2195. A bill to make uniform the law of reciprocal enforcement of support in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

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

S. 2196. A bill to amend section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to cotton acreage allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

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

By Mr. MONRONEY (for himself and Mr. KERR):

S. 2197. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to distribute equally to members of the Kaw Tribe of Indians certain moneys to the credit of the tribe in the United States Treasury; and

S. 2198. A bill to extend the period of restrictions on lands belonging to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT:

S. 2199. A bill authorizing the modification of the general plan for the comprehensive development of the White River Basin to provide for additional hydroelectric power development, for the control of floods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

S. 2200. A bill for the relief of Ibrahim Khoury Salameh; and

S. 2201. A bill for the relief of Dr. Wei-Chi Liu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYDEN (for himself and Mr. GOLDWATER):

S. 2202. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an additional contract with the Yuma County Water Users' Association with respect to payment of construction charges on the valley division, Yuma reclamation project, Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BENDER:

S. 2203. A bill for the relief of Gerlando Contrino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

S. J. Res. 76. Joint resolution reaffirming the desire of the American people for peace; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

By Mr. ELLENDER (for Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DANIEL, himself, and Mr. LONG):

S. J. Res. 77. Joint resolution to modify the authorized project for Ferrells Bridge Reservoir, Tex., and to provide for the local cash contribution for the water supply feature of that reservoir; to the Committee on Public Works.

EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM TO PUERTO RICO

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to extend the unemployment insurance compensation program to Puerto Rico. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill as well as a statement in explanation of the provisions contained therein be included in the body of the RECORD following these remarks.

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

The bill (S. 2183) to extend the unemployment compensation program to Puerto Rico, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. IVES, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph (2) of section 901 (b) of the Social Security Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) the amount estimated by the Secretary of Labor as equal to the necessary expenses incurred during the fiscal year for the performance by the Department of Labor of its functions under (1) this title and titles III and XII of this act, (II) the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, (III) the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, (IV) title IV (except sec. 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and (V) title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952; and"

Sec. 2. Paragraph (1) of section 1101 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) The term 'State' includes Alaska, Hawaii, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and when used in titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV includes the Virgin Islands."

Sec. 3. Paragraph (2) of section 1101 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) The term 'United States' when used in a geographical sense means the States, Alaska, Hawaii, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

Sec. 4. Section 3306 (j) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended to read as follows:

"(j) State, United States, and citizen: For purposes of this chapter—

(1) State: The term 'State' includes Alaska, Hawaii, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(2) United States: The term 'United States' when used in a geographical sense includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. An individual who is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (but not otherwise a citizen of the United States) shall be considered, for purposes of this section, as a citizen of the United States."

Sec. 5. Effective date:

(a) The effective date of sections 1, 2, and 3 of these amendments shall be January 1, 1956.

(b) Section 4 of these amendments shall be effective with respect to remuneration paid after 1955 for services performed after 1955.

The statement presented by Mr. IVES is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR IVES

This proposed legislation is designed to extend the present Federal-State unemployment compensation program to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The proposal is a part of the legislative program of the Department of Labor and the Bureau of the Budget has advised that it has no objection to its submission. Enactment of this proposed legislation will involve no additional costs to the Federal Government.

Under the present Federal-State system, unemployment insurance benefits are paid in accordance with State laws to workers, who, while able to work and available for work, are unemployed through no fault of their own. The benefits are paid from the proceeds of State payroll taxes which are deposited in the unemployment trust fund in the United States Treasury.

NEED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN PUERTO RICO

The need for unemployment insurance in Puerto Rico has long been apparent. The Commonwealth is plagued by unemployment and lacks sufficient industrial activity to absorb its labor surpluses. As a result, three of its major industrial areas has "substantial" and "very substantial" labor surpluses in January of this year, according to figures compiled by the Department of Labor. This lack of balance between employment supply and demand has produced serious economic problems in Puerto Rico and led to a large-scale migration of workers from the island to the mainland in search of employment.

The basic solution to this problem, of course, requires more industry to provide jobs for those now unemployed. Great strides toward this goal are being made through Puerto Rico's dynamic program for bringing in new industry. Along with this development, however, the unemployment insurance protection provided for the rest of the United States should be extended to Puerto Rico. In helping to alleviate the hardships of the temporarily unemployed unemployment insurance would help maintain purchasing power and thus stabilize and bolster Puerto Rico's economy.

The only domestic program Puerto Rico presently has to cope with the problems of unemployment is a limited unemployment-insurance program for employees of its sugar industry. Unemployment insurance protection is provided under other programs, of course, for employees of the Federal Government and veterans. A full unemployment-compensation program is badly needed.

EXTENSION WILL ROUND OUT THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The desirability and feasibility of meeting serious social problems in Puerto Rico has long been recognized by Congress and is reflected in its inclusion in a number of remedial statutes. The Wagner-Peyser Act was amended in 1950 to extend the Federal-State employment service program to Puerto Rico. All the provisions of the Social Security Act except the unemployment-compensation program have already been extended to Puerto Rico: The maternal and child-welfare program was extended to the Commonwealth as early as January 1, 1940; the program for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently disabled was extended on October 1, 1950; and the old age and survivors' insurance programs were made effective to Puerto Rico on January 1, 1951. Including Puerto Rico in the unemployment-compensation program will round out the social-security program for the Commonwealth.

PUERTO RICO WANTS TO BE INCLUDED

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is anxious to be brought under the Federal-State unemployment-insurance program. Officials of the Commonwealth have had frequent conferences with staff members of the Department of Labor in their efforts to develop a financially sound and acceptable plan. The Puerto Rican Legislative Assembly passed a concurrent resolution on February 18, 1955, expressing its desire that the program be extended to the Commonwealth. This resolution was presented to the House on February 28, 1955, and to the Senate on March 2, 1955. Appropriate legislation to establish an unemployment-insurance system for Puerto Rico has already been introduced in the Puerto Rican Legislature and is presently in committee. The provisions of that legislation are such as to permit its approval for incorporation into the existing Federal-State system of unemployment compensation insurance.

REINSTATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. BURKETT AS SENIOR SPECIAL AGENT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the senior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the junior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for the reinstatement of William A. Burkett as a senior special agent, United States Treasury. I ask unanimous consent that a statement, prepared by me, relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 2189) to provide for the reinstatement of William A. Burkett as a senior special agent, United States Treasury, introduced by Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself and other Senators) was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

The statement presented by Mr. WILLIAMS is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILLIAMS

This bill would restore William A. Burkett to the position of senior special agent, United States Treasury, with the same seniority that he would have attained had he not voluntarily resigned his position on August 18, 1950, in order to bring to light evidence of corruption especially in the offices of the collectors of internal revenue in northern California and Nevada.

No better recommendation for the enactment of this bill can be given to the Senate than to quote from the book by Senator KEFAUVER entitled "Crime in America."

This is what he said:

"Credit for originally breaking the internal revenue scandals, involving employees of the offices of the collectors of internal revenue for northern California and for Nevada must go to William Burkett, a young and diligent former special agent of the Treasury Department's Intelligence Unit in the northern California district. The shame of it is that neither the district office nor the Internal Revenue Bureau in Washington acted promptly on Burkett's disclosures. Eventually the young agent resigned in disgust . . ."

"Mr. Burkett's courage, high spirit of decency and loyal service to our Government was one of the real bright spots in the Crime Committee's investigations, and I hope Mr.

Burkett will be appropriately awarded for being such an outstanding American."

Mr. Burkett is a graduate in law and accounting and is a World War II disabled veteran with a 10-point veteran's rating under civil-service regulations.

I am not sure that Mr. Burkett desires reemployment with the United States Government at this time; however, in view of the fact that he was forced to give up his employment status in order that he might be free to cooperate with the California Crime Commission, the Kefauver committee, and the Congress, I feel that Congress can do no less than to reinstate Mr. Burkett with full civil-service rights, thus affording him an opportunity to make his decision.

Prompt action by the Congress to recognize the contribution made in the interest of clean government by this former employee not only will give proper recognition to the outstanding service of Mr. Burkett but also will have a tendency to reimpress upon all Federal employees that once highly respected principle—"that a public office is a public trust."

I am introducing this bill on behalf of myself, the Senators from California, Mr. KNOWLAND and Mr. KUCHEL, and the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. KEFAUVER, and together we urge the prompt enactment of this legislation.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a series of six bills dealing with juvenile delinquency, and relating to the District of Columbia. I ask unanimous consent that the bills, together with a statement by me, and an analysis of each bill, be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bills, introduced by Mr. KEFAUVER (for himself and other Senators), were received, read twice by their titles, appropriately referred, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 2190. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia," so as to provide for the appointment of a referee:

"Be it enacted, etc., That section 19 of the act entitled 'An act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia,' approved March 19, 1906 (34 Stat. 73; D. C. Code, sec. 11-920), as amended, is amended by (1) inserting '(a)' immediately after 'Sec. 19,' and (2) adding a new subsection as follows:

"(b) Appointment, qualifications, and duties of referee:

"(1) The judge shall appoint a referee in accordance with the civil-service laws and regulations at a rate of compensation to be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949. To be eligible for appointment as a referee a person shall be a member of the bar, preferably of the District of Columbia, and shall be familiar with the philosophy and practice of a juvenile court.

"(2) The referee shall, at the request of the judge, hear any case designated by the judge in the first instance in the manner

provided for the hearing of cases by the court. At the conclusion of such hearing the referee shall transmit to the judge all papers relating to the case, together with his findings and recommendations in writing. Notice of the referee's findings and recommendations shall be given to the parent, guardian or custodian of any child whose case has been heard by the referee, or to any other person concerned.

"(3) Any interested person aggrieved by any findings or recommendations of the referee may request in writing, within 3 days after the receipt by such person of notice of such findings and recommendations, a hearing by the judge. Such hearing shall be treated as an appeal from the decision of the referee and upon the same evidence, but any newly discovered evidence may be admitted in the discretion of the judge. In case no hearing before the judge is requested, or if the right to such hearing is waived, the findings and recommendations of the referee, when confirmed by an order of the judge, shall become the decree of the court."

The analysis accompanying Senate bill 2190 is as follows:

ANALYSIS OF BILL TO AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO CREATE A JUVENILE COURT IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA," SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A REFEREE

This bill adds a subsection to section 19 of the District Juvenile Court Act and provides for appointment, qualifications, and the duties of a referee.

Appointment would be made by the judge in accordance with existing civil-service laws at a rate to be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949. The appointee must be a member of the bar, preferably of the District, and familiar with the philosophy and practices of a juvenile court.

The referee would hear cases designated by the judge, submit his findings and recommendations in writing, and notify the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child, and any other person concerned. An interested person aggrieved might appeal to the judge in writing within 3 days, in which case the judge would grant a hearing. In case no hearing before the judge is requested, the findings and recommendations of the referee, when confirmed by order of the judge, shall become the decree of the court.

S. 2191. A bill to amend section 7 of the Juvenile Court Act of the District of Columbia:

"Be it enacted, etc., That section 7 of the Juvenile Court Act of the District of Columbia, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 11-908), is amended (1) by inserting "(a)" immediately after "Petition.—", and (2) by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(b) The director of social work shall carry out his duties and functions under this section in accordance with policies and procedures established by the judge."

The analysis accompanying Senate bill 2191 is as follows:

ANALYSIS OF BILL TO AMEND SECTION 7 OF THE JUVENILE COURT ACT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

This bill would amend the District of Columbia Juvenile Court Act so as to make it perfectly clear that the Director of social work carries out his duties under the direction of the juvenile court judge. Under the present statute, some question has been raised as to whether the Director of social work, in determining which cases shall be brought into court and which not, must follow the judge's policies and procedures. Testimony before the subcommittee indicated that about 25 percent of the complaints made to the juvenile court are handled by the Social Work Division without ever being referred to the judge. This is an important

segment of the total work of the court. While the proposed bill would not impair the authority of the judge to delegate these decisions to the Director of social work, it does make it clear that when they are made they shall be made in accordance with guidelines set forth by the judge.

S. 2192. A bill to amend section 13 of the Juvenile Court Act of the District of Columbia:

"Be it enacted, etc., That section 13 of the Juvenile Court Act of the District of Columbia, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 11-914), is amended by inserting after 'investigation,' the following: 'and after the Chief of Police of the Metropolitan Police Department and the United States attorney for the District of Columbia have been accorded an opportunity to appear and present their views in the matter.'"

The analysis accompanying Senate bill 2192 is as follows:

ANALYSIS OF BILL TO AMEND SECTION 13 OF THE JUVENILE COURT ACT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

This bill would amend the District Juvenile Court Act so as to make it mandatory that the Chief of Police of the Metropolitan Police Department and the United States attorney for the District be accorded an opportunity to appear and present their views before judgment is passed by the court in petitions for waiver of jurisdiction.

S. 2193. A bill to amend the law relating to indecent publications in the District of Columbia:

"Be it enacted, etc., That section 872 of the act entitled 'An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia,' approved March 3, 1901, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 22-2001), is amended (1) by inserting '(a)' immediately after 'Sec. 872,' and (2) by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(b) Any vehicle, fixture, equipment, stock, or other thing of value (including without limitation, vehicles, equipment, fixtures, or things adaptable to a lawful use) used or to be used in connection with (1) the sale, distribution, manufacture, or showing of any article or material, or (2) the advertising or staging of any exhibition, the sale or advertising of which is prohibited by subsection (a) of this section, shall be subject to seizure by any member of the Metropolitan Police force or the United States Park Police, or the United States marshal, or any deputy marshal, for the District of Columbia, and shall, unless good cause is shown to the contrary by the owner, be forfeited to the District of Columbia, by order of any court having jurisdiction, for disposition by public auction or as otherwise provided by law. Bona fide liens against property so forfeited shall, on good cause shown by the lienor, be transferred from the property to the proceeds of the sale of the property. Forfeit moneys and other proceeds realized from the enforcement of this section shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia."

The analysis accompanying Senate bill 2193 is as follows:

ANALYSIS OF BILL TO AMEND LAW RELATING TO INDECENT PUBLICATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill adds a subsection to the existing law providing for the seizure and sale of any vehicle, fixture, equipment, stock, or other thing of value used or to be used for or in connection with (1) the sale, distribution, manufacturing or showing of any article or material, or (2) the advertising or staging of any exhibition, the sale or advertising of which is prohibited under the existing section of this law.

S. 2194. A bill to amend certain provisions of the laws relating to the functioning of the juvenile court of the District of Columbia so

as to permit the waiver of the jurisdiction of the court in certain additional cases, and for other purposes:

"Be it enacted, etc., That section 11-914 of the District of Columbia Code (1951) is amended by inserting the designation '(a)' immediately before the first word thereof and by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(b) With respect to any child 16 years of age or older who has been committed to the Department of Public Welfare, the Department may file a petition with the court alleging that it has found that the child cannot benefit from the Department's resources for care and treatment because the child's personality and his stage of social and emotional development are such that the child cannot profit from a program appropriate for the treatment of children, that such child, while in institutions operated by the Department, has repeatedly violated sections 22-504, 22-403, and/or 22-3112 of the District of Columbia Code (1951), and that such violations were harmful to the other children in, or disruptive of the program of, such institutions, and petitioning the court to waive jurisdiction and order such child held for trial for such offenses under the regular procedures of the court which would have jurisdiction of such offenses if committed by an adult. The court shall grant such petition if, after full study, including psychiatric examination, and hearing on the petition, the court shall find that—

"(1) there is probable cause to believe that such child repeatedly violated those sections of the law as alleged in the petition;

"(2) such violations were harmful to the other children in, or disruptive of the programs of such institutions, and

"(3) the child cannot benefit from the Department's resources for care and treatment because his personality and his stage of social and emotional development are such that the child cannot profit from a program appropriate for the treatment of children; and

"(4) there are no treatment facilities in the community which might be utilized effectively for the rehabilitation of such child. If, thereafter, any child with respect to whom the court has waived jurisdiction under this subsection, comes within the provisions of section 11-906 of the District of Columbia Code (1951), the court may, after investigation, waive jurisdiction and order such child held for trial under the regular procedures of the court which would have jurisdiction of such offenses if committed by an adult."

"Sec. 2. At the expiration of 5 years from the enactment of this act, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall report to the Congress with respect to the operation and effect of this act and with respect to any changes or amendments which it deems necessary or desirable."

The analysis accompanying Senate bill 2194 is as follows:

ANALYSIS OF BILL TO AMEND CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF LAW RELATING TO THE FUNCTIONING OF THE JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SO AS TO PERMIT THE WAIVER OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT IN CERTAIN ADDITIONAL CASES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Some children committed to the Department of Public Welfare, who are over 16 years of age, commit acts in violation of the law and do not benefit by a program appropriate for children; in fact, their presence in the institution operated by the Department constitutes a disruptive influence on the program, and their violations are harmful to other children.

This bill provides that in such cases the Department of Public Welfare may petition

the court, and that the court may grant such petition waiving jurisdiction of the court and ordering the child held for trial under regular procedures of the court which would have jurisdiction of such offenses if committed by an adult.

Section 2 of the bill provides that a full report of the effectiveness of this act, together with recommendations, be submitted to the Congress by the Board of Commissioners after 5 years.

To the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 2195. A bill to make uniform the law of reciprocal enforcement of support in the District of Columbia:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the following provisions to improve and extend by reciprocal legislation the enforcement of duties of support and to make uniform the law in respect thereto, shall be in effect in the District of Columbia on and after the approval of this act, namely:

"PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

"PURPOSES

"Sec. 2. The purposes of this act are to improve and extend by reciprocal legislation the enforcement of duties of support and to make uniform the law with respect thereto.

"DEFINITIONS

"Sec. 3. As used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise—

"(1) 'State' includes any State, Territory, or possession of the United States and the District of Columbia in which this or a substantially similar reciprocal law has been enacted.

"(2) 'Initiating State' means any State in which a proceeding pursuant to this or a substantially similar reciprocal law is commenced.

"(3) 'Responding State' means any State in which any proceeding pursuant to the proceeding in the initiating State is or may be commenced.

"(4) 'Court' means the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and, when the context requires, means the court of any other State as defined in a substantially similar reciprocal law.

"(5) 'Law' includes both common and statute law.

"(6) 'Duty of support' includes any duty of support imposed or impossible by law, or by any court order, decree, or judgment, whether interlocutory or final, whether incidental to a proceeding for divorce, judicial separation, separate maintenance, or otherwise.

"(7) 'Obligor' means any person owing a duty of support.

"(8) 'Obligee' means any person to whom a duty of support is owed.

"REMEDIES ADDITIONAL TO THOSE NOW EXISTING
"Sec. 4. The remedies herein provided are in addition to and not in substitution for any other remedies.

"EXTENT OF DUTIES OF SUPPORT

"Sec. 5. Duties of support arising under the law of the District of Columbia, when applicable under section 7, bind the obligor, present in the District of Columbia, regardless of the presence or residence of the obligee.

"PART II—CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT

"INTERSTATE RENDITION

"Sec. 6. The chief judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia (1) may demand from the governor of any other State the surrender of any person found in such other State who is charged in the District of Columbia with the crime of failing to provide for the support of any person in the District of Columbia and (2) may surrender on demand by the governor of any other State any person found in the District of Columbia who is charged in such

other State with the crime of failing to provide for the support of a person in such other State. The provisions for extradition of criminals not inconsistent herewith shall apply to any such demand although the person whose surrender is demanded was not in the demanding State at the time of the commission of the crime and although he had not fled therefrom. Neither the demand, the oath, nor any proceedings for extradition pursuant to this section need state or show that the person whose surrender is demanded has fled from justice, or at the time of the commission of the crime was in the demanding or other State.

"RELIEF FROM THE ABOVE PROVISIONS

"Sec. 7. Any obligor, contemplated by section 5, who submits to the jurisdiction of the court of such other State and complies with the court's order of support, shall be relieved of extradition for desertion or non-support entered in the courts of the District of Columbia during the period of such compliance.

"PART III—CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

"CHOICE OF LAW

"Sec. 8. Duties of support applicable under this law are those imposed or impossible under the laws of any State where the obligor was present during the period for which support is sought. The obligor is presumed to have been present in the responding State during the period for which support is sought until otherwise shown.

"REMEDIES OF A STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF FURNISHING SUPPORT

"Sec. 9. Whenever the State or a political subdivision thereof furnishes support to an obligee, it has the same right to invoke the provisions hereof as the obligee to whom the support was furnished for the purpose of securing reimbursement of expenditures so made and of obtaining continuing support.

