

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. JACKSON):

S. 1451. A bill authorizing the project for the improvement of the Sammamish River in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 1452. A bill to amend title III of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, in order to prevent a reduction in payments on any application filed under such title on account of school construction contracts entered into by the applicant after the final date for filing such application; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 1453. A bill to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the first Jewish people in America; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT (by request):

S. 1454. A bill to provide that all United States currency shall bear the inscription "In God We Trust"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 1455. A bill to amend the Flammable Fabrics Act to exempt from its application scarves which do not present an unusual hazard; and

S. 1456. A bill to amend sections 212, 219 (a), 221 (a), and 410 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. CLEMENTS (for himself, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. SCHOEPFEL):

S. 1457. A bill to redetermine the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-56 marketing year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], by request, I introduce, for appropriate reference, five bills relating to the armed services. Each of these bills is requested by the Department of Defense and is accompanied by a letter of transmittal from the appropriate military department explaining the purpose of the bill. I ask unanimous consent that the letters of transmittal be printed in the RECORD immediately following the listing of the bills.

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

The bills, introduced by Mr. RUSSELL (for himself and Mr. SALTONSTALL), by request, were received, read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services, as follows:

S. 1441. A bill to provide running mates for certain staff corps officers in the naval service, and for other purposes.

(The letter accompanying Senate bill 1441 is as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,

Washington, D. C., February 14, 1955.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,

President of the Senate,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation "To

provide running mates for certain staff corps officers in the naval service, and for other purposes."

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1955, and the Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to the presentation of this proposal for the consideration of the Congress. The Department of the Navy has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. It is recommended that this proposal be enacted by the Congress.

#### PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to remedy certain inequities which have developed in the assignment of line running mates to lieutenants (junior grade) in the staff corps of the Navy.

The inequities which this proposal seeks to correct arise from the provisions of paragraph (3) of section 311 (d) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, which control the assignment of running mates to lieutenants (junior grade) of a staff corps, other than officers appointed under the act of April 18, 1946 (60 Stat. 92), which act authorized the appointment of Reserve officers in the Regular Navy, and those transferred to a staff corps as lieutenants (junior grade). Lieutenants (junior grade) coming within those provisions of paragraph (3) of section 311 (d), who have dates of rank within a single calendar year, are assigned running mates from among line lieutenants (junior grade), with dates of rank in the same year, in the order of their lineal precedence in the staff corps. The individual line running mates are determined by a fanning process prescribed by paragraph (3) of section 311 (d) which provides, in effect, that the line officers designated as running mates must be at approximately regular intervals throughout the entire line list of lieutenants (junior grade), with dates of rank in the same calendar year. This process was intended to assure an even distribution of running mates so that appropriate numbers of staff corps officers would be found in the zone for promotion wherever the zone is terminated for the line.

While this process may have achieved its designed effect, the inequities which have arisen under its application are considered to outweigh its beneficial effects. Officers who are originally appointed in a staff corps as ensigns or who transfer from the line to a staff corps in the grade of ensign are those adversely affected by the process. These officers when promoted to lieutenant (junior grade) are assigned line running mates by the fanning process. Officers, however, originally appointed as ensigns in the line, from the same graduating class, who delay their transfer to a staff corps until after promotion to lieutenant (junior grade), are assigned as their line running mates the line officer who was next senior to them at the time of their transfer to a staff corps.

The application of these different procedures for assigning line running mates has resulted in a situation where a Naval Academy graduate, or a graduate of the officer candidate training program established by the act of August 13, 1946 (ch. 962, 60 Stat. 1057), known as a Holloway plan graduate, has, in some instances, been assigned as a running mate a line lieutenant (junior grade) who, by order of merit among all such graduates in the same calendar year was far below him on the lineal list, while another staff corps officer who was below him on the lineal list as an ensign but who transferred to a staff corps as a lieutenant (junior grade) has been assigned as a running mate a line lieutenant (junior grade) who was senior to the line officer assigned to the more senior staff corps ensign.

The proposed legislation would amend paragraph (3) of section 311 (d) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, so as to

take care of the assignment in the future of line running mates when graduates of the Naval Academy and from the Holloway plan, who transfer to a staff corps, are promoted to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade). The amendment provides that each officer appointed in the grade of ensign in the Navy under the act of August 13, 1946, or upon graduation from the Naval Academy, who is serving as an officer in a staff corps at the time of his promotion to lieutenant (junior grade), shall, when promoted to that grade, be assigned as his running mate the line lieutenant (junior grade), with date of rank in the same calendar year, who would be next senior to the staff corps officer had that officer been originally appointed in the grade of ensign in the line and continued in the line to the date of his promotion. With regard to staff corps officers appointed from those same sources who were assigned line running mates on promotion to lieutenant (junior grade) under paragraph (3) of section 311 (d) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, provision is made for the assignment to them of new line running mates in the same manner as provided in the proposed amendment to paragraph (3) of section 311 (d) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. No back pay or allowances would accrue to any officer by reason of the reassignment of his line running mate.

