

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1951

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Dr. Joseph F. Thornington, associate editor of World Affairs, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, author of light and of love, let the light of Thy countenance shine brightly upon the Speaker of this House and all the Members of the United States Congress;

Enlighten our souls with generous principles of goodness, freedom, and progress;

Inflame our hearts with true affection for all our neighbors in the other American Republics;

Grant us Thy graces in abundance so that we may help each other attain justice and genuine peace;

Guide us, dear Saviour, on the divine highway of truth, fairness, and love.

This we ask in the name of our Redeemer, "the Christ of the Andes." Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, this is a genuine and restrained appeal to the President to reconsider his designation of his military aide as his representative to greet General MacArthur upon his arrival in Washington. If, for reasons of protocol, or otherwise, the President cannot himself pay this tribute to a great national hero, it is suggested that he designate Secretary of Defense Marshall or Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Bradley or Vice President Barkley or almost anyone of comparable stature to act for the people of the United States on this significant occasion.

Whether the President realizes it or not or whether the feeling is justified or not—that is beside the point—General Vaughan is the symbol in the eyes of the American people of those conditions in the executive branch of government which have given rise to widespread demands for investigation into moral and ethical standards. No one more unfortunate could have possibly been selected.

It is inconceivable that the President intentionally took this step to add insult to injury. I do not charge that. I cannot believe that. But unless a change in plans is made before Thursday, another bitter wave of resentment will sweep the country which cannot possibly profit anyone and which may do serious damage to the efforts now being sincerely advanced from many quarters to learn the true facts about the far-eastern situation. Please, Mr. President, reconsider your selection.

REDUCED POSTAGE ON AIR-MAIL PARCEL POST TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN KOREA

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to reduce by 50 percent the postage on parcels, not exceeding 5 pounds in weight, sent by air parcel post to members of the Armed Forces on duty in Korea.

Parents and others who send parcels to their relatives and friends serving our country in this combat area are required to pay unusually high postage because of the long distance involved and necessity to send parcels by air if they expect them to be received within a reasonable time. For a large part of this country, these parcels must be sent paying the rate for the eighth zone, which is 80 cents a pound.

I am aware that the postal service is presently operating at a deficit, but the big share of the deficit is not in air parcel post. It seems to me that if we are going to continue to subsidize any mailings, it would be much fairer to subsidize a mailing of this sort rather than pay the postage for persons who are receiving magazines and large newspapers through the mail to read in the comfort of their own homes. As a matter of fact, a slight reduction in the subsidy we are paying for second-class mail will more than compensate for this service.

I should also like to point out that the Post Office Department is not charged for carrying these parcels beyond the ports of embarkation and actually experiences a profit on parcels of this sort. During the last war, for example, the Department realized in 1 year, 1945, approximately \$90,000,000 in profit on air mail going to our men in the Armed Forces. The reason for this profit is they do not have to pay the expensive distribution costs that they pay in the individual delivery on other mail.

VAUGHAN GREETES MacARTHUR

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, President Truman has chosen Gen. Harry Vaughan as his representative to welcome Douglas MacArthur to Washington. A more appropriate selection could not have been made. After all, is not the President seeking to put General MacArthur in a "deep freeze"?

THE CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

CERTAIN CLAIMANTS DAMAGED BY BLASTING OPERATIONS ON THE MERRIMACK RIVER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 512) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts to hear, determine, and render judgment upon claims arising out of certain blasting operations on the Merrimack River.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to, for several calls of the calendar this bill has been passed over while awaiting a proper amendment. I now have the amendment which has been presented to me by the author of the bill, and it has the approval, I am informed by the chairman, of the committee. I therefore withdraw my reservation of objection and, after the bill is read, will present the amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claim against the United States for damages sustained as a result of blasting operations conducted on the Merrimack River during the year 1937 in connection with the prosecution of a flood-control project under the supervision of the Army engineers.

SEC. 2. In the determination of such claims, the United States shall be held liable for such damages, and for any acts committed by any of its officers or employees, to the same extent as if the United States were a private person.