"HOW DUTIES OF SUPPORT ARE ENFORCED

"Sec. 10. All duties of support are enforceable by action, petition, proceeding, or complaint irrespective of relationship between the obligor and obligee. Jurisdiction of all proceedings hereunder shall be vested in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

"CONTENTS OF PETITION OR COMPLAINT FOR SUPPORT

"Sec. 11. The petition or complaint shall be verified and shall state the name and, so far as known to the plaintiff, petitioner, or complainant, the addresses and circumstances of the defendant or respondent, his dependents for whom support is sought, and all other pertinent information. The plaintiff, petitioner, or complainant may include in or attach to the petition or complaint any information which may help in locating or identifying the defendant or respondent including, but without limitation by enumeration, a photograph of the defendant or respondent, a description of any distinguishing marks of his person, other names and aliases by which he has been or is known, the name of his employer, his fingerprints, or social security number.

"OFFICIALS TO REPRESENT PLAINTIFF, PETITIONER, OR COMPLAINANT

"Sec. 12. The district attorney of the District of Columbia or such other official as may be appropriate shall represent the plaintiff, petitioner, or complainant in any proceeding under this act.

"PETITIONER FOR A MINOR

"Sec. 13. A petition or complaint on behalf of a minor obligee may be brought by a person or agency having legal custody of the minor without appointment as guardian ad litem or by a person or agency having responsibility of support of the minor obligee.

"DUTY OF COURT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AS INITIATING STATE

"Sec. 14. If the court of the District of Columbia acting as an initiating State finds that the petition sets forth facts from which it may be determined that the defendant or respondent owes a duty of support and that a court of the responding State may obtain jurisdiction of the defendant or his property, it shall so certify and shall cause three copies of (1) the petition or complaint, (2) its certificate, and (3) this act to be transmitted to the court in the responding State. If the name and address of such court is unknown and the responding State has an information agency comparable to that established in the initiating State it shall cause such copies to be transmitted to the State information agency or other proper official of the responding State, with a request that it forward them to the proper court, and that the court of the responding State acknowledge their receipt to the court of the District of Columbia.

"COSTS AND FEES

"Sec. 15. A court of the District of Columbia acting either as an initiating or responding State may in its discretion direct that any part of or all fees and costs incurred in the District of Columbia, including without limitation by enumeration, fees for filing service of process, seizure of property, and stenographic service of both plaintiff, petitioner or complainant, and defendant or respondent, or either, shall be paid by the District of Columbia or other political subdivision or agency thereof. Where the action is brought by or through the District of Columbia or an agency thereof, there shall be no filing fee.

"JURISDICTION BY ARREST

"Sec. 16. When the court of the District of Columbia, acting either as an initiating or responding State, has reason to believe that the defendant or respondent may flee the jurisdiction it may (a) as an initiating State request in its certificate that the court of the responding State obtain the body of the defendant by appropriate process if that be permissible under the law of the responding State, or (b) as a responding State, obtain the body of the defendant by appropriate process.

"STATE INFORMATION AGENCY

"Sec. 17. The United States attorney for the District of Columbia is hereby designated as the State information agency under this act, and it shall be his duty—

"(1) to compile a list of the courts and their addresses in the District of Columbia having jurisdiction under this act and transmit the same to the State information agency of every other State which has adopted this or a substantially similar act.

"(2) to maintain a register of such lists received from other States and to transmit copies thereof as soon as possible after receipt to every court in the District of Columbia having jurisdiction under this act.

"DUTY OF COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AS RESPONDING STATE

"Sec. 18. When the court of the District of Columbia, acting as a responding State, receives from the court of any initiating State the aforesaid copies, it shall (1) docket the cause, (2) notify the official charged with the duty of carrying on the proceedings, (3) set a time and place for a hearing, and (4) take such action as is necessary in accordance with the laws of the District of Columbia to obtain jurisdiction.

"FURTHER DUTY OF RESPONDING COURT

"Sec. 19. If a court of the District of Columbia, acting as a responding State, is unable to obtain jurisdiction of the defendant or respondent or his property due to inaccuracies or inadequacies in the petition or complaint or otherwise, the court shall communicate this fact to the court in the initiating State, shall on its own initiative use all means at its disposal to trace the defendant or respondent or his property, and shall hold the case pending the receipt of more accurate information or an amended petition or complaint from the court in the initiating State.

"PROCEDURE

"Sec. 20. The court shall conduct proceedings under this act in the manner prescribed by law for an action for the enforcement of the type of duty of support claimed.

"ORDER OF SUPPORT

"Sec. 21. If the court of the responding State finds a duty of support, it may order the defendant or respondent to furnish support or reimbursement therefor and subject the property of the defendant or respondent to such order.

"RESPONDING STATE TO TRANSMIT COPIES TO INITIATING STATE

"Sec. 22. The court of the District of Columbia, when acting as a responding State, shall cause to be transmitted to the court of the initiating State a copy of all orders of support or for reimbursement therefor.

"ADDITIONAL POWERS OF COURT

"Sec. 23. In addition to the foregoing powers, the court of the District of Columbia, when acting as the responding State, has the power to subject the defendant or respondent to such terms and conditions as the court may deem proper to assure compliance with its orders and in particular—

"(a) to require the defendant or respondent to furnish recognizance in the form of a cash deposit or bond of such character and in such amount as the court may deem proper to assure payment of any amount required to be paid by the defendant or respondent.

"(b) to require the defendant or respondent to make payments at specified intervals to the clerk or probation office of the court or the obligee and to report personally to such clerk or probation office at such times as may be deemed necessary.

"(c) to punish the defendant or respondent who shall violate any order of the court to the same extent as is provided by law for contempt of the court in any other suit or proceeding cognizable by the court.

"ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WHEN ACTING AS A RESPONDING STATE

"Sec. 24. The court of the District of Columbia, when acting as a responding State, shall have the following duties which may be carried out through the clerk or probation office of the court:

"(a) Upon the receipt of a payment made by the defendant or respondent pursuant to any order of the court or otherwise, to transmit the same forthwith to the court of the initiating State.

"(b) Upon request to furnish to the court of the initiating State a certified statement of all payments made by the defendant or respondent.

"ADDITIONAL DUTY OF COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WHEN ACTING AS AN INITIATING STATE

"Sec. 25. The court of the District of Columbia, when acting as an initiating State, shall have the duty which may be carried out through the clerk or probation office of the court to receive and disburse forthwith all payments made by the defendant or respondent or transmitted by the court of the responding State.

"EVIDENCE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

"Sec. 26. Laws attaching a privilege against the disclosure of communications between husband and wife are inapplicable to proceedings under this act. Husband and wife are competent witnesses and may be com-

pelled to testify to any relevant matter, including marriage and parentage.

"RULES OF EVIDENCE

"Sec. 27. In any hearing under this law, the court shall be bound by the same rules of evidence that bind the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

"APPLICATION OF PAYMENTS

"Sec. 28. Any order of support issued by a court of the District of Columbia, when acting as a responding State, shall not supersede any previous order of support issued in a divorce or separate maintenance action, but the amounts for a particular period paid pursuant to either order shall be credited against amounts accruing or accrued for the same period under both.

"EFFECT OF PARTICIPATION IN PROCEEDING

"Sec. 29. Participation in any proceedings under this act shall not confer upon any court jurisdiction of any of the parties thereto in any other proceeding.

"SEVERABILITY

"Sec. 30. If any provision hereof or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

"CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

"Sec. 31. This act shall include a duty of support to children born out of wedlock: *Provided, however,* That said duty of support arises from the conditions enumerated in section 12 (b) of the act of Congress dated January 11, 1951 (64 Stat. 1240), entitled 'An act relating to children born out of wedlock.'

"APPEALS

"Sec. 32. Any defendant or respondent in an action brought under the provisions of this act shall have the right of appeal. Any order for support made by the court shall not be affected by an appeal but shall continue in effect until the appeal is decided and thereafter, if the appeal is denied, until changed by further order of the court.

"APPROPRIATIONS

"Sec. 33. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this act such sums as Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary.

"Sec. 34. This act shall take effect immediately."

The analysis accompanying Senate bill 2195 is as follows:

ANALYSIS OF BILL TO MAKE UNIFORM THE LAW OF RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF SUPPORT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

This bill will improve and extend, by reciprocal legislation, the enforcement of support and make such enforcement uniform and reciprocal with the law in 47 States of the Union in which substantially similar laws have been enacted.

PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Part I defines terms and provides that remedies provided in this law are in addition to other remedies.

PART II. CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT

The sections under part II make it possible to charge a person with the crime of nonsupport while in residence in another State and provides means of extraditing him for his crime, even though the person specifically may not be charged with fleeing from justice. Submitting to the court's order for support relieves the person from extradition.

PART III. CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

The various sections under part III, besides setting up procedures and explaining the

mechanics of implementing the law, make the provisions described in the following paragraphs.

By provision of this bill the obligor is brought under the law of the State where he lived while incurring the obligation and is made liable to apprehension and the process of law in all cooperating States. Provision is made that the complaint must give full information for the apprehension of the obligor so that he may be brought to court for hearing as prescribed by law and ordered to make payment under penalty of further action under the laws of that State.

The United States District Court of the District of Columbia is given jurisdiction under this law and is responsible for the transmission of payments.

The United States attorney is responsible for providing proper information to court officials and the district attorney or other responsible official shall represent the plaintiff, who for the purpose of this act may be the guardian of a minor child, the State if funds are owed to it, or the person demanding support.

Husbands and wives are excluded from the privilege of the disclosure of information for purposes of this act. It also provides that the duty of support of children born out of wedlock shall conform to conditions set forth in the act of Congress dated January 11, 1951 (64 Stat. 1240).

The defendant is given the right of appeal but must conform to court order until the appeal verdict is given.

This act authorizes the appropriation of funds for implementation of the act and it shall take effect immediately.

The statement presented by Mr. KEFAUVER is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KEFAUVER

The problem of juvenile delinquency is not remote from us as we meet in this historic Senate chamber. Rather it is upon our doorstep here in the Nation's Capital. Last year a Member of Congress was stoned by a hoodlum juvenile gang virtually within the shadow of the Capitol Building. Newspapers carry daily accounts of a substantial number of crimes by juveniles in the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia has experienced the same tragic increase in the volume of juvenile delinquency as that of other communities of this country from coast to coast. With my colleagues on the Senate Subcommittee To Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, Senator HENNINGS, of Missouri, and Senator LANGER, of North Dakota, I recently introduced a bill which would provide for the more adequate discharge of Federal responsibility in giving assistance to communities in meeting this dreadful scourge. The need for increased Federal leadership and action in this area is apparent to all familiar with the problem.

The residents of the voteless District of Columbia are peculiarly dependent upon the Congress for the protection of both children and adults from the menace of youthful crime. Because of the peculiar responsibility which the Congress must at this date exercise in behalf of the District of Columbia, our subcommittee conducted an intensive probe into the problem of juvenile delinquency in this community more than a year ago. The recommendations growing out of that investigation were contained in the subcommittee's interim report, issued in March 1954. The subcommittee has subsequently kept in intimate touch with developments in order to measure and evaluate progress here in the District in meeting the delinquency problem.

The subcommittee is gratified to note that marked progress has occurred relative to certain problems uncovered during its investigation. The juvenile court, for example, has very substantially reduced the wait-

ing period involved in the disposition of cases before it. Representatives of the press are now admitted to hearings of juvenile-delinquency cases in the juvenile court. We believe that both of these developments will enable the juvenile court to render a more effective and better understood service for the District of Columbia.

The subcommittee also notes with satisfaction the reorganization of the police department which gives bureau status to its protective work in behalf of juveniles. We believe that this reorganization and the efforts being made to provide improved training for men in the new bureau lays a solid groundwork for improved police work in combating juvenile delinquency in the Nation's Capital.

During the last session of the Congress and based upon findings growing out of its hearings, our subcommittee introduced several bills into the Congress designed to ameliorate certain lacks and conditions detrimental to the law-abiding development of youth in the District of Columbia. The subcommittee did not then and does not now contend that the adoption of these legislative proposals will eliminate the problem of juvenile delinquency in our Nation's Capital. The roots of juvenile delinquency lie deeply imbedded in the fabric of family and community life. One cannot transform disorganized families and communities into healthy, cohesive, and constructive units through the mere passage of legislation.

It does not therefore follow, however, that the children of the District of Columbia should be subjected to the damaging influence exerted by the adult schoolyard peddlers of sexually erotic and perverse pictures and literature simply because the laws of the District of Columbia permit such peddlers to operate with little fear of consequences if caught. Neither does there seem to be any sound reason why families deserted by their fathers should be deprived of the benefits of the Reciprocal Non-Support Act which has now been adopted by the vast majority of the States. Neither should the residents of the District of Columbia be denied the more effective service which would result by relative minor changes in the laws under which certain of its preventive and treatment agencies function.

It is not within the power of the Congress to eliminate all of the conditions and influences which operate in the District of Columbia to the detriment of its children and youth. There are, however, certain actions which the Congress can take which would at least ameliorate some of these conditions. On behalf of myself, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], I am introducing six bills which are designed to achieve this end.

Here in this District of Columbia, as in every other community in the country, the problem of juvenile delinquency is not one which can safely wait. The causes of juvenile delinquency are operating upon a substantial number of our young citizens now. Far too many of today's law-abiding young children will be the delinquent youth tomorrow unless immediate action is taken to prevent such a tragic result.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1938, RELATING TO COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, my colleague, the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend sec-

tion 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to cotton acreage allotments. I ask unanimous consent that the bill, together with an explanation of its provisions, be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 2196) to amend section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to cotton acreage allotments, introduced by Mr. STENNIS (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 344 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: "Provided, That the Secretary shall determine the amount of additional acreage allotment required to establish minimum farm allotments pursuant to subsection (f) (1) of this section and the amount thereof or an acreage equal to 1 percent of the national acreage allotment, whichever is smaller, shall be apportioned to the States on the basis of their needs for such additional acreage allotment, as determined by the Secretary, and the additional acreage allotment so apportioned to the State shall be apportioned to the counties on the same basis and added to the county acreage allotment (after deduction of the county acreage reserve) for apportionment to farms pursuant to subsection (f) of this section; *Provided further*, That the additional acreage allotment made available for any State shall not be less than the acreage determined by multiplying the State acreage allotment by the smaller of (1) 1 percent or (2) the percentage which the total acreage determined by the Secretary under the foregoing proviso as required for minimum farm allotments is of the national acreage allotment; and any additional acreage allotment allocated to a State pursuant to this proviso shall be used, to the extent needed, to provide minimum farm allotments, and any remainder shall be added to the State reserve and used for the purposes specified therein."

Sec. 2. Section 344 (e) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: "*Provided further*, That if the additional acreage allotment allocated to a State under the provisos of subsection (b) is less than the requirements for establishing minimum farm allotments for the State as determined under the first of such provisos, the acreage reserved by the State committee under this subsection shall be not less than the smaller of (1) the remaining acreage so determined to be required for establishing minimum farm allotments or (2) 3 percent of the State acreage allotment; and the acreage which the State committee is required to reserve under this proviso shall be allocated to counties and added to the county acreage allotment (after deduction of the county acreage reserve) for apportionment to farms pursuant to subsection (f) of this section."

Sec. 3. Section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by changing paragraph (1) to read as follows:

"(1) Insofar as such acreage is available, there shall be allotted the smaller of the following for 1956: (A) 4 acres; or (B) 80 percent of the highest number of acres planted to cotton in any year of such 3-year period; and, in years subsequent to 1956, in-

sofar as such acreage is available, there shall be allotted the smaller of: (A) 4 acres; or (B) the highest number of acres planted to cotton in any year of such 3-year period."

SEC. 4. The first sentence of section 344 (f) (6) of such act is amended to read as follows: "Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2) of this subsection, if the county committee recommends such action and the Secretary determines that such action will result in a more equitable distribution of the county allotment among farms in the county, the remainder of the county acreage allotment (after making allotments as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection) shall be allotted to farms other than farms to which an allotment has been made under paragraph (1) (B) of this subsection so that the allotment to each farm under this paragraph together with the amount of the allotment of such farm under paragraph (1) (A) of this subsection shall be a prescribed percentage (which percentage shall be the same for all such farms in the county) of the average acreage planted to cotton on the farm during the 3 years immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is determined, adjusted as may be necessary for abnormal conditions affecting plantings during such 3-year period: *Provided*, That the county committee may in its discretion limit any farm acreage allotment established under the provisions of this paragraph for any year to an acreage not in excess of 50 percent of the cropland on the farm, as determined pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this subsection: *Provided further*, That any part of the county acreage allotment not apportioned under this paragraph by reason of the initial application of such 50-percent limitation shall be added to the county acreage reserve under paragraph (3) of this subsection and shall be available for the purposes specified therein."

SEC. 5. The amendments made by this act shall be effective with respect to 1956 and succeeding crops.

The statement presented by Mr. STENNIS is as follows:

STATEMENT IN EXPLANATION OF PROVISIONS OF S. 2196

1. The bill would amend section 344 (b) of the act by adding two provisos as follows: (a) Under the first proviso the Secretary would be required to determine for each State the additional acreage required to increase allotments for farms to the minimum levels prescribed in subsection (f) (1), which levels are the smaller of 4 acres or 80 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton on the farm in the preceding 3 years. For 1956 and years thereafter, the minimum would be the smaller of 4 acres or the highest acreage planted to cotton on the farm in the preceding 3 years. The Secretary would apportion to the States, on the basis of their needs for additional acreage to establish minimum farm allotments, the total acreage available for this purpose, which total would be limited to 1 percent of the national acreage allotment. The acreage apportioned to a State would be apportioned to counties on the basis of county needs for such acreage. To illustrate the operation of this proviso, if the Secretary determined for 1956 that 300,000 acres of additional allotment would be required to establish minimum farm allotments in all States, he would nevertheless be limited to making available for such increase an acreage equal to 1 percent of the 1956 national acreage allotment, which on the basis of the 1955 national allotment would be approximately 180,000 acres. If the needs of a State represented 10 percent of the total needs of 300,000 acres, the State would receive 10 percent of the 180,000 acres available, or 18,000 acres; and the apportionment to counties would be on the same basis. (b) Under the second proviso the

additional acreage allotted to some States under the first proviso would be increased to an acreage determined by multiplying the State acreage allotment by the smaller of (1) 1 percent; or (2) the percentage which the total acreage determined under the first proviso as required for minimum farm allotments is of the national acreage allotment. For example, if a State with a 1956 State acreage allotment of 1 million acres received only 4,000 acres under the first proviso, it would be allocated an additional acreage of 6,000 acres under this proviso so as to bring the total additional acreage allotment for the State under both provisos up to an acreage equal to 1 percent of the State acreage allotment, which would be the smaller percentage (the percentage determined under item (2) of the second proviso would be obtained by dividing the assumed national acreage allotment of 18 million into the assumed total needs for establishing minimum farm allotments of 300,000 acres, or 1.7 percent). Obviously, if the State had received more than 10,000 acres as its share of the 180,000 acres available under the first proviso, it would not be allocated any additional acreage under the second proviso. The additional acreage allocated to a State under the second proviso would be used, to the extent needed, to provide minimum farm allotments, and any remaining acreage would be added to the State reserve and used for the purpose specified therein.

2. Section 2 of the bill would amend section 344 (e) of the act by adding an additional proviso making it mandatory under certain conditions that the State committee reserve a portion of the State acreage allotment and use it for establishing minimum farm allotments. Under the language of the proviso, if the additional acreage allocated to a State under the provisos of section 344 (b) of the act (as discussed above) is less than the acreage determined by the Secretary to be required for establishing minimum farm allotments, the State committee would be required to reserve from the State acreage allotment not less than the smaller of (1) the remaining acreage needed under the Secretary's determination for establishing minimum farm allotments, or (2) 3 percent of the State acreage allotment. The acreage so reserved would be allocated to counties and added to the county acreage allotment after the county acreage reserve had been deducted. With enactment of section 4 of this bill, the county acreage allotment in all counties would be used first to establish minimum farm allotment for all old cotton farms.

3. Section 3 of the bill would amend section 344 (f) (1) of the act to change the minimum farm-allotment levels from the smaller of 5 acres or the highest acreage planted to cotton in the preceding 3 years to the smaller of 4 acres or 80 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton in the preceding 3 years. In addition, language would be added to the provision to make it clear that farm allotments are to be established at the minimum levels specified in subsection (f) (1) only if the county acreage allotment (less the county reserve) plus the additional acreage allocated to the county under this bill for establishing minimum farm allotments, is sufficiently large to establish such allotments.

4. Section 4 of the bill would amend paragraph (6) of section 344 (f) of the act to remove the authority which the county committees have under the present provisions of paragraph (6) to decide whether the county allotment, less the county reserve, will be used first to establish allotments at the minimum levels specified in paragraph (1) of section 344 (f) of the act. With enactment of this section of the bill, minimum farm allotments would be established in all counties, regardless of whether farm allotments were to be established in the county under the so-called cropland-factor procedure or the historical procedure.

JOINT RESOLUTION FOR PEACE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, my colleague in the House, Mrs. BOLTON, of Ohio, has introduced in the House a joint resolution for peace. She asked me if I would be kind enough to introduce a similar joint resolution in the Senate, and ask other Senators to join me.