The proposed assignment of new line running mates to those staff corps officers previously assigned line running mates under the present provisions of paragraph (3) of section 311 (d) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 will involve a rearrangement of their precedence in their staff corps. The rearrangement will adversely affect those officers who have, by reason of having transferred to a staff corps in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), gained precedence over officers who were more senior to them as ensigns but who were appointed originally in or transferred to a staff corps in the grade of ensign. It is considered, however, that they have no right to retain that advantage. Another small group who may be adversely affected by the rearrangement are the officers who as a result of the fanning process were assigned running mates who are senior to the running mates who would now be assigned them. This adjustment would be slight and would not affect the relative precedence of these staff corps officers with relation to other officers of the staff corps.

#### COST OF BUDGET DATA

Enactment of this proposed legislation would involve no additional cost of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

C. S. THOMAS.

S. 1442. A bill to amend section 640 of title 14, United States Code, concerning the interchange of supplies between the Armed Forces.

(The letter accompanying Senate bill 1442 is as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,

Washington, February 17, 1955.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,

President of the Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation to amend section 640 of title 14, United States Code, concerning the interchange of supplies between the Armed Forces.

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1955 and the Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to its transmittal to the Congress for consideration. The Department of the Air Force has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. It is recommended that this proposal be enacted by the Congress.

## PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

This proposed legislation would clarify the authority of the Air Force to interchange military stores, supplies, and equipment of every character, including real estate owned by the Government between the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard by amending section 640 of the Coast Guard Act (14 U. S. C. 640) to include the Air Force.

The act of July 11, 1919 (ch. 9, 41 Stat. 132), as amended (10 U. S. C. 1274), formerly authorized the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard to "interchange, without compensation therefor, \* \* \* military stores, supplies, and equipment of every character, including real estate owned by the Government \* \* \*". Pursuant to the authority contained in the National Security Act of 1947 and transfer orders issued thereunder, the act of July 11, 1919, was made applicable to the Department of the Air Force, thereby permitting the interchange between the three military departments and the Coast Guard.

In codifying the act of July 11, 1919, as amended, into the Coast Guard Act, the Air Force was inadvertently omitted from section 640 of title 14. In addition the act of July 11, 1919, was repealed by the act of October 31, 1951 (Public Law 247, 82d Cong.). This latter act did not repeal section 640 of the Coast Guard Act providing for the interchange of properties between Army, Navy, and Coast Guard.

Since it appears that the omission of the term "Air Force" in the Coast Guard Act was through inadvertence, and because of the repeal of the act of July 11, 1919, there is no specific legislation authorizing the Air Force to interchange properties with the other military departments and the Coast Guard. However, it is noted that under section 202 (c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (ch. 288, 63 Stat. 384), as amended (40 U. S. C. 483), provision is made for the reassignment of property within an executive agency when it is "no longer required for the purposes of the appropriations from which it was purchased." It is considered appropriate and advisable, however, to permit the Air Force to effect the interchange of properties under section 640 of title 14, United States Code, thereby establishing uniformity in the interchange of properties of all kinds between all military departments and the Coast Guard.

## COST AND BUDGET DATA

This proposal would cause no increase in costs to the Government.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES H. DOUGLAS,  
Acting Secretary.

S. 1443. A bill to provide for the examination preliminary to promotion of officers of the naval service.

(The letter accompanying Senate bill 1443 is as follows:)

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,

Washington, D. C., February 19, 1955.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,  
President of the Senate,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation, to provide for the examination preliminary to promotion of officers of the naval service.

This proposal is part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1955 and the Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to the presentation of this proposal for the consideration of the Congress. The Department of the Navy has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. It is recommended that this proposal be enacted by the Congress.

## PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to revise provisions of law governing the

examination for promotion of officers of the naval service, to meet changed conditions.

Section 1496 of the Revised Statutes provides that no officer shall be promoted to a higher grade on the active list of the Navy until his mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform all of his duties at sea has been established to the satisfaction of a board of examining officers appointed by the President. This section of the Revised Statutes is made applicable to officers of the Marine Corps by sections 114 (a) and 314 (a) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended.