SEC. 3. Suit upon such claims may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claims, and appeals from and payment of any judgment thereon, shall be in the same manner as in the cases of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of paragraph "twentieth" of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 11, strike out the word "paragraph" and the balance of the bill and insert in lieu thereof "section 1346 of title 28, United States Code, as amended."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof: "That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts to hear, determine and render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. Walter J. Bickford, of Andover, Mass., against the United States for damages sustained as a result of blasting operations conducted on the Merrimack River near Lowell, Mass., during the year 1937 in connection with the prosecution of a flood-control project under the supervision of the Army engineers."

"Sec. 2. In the determination of such claim, the United States shall be held liable for such damages, and for any acts committed by any of its officers or employees, to the same extent as if the United States were a private person.

"Sec. 3. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitation: *Provided*, That the city of Lowell, Mass., is named as a party defendant in said suit. Proceedings for the determination of such claims, and appeals from and payment of any judgment thereon, shall be in the same manner as in the cases of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of section 1346 of title 28, United States Code, as amended."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. Walter J. Bickford."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING ATTENDANCE OF UNITED STATES NAVY BAND AT FINAL REUNION OF UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2952) to authorize the attendance of the United States Navy Band at the final reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held in Norfolk, Va., May 30 through June 2, 1951.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That the President is authorized to permit the band of United States Navy to attend and give concerts at the final reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Norfolk, Va., May 30 through June 2, 1951.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of defraying expenses of such band in attending and giving concerts at such reunion there is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sufficient sum to cover the cost of transportation and pullman accommodations for the leader and members of the Navy Band, and allowance not to exceed \$8 per day for additional traveling and living expenses while on duty, such allowance to be in addition to pay and allowance to which they would be entitled while serving their permanent station.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN MARITIME CLAIMS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1764) to authorize the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force to settle, pay, adjust, and compromise certain claims for damages and for salvage and towage and to execute releases, certifications, and reports with respect thereto, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, are hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, deter-

mine, compromise, or settle claims for damages caused by vessels of or in the service of their respective departments, and for compensation for towage and salvage services, including contract salvage, rendered to such vessels, and to pay the amount of any claims so determined, compromised, or settled, and upon acceptance of such payment by the claimant, and not until then, such determination, settlement, or compromise of such claim shall be final and conclusive for all purposes, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That this section, as respects the determination, compromise, settlement, and payment of claims, shall be supplementary to, and not in lieu of, all other provisions of law authorizing consideration, adjustment, determination, settlement, and payment of claims: *Provided further*, That all payments of claims made under this section shall be made out of applicable appropriations which are hereby authorized: *And provided further*, That the payment of any claim on which a net amount exceeding \$500,000 is determined to be due from the United States, or which is compromised or settled at a net amount exceeding \$500,000 payable by the United States, shall not be authorized by this section, and all claims determined, compromised, or settled hereunder at a net amount exceeding \$500,000 payable by the United States shall be certified by the Secretary concerned to the Congress.

SEC. 2. The Secretaries of the Army and Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, are hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, compromise, or settle claims for damage cognizable in admiralty in a district court of the United States and all claims for damage caused by a vessel or floating object to property of the United States under the jurisdiction of their respective departments or property for which their respective departments may have assumed, by contract or otherwise, any obligation to respond for damage thereto. The Secretaries of the Army and Air Force, for their respective departments, are further authorized to receive in payment of any such claim the amount due the United States pursuant to determination, compromise, or settlement as herein authorized and, upon acceptance of such payment but not until then, such determination, settlement, or compromise of such claim shall be final and conclusive for all purposes, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. All such payments shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. The Secretary concerned is authorized to execute on behalf of the United States and to deliver in exchange for such payment a full release of such claim: *Provided*, That this section, as respects the determination, compromise, settlement, and payment of claims, shall be supplementary to, and not in lieu of, all other provisions of law authorizing the determination, compromise, or settlement of claims for damage to property hereinabove described: *Provided further*, That no settlement or compromise where there is involved a payment in the net amount of over \$500,000 shall be authorized by this section.