This morning I received the following note from her explaining in a little greater detail the purposes of the joint resolution:

Enclosed is a copy of the joint resolution we discussed on the telephone this afternoon. It reaffirms the American people's desire for peace, urges people of other nations to join in a renewed effort for peace, and requests the President to convey those expressions to the United Nations meetings in San Francisco.

Assistant Secretary of State Thruston B. Morton has seen and approved the resolution, and I have cleared it with the leadership of both sides of the House.

Her reason for urging prompt action is that the joint resolution must be passed early next week if it is to reach San Francisco in time.

Therefore, I introduce for appropriate reference, a joint resolution reaffirming the desire of the American people for peace. I extend an invitation to other Members of the Senate to join with me in sponsoring the joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 76) reaffirming the desire of the American people for peace, introduced by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STUDY OF CONTRACT FOR OPERATION OF SENATE RESTAURANTS

Mr. KILGORE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 107), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules and Administration is requested to make such study and to enter into such negotiations as may be necessary to determine the desirability, upon the expiration on July 1, 1955, of the existing contract for the operation of the Senate restaurants, of entering into a contract with Government Services, Inc., for the operation of such restaurants.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT—AMENDMENTS

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], I submit amendments, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 995) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments may be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

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

On page 3, line 13, after the word "defined", strike out "(3)" and insert in lieu thereof: "or (3) to the owner of such property at the

time of vesting, or to the legal representative or successor, as the case may be, of such owner, until the Attorney General or other officer or agency authorized to make such return (whose decision shall be final and not subject to review) is satisfied after a full hearing, that such owner did not, directly or indirectly, after 1933 (A) use, or participate in or benefit from or permit the use of, slave labor, or (B) use, or participate in or benefit from or permit the use of, prisoners of war, political prisoners, civilian population, hostages, or others, for medical or biological or similar experimentation, or (C) utilize any product, service, facility, or agency which used, or participated in or benefited from or permitted the use of, slave labor, or such medical, biological, or similar experimentation, or (4)."

On page 3, line 22, strike out "(4)" and insert in lieu thereof "(5)."

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION—AMENDMENT

Mr. PAYNE (for Mr. CAPEHART) submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by Mr. CAPEHART, to the bill (S. 1894) to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Finance Corporation, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

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 RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. HILL:

Statement by Senator MAGNUSON relative to the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the first Swedish mission in Pennsylvania.

By Mr. STENNIS:

Article entitled "Senate Strategist—LYNDON JOHNSON Runs the Smoothest Democratic Show in Years," written by Albert Clark, and published in the Wall Street Journal of June 10, 1955.

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey:

Editorial from the Times-Advertiser of Trenton, N. J., paying tribute to Senator SMITH of Maine and Senator SMITH of New Jersey.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON SUNDRY NOMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. As a Senator, and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Chair desires to say that the Senate received today a list of 39 persons for appointment, promotion, and designation in the Foreign Service of the United States. The list is printed elsewhere in the proceedings of today. Notice is hereby given that these nominations will be considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations at the expiration of 6 days.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON S. 2054 BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Subcommittee on Securities

of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, I desire to give notice that a public hearing will be held on S. 2054, a bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. This hearing will begin at 10 a. m., Monday, June 27, 1955, 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, Committee on Banking and Currency, room 303, Senate Office Building, telephone National 8-3120, extension 865, before the close of business on Tuesday, June 21, 1955.

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS BY THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT ASSOCIATION

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, 35 years ago, by Public Law No. 233, a national charter was granted to the Roosevelt Memorial Association, now, by act of Congress, the Theodore Roosevelt Association. On this 35th anniversary of the incorporation of the association, the trustees desire to inform the Congress of what they have done to fulfill the purpose for which the association was incorporated and how they have administered the funds which they have held in trust for the American people.

They have prepared a report to the Congress, covering the years 1920-55, and I ask that the text of this report be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

THEODORE ROOSEVELT ASSOCIATION—A REPORT (1920-55)

To the Congress of the United States:

It is 35 years since the Congress (by Public Law No. 233, 66th Cong., approved, May 31, 1920, 41 Stat. 691) granted a national charter to the Roosevelt Memorial Association, (now, by act of Congress, Theodore Roosevelt Association). Among the signers of the articles of incorporation were such distinguished contemporaries of Mr. Roosevelt as John Burroughs, Walter Damrosch, Cleveland H. Dodge, John H. Finley, James R. Garfield, James W. Gerard, James Cardinal Gibbons, Judson Harmon, Clark Howell, William Dean Howells, Charles E. Hughes, Harold L. Ickes, Hiram W. Johnson, Franklin K. Lane, Henry Cabot Lodge, Robert R. Moton, Alton B. Parker, George W. Perkins, Gifford Pinchot, Elihu Root, John S. Sargent, Henry L. Stimson, Oscar S. Straus, William Howard Taft, William Boyce Thompson, Henry Watterson, Leonard Wood, Luke E. Wright.

Section 3 of the act of incorporation declared the purpose of the association to be:

"To perpetuate the memory of Theodore Roosevelt for the benefit of the people of the United States of America and of the world, and to that end, but without restriction to the objects enumerated below, to solicit, hold and maintain a fund or funds, and to apply the principal thereof and income therefrom to any one or more of the following objects:

"(1) The creation and maintenance of a suitable and adequate monumental memorial in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt;

"(2) The acquisition, development, and maintenance of a public park in memory of Theodore Roosevelt in the town of Oyster Bay, N. Y.; and

"(3) The establishment and maintenance of an endowment fund to promote the development and application of the policies and ideals of Theodore Roosevelt for the benefit of the American people."

Prior to its incorporation a nonpartisan group known as the Roosevelt Permanent Memorial National Committee, with headquarters in New York City, had, in the course of a nation-wide campaign, received contributions from the American people, including upward of a million children, to the amount of \$2,049,164.49.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the incorporation of the association, the trustees feel impelled to inform the Congress what they have done to fulfill the purposes for which the association was incorporated, and how they have administered the funds which they have held in trust for the American people.

Under the first aim, acting on the recommendation of a committee of which Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of War and Secretary of State in President Theodore Roosevelt's Cabinet, and Mr. James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, were successively chairmen, and Secretary Luke E. Wright, Senator Hiram W. Johnson, and Senator Frank B. Kellogg, subsequently Secretary of State in President Coolidge's Cabinet, were members, the association purchased, at a cost of \$364,000, a 90-acre island in the Potomac, between the Francis Scott Key Bridge and the Memorial Bridge, since called Theodore Roosevelt Island, and presented it to the Nation as "a natural park for the enjoyment and recreation of the people." The distinguished landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted, chosen by the trustees to plan the development of the island, urged that no monumental structure be imposed upon the island's natural beauty, recommending rather that trees native to the region be planted and permitted to develop as a Potomac climax forest. Such a forest, he pointed out, would, in the course of the centuries, become a monumental creation, "comparable," in Mr. Olmsted's words, "only to the greatest masterpieces of the hand of man."

The island was accepted for the Nation by act of Congress in 1932 (Public Law 146, 72d Cong.). Certain utility structures, a watergate for ferry service from Columbia Island, with access to the Virginia shore, and a simple memorial overlook, are now being constructed by the National Park Service to which the Congress gave jurisdiction over the island. It is hoped that this appropriate memorial to a great President who was also a great lover of the outdoors may be dedicated on the hundredth anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth, October 27, 1958.

Under the second aim, the association established the proposed memorial park at Oyster Bay, N. Y., and in 1942, presented it to the town of Oyster Bay, which is administering it with notable success under the supervision of an advisory committee of local residents of which President Roosevelt's daughter, Mrs. Richard Derby, is chairman.

Under the third aim, "the development and application of the policies and ideals of Theodore Roosevelt," the association has carried on a wide range of activities.

1. It contributed \$165,000 to the completion of Theodore Roosevelt House, New York City, restored by the Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association. This group of patriotic women has welcomed thousands of schoolchildren as well as adult visitors to the house. During the school year, classes from the schools in New York and the surrounding area come almost daily to the house and are shown motion pictures of Mr. Roosevelt. Essay contests are held in the schools to stimulate interest in Mr. Roosevelt's life and in his ideals of responsible citizenship.

The Theodore Roosevelt Association established its national headquarters in the house and has shared the cost of its maintenance. The association, however, has installed

extensive exhibitions of valuable Roosevelt memorabilia, and has recently completed arrangements with the Library of Congress for the display at the house from time to time of such of its exhibits as are related to the purposes for which the house was established.

In order to avoid duplication of effort and expense, the association has asked the Congress for permission to merge with the Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association, and a bill to that effect is now pending. Plans for the expansion of the work in behalf of responsible citizenship are now being prepared in order that Theodore Roosevelt House may play an increasingly effective part in the life of the city and the Nation.

2. Immediately following the death of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, in 1948, the association purchased Sagamore Hill, the President's home at Oyster Bay, N. Y., with its contents: Furniture, furnishings, rugs, books, paintings, hunting trophies, and other memorabilia of Mr. Roosevelt's adventurous life. The house has been structurally rehabilitated, equipped with a modern system of fire detection and protection, and restored as of the period of 1901-09, when it was the summer White House.

The house was dedicated as a national shrine by President Eisenhower on June 14, 1953, in the presence of a distinguished audience which included former President Herbert Hoover and the Honorable Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York. During the period since the house was opened to the public it has welcomed approximately 180,000 visitors.

The trustees regard Sagamore Hill as a symbol of American family life at its best and, expect, as funds become available, to conduct radio and television programs there with the purpose of deepening the appreciation of family life throughout the Nation. Those who visit the spacious, 70-year-old house receive, indeed, an impression not only of the background against which the great American lived his rich and active life, but of those home virtues which, he declared, were the basis of free government.

3. The association has gathered an extensive collection of books and pamphlets by and about Mr. Roosevelt and about his time, as well as thousands of photographs, original and printed cartoons, and a vast number of press clippings. These collections, originally lodged at Theodore Roosevelt House in New York were, in 1943, presented to Harvard University, in the conviction that this material, so important to historians now and in the future, would be more easily available to scholars at a great institution of learning.

4. Extensive collections of biographical data of Mr. Roosevelt's life, made by the association, are also available to historical scholars at Harvard.

5. A Theodore Roosevelt fellowship of \$1,000, open to graduate students in history at Harvard, working on the Roosevelt papers, has been established on an annual basis and has proved effective in stimulating interest in the Theodore Roosevelt period, roughly 1899 to 1919.

6. The association financed the calendaring of Mr. Roosevelt's presidential letters in the Library of Congress, and the microfilming of the letter copybooks of Mr. Roosevelt's presidential and postpresidential periods which were fading to the point of illegibility. The microfilms have been added to the Theodore Roosevelt collections at Harvard which include also microfilm copies of other valuable collections of Roosevelt letters.

7. One of the association's major projects has been the preparation of the manuscript by Prof. Elting E. Morison of the collected letters of Theodore Roosevelt, which were published by the Harvard University Press, in cooperation with Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

8. The association has, directly or indirectly, sponsored the publication of other volumes of Rooseveltiana, notably the Collected works of Theodore Roosevelt in a limited memorial edition in 24 volumes, and a popular and inexpensive national edition in 20 volumes (Charles Scribners Sons, publishers), the Theodore Roosevelt Cyclopeda, a collection of quotations from his writings and speeches on about a thousand different subjects, edited by the late Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of history at Harvard, and Dr. Herbert R. Ferleger, and a volume of Mr. Roosevelt's wartime editorials in the Kansas City Star; as well as Roosevelt in the Bad Lands, the story of Mr. Roosevelt's ranching days, and The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill, an account of the President's family life, both by Hermann Hagedorn.

9. The association has brought together from many sources in the United States and Europe what is generally regarded as the most notable collection of motion pictures related to a single individual that has yet been made. The material covers the period from 1897 to Mr. Roosevelt's death in 1919 and includes newsreel shots of his inauguration in 1905, of the building of the Panama Canal and Mr. Roosevelt's visit to the isthmus in 1906, of the Progressive campaign in 1912 and of Mr. Roosevelt's activities during the First World War, as well as film records of him in Europe, Africa, and South America. Four productions are available in 16-mm. for loan, free of charge, to schools.

10. The association awards distinguished service medals annually in two or more out of a dozen fields associated with Mr. Roosevelt's many-faceted career. The medals, presented for the first 3 years by the President of the United States in the White House, have, since 1926, been presented at a dinner at Theodore Roosevelt House on October 27, the anniversary of Mr. Roosevelt's birth. Among the statesmen, jurists, soldiers, scientists, humanitarians, and men of letters who have received the medals on these occasions have been Oliver Wendell Holmes, Herbert Hoover, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John J. Pershing, Charles Evans Hughes, Charles A. Lindbergh, Cordell Hull, Carter Glass, Carl Sandburg, Robert A. Millikin, William Allen White, Helen Keller, George Washington Carver, Joseph C. Grew, John Foster Dulles, Learned Hand, Ralph J. Bunche, George C. Marshall, and Bernard M. Baruch.

11. The association sponsored the erection in Santiago de Cuba of a bust by James Earle Fraser of Mr. Roosevelt as colonel of the Rough Riders, set against a granite background, designed by the architect, Henry Bacon, designer of the Lincoln Memorial. The bust was unveiled by Mrs. Roosevelt in 1924, in the presence of President Alfredo Zayas and other Cuban dignitaries.

12. Following Theodore Roosevelt's election to the Hall of Fame at New York University in 1951, the association presented the bronze bust and tablet unveiled there on May 10, 1954, by Mr. Roosevelt's daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

The Congress will note that the activities listed above have, without exception, been nonpolitical and nonpartisan. They have, furthermore, stressed less the personality of Mr. Roosevelt than the ideals that he fought for and that he represents in history.

The trustees are mindful of the approach of the centenary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth, on October 27, 1958. A joint resolution for the establishment of a Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission has been introduced in the Senate of the United States by Hon. IRVING M. IVES, of New York, and in the House by Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN. There is a fruitful suggestion of the possible focus of the proposed observance in Elihu Root's appraisal of Mr. Roosevelt's ultimate significance: "Review the roster of the few great men of history, our own history, the history of the world, and, when you have finished the review, you will find that Theo-

dore Roosevelt was the greatest teacher of the essentials of popular self-government the world has ever known."

Attached is an auditor's statement of the financial position of the association at the end of the last fiscal year, September 20, 1954.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR S. STRAUS II, *President.*
HOWARD CASWELL SMITH,
HORACE MARDEN ALBRIGHT,
Vice Presidents.
WILLIAM M. CHADBOURNE,
Treasurer.
HERMANN HAGEDORN,
Secretary and Director.

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Theodore Roosevelt Association—Statement of sources and disposition of capital and current funds from May 31, 1920 (inception) to September 30, 1954

Subscriptions and special donations received.....	\$2,049,164.49
Gifts of books, magazines, photographs, and museum articles, at appraised values	346,053.27
Excess of income over expenditures (including gains or losses realized on sales of securities)	272,867.51
Total	2,668,085.27
Less, memorial grants:	
Oyster Bay Memorial Park.....	702,094.67
Theodore Roosevelt Island.....	439,499.63
Items to Harvard Library.....	302,420.43
Theodore Roosevelt Letters.....	129,315.64
Roosevelt Cyclopeda.....	11,735.73
Bronzes of Theodore Roosevelt in Hall of Fame.....	8,022.65
Harvard Fellowship.....	4,000.00
Total	1,597,088.75
Capital of the association at September 30, 1954, consisting of:	
Investment in Sagamore Hill, less mortgage and contract payable of \$51,333	306,749.67

Theodore Roosevelt Association—Statement of sources and disposition of capital and current funds from May 31, 1920 (inception) to September 30, 1954—Continued

Capital of the association at September 30, 1954, consisting of—Continued	
Interest in Roosevelt House (representing cost of 999-year lease)-----	\$165,000.00
Furniture and fixtures, museum articles, and motion-picture films in Roosevelt House-----	146,265.62
Literary works and copyrights-----	1,695.15
Total-----	619,710.44
Securities owned, at cost (at quoted market prices \$331,375)-----	427,153.61
Cash, receivables, and inventories of items held for sale, net-----	24,132.47
Total-----	1,070,996.52

The above condensed statement was prepared from information contained in report dated October 25, 1954, of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, certified public accountants, upon their examination of financial statements of the association as of September 30, 1954.

USE OF COLORED STRIPES ON TAX FORMS

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, on January 14, 1955, I submitted, with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPLE] as cosponsors, Senate Resolution 24, the purpose of which was to prohibit the Bureau of Internal Revenue from further use of colored stripes on tax forms as a designation of the amount of the taxpayer's liability.

At that time I criticized the Bureau for using this highly irregular procedure, obviously violating the intent of the law, which guarantees that a taxpayer's income will be kept in confidence. This resolution was referred to the Senate Finance Committee, and the Treasury Department was requested to submit a report on the resolution.

Under date of June 3, 1955, in a letter signed by Mr. M. B. Folsom, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, and addressed to the chairman of the committee, the Department outlined its reasons for having used colored stripes as identification marks, and attempted to justify its action. However, apparently recognizing the weakness of its own argument, it gives assurance to the committee that further use of identification marks on tax returns will not be repeated, and concludes its letter with the statement that "since this situation will not recur, the Treasury Department would consider the enactment of the resolution as unnecessary."

In view of the fact that we have the assurance of the Treasury Department that it will not again use such identification marks, I will not press for the adoption of the resolution. However, while I am more than willing to accept the Department's decision to stop this practice, I want to make it clear that I completely disagree with the reasoning behind the Department's attempt to justify last year's action.

At this point I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the resolution as submitted on January 14, along with a copy of the Department's letter under date of June 3, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 24) and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the marking of tax forms being mailed to taxpayers with colored stripes to designate the amount of the taxpayers' liability is a violation of the intent of section 7213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be so notified.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, June 3, 1955.

HON. HARRY F. BYRD,
Chairman, Committee on Finance,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your letter dated January 18, 1955, transmitting a copy of Senate Resolution 24, and requesting a report on this proposed resolution.

Senate Resolution 24 declares, "That it is the sense of the Senate that the marking of tax forms being mailed to taxpayers with colored stripes to designate the amount of the taxpayers' liability is a violation of the intent of section 7213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be so notified."

The Treasury Department has for a number of years followed the practice of marking its packages of tax forms in a distinctive manner as an aid in the economical and efficient handling of such forms. Each year more than 50 million of these packages must be printed, segregated into categories, addressed, and mailed. Accordingly, it is necessary to use every means available to accomplish this task as rapidly and as inexpensively as possible.

Distinctive markings have been achieved in the past through the use of different sizes and colors of paper by specially designed symbols, and in other ways. Last year the packages containing 1954 Federal income-tax forms were divided into 4 separate categories for mailing and their contents were distinguished by 4 differently colored stripes. Package 1 contained 2 1954 individual income-tax returns, 2 schedules of gains and losses from sales or exchanges of property, and 1 instruction pamphlet. Package 2 contained the same material as package 1 and in addition 1 Form 1040-ES, 1955 declaration of estimated income tax. Package 3 contained the same material as package 1 and in addition 2 schedules of farm income and expenses and 1 Form 1040-ES, 1954 declaration of estimated income tax. Package 4 contained the same material as package 1 and in addition 2 schedules of profit (or loss) from business or profession and 1 Form 1040-ES, 1955 declaration of estimated income tax.

A change effected under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in the requirements for filing declarations of estimated income tax presented the problem of determining which taxpayers were likely under the law to file declarations, so that these taxpayers could be mailed the necessary return blanks. The new code requires declarations of estimated income tax from taxpayers with gross income in excess of \$10,000 and also from certain other taxpayers who are single, are married and file separate returns, have investment income, or have gross income in excess of \$100 not subject to the income-tax withholding provisions. Last year, the most practical course open to the Treasury Department was to send packages containing the declaration forms to all businessmen

and farmers, regardless of income, and to other taxpayers with gross income above \$10,000, and the identification markings were necessary in order to assure mailing the right kinds of packages to taxpayers.

The Treasury Department has made and will always make every effort consistent with law to preserve the privacy of tax returns. While the mailing of any return is some indication of tax status, it is absolutely necessary that taxpayers be furnished the return blanks they need. This is a mass operation and some means of identification of the forms is necessary. However, it was due only to the unique conditions present last year that the identification bore some correlation to the income level of the taxpayer. This year the mailing slips for packages which will contain the forms for filing declarations of estimated income tax are being prepared so that no dollar-level of income will be disclosed.

Since this situation will not recur, the Treasury Department would consider the enactment of the resolution as unnecessary.

Very truly yours,

M. B. FOLSOM,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

BUNGLING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I feel compelled to call the attention of the Senate to evidence being uncovered of flagrant and serious shortcomings in certain administrative activities of the Department of Agriculture. For the time being, I shall be content with charging bungling and gross incompetence; but there are indications that even worse may be involved.

Let me read a few recent headlines from the Des Moines Register and the Minneapolis Tribune:

Scandal Looms in Construction of Grain Bins.