When section 1496 of the Revised Statutes was enacted, officers of the Navy and Marine Corps were promoted to the next higher grades by seniority and the examination conducted by a naval examining board was the only means of determining the officer's qualification for promotion. Under the selection process established by the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, officers in grades above that of ensign in the Navy and second lieutenant in the Marine Corps are selected for promotion to the next higher grades after a review by a selection board of the officer's entire record from the time of his initial entry into the service and after a comparison of his record with that of all other officers of his grade under consideration by the selection board. Because of the requirements of section 1496 of the Revised Statutes an officer who has been selected for promotion must, before he can be promoted to the grade for which selected, be examined by a naval examining board to determine his mental, moral, and professional qualifications to perform all the duties at sea of that grade. This examination results in some duplication of the functions of a selection board. Further, many officers are assigned duties exclusively in some particular specialty and have no opportunity to become qualified to perform all duties at sea because of the increasing specialization of duties in the Navy. The requirement of section 1496 of the Revised Statutes, that an officer must be found qualified to perform all duties at sea of the grade to which he is to be promoted, therefore has become difficult to comply with.

The proposed legislation would retain the statutory nature of the examining boards but the present statutory responsibility of the examining boards for establishing the criteria for qualification of an officer for promotion would be placed in the Secretary of the Navy, thus affording more flexibility of administration.

For officers in grades above that of ensign and below that of captain, the proposed revision of section 1496 of the Revised Statutes provides that no officer in those grades shall be promoted to the next higher grade on the active list until he shall have demonstrated to the satisfaction of an examining board such professional qualifications as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. As officers in these grades are considered for promotion by a selection board, an examination other than professional is considered unnecessary. For officers of the grade of ensign, who are promoted without selection on completion of 3 years' service, the proposed revision provides that no officer of that grade shall be promoted permanently to the next higher grade on the active list until he shall have demonstrated to the satisfaction of a board of examining officers such mental, moral, and professional qualifications as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

The proposed legislation also provides that the Secretary of the Navy shall issue regulations governing the procedures to be followed by the examining boards and which will assure a full and fair hearing to officers whose cases are before an examining board. The miscellaneous provisions of law which prescribe the procedures to be followed by examining boards, their reports, and the approval of the reports, would be repealed.

## COST AND BUDGET DATA

Enactment of this proposal would result in no increase in the budgetary requirements of the Department of Defense.

Sincerely yours,

C. S. THOMAS.

S. 1444. A bill to facilitate the procurement of doctors of medicine and doctors of dentistry for the Armed Forces by providing grants and scholarships for education in the medical and dental professions, and for other purposes.

(The letter accompanying Senate bill 1444 is as follows:)

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., February 23, 1955.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,  
President of the Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation, "To facilitate the procurement of doctors of medicine and doctors of dentistry for the Armed Forces by providing scholarships for education in medical and dental professions, and for other purposes," and a sectional analysis thereof.

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1955 and the Bureau of the Budget has advised that it has no objection to the submission of this proposal for the consideration of the Congress. The Department of the Army has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. It is recommended that this proposal be enacted.

## PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to facilitate the long-range procurement of physicians and dentists as career officers in the military services by providing scholarships for education in the medical and dental professions to be administered under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

Current methods of procurement of career officers in the fields of medicine and dentistry are not sufficiently productive to replace career officers lost by attrition and to reach authorized strengths. For example, current yearly losses in regular medical officers are exceeding gains despite the operation of military intern and residency programs and other active direct procurement programs. At this time there is an overall shortage of approximately 2,300 regular medical officers in the three military departments. A comparable situation exists in respect to regular dental officers. As a result of these deficiencies the number of these professional personnel in the regular components of the military departments is insufficient to insure the basic necessities of the military medical and dental functions for the authorized Regular Military Establishment. Another result of this shortage has been the necessity to bring larger numbers of physicians and dentists to duty involuntarily through operation of the "doctor draft" law, not only to compensate for troop strength increases due to the existing national emergency but in addition to balance the deficit that should be filled by regular officers. The impact of these levies in withdrawing professional personnel from civilian pursuits has decreased medical and dental services available to civilians throughout the Nation.

The proposed legislation provides a voluntary scholarship plan for selected students in medical and dental schools. Participants would be paid a monthly retainer fee to cover a part of their personal expenses incident to school attendance. Schools would be paid an amount to cover the usual tuition, fees, and laboratory expenses.

Students who participate for 1 school year or fraction thereof must agree to serve on active duty for 3 years. Students who participate for more than 1 school year agree to serve on active duty for 4 year