SEC. 3. The Secretaries of the Army and Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, are hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, compromise, or settle any claim for salvage services rendered by their respective departments to any vessel: *Provided*, That all moneys received by the respective departments for salvage services rendered shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 4. Within 20 days after payment of any claim determined, compromised, or settled under section 1 of this act at a net amount exceeding \$3,000 payable by the United States or within 20 days after receipt

of payment or settlement of any claim under section 2 or section 3 of this act, the Secretary concerned shall file reports with the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives setting forth the nature of the claim, the vessel or vessels involved, the amount paid or received with respect thereto, the basis of the determination, compromise, or settlement, and other pertinent facts: *Provided*, That during any war the reports required under this section may omit any fact or facts disclosure of which, in the opinion of the Secretary concerned, would be prejudicial to the national security.

SEC. 5. Subject to the proviso of section 4 hereof, the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force shall report to the Congress, at each session thereof, all amounts paid by their respective departments or received by their respective departments under this act.

SEC. 6. When the net amount paid or received in settlement does not exceed \$1,000 the authority of the Secretary of the Army or Secretary of the Air Force, as set forth in sections 1 and 2 hereof, may be exercised by such person or persons in the military department concerned as the Secretary thereof may designate.

SEC. 7. The provisions of this act shall not apply with respect to any claim as to which a suit has been filed by or against the United States and is pending at the date of the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASING CRIMINAL PENALTIES UNDER THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2401) to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?
Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if the chairman of the committee is present I should like to have some explanation of the needs, necessity, and urgency for the legislation.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not see the gentleman from New York on the floor, nor the gentleman from Pennsylvania either.

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

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I may say to the gentleman from Michigan in passing that the chairman of the committee is apparently temporarily out of the Chamber. This bill increases the maximum permissible penalty from \$5,000 to \$50,000 for violation of the Sherman Act.

It was passed in the House in the last session and was never acted upon in the Senate. It had the unanimous approval, as I recall, of all the members of the subcommittee and also of the full Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FORD. I wish to ask the gentleman from New York if this year it was unanimously reported by the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEATING. It is my recollection that it was; yes.

Mr. FORD. Several weeks ago all the members of the Consent Calendar objectors' committee laid down a policy indicating that we were to require depart-

mental reports on legislation before any legislation could be approved by the various objectors. I notice that in this case there are no departmental reports on this proposed legislation. Can the gentleman explain why this legislation was placed on the calendar in view of the policy set forth by all members of the objector's committee?

Mr. KEATING. I entirely agree with the policy adopted by the objectors' committee. Due to the absence of the chairman of the committee it may be that the gentleman wishes to ask unanimous consent that the matter go over; but I may say to the gentleman that this bill was reported without hearing this year in view of the fact there were some hearings on the same bill in the last session, at which time the Department of Justice indicated its approval of the legislation. Perhaps it would have been well in the report to have included the approval which they gave last year to the same bill. I rose because I thought perhaps the gentleman wanted an explanation.

Mr. FORD. Will the gentleman from New York assure the Members of the House, and particularly members of the objectors' committee, that at the time the legislation was approved by the House a year ago there were departmental reports approving the legislation?

Mr. KEATING. Whether they were in writing as letters or not, I am uncertain. There was either a letter or there was an appearance before the Attorney General or someone on his behalf to express his approval of the bill. One or the other, I can assure the gentleman, was furnished in the last session.

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

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I notice on page 2 of the committee report it says:

Hon. Herbert A. Bergson, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, told the Subcommittee on Study of Monopoly Power:

"A fine of \$5,000 for violating a law which is so important to our economy, in my opinion, was inadequate when it was passed in 1890, and it certainly is inadequate today"—

And so forth. We know that Mr. Bergson was in charge of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice at that time. I call this to the gentleman's attention because he was the Assistant Attorney General in charge. I assume the committee reported it out this year because they had hearings last year and the House acted favorably. As I understand it, unless it is important or far-reaching legislation committees usually report out similar bills under such circumstances.