Cite \$620,831 Loss to United States on Grain Bins.

Report Calking Substance Ruined Grain in United States Bins.

These headlines appear over articles which contain serious charges. They are articles written by a responsible newspaperman who is careful with his facts.

The charges are not partisan ones. Instead, they are based largely upon facts developed by investigators appointed by the Republican-controlled 83d Congress. The investigators made field trips into 27 States, checking operations of the Department of Agriculture under this administration. It is understandable that this administration would not be too eager to see all the bungling exposed by this survey brought into the public light. Yet it should be brought into public view so as to make sure that such bungling will be corrected, and to find out whether more than merely incompetence and mismanagement are involved.

I have read the detailed report of the survey, even though copies of it are apparently very limited and rather closely guarded.

The survey discloses many flagrant and serious shortcomings in the present direction and supervision of programs and activities on the Washington level, some of which border on the criminal. Inefficiency, waste, and extravagance

were found apparent in a number of areas of operation.

Operating personnel on the county level were found to be snowed under with directives, instructions, and dockets, constantly changing without basic reason, creating an almost impossible working procedure at the grassroots level. Yet local county personnel were held to blame whenever anything went wrong, when the responsibility lay entirely at headquarters.

The survey covers a wide scope of the Department's activities, and the articles to which I have referred touch but a small part of the bungling that exists. But the articles alone raise serious questions that need serious answers.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the series of four articles to which I have referred, written by Clark Mollenhoff, be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

SCANDAL LOOMS IN CONSTRUCTION OF GRAIN BINS

(By Clark Mollenhoff)

WASHINGTON.—A multimillion-dollar-scandal in grain bin construction has been uncovered in the Department of Agriculture, it was learned here Tuesday.

One House committee already has completed a report on the laxity in the inspection of the bins in which the huge surpluses of corn, wheat, and other grains are stored. The report still is secret.

The Senate permanent investigating subcommittee also has investigated the production of thousands of defective grain bins that are spilling and spoiling the grain stored by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).

Investigations indicate the grain bin scandals will be as great as the scandals in the theft and conversions of CCC grain a few years ago, the House Appropriations Committee's report indicated.

The Senate permanent investigating subcommittee has evidence that 8,960 grain bins fabricated by one firm and sold to the Federal Government last year have been proved defective.

The 8,960 bins were purchased and erected throughout the Midwest, with many of them being built in Minnesota.

The pattern as developed by the two committees of Congress and investigators in the Agriculture Department showed:

There was no efficient and uniform inspection of storage bins.

When defects in bin fabrication were revealed, Washington officials, State officials and local committees were lax in failing to recover from the fabricators or those who erected the bins.

Failure to make the producers of the grain liable in cases where the producer is responsible for the deterioration of grain was evident.

"Of 165 bins inspected in 4 Illinois counties, 135 showed evidence of lack of grain-tightness and weather-tightness," the House committee report said.

"It was learned that the Department had had difficulty with this same fabricating firm in past years.

"Notwithstanding this record of poor performance in the past, the firm again was allotted a goodly portion of this year's (1954) procurement total."

In all of these cases, the bins were accepted by the local committees, the House report said.

"Hundreds of structures were delivered to bin sites with great numbers of steel sec-

tion improperly curved and with bolt holes out of line," the House committee reported.

The erection contracts were sublet to other contractors.

"Every makeshift procedure possible was resorted to in order to complete erection," the report said. "Holes were reamed to fit bolt placement, the sheets were pounded with sledge hammers to force them into place, loosening bolts at the other end of the sheets and causing a buckling in the overall structure."

"Some sheets were permitted to overlap, extending with visible opening between the sheets which were filled haphazardly with additional calking material," the committee staff reported.

Investigations also showed that in an effort to make many of the bins moisture proof a black calking material was used.

This material was tested for use on the outside of the bins and then was used on the inside of the bins. The calking material did not dry, and there were widespread complaints mainly from Missouri and Illinois about corn sticking in this sticky black calking compound.

It was estimated by investigators that from 4 to 5 bushels of corn stuck in this calking material in each of the circular steel corn bins of 3,250-bushel capacity.

Investigators cited figures showing that disregarding low bids on bins in favor of a "spread the business" policy had cost the taxpayers an additional \$240,000 on one contract in Iowa.

The staff did not cite the name of the high-bidding firm that received a contract for 1,750 structures but did show the bid figures that resulted in the costs being expanded by nearly \$250,000.

This policy had resulted in inflating the costs on 4,500 grain bins erected in Illinois by \$380,250.

The reports stated that when this policy was called to the attention of CCC officials a new policy of accepting low bids was initiated with a resulting saving of approximately \$2,250,000 on one large contract.

CITE \$620,831 LOSS TO UNITED STATES ON GRAIN BINS—PROBERS SAY LOWEST BIDS DISREGARDED

(By Clark Mollenhoff)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Agriculture Department's failure to award two grain bin contracts to the lowest bidders cost the taxpayers \$620,831.25, congressional investigators have found.

It was learned here Wednesday that high officials of the Commodity Stabilization Service (CSS) told congressional investigators that they did not know that subordinates were disregarding low bids for a policy of "spreading the business."

REPORT SECRET

The House Appropriations Committee has prepared a voluminous report on the grain bin scandals. The report is still secret.

Meanwhile the Senate investigating subcommittee headed by Senator JOHN McCLELLAN, Democrat, of Arkansas, is doing further investigation in preparation for public hearings.

Investigators for the House committee stated in their reports that they ran into a pattern of evasiveness from subordinates in the Department of Agriculture who were actually handling the grain bin contracts.

Top officials of the Department told investigators that they were unaware just how these matters were being handled until congressional investigators started asking questions about excessive expenditures in the spring of 1954.

In reports to the House Appropriations Committee staff investigators cited three contracts to demonstrate the following:

1. How the Government lost \$620,831.25 by placing two contracts for bins in Iowa and Illinois with high bidders.

2. How the congressional investigations resulted in acceptance of low bids on grain bin contracts in July, 1954, with a resulting saving of \$2,250,000.

The survey of the House investigators was restricted to the so-called standard structures of approximately 3,250-bushel capacity to avoid complexity in making comparisons. In the three cases cited:

The first was an award of contracts for 90 million bushel capacity in July, 1953, for approximately \$22,050,000.

The second was an award of a contract for 100 million bushel capacity in April, 1954, for approximately \$22,500,000.

The third was an award of contracts for 100 million bushel capacity in July, 1954, for approximately \$20,250,000.

The report stated that in July, 1953, a contract for 1,750 grain bins (approximately 5,687,500 bushel capacity) to be erected in Iowa was let to "A Company" at a rate of 28.07 cents a bushel or a total of \$1,596,481.25.

The Government had a bid from "B Company" calling for erection of the 5,687,500 bushel capacity at 23.84 cents a bushel or a total of \$1,355,900.

TWO HUNDRED FORTY THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE DOLLAR SAVINGS

Letting this contract to the low bidder would have resulted in a possible savings of \$240,581.25, the House report states.

The "spread the business policy" was given by Agriculture Department officials as the reason for giving the business to "A Company" at an excessive cost of almost a quarter of a million dollars.

The "spread the business" policy was still operating in April, 1954, when bids were submitted for 4,500 grain bins in Illinois with a capacity of 14,625,000 bushels.

The "A Company" bid at 25 cents a bushel for a total price of \$3,656,250 and won the contract.

The investigators' report stated that "B Company" had bid 22.42 cents for a total contract price of \$3,276,000.

There would have been a possible savings of \$380,250 in this case, the report states.

Investigators reported difficulty in obtaining information on the contracts when they first went to the Department, but after they had acquired "spread sheets" showing all of the bids, officials admitted "it was true that the lowest qualified bidder was not the standard for granting the bids."

The "spread the business" policy was stated at this time, but Agriculture Department officials said there were no written regulations or directives on this policy. It was a long-time policy of which superiors were aware, investigators were told.

A deputy director told investigators he thought the staff was making too much of the matter since "the awards to the various suppliers only involved a few pennies here and there."

"When it was pointed out that, although the per bushel price varied but a few pennies among the bidders, multiplication of a few pennies by millions of bushels ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars, he gave no reply," the House committee report said.

Investigators wrote that they scheduled a meeting with two of the highest officials in the Commodity Stabilization Service to determine if those officials were aware of the ignoring of low bids.

WERE SURPRISED

"Both persons expressed complete surprise when the bid comparison spread sheets and public announcement of awards were set before them for study," the report stated.

"Both denied knowledge of the policy to 'spread the business' and promised immediate attention to the whole subject of procurement and the responsible personnel of the grain division concerned."

As a result of those consultations, the low bidders were awarded the grain bin construction contracts in July 1954, when 100 million bushel capacity was sought.

The total price for the 100 million bushel capacity was \$20,250,000—approximately \$2,250,000 less than the same capacity had cost 3 months earlier, investigators pointed out in the report.

As a result of the investigations of the Congress, the director of the audit division of the Commodity Stabilization Service has undertaken for the "first time" an audit of the procurement and procurement procedures of the grain division.

REPORT CALKING SUBSTANCE RUINED GRAIN IN UNITED STATES BINS

(By Clark Mollenhoff)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Why didn't Department of Agriculture officials act quicker to stop the use of a black and sticky calking substance that was destroying huge quantities of Government-owned grains throughout the Midwest?

That is the question asked by House Appropriations Committee investigators in a secret report on the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

It is a question that can be expected to be asked publicly by the Senate permanent investigating subcommittee, now studying the problem in preparation for hearings.

LOST GRAIN

The use of the black, sticky calking compound inside of steel grain bins will cost millions of dollars in lost grain, labor costs for removing the grain, and labor costs for cleaning the bins.

Officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation told investigators that it was the fault of the company furnishing the material, and that figures are being accumulated on the cost of the grain destroyed and the labor involved, the House report states.

However, representatives of the company asserted that if there was any blame it was because the Government did not properly test the materials before applying it to the grain bins.

House investigators, who had reviewed the laxity of the Agriculture Department in recovering funds on grain bin problems, concluded that use of the calking compound "will probably result in heavy financial losses to the Government."

CITE "NEGLIGENCE"

"A review of all facts points up at least one cardinal failing on the part of the personnel in the grain division—the culpable negligence they demonstrated in the unexplained haste and unorthodox procedure followed in the selection of an untested product," the report stated.

A problem of corrosion in the metal grain bins first came to the attention of the Department in the summer of 1950. This led to use of the calking compound on the interior of grain bins in 1953 and 1954.

It was in April 1953 that the Commodity Stabilization Service (then Production Marketing Administration) announced that tests had been completed on anticorrosive compounds and that the product in question was "best suited to combat the corrosion problem both as to exterior and interior conditions."

The Department of Agriculture authorized expenditure of \$750,000 for 375,000 gallons of the black calking substance.

Department officials first told investigators that the purchase had followed research at the Department research center at Beltsville, Md., and visual tests on storage structures near Decatur, Ill.

PROBE TESTS

Investigators found that tests had been conducted at Decatur, but that these tests were "confined to sealing and calking of ex-

terior storage structures to prevent entry of outside moisture," the report said.

Investigators reported that they discovered later that "the manufacturer of the black coating material did not participate in this initial test in the summer of 1951."

"Through persuasion and broad warranties on his product, the Washington representative (of the manufacturer of the black coating) was able to convince the grain division that the manufacturer * * * should be given opportunity to compete in the tests," the report said.

This product was applied to the exterior of a structure near Decatur in February 1952, "some 7 months after the other manufacturers had concluded their applications."

After the tests the Department selected this black coating as the best suited, and accepted the product without competitive bids.

COMPLAIN IN MONTH

In May 1953—just a month after the Department started using the product—the first complaints started to come in from the field.

The substance did not dry. Corn stuck in it with a resulting loss of 4 or 5 bushels in each of the 3,250-bushel circular grain bins.

However, the Grain Branch of the Commodity Stabilization Service continued to purchase the material in early 1954, and the directive remained in effect which advised use of the coating.

ORDER STOPS USE

It was not until congressional investigators had started working on the problem that the grain division got out a directive on May 17, 1954, in which the State offices were ordered to stop use of the black coating.

Investigators reported that a deputy director of the grain division had said that "the manufacturer of the coating material had unqualifiedly promised to accept the return of any unused coating material and to recoup any losses to the Government which might ensue."

However, records of the promises were never produced, investigators said. Other officials said the manufacturer's representatives had stated they "would in no way assume any liability."

REPORT NAVY HAD APPROVED "FAULTY" BINS—FIRM DENIES DEBT ON GRAIN LOSSES

(By Clark Mollenhoff)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Navy inspectors had approved 8,960 so-called "defective" grain bins that currently have the Agriculture Department involved in a million-dollar dispute with the manufacturer, it was learned Friday.

It was also reported that the manufacturer, Black, Sivalls & Bryson, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., is relying on the "approval" of Navy inspectors in denying that the firm owes any damages to the Agriculture Department.

The Navy is assigned the inspection of the material in the fabrication plant, and there is a general policy suggesting that "pilot bins" be built and inspected.

NONE BUILT

Failure of the Agriculture Department and the Navy to see that pilot bins were built out of regular production line parts has been reported by investigators.

The fact that the Department relies on a rather casual, and often uninterested inspection by the Navy in purchasing grain bins has been criticized in a report by investigators for the House Appropriations Committee.

The committee suggested that the Department have someone accompany the Navy inspector and that efforts be made to get expert inspection of the bins when they are built.

Too often, the bins are accepted by local agricultural stabilization and conservation (ASC) committees, and are spilling grain before defects are caught, the committee report states.

Earlier this week the Agriculture Department had stated that there would be no loss to the Government as a result of defective grain bins built in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, and Kansas last year.

"TRY TO COLLECT"

However, an official of the Department admitted that the Department does not know how much, if any, will be recovered as a result of the defective bins.

"We'll try to collect all damages, including the repair of the bins and the cost of handling the grain to make the repairs," said Wingate Underhill, an assistant to the deputy administrator of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

Underhill said the Department is contending that the inspection and approval of the bin parts by the Navy should not affect the right of the Government to recover damages from either the firm making the steel bins or the firms erecting them.

A meeting of contractors and agricultural officials is scheduled for June 13 to discuss a settlement of the damages. Litigation is expected.

Congressional investigators have received reports from engineers that all 8,960 bins delivered by Black, Sivalls & Bryson last year were "defective."

Underhill told the Des Moines Register that there was no doubt the Government had received "a bad batch of bins" last year, but that the reports he had received indicated only "about 3,000" of the Black, Sivalls & Bryson bins had gone bad.

Although the first complaints about the Black, Sivalls & Bryson bins were filed with the Department last July, it has been only recently that action has been taken to recover damages.

On May 6, Lloyd N. Case, contracting officer for the grain division, wrote to Black, Sivalls & Bryson, stating that "among the defects that have been particularly noted in breach of said contract" are:

1. Foundation rings do not conform to drawings and specifications. They are out of round, contain flat spots, and show gaps between foundation rings and wall sheets.
2. Collapsing or buckling and corrugations in wall sheets.
3. Improper fit of vertical joints.
4. Floors do not provide snug fit against wall.
5. Inadequate welding of hasps and hinges.

The letter stated that "these defects were found in varying degrees in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota."

The report stated that 610 bins built in Illinois had these additional defects: Loose and missing pins or bolts and rusty spots on wall sheets.

BINS IN IOWA

It was learned that many of these bins were constructed in Iowa at Inwood, Rock Rapids, Sioux Center, Forest City, Leland, Thompson, Rake, Lake Mills, and Northwood.

In some cases the bins have burst open and grain has poured out on the ground, and in many cases the so-called defects consist of bulges in the bins that engineering experts have told investigators may burst out at any time.

In addition to the dispute between the Agriculture Department and the fabrication and erection firms, there is also a sharp dispute between the firm of Black, Sivalls & Bryson and the various firms that erected the bins.

The C. E. Huff Construction Co., Kansas City, has already filed a lawsuit for \$289,000 against Black, Sivalls & Bryson. It is contended that the Huff company suffered this much in damages as a result of the difficulty in erecting the Black, Sivalls & Bryson bins.

However, the bigger financial dispute involves the question of whether Black, Sivalls & Bryson or the more than 20 erection contractors are responsible for the defective bins.

CITE INSPECTIONS

Black, Sivalls & Bryson takes the position that the Navy inspectors approved the parts when they inspected them at the plant. It is argued that the defects were a result of improper erection, for which they are not liable.

Huff and other erection contractors contend that the basic problem was in the parts delivered by Black, Sivalls & Bryson. They charge that the foundation rings were not round and were too small for the side sheets.

Fitting the side sheets into a too-small foundation ring necessitated the use of a sledge hammer and other equipment that left a bulge in most of the bins, erection contractors state.

Huff said Friday that this problem was called to the attention of the Agriculture Department in July 1954, and that despite these reports the Department continued to accept and erect Black, Sivalls & Bryson bins.

Huff and other erection contractors state that they continued to erect the bins only because the Government, through the ASC committees, was approving the bins.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to read these articles carefully. They make apparent the need for a thorough inquiry.

I want the RECORD to show that I have urged that such an inquiry be made by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

Last May 17, I called to the attention of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] the survey upon which these articles are based, and urged that the Committee on Government Operations look into such accusations of mismanagement. The distinguished chairman of that committee agreed, and referred the information I provided to the chief counsel of the investigating subcommittee; and it is my understanding the staff of the subcommittee is now looking into this material.

Because some of the more flagrant cases of mismanagement are already being made public through the press, I want it to be known that some of us who are deeply concerned with agriculture are not unaware of what has been going on in the Department of Agriculture, and intend seeing that conditions are improved.

Mr. President, under the 2-minute rule, I have about a half minute remaining. I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for an additional 2 minutes, in order to complete my statement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none; and the Senator from Minnesota is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, let me make it clear, however, that our intent is to promote sound management of Government programs and protection of the taxpayers' money. We are not interested merely in headlines. I am proud of the record of the 84th Congress in not investigating solely for the sake of investigating, but in seeking constructively to ferret out abuses, corruption, and mismanagement, and in seeing that they are brought to a halt. In that objective, I believe we have every right to expect our colleagues on the other side

of the aisle to support us. After all, an administration which has talked so much about business efficiency should be the first to want to see such charges thoroughly aired rather than suppressed.

In that spirit, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point an editorial from the Des Moines Register entitled "Congressional Committees on the Job."

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

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES ON THE JOB

Three congressional committees, recently, have turned up strong evidence that the spending of public money by the Federal Government is by no means entirely free of shady practices and highly questionable standards of ethics.

The use of bribes in connection with the handling of a \$2 million contract for Navy caps, revealed in testimony before the Senate Government Operations Committee, vies with some of the smelly messes uncovered during the Truman administration.

The alleged loss of \$620,831 through failure to award a contract for the purchase of grain bins to the lowest bidders smacks of careless supervision by top officials of the Department of Agriculture and is open to the suspicion of "influence peddling."

It may be possible to defend the "windfall" profits received by cheese manufacturers on the grounds that they otherwise would have been the victims of an arbitrary price drop forced by Government action cutting dairy price supports. But regardless of such a defense, the "buy-back" privileges granted the cheesemakers has all the earmarks of a special concession to a favored few.

It is not likely to set well with dairy farmers who also were the "victims" of an arbitrary price reduction, if one wishes to carry this form of logic to its conclusion. Their investments in herds, buildings and equipment can be said to have been made in the expectation of continued price support at a higher level.

These revelations are bound to be highly embarrassing to the Republican administration, since one of its most potent appeals to the voters in the 1952 election campaign was the promise to "clean up the mess in Washington."

There can be no doubt that the Democrats, who now are in control of the congressional investigating committees, are taking great delight in these opportunities to demonstrate that their political opponents are not so pure.

Only the most innocent neophyte in the business of practical politics would have failed to anticipate that the Democrats would examine every action of the Republicans in hopes of catching them with their guard down. If for no other reason, the Republicans should have been all the more on their toes to root out potential scandals under their own roof and expose them ruthlessly.

But aside from the political overtones of these recent scandals, these congressional committees are performing a valuable and necessary service. They are the only means by which a continual check can be kept on the manner in which public funds are spent, and on the efficiency with which administrative officials carry out their responsibilities. The need for such checks and balances was foreseen and provided for by the makers of the Constitution.

Too often the investigative powers of Congress have been used by political parties solely for campaign purposes, or by individual lawmakers for personal aggrandizement or nourishing a prejudice.

Diligent exposure of corruption in Government in high and low places, irrespective of party affiliation, is a safeguard that must

never be abandoned. Neither can we afford to permit its cutting edge to be dulled by prejudicial or selfish use.

The Republicans will serve themselves best by hastening to tighten the reins of administrative procedures. And the Democrats will gain little if the public gets the idea that they have no more laudable motive than to create an opportunity to shout, "Oh yeah, you're just as bad as we are."

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I hope we can proceed soon with an investigation of the operations of the Department of Agriculture in the spirit reflected in that editorial. Nothing can do more to undermine and destroy our farm programs than abuse of their administration.

From what I have seen to date, most of the blame rests on sheer bungling and poor supervision. But sufficient evidence has been dug up to indicate even worse conditions may be involved. It is time we found out.

I want to know, for example, if it is only coincidence that firms making the poorest grain bins get contracts on bids of 28 and 28½ cents per bushel capacity, after Department committees have supposedly secretly agreed to accept all bids up to 29 cents per bushel, even though other firms with a better record for their bins have offered to provide them at around 23 cents per bushel.

There are other questions which I should like to have answered. A procurement officer purchased for grain bins large quantities of calking compound which ruined the grain. Reports are current in the Department of Agriculture that as a token of appreciation for this purchase, a procurement officer was presented with a free membership in an afterhours club from the supplier of the defective compound with which the Government was bilked. I want to know if that is true.

Corruption is corruption, no matter how minor. If the reports being circulated are not substantiated, the man involved is entitled to be cleared. If they are proved to be true, he should be dismissed. The only way to find out is to bring these things out in the open and get at the facts.

I think every Member of the Senate interested in good and clean government would like to know the answers to such questions. I hope we can get them. I hope that exposure of such conditions to the public light will lead to a rapid shakeup and cleanup in the Department of Agriculture, to prevent such things from ever occurring in the future.

USE OF RHESUS MONKEYS OF INDIA IN THE POLIO VACCINE PROGRAM

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, people who are obsessed with the military or cold war aspects of foreign affairs often belabor us with many arguments as to why we should not assist our hard-pressed friends in India with grain, when they need food, and with other forms of assistance toward the development of their country.

I think it is well to remind such people that the rhesus monkeys, which are indispensable to production of the Salk antipolio vaccine, come from India.

Many people in India regard these monkeys as sacred and will not kill them or harm them. Yet, because India is the only country where they are found in adequate numbers, the Government of India has, in spite of the feelings of many of its citizens, continued to permit the export of these monkeys needed for the great humanitarian vaccine program.

Mr. President, I believe the school children of America, who will owe their immunization against polio in part to the rhesus monkeys of India, may well wish to write letters to Prime Minister Nehru or to other Indian citizens to express their appreciation for the rhesus monkeys, without which there might be no antipolio vaccine.

In this connection, I ask that an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of June 4, 1955, entitled "India's Quiet Cooperation," be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

INDIA'S QUIET COOPERATION

Manufacture of the Salk antipolio vaccine brings science into conflict with certain age-old religious beliefs. For centuries many groups of peoples in India have regarded all monkeys as descended from their ape-god, Hanuman. For this reason monkeys are sacred to many Indians and in their State of Utta Pradesh alone it is estimated that there are 50 million monkeys. No matter how much damage these bothersome animals do to grains and in other ways, many Indians will not harm them or even drive them off.

Yet India is the only country in the world with the rhesus monkey in numbers sufficient to provide the monkey kidneys required for the production of the vaccine. In March a shipment of 340 monkeys was suffocated at a London airport while in transit to the United States. This upset animal protection groups in England as well as in India. Letters appeared in protest against the cruelty and a ban on export of monkeys was announced in New Delhi.

Now without public announcement India has lifted the embargo. What Prime Minister Nehru's Government is trying to do is to cooperate with the United States efforts to save humankind from the dread effects of polio—without offending the many Indians who still hold the monkey sacred. The next time some weekly magazine, newspaper, or commentator criticizes Prime Minister Nehru as unfriendly to western democracies, if not somewhat pro-Communist, this matter of the urgent shipment of monkeys to our vaccine laboratories ought to be remembered.

CAPT. MOSES M. RUDY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1142) for the relief of Capt. Moses M. Rudy, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, the only dispute involved in connection with this bill is the provision with respect to the 10 percent attorney's fee. According to the records of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, there was no attorney and no agent. Therefore we directed that no attorney's fee be paid. For that reason, I move that the Sen-

ate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. KILGORE, Mr. EASTLAND, and Mr. WILEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM—ORDER FOR CALL OF THE CALENDAR ON TUESDAY

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief announcement as to the program of the Senate.

It is not planned to have the Senate consider any legislative measures today, with the exception of a small emergency measure to be presented by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY].

At the conclusion of the routine business and following completion of action upon the bill to be presented by the Senator from Minnesota unless there are Senators who desire to address the Senate, it is planned that the Senate shall adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, June 14.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that following the completion of the morning business on Tuesday there be a call of the calendar of bills to which there is no objection.

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

CONSIDERATION OF COMMERCE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL ON TUESDAY

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, at the close of the call of the calendar on Tuesday the leadership will propose that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Commerce Department appropriation bill, which is expected to be reported this afternoon.

It is not contemplated that any other matters will be taken up on Tuesday except the call of the calendar and the Department of Commerce appropriation bill.

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

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If I understand the acting majority leader correctly, the Commerce Department appropriation bill will not be taken up on Tuesday except by unanimous consent. Is that correct?

Mr. STENNIS. If the bill is eligible to be taken up on Tuesday, it could be taken up on motion.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It was my understanding when I waived my right and consented to the request that the Committee on Appropriations be authorized to report the bill today, or during the adjournment of the Senate, that it would not be taken up on Tuesday if there was objection on that day.

Mr. STENNIS. The acting majority leader clearly understood that the Senator was reserving his right to object. If the report should be filed today the acting majority leader understands the bill would be subject to being taken up by motion on Tuesday.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to say to the acting majority leader that it was very clear in my mind that I was reserving my right to hold consideration of the bill over beyond Tuesday.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator was reserving his right to object.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If that is not understood, I will have to say to the acting majority leader that I shall not enter into any more unanimous-consent agreements.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator from Delaware was reserving his right to object. Of course, an objection would have to stand on its merits, and the acting majority leader was not agreeing not to oppose the objection. But an objection, as a practical matter, would control.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is the Senator from Mississippi asking for unanimous consent now that the appropriation bill be taken up on Tuesday?

Mr. STENNIS. No; I am merely making the announcement that on Tuesday, if the Department of Commerce appropriation bill is in order, the leadership would feel free to call it up for consideration.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Delaware will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Would it be in order to call up the bill on Tuesday, except by unanimous consent?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state that the answer to the Senator's inquiry would depend on two things: first, whether the Senate adjourned today, and, second, whether the bill, the hearings, and the report will have been available for 3 days before it is called up.

Mr. WILLIAMS. As I understand, the bill and the report could not possibly be available for 3 days on Tuesday unless the report were printed this afternoon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless it was printed during this day.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It would have to be printed during this day; is that correct?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The mere reporting of the bill today, if it were not printed and available during the day, would preclude its being taken up on Tuesday except by unanimous consent. Is that correct?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator would be correct unless the bill and the report had been available for 3 days. Section 139 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act provides:

No general appropriation bill shall be considered in either House unless, prior to the consideration of such bill, printed committee hearings and reports on such bill have been available for at least 3 calendar days for the Members of the House in which such bill is to be considered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is Sunday counted as a day in the 3 calendar days referred to?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sunday is ordinarily counted as a calendar day.

Mr. STENNIS. I should like to doubly assure the Senator from Delaware that the acting leadership is not going to take any advantage of him. He reserved all his rights in the beginning, and he is reserving them now. I do not know when the report will be filed. I am merely announcing that if the bill is eligible to be taken up on Tuesday, we will ask that it be then considered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I may say to the acting majority leader that I gave consent a few moments ago that the committee could report the bill. At the same time I made it clear—at least I thought I made it clear—that I did not want the consideration of the bill to be forced on Tuesday except by agreement. That was why I withdrew my objection. If I made an error, I made an error, but at the same time I want to say to the acting majority leader that it will not happen again, because there will be no further unanimous-consent agreements entered into, so far as I am concerned, if the bill is brought before the Senate on Tuesday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state to the Senator from Delaware that he has made his position clear on the record that he does not wish the bill to be taken up on Tuesday.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator from Mississippi is merely asking the Senator to reserve his judgment. After looking at the report he might be willing to consent to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator from Mississippi at a later time was merely allowing the Senator from Delaware the right to object, with the understanding that the consideration of the bill will be forced on Tuesday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is the Senator from Mississippi asking for unanimous consent at this time?

Mr. STENNIS. No; I am not asking for unanimous consent that the bill be taken up on Tuesday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is the Senator from Mississippi asking unanimous consent with respect to an order for adjournment to Tuesday?

Mr. STENNIS. No unanimous-consent request with respect to adjournment has been made yet.

PROTECTION OF THE NATION'S PARKS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, conservationists all over the country are reacting as could be expected in vigorously protesting plans to build a dam in Dinosaur National Monument and hide under several hundred feet of water some of the most spectacular canyons in America.

When this issue was before the Senate, some of us endeavored to protect these great scenic attractions and wilderness parks in the belief that our water and power needs could be met without destroying another great resource—the natural beauty of this area.

The proposal is now before the House. It is not too late to eliminate Echo Park from the upper Colorado River project.

Friends of conservation hope that will be done.

Mr. President, one of the chief editorial writers from the Minneapolis Star went into this region to see for himself what this issue is all about, and to talk to local people about it.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the body of the RECORD, an editorial page feature article from the May 18 issue of the Minneapolis Star, written by George L. Peterson, and entitled "Colorado River Plan Threatens Scenic Canyons."

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

COLORADO RIVER PLAN THREATENS SCENIC CANYONS

(By George L. Peterson)

DENVER, COLO.—Reverberations are being heard all across the Nation as conservationists battle a Bureau of Reclamation plan to build a huge dam in Dinosaur National Monument and hide under several hundred feet of water some of the most spectacular canyons in America.

Just as determined as the conservationists are a lot of people who say progress is more important than scenery—farmers who want added irrigation for their arid acres, business men who want more power to develop the resources of these Mountain States, workers who want jobs on the expensive dam projects.

Countrywide attention has centered on Echo Park Dam in Dinosaur Monument, but this controversial installation is only one phase of a vast development scheme for the upper Colorado River Basin (parts of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona).

A national monument is administered by the National Park Service but generally is under less stringent regulations than a national park. Proponents of the Echo Park Dam claim that President Franklin Roosevelt's 1938 proclamation creating the present Dinosaur Monument clearly left the way open for the project. "I'll go into that argument later.

When I asked a Colorado rancher what the fighting was all about, he pushed his broad-brimmed hat back on his head, looked reflectively out on parched hills and answered slowly with a twinkle in his voice, "It's mainly a scrap between Utah and California over Colorado's water."

This part of the West has been panting for water as long as the white man has been around. The tradition, later sanctioned by law, is that the first user of water in point of time establishes a permanent right. Thus a farmer near the mouth of the Colorado River who started taking water first has a prior claim over an upper river farmer who also tapped the stream.

To clear the way for Boulder (now Hoover) Dam and to regularize use of water, the Colorado River compact was signed by the affected States in 1922. It provides that 75 million acre-feet of water would have to be delivered every 10 years at Lee Ferry, just below the Utah-Arizona border, the accepted division point between the upper and lower basins.

At that time the flow of the Colorado River system was generally estimated at 20 million acre-feet a year. Some present estimates place the flow at only 14 million acre-feet.

Subsequent to the Colorado River compact a treaty gave Mexico first claim to 1,500,000 acre-feet of Colorado River water. Thus the upper basin was obliged to deliver 9 million acre-feet a year at Lee Ferry, except that in case there was not enough water to give the upper and lower basins each 7,500,000 acre-feet a year, Mexico's share would be subtracted equally from the two basins.

In 1929 California by State act said it would not use more than 4,400,000 acre-feet a year of the water allotted to the lower basin under the compact, plus not more than half of any excess water coming to the lower basin.

In 1948 the upper basin States apportioned their water under the compact in this manner: Colorado 51.75 percent, Utah 23 percent, Wyoming 14 percent, New Mexico 11.25 percent.

Arizona, which in a minor way is also an upper basin State because some of the Colorado River water rises there, was given 60,000 acre-feet a year of the upper basin share before the other four States got their water.

The upper basin now is using only about 2,200,000 acre-feet of Colorado River water a year, so an excess over the treaty and compact requirements is being delivered at Lee Ferry. And the lower basin States of California, Arizona, and Nevada undoubtedly are using more than their allotted 7,500,000 acre-feet a year, though no one knows just how much.

But the upper basin has designs on the extra water. That's the purpose of the upper Colorado development program which has passed the Senate and now is before the House.

The Senate bill authorizes immediate construction of six dams (including Echo Park) and a dozen irrigation projects in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Arizona at a cost in excess of a billion dollars. The whole plan calls for 10 major dams and 50 smaller works eventually at a total cost of close to \$2 billion.

The power projects are supposed to pay back their cost plus interest. The irrigation projects, in accordance with long-standing custom, are supposed to pay back their original cost but no interest. Irrigation charges sometimes are arranged so that repayment of costs are spread out for as long as a hundred years, which may mean that interest costs the people of the United States more than the original investment.

California is providing a big share of the opposition to the upper Colorado program, obviously fearing that the lower basin's flow of water may be impeded and probably hoping that additional water may be allotted to booming southern California.

But it is not fair to say, as some of the proponents of Echo Park Dam and the upper Colorado program are saying, that the conservationists who oppose Echo Park are merely the dupes of California interests which want more than their legal share of Colorado River water.

The conservationists are not unmindful of the upper basin's need for water storage to provide power, irrigation, and a better regulated flow to the lower basin. But they contend that these things may be done just as well—perhaps better—by leaving Dinosaur National Monument untouched.

Tomorrow we'll pay a visit to Dinosaur.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. STENNIS. On the Executive Calendar there are routine nominations in the Coast Guard and of certain postmasters. They have been gone over by the majority leader, the acting majority leader, and the acting minority leader.

I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the

President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, and withdrawing the nominations of Mrs. Jimmie L. Matheson, to be postmaster at Fry, Ariz.; and Mrs. Mary B. Farmer, to be postmaster at Princeton, La.; which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Edward J. Sparks, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Guatemala; and

Francis A. Flood, of California, and sundry other persons, for appointment and promotion in the Foreign and Diplomatic Service.

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

James Weldon Jones, of Texas, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission, vice Oscar B. Ryder.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the United States Coast Guard.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Coast Guard be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Without objection, the President will be notified of all nominations confirmed today.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. STENNIS. 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.

ALBERT WOOLSON

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I move that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar

No. 455, House bill 5907, in which the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is interested.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5907) for the relief of Albert Woolson.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Mississippi.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation to the acting majority leader [Mr. STENNIS], the minority leader [Mr. KNOWLAND], and the chairman of the Judiciary Committee [Mr. KILGORE].

The bill which has been called up is a private bill relating to one Albert Woolson, of Duluth, Minn., a 108-year-old veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is significant that while the acting majority leader, one of the most beloved and distinguished Members of the Senate, comes from the great State of Mississippi, this bill involves taking care of the expenses of hospitalization of a distinguished Union veteran of the Civil War. The report accompanying the bill is explanatory as to why the action is needed. The only reason for calling the bill up at this time is that the old gentleman involved is very ill, and life's span may run out at any time, and it was felt that while he is ill it would be well to act on this particular bill. I, therefore, request favorable action by the Senate on the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to express my thanks particularly to the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] and the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] for their fine cooperation.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call may be rescinded.

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, with reference to the report on the Department of Commerce appropriation bill and the proposal to take up the bill on next Tuesday, based on information I have received that the report will be filed sometime today, I am entirely willing, speaking as the acting majority leader, that the Senate adjourn until Tuesday, with the understanding that, if possible, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] will agree that the bill be taken up on Tuesday; and that if he cannot agree to that, then no motion will be made to take it up on Tuesday.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I appreciate that statement, coming from the acting majority leader. What he has suggested is perfectly agreeable to me.

Mr. STENNIS. I appreciate the Senator's remarks. I have great faith in him and his understanding of the situation. We will proceed along the lines I have indicated. I had not exactly understood the situation previously. However, there is complete good faith, and I think this is the proper procedure.

REDEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST MALL SECTION OF WASHINGTON

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the body of the RECORD a statement I have prepared pertaining to Senate bill 1290, which was passed by the Senate on June 8, 1955.

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

STATEMENT OF SENATOR BUTLER

On Wednesday the Senate approved the bill introduced by my good friend and able colleague, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], which was designed to expedite the development of the southwest Mall section of Washington. In effect the measure authorized a slum-clearance program which has long been needed in that area of the Nation's Capital. No one can quarrel with this worthy objective.

My objection to the Chavez proposal was directed solely to the provision which permitted negotiated contracts, instead of conforming to the sound public policy of open contracts.

Had this provision been mandatory instead of merely permissive I would have held it to be my duty to vote against the measure. I believe in open public contracts, openly developed. That in my opinion is the kind of policy which merits the support of the Congress. In this particular instance I understand that the General Services Administration also favors open bids and will resort to negotiated bids only if necessary to the success of the project. Under these circumstances my opposition to such a worthwhile proposal would not have been valid. I feel that I can rely on the good judgment of the General Services Administration to handle the matter in the best interests of the Nation and the taxpayers.

Furthermore, I am encouraged to believe that the Senate will concur likewise in my proposal as set forth in Senate bill 1863, which is designed to eliminate the unsightly and disgraceful Government temporary buildings in Washington, and to relocate them in a "Federal City" project in nearby Maryland. I sincerely hope that this measure will be before the Senate soon and that it will act with equal rapidity in approving this most desirable objective.

AUTHORIZATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT OR PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS DURING THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Vice President or the President pro tempore may be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills during the adjournment of the Senate.

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

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN INDIAN RESERVATION

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, what is the unfinished business?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the unfinished business by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1397) providing for the conveyance to St. Mary's Mission of certain lands in the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation.

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, if no other Member wishes the floor, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, June 14, 1955.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, June 14, 1955, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 10 (legislative day of June 8), 1955:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 2, consuls and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Donald D. Kennedy, of Oregon.
Hayden Raynor, of the District of Columbia.

Robert G. Miner, of Maryland, for promotion from Foreign Service officer of class 3 to class 2.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 2, consuls and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Lucius D. Battle, of Florida.
George M. Czayo, of Illinois.
Edwin G. Moline, of Maryland.
Cromwell A. Riches, of Oregon.
Alexander M. Rosenson, of the District of Columbia.

Howard H. Russell, of North Dakota.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Howard W. Brown, of Missouri.
Eldon J. Cassoday, of New York.
Howard J. Hilton, Jr., of Washington.
Arthur G. Lund, of Utah.
Idar Rimestad, of North Dakota.
Robert O. Waring, of New York.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Hampton Davis, of Virginia.
Warren G. Dougherty, of Illinois.
Roger W. Grant, Jr., of Virginia.
Clarence J. McIntosh, of Florida.
Ray Sena, Jr., of New Mexico.
Ralph C. Talcott, of California.

Thomas A. Cassilly, of Maryland, now a Foreign Service officer of class 5 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

John R. Bartelt, Jr., of Massachusetts, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 5, a consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 5, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in

the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

David B. Bolen, of Colorado.
John P. Call, of California.
Miss Marjorie L. Cheatham, of Washington.

Weikko A. Forsten, of Washington.
George R. Irminger, of Missouri.
Wesley E. Jorgensen, of Washington.
Robert A. Lewis, of New York.
Miss Martha J. Moses, of Texas.
Howard L. Walker, Jr., of California.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

James B. Brown, of California.
C. Jefferson Frederick, of Washington.
William B. Grant, of Massachusetts.
Donald E. Herdeck, of Pennsylvania.
Herbert S. Mallin, of Connecticut.
Virgil P. Randolph III, of Virginia.
Owen W. Roberts, of New Jersey.

BOARD OF PAROLE

Gerald E. Murch, of Maine, to be a member of the Board of Parole for the term expiring September 30, 1959, vice James A. Johnston, deceased.

William F. Howland, Jr., of Virginia, to be a member of the Board of Parole for the term expiring September 30, 1960, vice Richard A. Chappell, term expired.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officer under the provisions of section 504 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (b) of section 504, in rank as follows:

Lt. Gen. Isaac Davis White, O15080, Army of the United States (major general, U. S. Army), in the rank of general.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named graduate, United States Naval Academy, class of 1955, for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade of second lieutenant, with date 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):

Francis Leonard Castillo

IN THE NAVY

Beal G. Dolven, Jr. (Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps), to be an ensign in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps) to be ensigns in the Navy as previously nominated and confirmed, to correct name, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Wayne G. Plazak
William A. Richards

The following-named (Naval Reserve aviators) to be ensigns in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Walter M. Phillips, Jr.
Craig E. Woodburn

Frank B. Lloyd (civilian college graduate) to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the line in the Navy (special duty officer), subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named Reserve officers to the grades indicated in the Medical Corps in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

LIEUTENANT

Burt C. Johnson
William M. M. Robinson

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Edward J. Brill Charles A. Rankin, Jr.
Herbert A. Kaufmann Wilbur J. Schefstad
LeRoy E. Kurth, Jr. Charles A. Schehl, Jr.