Mr. FORD. In light of the statement by the majority leader and the statement of the gentleman from New York, I feel the bringing of this bill before the House at this time is not contrary to the policy set forth by the members of the objectors' committee; therefore I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 1, 2, and 3 of the act of July 2, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 1 ff.), as amended, are hereby further amended by striking out in each section where it appears, the phrase "fine not exceeding five thousand dollars" or the phrase "fine not exceeding \$5,000" and substituting in lieu thereof in each case the phrase "fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ATTORNEYS EMPLOYED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AUTHORIZED BY HOUSE RESOLUTION 93

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 171 to suspend the application of certain Federal laws with respect to attorneys employed by the select committee of the House of Representatives authorized by House Resolution 93, Eighty-second Congress, first session.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That service or employment of persons as attorneys on a temporary basis to assist the Select Committee To Investigate the Alleged Abuses in the Education, Training, and Loan Guaranty Programs of World War II Veterans, of the House of Representatives, in the study and investigation ordered by House Resolution 93, agreed to January 29, 1951, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such persons within the provisions of sections 281, 283, or 284, of title 18 of the United States Code, or of any other law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TENURE OF SERVICE OF REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3291) to amend subdivision a of section 34 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subdivision a of section 34 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following additional sentence: "Upon the expiration of his term, a referee in bankruptcy shall continue to perform the duties of his office until his successor is appointed and qualifies provided the filling of the vacancy has been authorized by the conference as provided in subdivision b of section 43 of this act."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT TO BANKRUPTCY ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3292) to amend subdivision a of section 55 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subdivision a of section 55 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"a. The court shall cause the first meeting of the creditors of a bankrupt to be held not less than 10 nor more than 30 days after the adjudication, at the place or at one of the places designated by the conference pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision b of section 37 of this act as a place at which court shall be held within the judicial district in which the proceeding is pending or if that place would be unreasonably inconvenient as a place of meeting for the parties in interest, the court shall fix a place for the meeting within said judicial district which is not unreasonably inconvenient for the parties in interest. If such meeting should by any mischance not be held within such time, the court shall fix the date as soon as may be thereafter, when it shall be held."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE OF FEDERAL PRISONERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2924) to amend section 4164 of title 18, United States Code, relating to conditional release of Federal prisoners.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire of the chairman of the committee or anyone on the floor who has knowledge of this bill with reference to certain features. According to the bill, as I understand, it in effect reduces the sentence by 180 days of everyone convicted by a Federal court who has a good-conduct record. Is that not taking away jurisdiction of the Federal court of all prisoners who have a good-conduct rating for the last 180 days of each sentence and putting a legislative restriction on each sentence of every prisoner by reducing it 180 days?

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. BRYSON. That is not the purpose or the intent of the bill at all.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It may not be the purpose, but in effect it does.

Mr. BRYSON. No; I do not think so.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Let me ask the gentleman this: If the prisoner has a good-conduct record then he is completely removed from the jurisdiction of the court 180 days or less sooner than he would be under present law; that is, there is no parole jurisdiction or anything. He is completely out as a free man.

Mr. BRYSON. That is right.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do not object to the bill, but I think the membership should understand what this bill contains before it is passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. BRYSON. Well, that is the purpose of it. If the man has less than 180 days after he has been paroled, then he

would not be required to remain under the supervision of the parole board.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If he has 180 days remaining and he has a good-conduct record, he is automatically a free man if this bill passes.

Mr. BRYSON. That is right.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No parole board or anybody else has anything to say about it. His sentence is automatically reduced 180 days below the sentence that the court gave provided he has a good-conduct record.

Mr. BRYSON. That is true. The bill was recommended by the Bureau of Prisons.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is, the administrative officials of the United States courts. Will the gentleman tell us what kind of an organization that is, the administrative officials of the courts? Does that mean the judges themselves, or the parole officers, or who does it mean?

Mr. BRYSON. Well, that is the executive office of the United States courts.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I understood the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] to say it is the Bureau of the United States court officials, is that correct?

Mr. BRYSON. That is right.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Personally I have no objection to the bill, but I felt that the membership should be advised of what is in this bill, because it is of rather far-reaching importance in taking that amount of jurisdiction from the judges of the Federal courts, before it goes through by unanimous consent.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I would like to know where this bill originated and why? What is the cause behind it?