Daniel J. Scott, Jr. Mario A. Vasquez
Paul R. Spierling, Jr. Matthew F. J. Yenney
David M. Stenzel Jr.

The following-named Reserve officers to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Dental Corps in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Robert W. Dages	Tennyson J. Lommel
Richard G. DeNiro	John R. Russell
Charles W. Erlandson	Philip W. Strauss
Dan R. Garza	Donald E. Taylor
Richard A. Gette	James A. Tobias
James A. Johnson	Kenneth S. Williams
Richard D. Karlson	Harrison P. Wilson
Cornelius A. Link, Jr.	

Stephen R. Smiriga (Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps) to be second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

Richard C. Hyatt (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) to be second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the line in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Leslie Addicott, Jr.	James A. Kauflin
Robert G. Aldrich	George E. R. Kinnear
John E. Ambrose	II
Jack B. Andrews	Robert "J" W. Klimetz
Joseph H. Bauernfeind	Francis J. Klinker
Norbert L. Bausch	Norbert R. Kluga
William H. Birk	Victor G. Kreck
Logan C. Blackwell	Arthur D. Lamb, Jr.
David H. Blalock, Jr.	Paul J. LeTourneau
Charles E. Boeing	George C. Lyne
James A. Bortner	James H. Lytle
Don L. Braddy, Jr.	Joseph C. McCoy, Jr.
Alvin Brand	Thomas W. McNamara
Thomas J. Brewer	Charles R. MacDowell
William D. Bridge	Stuart G. Madison
William A. Bunker	Roy W. Magnuson
George E. Burgl	Dick D. Mahaffey
Clifford R. Cameron	Albert V. Milani
James LeR. Chaffes	Jurgen H. Miller
John A. Chalbeck	William Mohlenhoff
Horace "B" Chambers, Jr.	Edward W. Molzan
Charles C. Christiansen	Leonard Morey, Jr.
Thomas C. Clay	Carl D. Neidhold
William F. Conklin	Douglas L. Newgard
John A. Conkling, Jr.	William A. Nickerson
Robert D. Connolly	James B. Overton
Kenneth E. Cornell	John C. Pedersen
William A. Daniel	Eugene A. Pelton
Edward M. Dassler	Ralph C. Peters, Jr.
Thomas E. Davis	Donald E. Petersen
John G. Denham	Charles T. Phillips
John R. Dewenter, Jr.	Julian Platon, Jr.
Norman K. Donahoe	Edmund A. Quasebarth, Jr.
Emile J. Dufort, Jr.	James Q. Quinn
Neville D. Dunnan	Jack W. Roberts
Robert L. Esau	David W. Robertson
David R. Freytag	William H. Russell
Herman E. Fritzsche, Jr.	Charles F. Schied
George E. Gaddis	Henry H. Schleuning, Jr.
James K. Gaddy	Arthur F. Schneider
Otto E. Gercken	Melvin L. Scott
Norton H. Goodsell	Lloyd M. Seawell, Jr.
George C. Hafner	Bruce B. Sheppard
Berkeley W. Hall	Joseph Simmons, Jr.
Robert H. Hartzell	George L. Skirm, Jr.
John M. Herbst	Maurice E. Smith
Hughes Hill	Ray E. Smith
Ronald V. Himelick	Benjamin E. Spence
Howard F. Hofmeister	Gerald D. Stahell
David L. Hughes	Harold G. Stanley
Paul I. Hunter	John A. Strand, Jr.
Robert E. Hunter, Jr.	Clyde W. Summitt
George E. Jacobssen, Jr.	Ballard W. Tebo
Harry T. Jenkins, Jr.	Robert M. Thompson
Donald LaV. Jensen	John H. Thorp
John W. Jones	David L. Tobias
	Eugene A. Vanderbeck
	George D. Walker

Emil F. Wasniewski Fred W. Wilder
Thomas F. Wentworth, Jr. John R. Winton, Jr.
Raymond E. Zagorski
Frank D. Whiteman Charles H. Zilch

The following-named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Stanley W. Ahlquist Walter J. Knipp
Leonard L. Aucoin Don H. Knoerr
Richard W. Aumuller Robert J. Kowalski
George T. Bailey Curt H. Kretzschmann
John B. Barnes Richard E. LaBarre
Charles R. Baron Robert L. Lage
Eugene A. G. Beaumont Durwood E. Lashbrook
Frederick M. Low
Harvey J. Beeton George C. Lowry
Bill J. Bell Daniel G. McCormick
Lester W. Berglund, Jr. Johnny B. McDaniel
James M. McNaughton
Cornelius E. Mandel, Jr.
John H. Bowen, Jr. Alan "J" Margeson
Roy H. Bowling Donald E. Martin
Siras D. Browning Wesley R. Mason
Wright "A" Brunson, Jr. Donald M. Mercer
John R. Burriss Floyd H. Miller, Jr.
Paul D. Butcher Roy L. Mock
Stanley B. Butrym, Jr. Alan G. Murdoch
Robert S. Byron Paul E. Neville
George A. Canon III Robert M. Owens
George L. Carson Joe Parks
James D. Carter Samuel S. Pearlman
Dean G. Cassell William A. Pearson
Frederick L. Chapman Roland A. Petrie
David P. Clark Robert L. Phelps
Richard D. Coogan Robert A. Poor
Vernon H. Cook, Jr. Thomas E. Powers
Edward E. Cour Walter P. Price
Earl C. Craig Robert E. Reddick, Jr.
Richard W. Crook Frederick J. Reeg
Charles H. Cross Randolph L. Rhodes
James M. Daniels Lloyd W. Richards
Robert C. Davis, Jr. Robert R. Ritzman
Arthur E. Derby, Jr. Milton D. Robinson, Jr.
Loren M. Dierdorff Earl C. Rockwood, Jr.
Richard J. Dietz Charles W. Roe
James R. Donahoo Ralph E. Rogers
Raymond D. Donnelly, Jr. Warren F. Rogers
George M. Dwyer Gerald K. Roland
David B. Eldridge, Jr. Martin Ruch, Jr.
Orville G. Elliott Roger H. Ruhsenberger
James M. Elster Richard E. Runyon
David W. Evans John M. Rusch
Alastair S. Falconer James A. Ryan, Jr.
Karl H. Farber Ben T. Sanders
Edmond M. Feeks Richard E. Sargent
William J. Finneran John H. Shaw
George A. Friese Jean P. Sheets
Richard F. Gallagher John D. Shilling
Richard W. Gallipeau Edwin D. Shropshire, Jr.
Bernard J. Galvin Phillip W. Signor, Jr.
John D. Gandy Reginald C. Simmons
Paddy R. Garver Alfred Skolnick
William C. Giovanetti Frederick J. Slyfield
Marvin S. Greer, Jr. Herbert W. Smevog
Wayne C. Greer Aaron W. S. Snyder
George B. Gregory Herman L. Snyder, Jr.
John B. Gregory Thomas W. Speelman
Arthur J. Gross Jack D. Stevens
Frank O. Gutierrez James H. Strawn
Raymond B. Harter Doyle L. Sutherland
William N. Head William E. Templeman
Harry E. Helgeson, Jr. Billy B. Traweck
George E. Hildahl Sam Wisnich
Ronald N. Hipp, Jr. Charles E. Waite
Theodore L. Hodson, Jr. Harold E. Walker, Jr.
John C. Bruce Joseph E. Wall
Paul E. Bryan, Jr. Robert B. Ward
James P. Buckner Robert N. Weaver
Henry M. Buerckholtz, Jr. John E. White
Richard B. Buffington James F. Whittier
Fletcher H. Burdett, Jr. Marion Willhauck
George S. Burdick James A. Wilson, Jr.
Ward A. Bush Robert W. Wisdom
Frank J. Butler, Jr. John R. Witcher
Ivan R. Campbell William W. Wright
Edmond J. Carey John O. Yanaros
James Carlin Alfred A. Young III
Donald W. Carlson
Jack L. Carter

David A. Goldstein Lee E. Koett
Merle H. Gorder Richard J. Krauthamer
Jerome E. Grause Arthur R. Kreutz
Samuel L. Gravely, Jr. John E. Krimmel
Grover K. Gregory, Jr. Hugh E. Lang
Joseph E. Greig Walter C. Larry
Harry J. Griffin Bertrand "O" Larsen
Thomas E. Groves George I. Lauver
Monchie M. Gunter, Jr. Kenneth W. Lawrence
Charles A. Guthrie Lawrence W. Lawton
Robert L. Guy David C. Leach, Jr.
Earl F. Hack, Jr. George H. Lee
Carl Hall, Jr. Alfred Leone
William R. Hamaker Harold LeR. Lewis
Jack M. Hamilton Richard G. Liebel
Robert M. Hamilton Monard LeR. Lilleboe
Burton W. Hancock Alvin R. Livesay, Jr.
Donald L. Hanna Joseph D. Lorenz
Lyman W. Harbottle Warren H. Lockwood
William A. Hardenstine Jesse P. Lott
Seth E. Hargrave Vincent D. Lovett
Jack H. Harris Warren H. Lowans
William H. Harris William J. LuBien
George L. Hart Victor "Z" Lumpner
William S. Hastings Elmer R. Lurker
Julian Hattersley Leslie "O" Lynch
Edward S. Haugen Henry J. Lyon
Bennie O. Hawley Robert R. McArthur
James W. Hayes, Jr. Thomas R. McBratney
William E. Haynes Jerome McCabe
James M. Hazelwood Joe J. McCadams
Nelson E. Heckert Carl J. McCann
Louis L. Helms John E. McCarthy
William A. Helton Thomas G. McClellan
James R. Henderson John H. McConnell, Jr.
Donald J. Hendrick, Jr. Nathan F. McDonald
Carl H. Herrick Harold O. McEachern
Joseph P. Hickey Richard S. McElwain
Frederick L. Highsmith John C. McGill, Jr.
Charles D. Hinds John J. McGrath, Jr.
Warren S. Hintz Edward E. Masek
Alan G. Hodge Charles S. McKenzie
Frank N. Hofer, Jr. Paul J. McVeigh
Roy F. Hoffmann William C. Magee
Samuel C. Holladay George N. Maige
Carl L. Hokenson, Jr. Leonard Maley
Albin LeR. Hovde Paul E. Marsh, Jr.
Alfred M. Howard James W. Martin
Raymond B. Howard Linwood F. Martin
Vernon R. Hubler Reginald E. Martin, Jr.
Lowell T. Hughes Samuel A. Martin
Robert S. Hunt Ward K. Martin
Jack S. Hunter David J. Martz
James A. Hunter Floyd E. Masek
Harold R. Hutchinson John D. Mates
Thomas H. Hutchinson, Jr. Ivan R. Matthews
Earl Jack Frank C. Mead
Richard "B" Jacobs Merle P. Mead
John H. Jacobsen John L. Meisenheimer
Harold E. Jandebour Vincent E. Melander
Roy T. Janiec Wayne C. Metcalf, Jr.
Charles W. Jensen Peter G. Millenaar
Benjamin T. Johnson John W. Miller
Francis A. Johnson William G. Milner
Theodore R. Johnson, Jr. Frank A. Mitchell
Harrell C. Joines James V. Mone
Frank C. Jorgensen Rodney T. Mooney
Harry W. Juntilla William G. Moore
Robert H. Kaetzel Eugene R. Moorman
Gerald H. Kaffer, Jr. Albert A. Morel, Jr.
Robert A. Kanak Daniel Morgan
Donald T. Karnagel Marion E. Morris
Frank P. Kauzlarich Edward B. Morrison
Earl W. Keegan, Jr. John "L" Morrison, Jr.
James Keith Darrell L. Mossburg
Clarence L. Kennedy Robert A. H. Murline
Raymond F. Keough James J. Murphy
Wilford R. King Bruno Mussetto
William L. King, Jr. Claude Navarrette, Jr.
Paul H. Kirchner Donald P. Nellis
Melvin E. Klein Albert N. Nelson, Jr.
Franklin N. Klingberg Clifford Nelson
Raymond P. Kluger James D. Nesbitt
Earl W. Knofa James O. Nesbitt
Albert E. Knutson Joseph T. Neville
Robert E. Noble Kenneth H. Newkirk
Robert L. Nichols
Robert J. Nienberg
Robert E. Noble

Robert C. Noll
Clifford E. Nord
James A. Nourse
Billie E. O'Brien
Phillip W. Oddo
James C. Oliver, Jr.
Paul S. Olmsted
Fredrick G. Olson
Raoul M. Olson
Timothy R. O'Neill
Thomas H. R. O'Neill
Maurice C. Orbeton
William E. Outten
Richard A. Paddock
Carlo Palermo
Harry C. Palmatier
Frederick F. Palmer
George B. Palmer III
Hugh G. Parker, Jr.
Thomas J. Patterson, Jr.
Roy H. Paxson, Jr.
George C. Peebles, Jr.
Walfred N. Pentinmaki
George F. Peoples
Alva L. Phillips, Jr.
Billy Phillips
Calvin L. Phillips
Merrill L. Phillips
Shelly B. Pittman
Ronald LeR. Place
John D. Ploetz
Thomas J. Porcarl
William W. Porter
Frank E. Powers, Jr.
George Prassinios
Charles K. Presgrove
Clarence L. Prewett
Leslie M. Price
Meredith K. Price
Bruce E. Prum
Boyd McG. Pullen, Jr.
Duncan E. Ragsdale
Homer C. Ragsdale, Jr.
Cyrus A. Rank
William H. L. Reeder
Donald E. Reh
Milton LeR. Reynolds
Daniel J. Rice
Robert G. Rich
John W. Richmond, Jr.
Lee R. P. Rivers
John A. Robertson
William H. Robinson, Jr.
William H. Rogers
Leonard V. Rohrer
Claude M. Ross
William W. Ross
Jerome A. Rouse
Milo Rumpfelt
Anthony Ruoti
Alvin E. Rusche
William A. Rush
Everett G. Ryder
Charles W. Saar
Eric G. Schloer
Ned W. Schoonover
Aage J. Schou
Thomas "M" Seale, Jr.
Neil V. Seckinger
Josef McG. Seger
George H. Seidel
Carl H. Sell
Colin F. Shadell
Keith W. Sharer
Owen B. Sharpe
William R. Sheehan
James C. Sheppard
Harold N. Sherman
John H. Shidle
William G. Shinn
John W. Shute
William A. Simkins
William B. Simone
Robert W. Smiley

Emory P. Smith
George K. Smith
Howard G. Smith
John A. Smith
Lloyd H. Smith
Meredith A. Smith
Ralph F. Smith
Richard C. Smith
Wade "K" Smith, Jr.
Wellington F. Smith
Maurice L. Somme
Malvern E. Soper
Lincoln J. Speed
Douglas Stahl
Richard J. Stark
John D. Stensrud
Alfred D. Stevens, Jr.
Robert G. Stiles
Edward P. Stillwell
Joseph A. R. St. Louis
Ralph E. Stokes
Richard H. Stolpe
William C. Stratmann
Andrew C. Straton
George T. Strong
Harvey W. Sturdevant
Charles B. Sturm
Elmer D. Sullivan
John F. Sullivan
George H. Sutcliffe
Henry J. Sylvia
Charles J. Talmadge
Cecil O. Taylor
Carl G. Tegfeldt
William M. Tell
Kenneth G. Thomas
Lon C. Thomas
Ralph L. Thomas, Jr.
Elmer N. Thompson
Richard A. Thompson, Jr.
William B. Thompson
Harold L. Thorp
Charles N. Tilton
Joseph H. Towne
Perry R. Trimmer
Rudolph E. Trip
Jack L. Tripp
Richard McK. Tucker
John S. Turner
Robert B. Ulm
John "L" Underwood, Jr.
Joseph D. Usina
Bryson VanGundy, Jr.
Lloyd M. VanLunen
Byron D. Varner
Felix S. Vecchione
Martin C. Voves
Jack E. Waits
Grover "C" Walker, Jr.
Benjamin M. Washburn
Jack E. Waterman
Lowell W. Waters
Gale V. Watt
Daniel Weizer
Frank P. Wells
Howard C. Wellsman
Harold F. Wenzel
Clifford D. Wheeler
Walter T. Whitby
Richard "A" Wiener
Gerald L. Wilda
Glenn E. Williams
Robert C. Williamson
Joseph H. Wilson, Jr.
Ernest R. Winslett
Eugene E. Wood
Edwin C. Woodburn
Grant C. Young
Martin "M" Zenni
William R. Zimmer-
man, Jr.
Frank G. Zinsler

Paul L. Anderson
Jack B. Andrews
David J. Anthony
Albert J. Ashurst
Erskine P. Ausbrooks, Jr.
James R. Bachtold
Robert W. Barrow
Joseph H. Bauernfeind
Norbert L. Bausch
Lloyd D. Beatty
Gerald R. Bell
Leslie C. Bender, Jr.
William E. Bickert
William H. Birk
Logan C. Blackwell
Harry R. Blake, Jr.
David H. Blalock, Jr.
Charles E. Boeling
James A. Bortner
Albert J. Bouvette
Don L. Braddy, Jr.
Gerald R. Bradford
Richard L. Bradley
Alvin Brand
Thomas J. Brewer
William D. Bridge
Harold LeR. Brooks
Byron L. Bulley
William A. Bunker
George E. Burgi
Clifford R. Cameron
William V. Campbell
Richard L. Carter
Richard DeL. Casad
James LeR. Chaffee
John A. Chalbeck
Horace "B" Chambers, Jr.
Herbert A. Cherrier
Donald A. Christenson
Charles C. Christian-
sen
Francis J. Christie
Thomas C. Clay
William A. Clingenpeel
William D. Cloughley
John H. Collier
Frank C. Collins, Jr.
William F. Conklin
John A. Conkling, Jr.
Lewis E. Connell
Robert D. Connolly
Kenneth E. Cornell
Russell U. Crosby
William F. Cross
William A. Daniel
Edward M. Dasserl
Thomas E. Davis
Paul Deaton
John G. Denham
John R. Dewenter, Jr.
Lloyd E. Dietrich
Robert L. Dodd
William K. Doggett
Norman K. Donahoe
John D. Donnelly
Gerald W. Dorn
Emile J. Dufort, Jr.
Neville D. Dunnan
Henry G. Ehleringer
Donald T. Eiben
Robert L. Esau
James W. Farley
Harry H. Feit, Jr.
David R. Freytag
Herman E. Fritzsche, Jr.
George E. Gaddis
James K. Gaddy
Lawrence E. Gallagher
Fred C. Galloway
Richard C. Gardner
Norman R. Gearhart
Otto E. Gercken
Thomas J. Glancy, Jr.
Kenneth R. Gnos
Norton H. Goodsell
Ralph J. Goulds
Edward L. Grady, Jr.
Elton E. Guffey

George C. Hafner
Berkeley W. Hall
Joseph H. Haltom
Donald L. Harbick
Moses S. Harden
Robert H. Hartzell
Robert B. Hayman
John M. Herbst
Hughes Hill
James C. Hill
Ronald V. Himelick
Kenneth LeR. Hinsen
Howard F. Hofmeister
Arthur C. Honey, Jr.
Elwood J. Hopf
Richard S. Hopper
David L. Hughes
Albert M. Hunt
Paul I. Hunter
Robert E. Hunter, Jr.
Santo A. Irandi
George E. Jacobssen, Jr.
Harry T. Jenkins, Jr.
Donald LaV. Jensen
Clifford D. Johnson
Dale C. Johnson
Emil L. Johnson
Richard C. Johnson
Robert F. Johnson
Donald B. Johnston
John W. Jones
Joseph E. Kalakowski
James A. Kauffin
Robert L. Kelsey
Robert D. Kephart
Norman J. Kerr
Frederick W. Kiehler
George E. R. Kinnear
II
Ernest J. Kirschke
Robert "J" W. Klimetz
Francis J. Klinker
Norbert R. Kluga
Victor G. Kreck
Sheldon D. Kully
Arthur D. Lamb, Jr.
Paul J. LeTourneau
Robert M. Leverone
Charles B. Lewis
William C. Lewis
Vernon S. Lunt
George C. Lyne
James H. Lytle
John M. McCall
Joseph C. McCoy, Jr.
William E. McGavick, Jr.
John J. McIntyre
Thomas W. McNamara
Russell B. McWey
Charles R. MacDowell
Stuart G. Madison
Roy W. Magnuson
Dick D. Mahaffey
Homer O. Mains, Jr.
William R. Martin
Richard Matherson
Okey I. Meadows
Robert D. Melim
Louis E. Metcalf, Jr.
Albert V. Milani
James L. Miller
Jurgen H. Miller
William Mohlenhoff
Edward W. Molzan
Luciano P. Montanaro
Loren I. Moore
Tommy C. Moore
Leonard Morey, Jr.
Ralph L. Muros
Carl D. Neidhold
Frank C. Nelson, Jr.
Douglas L. Newgard
William A. Nickerson
Elwood M. Nielsen
Joseph D. Nolan
Earl W. Norton
James B. Overton
Robert L. Owens

John C. Pedersen
Eugene A. Pelton
John F. Pentony
Ralph C. Peters, Jr.
Donald E. Petersen
Kenneth W. Phibbs
Charles T. Phillips
Julian Platon, Jr.
Sunner M. Proctor, Jr.
Walter R. Prosser
Edmund A. Quase-
barth, Jr.
Jack Q. Quinn
Floyd K. Rabun
Thermon L. Ray
Thomas W. Raycraft, Jr.
Richard W. Reeks
Francis E. Rhodes, Jr.
William C. Richards
Alexander W. Rilling
Edward J. Riordan
James W. Roberts
John A. Roberts
David W. Robertson
John W. F. Roscoe
William H. Russell
Gerald L. Safford
Elmer L. Saul
Oscar Schaer
Willard E. Scheidler
Charles F. Schied
Henry H. Schleuning, Jr.
Arthur F. Schneider
Richard J. Schulte
Melvin L. Scott
Lloyd M. Seawell, Jr.
Bruce B. Sheppard
John W. Sherman
Joseph Simmons, Jr.
George L. Skirm, Jr.
George H. Smith, Jr.
Maurice E. Smith
Ray E. Smith
Richard T. Speer
Benjamin E. Spence
Gerald D. Stahel
Roy F. Stalder, Jr.
Edward E. Stanley
Harold G. Stanley

George L. Stansbury III
Ralph H. Stevens
Gene R. Stewart
John A. Strand, Jr.
Francis L. Sullivan
Edward R. Summer-
field
Howard P. Summers
Clyde W. Summitt
Charles G. Tate
Jesse J. Taylor
Ballard W. Tebo
John A. Terenzini
Robert M. Thompson
John H. Thorp
Philip W. Tiemann
David L. Tobias
Walter H. Todd, Jr.
Richard W. Trimble
James R. Turnbull
John C. Uehlinger
Eugene A. Vanderbeck
Raymond VanDeweghe
John K. Verser
George D. Walker
Emil F. Wasniewski
Peter J. Watson
Frank J. Welling, Jr.
Thomas F. Wentworth, Jr.
John R. Wettroth
Edward C. Whelan, Jr.
Frank D. Whiteman
Clyde T. Whitley
John F. Wilbert
Fred W. Wilder
Charles E. Wilson
Harvey M. Winfrey, Jr.
John R. Winton, Jr.
John P. Witherspoon
Kenneth L. Wolff
William R. Woody
Ross W. Wright
Robert M. Wunderlich
Ernest Yocom
Tim B. Yount
Raymond E. Zagorski
Richard S. Zeisel
Charles H. Zilch
Wilbur J. Zullo

ENSIGN

Stanley W. Ahlquist
Leonard L. Aucoin
Richard W. Aumuller
George T. Bailey
John B. Barnes
Charles R. Baron
Eugene A. G. Beau-
mont
Harvey J. Beeton
Bill J. Bell
Lester W. Berglund, Jr.
John H. Bowen, Jr.
Roy H. Bowling
Siras D. Browning
Wright "A" Brunson, Jr.
John R. Burriss
Paul D. Butcher
Stanley B. Butrym, Jr.
Robert S. Byron
George A. Canon III
George L. Carson
James D. Carter
Dean G. Cassell
Frederick L. Chapman
David P. Clark
William M. Conger, Jr.
Richard D. Coogan
Vernon H. Cook, Jr.
Edward E. Cour
Daniel R. Cowan
Earl C. Craig
Richard W. Crook
Charles H. Cross
James M. Daniels
Robert C. Davis, Jr.
Samuel H. Davis, Jr.
Arthur E. Derby, Jr.
Loren M. Dierdorff
Richard J. Dietz
James R. Donahoo
Raymond D. Donnelly, Jr.
George M. Dwyer
David B. Eldridge, Jr.
Orville G. Elliott
James M. Elster
David W. Evans
Alastair S. Falconer
Karl H. Farber
Edmond M. Feeks
William J. Finneran
George A. Friese
Richard F. Gallagher
Richard W. Gallipeau
Bernard J. Galvin
John D. Gandy
Paddy R. Garver
William C. Giovanetti
Marvin S. Greer, Jr.
Wayne C. Greer
George B. Gregory
John B. Gregory
Arthur J. Gross
Frank O. Gutierrez
Raymond B. Harter
William N. Head
Harry E. Helgeson, Jr.
George E. Hildahl
Ronald N. Hipp, Jr.
Theodore L. Hodson, Jr.
George E. Hildahl
Ronald N. Hipp, Jr.

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Leslie Addcott, Jr.
Robert G. Aldrich
Winfred P. Allen
John E. Ambrose

Theodore L. Hodson, Jr.
 William H. Holbert, Jr.
 Nathan C. Holway
 Robert L. Horton
 Richard L. Hoyt
 Robert J. Hurley
 Clifton M. Hussey
 Eldon D. Johnson
 William R. Johnson
 Arthur L. Jones, Jr.
 Donald S. Jones
 Samuel W. Kaal
 Richard W. Kaiser, Jr.
 Everett D. King
 Clayton C. Knight
 Walter J. Knipp
 Don H. Knoerr
 Robert J. Kowalski
 Curt H. Kretschmann
 Richard E. LaBarre
 Robert L. Lage
 Durwood E. Lashbrook
 Frederick M. Low
 George C. Lowry
 Daniel G. McCormick
 Johnny B. McDaniel
 James M. McNaughton
 Cornelius E. Mandel, Jr.
 Alan "J" Margeson
 Donald E. Martin
 Wesley R. Mason
 Donald M. Mercer
 Floyd H. Miller, Jr.
 Roy L. Mock
 Alan G. Murdoch
 Paul E. Neville
 Robert M. Owens
 Joe Parks
 Samuel S. Pearlman
 William A. Pearson
 Roland A. Petrie
 Robert L. Phelps
 Robert A. Poor
 Thomas E. Powers
 Walter P. Price
 Robert E. Reddick, Jr.
 Frederick J. Reeg
 Randolph L. Rhodes
 Lloyd W. Richards

The following-named temporary officers of the United States Navy to be appointed permanent lieutenants in the line in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Charles DeV. Cook
 "R" "H" Dorman
 Thomas J. Guilday, Jr.
 Roy R. Mears
 Harrison M. Walker, Jr.

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the line in the Navy (special-duty officers), subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named for temporary appointment:

LEUTENANT

Harry L. Benson Joseph M. McNabb
 Bertram R. Carraway Phinehas S. Newton,
 Richard D. Duncan Jr.

LEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Paul G. Duffy Harry E. Padgett
 Lewis R. McClellan Charles W. Shepherd

The following-named for permanent appointment:

LEUTENANT

Leo J. Anderson William R. Newsome
 Walter G. Andry, Jr. Thomas A. Nutt, Jr.
 Robert P. Brett Larry G. Parks
 Robert M. Casey Harvey S. Parrish, Jr.
 Turner DeHart Willard D. Pfeiffer
 Robert E. Duval Richard B. Phillips
 Charles D. Everhart Cecil R. Rosier
 Howard W. Holschuh Philip B. Shepard
 Robert S. Jones Paul K. Trahan
 Kenneth W. Moorhead Joseph N. Williams, Jr.
 Horace H. Morgan George H. York

LEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)
 Alan H. Bath George B. Hey
 Harry L. Benson Joseph M. McNabb
 Bertram R. Carraway Phinehas S. Newton,
 Paul H. Davis, Jr. Jr.
 Richard D. Duncan Richard S. Pattee, Jr.
 Jonas L. Goldstein Barnaby F. Smith
 Herbert E. Hetu Edward T. Sullivan

ENSIGN

Paul G. Duffy Harry E. Padgett
 Lewis R. McClellan Charles W. Shepherd

The following-named women officers to the grade indicated in the line of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named for temporary appointment:

LEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Mary F. Andersen Eleanor K. Hunn
 Patricia F. Barrett Genevieve D. Kunce
 Mary L. Brown Nancy A. Lewis
 Jean L. Campbell Sylvia G. Radyx
 Joanne G. Carter Marjorie A. Reese
 Rose E. Coleman Marjorie S. Rohde
 Maureen T. Dwyer Sheryl T. Ross
 Mary S. Ebeling Mary J. Team
 Dorothy L. Erhart Nell V. Voltaire
 Martha A. Eubanks Evelyn D. Way
 Effie J. Hilyard

The following-named for permanent appointment:

LEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Janet L. Buckner Lucille R. McKearney
 Elizabeth Chadwick Jeanne M. Mitchell
 Irene J. Endrekis Janet M. Stewart
 Frances Hamilton Jean L. Tullar
 Sarah E. Koestline Dorothy J. Wagner

ENSIGN

Jane C. Alexander Eleanor K. Hunn
 Mary F. Andersen Marguerite J. Jackson
 Barbara L. Bales Genevieve D. Kunce
 Patricia F. Barrett Nancy A. Lewis
 Mary L. Brown Nadine L. Moriarty
 Barbara R. Browne Lillian M. Murphy
 Jean L. Campbell Sylvia G. Radyx
 Joanne G. Carter Marjorie A. Reese
 Rose E. Coleman Marjorie S. Rohde
 Maureen T. Dwyer Sheryl T. Ross
 Mary S. Ebeling Jean P. Sloman
 Dorothy L. Erhart Mary J. Team
 Martha A. Eubanks Nell V. Voltaire
 Effie J. Hilyard Evelyn D. Way
 Emile L. Horn

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Medical Corps in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named for temporary appointment:

LEUTENANT

Buell C. Cole

The following-named for permanent appointment:

LEUTENANT

Samuel A. Heaton, Jr. James A. Reeves
 William H. Howell, Jr. Roger F. Reinhardt
 William B. Ingram Lloyd C. Rohrs
 Ernest F. Latham Max J. Trummer
 Patrick F. O'Connell Matthew W. Wood

The following-named for permanent appointment:

LEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Buell C. Cole George J. A. Magnant
 Ronald W. Glover Richard J. Miller
 Richard B. Gresham Joseph L. Murphy
 Milton E. Henderson Howard A. Pearson
 Frederick E. Jackson William O. Pischnotte
 Gilbert A. LeBlanc Pascual Sanchez-Munoz
 Norman G. Lewis Richard L. Slack
 Frederick S. McAlpine Richard I. Shugoll
 Gerald J. McClard Gerald I. Shugoll
 James W. McDaniel Billy D. Vleie

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Dental Corps in the Navy,

subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named for temporary appointment:

LEUTENANT

Jean-Pierre E. Bou-Wendell E. Montgomery
 Raymond E. George John J. Webb
 Joseph E. Hartnett

The following-named for permanent appointment:

LEUTENANT

Lloyd M. Armstrong Kenner F. Hawkins
 William H. Cook, Jr. James P. Lynch
 Norman E. Duggan Ernest W. Small
 Harold R. Englander Michael Zustiak
 Robert C. Fromuth

LEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Jean-Pierre E. Bou-Wendell E. Montgomery
 Raymond E. George John J. Webb
 Joseph E. Hartnett

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Medical Service Corps in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named for temporary appointment:

LEUTENANT

Harold R. Bower Lucien E. Puckett
 Dennis L. Briggs Paul W. Scrimshaw
 James W. Duckworth Michele J. Testa
 William J. McCarville Wayne E. Williams
 Allen E. McMichael

LEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Lois R. Livingston James F. Pribnow
 Bettie L. Pflueger Robert L. Smith

The following-named for permanent appointment:

LEUTENANT

Ervin W. Blasinsky Woodbury Johnson
 Kenneth R. Coburn Arthur N. King
 William G. Cumming, Jr. Lawrence J. McGrath
 Francis A. Ervin Granville M. Moore
 Edmund H. Gleason William H. Nelson
 Walter L. Goldenrath Alan C. Pipkin
 Chester H. Johnson, Jr. John E. Rasmussen
 Leslie W. Teller, Jr.

LEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Harold R. Bower Allen E. McMichael
 Dennis L. Briggs Lucien E. Puckett
 James W. Duckworth Paul W. Scrimshaw
 George E. Fry Michele J. Testa
 William J. McCarville Wayne E. Williams

ENSIGN

"J" "M" Dennis Lois R. Livingston
 Leonard F. Devine Bettie L. Pflueger
 Richard S. Gilbert James F. Pribnow
 James F. Johnston Robert L. Smith

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Supply Corps in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named for temporary appointment:

LEUTENANT

Albert A. Arcand Leary B. Kreissl
 Leonard H. Benfell, Jr. Grenes J. Lennox
 Leonard E. Brock William N. Leonard, Jr.
 Everett G. Brown Frederick W. Lewis
 Claiborne R. Carter Mitchell C. Liska
 George I. Chegin Francis J. Malerich
 Bryan R. Colbert James A. Naismith
 Charles W. Cross John P. Prestwich
 Thomas R. Downs George W. Ray
 Paul E. Erzen Paul L. Rendelson
 Hugh K. Fraley Raymond B. Renne
 Herbert S. Goldfield James E. Riley
 Howard P. Granger Frank H. Rutter, Jr.
 Harold E. Haas Claiborne T. Selden
 Paul C. Herndon Lyle E. Thomas
 Gordon M. Herr Harry F. Thompson
 Richard S. Hudson Vernon F. Vikingson
 Louis A. Janezic

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Joseph P. Adair
George R. Badger
Russell M. Brown
Louis K. Bruyneel
Harvey J. Christensen
Robert N. Christopher
William W. Davis
Richard J. Donzell
Merwyn C. Greer
Roy W. Gunther
Gerald R. Henry
Braxton R. King
Achilleas E. Kollios
Charles F. Lathrop
James L. Lenderman
Robert E. Livermore

The following-named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT

James V. Allen
Neshan Ayrassian
Robert J. Banghart
Alfred A. Baratta
William H. Barnett, Jr.
Michael Bat
John W. Beale
Stanley R. Burrowes
Horace G. Bussell
James L. Byrd
Thomas N. Calhoun
Arthur L. Child III
Donald L. B. Combs
Francis B. Cosby
William K. Crockett
Chester B. Czarnecki
James C. Daniel
Arthur R. Edsall, Jr.
Edward C. Elliot
Dan D. Ellis
Joseph L. Elwood
Carl W. Ertley
Robert G. Fabian
John F. Finn
Timothy G. Flaherty
Herschel E. Putral, Jr.
Claude O. Garrett
Robert A. Gentel
Robert L. Gifford
John D. Graziadei
Ellwood W. Growden
Herbert L. Gurnee
Lawrence D. Hagedorn
William T. Hamill, Jr.
John F. Hardy
Joe M. Harris
John H. Hatfield
John C. Hay, Jr.
Donald D. Heindel
"J" Scott Kirkwood
Robert J. Lang
Lee R. Ledbetter
Myrton "J" Leslie
Walter J. McCrory
Austin F. McGovern

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

William H. Alexander
Albert A. Arcand
Mortimer F. Barton, Jr.
Leonard H. Benfell, Jr.
Frank H. Blue, Jr.
James A. Brady
Justin D. Brett
Leonard E. Brock
Everett G. Brown
Wayman G. Caliman, Jr.
Joseph D. Carr
Claiborne R. Carter
Alfred G. Cavanaugh
George I. Chegin
Raymond L. Clevenger
Bryan R. Colbert
Barrett Crane
Charles W. Cross
David D. Davison, Jr.
Thomas R. Downs
Raymond V. Dukesharer
Van T. Edsall

Gerald H. King
Frederick J. Kirch
John A. Kitko
Leary B. Kreisli
Philip H. LaFrance
Henry L. Lane
Jack B. Leavitt
Grenes J. Lennox
William N. Leonard, Jr.
Murray Lesser
Helen R. Levin
Frederick W. Lewis
Mitchell C. Liska
Robert F. Lukens
Joseph F. McKinney
Paul T. McMahan
Joseph J. McNally
Francis J. Malerich
Bernard L. Margason
Crozier C. Mauer
William H. Mayer
Billy R. Mitchell
James A. Nalmsmith
George S. Offerman

Joseph P. Adair
Barry B. Babcock
George R. Badger
Russell M. Brown
Louis K. Bruyneel
Harvey J. Christensen
Robert N. Christopher
William W. Davis
Richard J. Donzell
Merwyn C. Greer
Roy W. Gunther
Gerald R. Henry
Braxton R. King
Achilleas E. Kollios
Charles F. Lathrop
James L. Lenderman
Robert E. Livermore

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Chaplain Corps in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

John D. Gould
Paul F. W. Pieper

The following-named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Warren L. Bost
Leon S. Darkowski
Francis J. N. Fitzpatrick
Henry H. Hayes
Joseph C. Hilferty
Noah L. McDowell

The following-named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Charles I. Fay
Calvin G. Gardner
Joseph F. Geary
Boris Geeza
Robert J. Gentle
John D. Gould
Owen A. Hardage, Jr.
Harold V. Heaney
William F. Hollis, Jr.
William R. Howard
James A. Janeway

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Civil Engineer Corps in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Delmar A. Bartley
Leo L. Baton
Philip G. Belcher

Lloyd I. Pearson
Charles P. Phleger
John P. Prestwich
James R. Ratley
George W. Ray
Paul L. Rendelson
Raymond B. Renne
James E. Riley
Frank H. Rutter, Jr.
Thomas E. Salsman
Claiborne T. Selden
Allen S. Sellinger
Allen L. Spaulding
Elvin H. Steeg
Virginia P. Stryker
James A. Taylor
Lyle E. Thomas
Harry F. Thompson
Vernon F. Vikingson
John S. Vishneski, Jr.
George H. Webb
William M. Weisskopf
Lawrence "S" Wiener
John A. Wirsing

ENSIGN

Billie K. Long
Charles W. Long
Claude C. McCandless, Jr.
Donald E. McCrabb
Robert W. O'Connor
John T. Ranken, Jr.
Preston Sawyer, Jr.
George S. Shackelford
William H. Smith, Jr.
Robert G. Stevenson
Joseph P. Sullivan
Frank L. White
Jeremiah Wilczynski
Ralph C. Woodward
William R. Yakopin

Edward H. Marsh II
Leiv N. Rydland

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Roy L. Allen
Horace M. Barber
Ernest J. Bischof
Richard A. Bowers
William J. Burns, Jr.
Irwin D. Crowley, Jr.
Ralph E. Deady
Charles W. Gates
Paul R. Gates
Roy D. Gauden, Jr.
William K. Hartell
Howard H. Haynes
Edmund C. Hughes
Michael C. Koblos
Lawrence Kreshin

The following-named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Raymond A. Bafus
Arthur C. Beard
Lynn McG. Cavendish
Roy W. Douthitt
Lawrence L. Dugdale
Richard T. Hardy
Daniel L. Hirst
Frank W. Jones

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

William G. Adams
Delmar A. Bartley
Leo L. Baton
Philip G. Belcher
James R. Borber
Ray C. Clark
Louis H. Clerc
Leslie C. Guthrie, Jr.
Richard D. Harris
Erik K. F. Hay
Raymond W. Loomis
Edward H. Marsh II

ENSIGN

Roy L. Allen
Horace M. Barber
Ernest J. Bischof
Richard A. Bowers
William J. Burns, Jr.
Irwin D. Crowley, Jr.
Ralph E. Deady
Charles W. Gates
Paul R. Gates
Roy D. Gauden, Jr.
William K. Hartell
Howard H. Haynes
Edmund C. Hughes
Michael C. Koblos
Lawrence Kreshin

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Nurse Corps in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Kathleen M. Laughlin
Helen Roller

The following-named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Janet B. Beyer
Marie F. Dalton
Inabelle L. Doolan
Bessie A. Glembocki
Marion B. Haire
Irma C. Helmstein
Florence K. Job
Virginia C. Lux

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Charlotte E. Clark
Mary K. Cordingley
Evelyn M. DeMarco
Florence R. Dinneen
Barbara Hayes
Kathleen M. Laughlin
Sylvia F. McCarthy
Barbara A. Maley

Lewis B. Taylor, Jr.
Robert P. Woodworth
Joseph Lapolla
Frank H. Lewis, Jr.
James R. Lincoln, Jr.
Richard O. Luster
James W. Morse, Jr.
John F. O'Leary
Ronald B. Reeves
Charles F. Robinson
Matthias J. Smith
Morris Stern
Stanley P. Stewart, Jr.
Gordon A. Tuveson
Stanley N. Verdi
John R. Wear
Dean G. Wilson

William R. Kinworthy, Jr.
John M. Nutter
William F. Nutting
Coy M. Porter
William J. Richeson
William H. Semple
Jack E. Washburn

Marion H. Masee III
Jack C. Rickels
Leiv N. Rydland
Benjamin L. Saravia
Alexander Surko, Jr.
Andrew G. Sutherland
Lewis B. Taylor, Jr.
Robert J. VanDiver
William L. Wilson
Robert P. Woodworth

Joseph Lapolla
Frank H. Lewis, Jr.
James R. Lincoln, Jr.
Richard O. Luster
James W. Morse, Jr.
John F. O'Leary
Ronald B. Reeves
Charles F. Robinson
Matthias J. Smith
Morris Stern
Stanley P. Stewart, Jr.
Gordon A. Tuveson
Stanley N. Verdi
John R. Wear
Dean G. Wilson

Frances E. Nieranowski
Irene V. Prue
Margaret R. Ruppert
Mary L. Schmotzer
Dorothy C. Tidwell
Bessie R. Weeter

Frances E. Nieranowski
Irene V. Prue
Margaret R. Ruppert
Mary L. Schmotzer
Dorothy C. Tidwell
Bessie R. Weeter

Frances E. Nieranowski
Irene V. Prue
Margaret R. Ruppert
Mary L. Schmotzer
Dorothy C. Tidwell
Bessie R. Weeter

Dorothy L. Meadows
Lorraine M. Murphy
Helen Roller
Rita J. Shelley
Alison Utley
Imogene L. Vesper
Dora T. Zamparutti

ENSIGN

Constance Cummings

John R. Johnson, midshipman (Naval Academy), to be ensign in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ALABAMA

Hobson J. Horton, Fort Payne, Ala., in place of F. L. Avery, retired.

Flora T. Mauldin, Killen, Ala., in place of R. H. Parker, retired.

ARKANSAS

Emma Hurst, Hartman, Ark., in place of H. D. Estep, resigned.

Leland T. Lewis, Huntsville, Ark., in place of O. E. Faubus, resigned.

CALIFORNIA

Robert F. Smith, Big Bear Lake, Calif., in place of H. S. Bullock, resigned.

Roberta K. Paranic, Lee Vining, Calif., in place of M. F. Gilbert, deceased.

Richard E. Bolton, Monrovia, Calif., in place of F. J. Bole, retired.

Alma G. Ackley, Plaster City, Calif., in place of I. E. Upshaw, removed.

Walter A. Page, Redlands, Calif., in place of J. B. Stone, resigned.

Eugene P. Guenther, Shafter, Calif., in place of G. E. Guenther, transferred.

Beth Rinden, Waterman, Calif., in place of Hazel Hooker, retired.

COLORADO

William G. Tucker, Kremmling, Colo., in place of R. R. Menhennett, resigned.

Cleo F. Talcott, Weldona, Colo., in place of Christine Jespersen, retired.

FLORIDA

William W. Hooker, Jr., Citra, Fla., in place of O. B. Fowler, removed.

Richard L. Schweizer, Winter Park, Fla., in place of G. N. Denning, retired.

GEORGIA

Rae N. Neville, College Park, Ga., in place of J. T. D. Conley, retired.

ILLINOIS

Roy J. Bowen, La Harpe, Ill., in place of M. M. Conwell, retired.

Virgil H. Ruff, Modesto, Ill., in place of A. R. Hart, deceased.

Theodore W. Whitehouse, Mount Olive, Ill., in place of J. J. Fedor, retired.

William E. McElroy, Springfield, Ill., in place of A. T. Oswald, retired.

INDIANA

Bonita M. Weimann, Laketon, Ind., in place of A. C. Henry, deceased.

Maxine R. Bailey, Mulberry, Ind., in place of J. F. Huffer, transferred.

Lee H. Williamson, Rolling Prairie, Ind., in place of H. B. Worden, retired.

IOWA

Glenn O. Jones, Atlantic, Iowa, in place of S. M. Childs, deceased.

Leland M. Gardner, Cambridge, Iowa, in place of C. O. Fatland, retired.

Richard E. Staples, McGregor, Iowa, in place of F. G. Huebsch, retired.

Clarence A. Norland, Marshalltown, Iowa, in place of C. H. Kemler, deceased.

Robert L. Grange, Ruthven, Iowa, in place of H. A. Berg, removed.

Ervin F. Plueger, Scotch Grove, Iowa, in place of Arend Balster, Jr., retired.

Hoyt E. Carrier, Vinton, Iowa, in place of L. B. Urice, resigned.

Odette B. Kastler, Woolstock, Iowa, in place of Letha Doughten, retired.

David L. Rundberg, Yale, Iowa, in place of C. E. Caslow, deceased.

KANSAS

Gordon K. Ethridge, Ada, Kans., in place of L. S. VanMeter, deceased.

Burris B. Moore, Fort Scott, Kans., in place of H. C. Brooks, removed.

Richard A. Carpenter, Girard, Kans., in place of J. E. Gaitskill, deceased.

Harold H. Kneisel, Powhattan, Kans., in place of R. B. Volz, resigned.

KENTUCKY

Robert S. Smallwood, Beattyville, Ky., in place of C. P. Hall, resigned.

Everett E. Pfanstiel, Carlisle, Ky., in place of H. K. Veach, retired.

Frank L. Coldiron, Greenup, Ky., in place of R. B. Forsythe, resigned.

Alva H. Kelley, Madisonville, Ky., in place of J. D. Shain, retired.

Grant Phillips, Jr., Pikeville, Ky., in place of Milton Tackett, deceased.

Norma L. Rich, Uniontown, Ky., in place of M. C. Greenwell, retired.

Joseph K. Burton, Utica, Ky., in place of John Howard, removed.

LOUISIANA

Bobbey G. Culverhouse, Sibley, La., in place of G. W. Harkness, resigned.

MAINE

George Burton Glidden, South China, Maine, in place of V. B. Stimpson, resigned.

Walter C. Rich, Union, Maine, in place of M. A. Lucas, retired.

Robert R. Littlefield, York Harbor, Maine, in place of G. A. Wood, retired.

MASSACHUSETTS

Joseph A. Whitney, Paxton, Mass., in place of R. P. Rossier, retired.

Forrest D. Bradshaw, South Sudbury, Mass., in place of Anna Wohlrab, retired.

Alfred L. Morlock, South Vernon, Mass., in place of S. J. Martineau, deceased.

Leonard W. Potenza, West Medway, Mass., in place of D. J. Kenney, removed.

MICHIGAN

Duane E. Castor, Covert, Mich., in place of W. W. Derby, deceased.

Wilbur I. Garrett, Glennie, Mich., in place of M. W. Carter, transferred.

Earl L. Gay, Williamsburg, Mich., in place of H. E. Fray, transferred.

MINNESOTA

Earl J. Johnson, Henderson, Minn., in place of C. L. Beecher, deceased.

Bessie W. Meyers, Porter, Minn., in place of F. C. Meyers, deceased.

Palmer A. Nyberg, Vining, Minn., in place of E. W. Finke, resigned.

MISSISSIPPI

James Frank Pou, Hattiesburg, Miss., in place of J. L. Brown, removed.

Luther P. Robertson, Merrigold, Miss., in place of W. W. Cochran, transferred.

MISSOURI

George H. Polmateer, McCredie, Mo., in place of J. W. Epperson, retired.

Herold P. Heidel, Rousebud, Mo., in place of C. N. Bruton, resigned.

MONTANA

Eugene Wallace Wade, Cooke, Mont., in place of E. J. Soderholm, retired.

Elnore M. Shields, Grassrange, Mont., in place of J. J. Grogan, resigned.

NEBRASKA

Otto J. Guretzky, West Point, Nebr., in place of R. H. Schwedhelm, retired.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

John L. Dole, Campton, N. H., in place of I. H. Brown, retired.

George W. Conway, Concord, N. H., in place of J. P. Collins, deceased.

Gerald P. Merrill, Pittsburg, N. H., in place of R. V. Hawes, resigned.

NEW JERSEY

Helen B. Abbott, Alloway, N. J., in place of J. R. Powell, retired.

Louis T. Wigdortz, Asbury Park, N. J., in place of Edward Brodstein, resigned.

Paul G. Peterson, Rumson, N. J., in place of J. E. Porter, Jr., deceased.

Clarke L. Newman, Titusville, N. J., in place of J. S. Chamberlain, removed.

NEW MEXICO

Bill Foster, Portales, N. Mex., in place of L. E. Howard, retired.

NEW YORK

Peter Hillen, Jr., Amityville, N. Y., in place of T. L. Wardle, deceased.

James H. Donohue, Bridgehampton, N. Y., in place of M. E. Dickinson, retired.

Florence I. Burnett, Cranberry Lake, N. Y., in place of M. F. Finley, resigned.

Doris A. Curtis, Great Valley, N. Y., in place of M. M. Ward, retired.

Lucille L. Wood, Jasper, N. Y., in place of S. L. Rowe, resigned.

Helen S. Record, Sherburne, N. Y., in place of E. H. O'Connor, retired.

Donald O'Keefe Miller, Tahawus, N. Y., in place of M. F. Chase, resigned.

Edna H. Purcell, Waterloo, N. Y., in place of J. F. Marshall, resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA

Junius Paul Cheek, Chapel Hill, N. C., in place of W. S. Hogan, deceased.

Lala C. Shell, Elk Park, N. C., in place of B. H. Winters, retired.

Cecl B. Vuncannon, Ellerbe, N. C., in place of B. B. White, retired.

Ben F. McGregor, Shannon, N. C., in place of P. R. Dozier, retired.

NORTH DAKOTA

Ralph L. Colgrove, Mott, N. Dak., in place of W. T. Wakefield, retired.

OHIO

Donald Rupert Kyle, Dorset, Ohio, in place of L. E. Seaver, retired.

Robert H. Benton, Holland, Ohio, in place of E. V. Hartman, retired.

Dean E. Mallernee, Tippecanoe, Ohio, in place of R. S. McConnell, retired.

Richard D. Oberlin, West Unity, Ohio, in place of R. R. Newcomb, retired.

OKLAHOMA

Ivan A. Southwick, Garber, Okla., in place of A. A. Stebbins, retired.

Charles E. Doolin, Jennings, Okla., in place of F. D. Bordenkircher, resigned.

William A. Craig, Miami, Okla., in place of Roy McGhee, removed.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mark D. Reber, Centerport, Pa., in place of R. P. Rentschler, retired.

Ruth C. McCrabb, Delta, Pa., in place of J. O. Anderson, retired.

Thomas M. Benner, Ford City, Pa., in place of F. L. Bucko, removed.

Leo A. Patterson, Homestead, Pa., in place of E. P. Lawlor, deceased.

George D. Henrie, Mifflinville, Pa., in place of E. R. Elsenhauer, retired.

Howard F. Rabold, Newsmanstown, Pa., in place of Edwin Zimmerman, retired.

Sharon L. McHenry, Parker, Pa., in place of William Leslie, deceased.

Herrwood E. Hobbs, Pottsville, Pa., in place of J. H. Rattigan, retired.

Walter L. Alexander, Sharpsville, Pa., in place of K. W. McIntyre, transferred.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Marie Logue, Oelrichs, S. Dak., in place of M. L. Williams, retired.

Helen Olivia Putnam, Quinn, S. Dak., in place of Knute Tennyson, removed.

TENNESSEE

Clyde M. Guffey, Johnson City, Tenn., in place of J. M. Hunt, deceased.

Mable F. Harlow, Pulaski, Tenn., in place of Ross Bass, resigned.

TEXAS

William B. Hudson, Dallas, Tex., in place of J. H. Payne, retired.
Robert W. Davis, Texas City, Tex., in place of R. J. Meskill, retired.

VERMONT

Donald C. Shedd, Wallingford, Vt., in place of F. J. Mullin, deceased.

VIRGINIA

Adrian T. Smith, Chantilly, Va., in place of N. M. Bywaters, resigned.
Leo F. Marks, Charles City, Va., in place of V. H. Major, retired.

WASHINGTON

Dean W. Larimore, Granger, Wash., in place of W. I. Peterson, retired.

WEST VIRGINIA

Don Shields, Jr., Coal Mountain, W. Va., in place of W. W. McGraw, resigned.

WISCONSIN

Herbert C. Lee, Dallas, Wis., in place of A. M. Beggs, retired.
Arthur F. Hammes, Jefferson, Wis., in place of C. J. Mueller, retired.
David P. Berger, Port Edwards, Wis., in place of A. G. Buehler, deceased.

WYOMING

Harry L. Estes, Thermopolis, Wyo., in place of H. G. Murphy, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 10 (legislative day of June 8), 1955:

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The following-named persons to be chief warrant officers, W-4, in the United States Coast Guard:

John H. Graham	Woodley T. Clark
Wayne C. Wallace	Frank A. Mattson
Mark K. Hutchinson	Gordon White
Floyd J. Jester	Alton E. Fowler
Bannister M. Barnett	Charles J. Wood
Herman F. Rogall	William P. Williams
William R. Gill	Alton W. Meekins
Claud E. Simmons	Joseph C. Runquist
James Martin	Einar H. Nilsen
Duncan W. Herr	William H. Burgess
Aubrey L. Smith	Leo J. DeGraw
Alva O. Wise	Herman F. Helgesen
Paul J. Schonwald	Ellsworth O. Swett
John W. Sommers	Albert E. Holloway
Eligha Trickey	Joseph A. Haynes
Marshall H. Furtaw	Earl L. Hoover
Olof W. H. Johnson	George W. Cooper
Robert W. Young	Ralph P. Bebeau
Carl A. Stanton	Clifford J. Hudder
Carl A. Fenske	Edward J. Ellwood
George D. King	Leroy Teele
Farrell E. Harvey	Joseph B. Blanchard
Oskar Johansen	Robert J. Collins
Jesse S. Cockrell	Ervin Frye
William J. Hill	Ralph A. Palmer
Clifton A. Thompson	Gunnar E. Hansen
Edward W. Powers	Charlie H. Hale
Guy R. Hunter	Joy A. Weatherford
Martin J. Hacker	Marvin T. Duncan
David S. Williams	Myron S. Squires
Frederick W. Doherty	Arthur M. Hudgins
Lester F. Baker	George R. Rollinson
Wayne E. McElroy	Ward R. Turner
Kenneth Templeton	Daniel M. Griffin, Jr.
William E. Sparks	Thomas C. Crabe

The following-named persons to be chief warrant officers, W-3, in the United States Coast Guard:

Arthur P. Dillow	Irvin C. Wilson
Henry C. Lodge	William H. Strickland
David D. Albee	Michael Sivacek
Henry V. Devereaux	Merritt B. Richards
John W. Beach	Gustave M. Lundgren
John T. MacKay	Clarence E. Gaylor

Everett M. Marshall	Charles E. Mueller
Lee S. Roe	Marin M. Cornell
Burton E. Howell	Alvin L. Kool
Henry J. Harris	John K. Cross, Jr.
William Reitz	James B. Burbine
Charles R. Dowlan	Wilbur G. Simpson
Leroy Mullens	Frank Lord
Merritt O. Wright	Carl H. May
James C. Henthorn	Edwin W. Hansen
Albert C. Lamb	Myron C. Richmond
Wilburn P. Connor	Henry A. Minard
Lee W. Bothell	Thomas R. Warren
Earl C. Jones	Robert H. Doyle
James M. Barker	Harold C. Wilson
Clarence E. Rankin	Robert A. Frediani
Edmund S. Handor	Robert L. Glenn
Cecil E. Phillips	James J. Barrett
Victor V. Keifer	Harold M. Ball
Thomas Mays	Augustus R. Mackriss
Gale T. Blundell	Thomas J. Kiernan
Louis Sandler	John H. Merada
James B. Gaffney	Victor W. Sutton, Jr.
Emile J. Dreuill	Talmadge H. Sivils
Rudolph Grady	Richard R. Hoover
Francis W. McGrath	"J" "P" Ford
James C. Seidi, Jr.	Melvin H. Handley
Lawrence O. Hamilton	Thomas J. Collins
Philip S. Lincoln	Lyle W. Glenn
Charles A. McQuaid	Ralph O. Douglas
Frederick H. Raumer	Edward R. Harris

The following-named persons to be chief warrant officers, W-2, in the United States Coast Guard:

Lavine Hubert	Robert P. Ellard
Milton L. Black	Lester G. Quarles
Allen M. Wilson	Ferdinand J. Sellissen
Martin J. Ruebens	Julian R. Sherman
Daniel S. Bishop	Horton Y. Mullins
Eugene C. Colson	Edwin R. Silkey
Robert H. Kollmeyer	Sidney Cruthirds
Kenneth L. Drake	Harry S. Hayman
Daniel C. Gillier	Rudolph T. Lenac
Roland J. Magee	Leo C. Horner
Edward Petroski	Julian B. Guard
John M. Brady	Charles M. McHenry
James T. Mead	Robert H. Wiggins
Hoyt H. Fuller	Roy I. Anderson
James E. Watson	Harry J. Backman
Ernest T. Bittman	James J. Doherty
Hubert Craven	John W. Babcock
Raul Zavaleta	Harold W. Jones
George D. Doll	Joseph D. Stowe
Bernard Hogan	James P. Magee
Dayle C. Carlson	Wilbur C. Jaynes
Arnold J. Anderson	Glenn C. Furst
Lewis H. Keeton	Raynard W. Tuttle
Walter H. Becker	James M. Peterson
William B. Davis	John W. Colby
Lawrence E. Wagner	Henry T. Peele
Barney M. Thomason	William F. Burton
Morris J. Marshall	Ulmer C. Wilson
Ruben M. Donovan	Ernest L. Killian
Harris W. Shine, Jr.	James F. Beaumont
Harold K. Grinnell	Ludwig K. Rubinsky
John C. Williams	Henry E. Ask, Jr.
Werner A. R. Winkel	Daniel Sullivan
John L. Morrison	Wilbert S. Mathis
William Maki	Harold H. Rohr
Leonard L. Thomas	Kenneth G. Sherwood
William H. A. Herbst	Herbert N. Litchfield
Charles Plowman	Timothy P. Callahan,
John M. Lambert	Jr.
Melvin F. Cramer	Joseph P. Dollard
Lennith L. Groves	Sterling Fulcher
Raymond T. Rawls	Emery C. Milligan
Eugene P. Farley	Aloy F. Jensen
Frank L. Ryman	Gilbert Ortiz
William R. Claborn	John Kinnunen
Lynn I. Decker	Carl K. Scarborough
Howard H. Istock	Philip E. Barnard
Carl M. Mortensen	Walter L. Czechanski
Clarence H. Checklin	Elwood S. Hudson
Robert F. Anderson	Edgar W. Thomas
Edward J. Ard	Stanley J. Salabor
Robert P. Harmon	David D. McCormick
Joseph A. Nartonis	Byron A. Barr
Roy V. Sogaard	Marion O. Hulbert

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The following-named persons for permanent appointment to the grades indicated in

the Coast and Geodetic Survey subject to qualifications provided by law:

To be commissioned captain

Ralph L. Pfau	Alvin C. Thorson
William M. Gibson	Joseph C. Partington

To be commissioned lieutenant

Alfred C. Holmes

To be commissioned ensign

John H. Bennett	Ralph G. Jourden
Robert J. Black	J. Frank May, Jr.
Oscar L. Doster	Lavon L. Posey
Albert J. Hamlett, Jr.	James E. Sommerer
Page A. Herbert	William H. Tidwell

POSTMASTERS

ARKANSAS

Isaac H. Roland, Malvern,

CALIFORNIA

Harry Sorensen, Grover City.
Walter B. Townsend, Universal City.

FLORIDA

Wayne R. Dickerson, Dade City.
James N. Peacock, Ocoee.

INDIANA

Mark M. Hadley, Coatesville.

IOWA

Mable C. Schuck, West Point.

KANSAS

Milton M. John, Jr., St. John.

MAINE

James O. Ricker, West Enfield.

MASSACHUSETTS

Allan C. Williams, Jr., Falmouth Heights.

NEBRASKA

Teddy W. Mundell, Kimball.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bernerd A. Marcotte, Epping.

NEW JERSEY

Evelyn H. Way, Ocean View.

NORTH CAROLINA

James K. Ballance, Fairfield.
Ray B. Wyche, Hillsboro.
Floyd H. Shoaf, Linwood.
Jesse Bennie Joyce, Madison.

OHIO

Gladys L. Via, Gratis.
Blaine Van Tilburg, Rockford.

OREGON

Julia H. Decker, Island City.

PENNSYLVANIA

Edwin A. Barnitz, York.

TEXAS

Jesse A. Armstrong, Angleton.
Tilman C. Richards, Banquete.
Floyd L. Tondre, Castroville.
Conrad H. Starr, Elkhart.
Charles T. Boyce, El Paso.
Berney C. Kempf, Fabens.
James B. Miller, Mount Calm.
Eleanore L. Walston, Nome.
James Everett, Jr., Oglesby.
Gerald J. Shipp, Ore City.
Felix R. Garza, Roma.
Paeder T. Hoovestol, South Houston.
Ruth Brown, Sylvester.

WISCONSIN

Rhoda A. Burns, Blue Mounds.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate June 10 (legislative day of June 8), 1955.

POSTMASTERS

Mrs. Jimmie L. Matheson to be postmaster at Fry in the State of Arizona.

Mrs. Mary B. Farmer to be postmaster at Princeton in the State of Louisiana.