Mr. BRYSON. The bill came before the Committee on the Judiciary sponsored by the Director of Prisons, Mr. Bennett. The Department of Justice was represented before our committee and there was a communication from the Executive Officer of the United States Courts, Mr. Chandler.

Mrs. BOLTON. What did they say about the needs or the why for it?

Mr. BRYSON. One of the reasons for it was that it would work for economy and it would give an opportunity to those who had indicated some desire to reform to be released at this earlier date from prison supervision.

Mrs. BOLTON. What about those who have not reformed, who may be superficially all right?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman will yield, I think the statistics which were presented to the subcommittee indicate that some 90 percent of the parole violators commit new felonies or misdemeanors and are tried for those new crimes rather than sent back to prison for parole violation.

Mrs. BOLTON. So, under this bill we let them out anyhow.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. The purpose of the bill is to reduce the load on the parole officials in these cases where they would be on parole only for 180 days, which is but a small percentage of the total parole cases.

Mrs. BOLTON. They are out on the community sooner.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. No; they are not out on the community any sooner. They are not released from prison any sooner than they would be otherwise.

Mrs. BOLTON. Would not the 180 day clause do that?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. No. It has no effect on their time in prison. All of them come out at the same time, regardless of whether this bill is adopted or not. It merely reduces the time they are on parole.

Mr. WALTER. I think it is important to bear in mind the fact that this legislation applies only to those persons who are already on parole.

Mrs. BOLTON. That was not made clear. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WALTER. When they have demonstrated during the parole period that they have become rehabilitated and that they are no longer a risk, this is for the purpose of permitting them to go on with their normal vocation. It is felt that the removal of the compulsion to report is a desirable thing.

Mrs. BOLTON. I am particularly interested if that is so.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Is it not true that under this bill it becomes mandatory if a prisoner has a good-conduct record that he be released and given his complete freedom at least 180 days before the expiration of his sentence and he is not subject to any parole officer or any probation organization then?

Mr. BRYSON. He has to serve his minimum sentence, but he is released from reporting to the probation officer.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Is it not mandatory that immediately he has served his minimum sentence he walks out of prison a free man, if he has a good-conduct record?

Mr. BRYSON. In the first instance, the parole board has already acted on whether or not he should be given a parole.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No, I beg the gentleman's pardon. Under this bill if he is entitled to release under the present system of parole because of good conduct, the board of parole will have no jurisdiction over him, as I understand, providing there are 180 days or less of his sentence unexpired.

Mr. BRYSON. That is right.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. So we are making a material change in the present law.

Mr. FORD. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, does this legislation make it mandatory that the last 180 days of good conduct prisoners are released from further control, or is it discretionary?

Mr. BRYSON. It does not shorten his prison term at all. It shortens his parole time if it is less than 180 days.

Mr. FORD. Is it not possible that some people on parole the last 180 days would need some additional guidance, or whatever you may call it, and some could be released without any limitation? As I read a summary of the bill, it states that all prisoners shall be unconditionally released. I think it might be more

practical if it were written to be "may" rather than "shall," because there are certain cases where they might need further guidance for that extra 6 months period. Did the committee investigate that possibility?

Mr. BRYSON. Yes, we gave it thorough consideration.

Mr. FORD. If you made it "may" rather than "shall," there would be a more practical application of some of the facts the parole board might run into.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Clerk called the bill (S. 379) to authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by the Department of Labor.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies, in process of liquidation by the Department of Labor at the time of the enactment of this act, for the amounts of suspensions and disallowances, which have been, or may be, raised by the General Accounting Office on account of payments made in accordance with vouchers certified by such certifying officers: *Provided,* That the Secretary of Labor or his authorized representative shall certify that the Department of Labor has no evidence of fraud or collusion on the part of the certifying officers in connection with the payments.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES MORGAN HORSE FARM

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 1149) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object because I know what the bill is; for the record I should like to have the gentleman from Vermont make a statement as to what the bill is and what it will accomplish.

Mr. PROUTY. The purpose of the bill is to transfer the United States Morgan Horse Farm, located in the town of Weybridge, Addison County, Vt., to the Vermont Agricultural College, which is a wholly owned State institution, with the provision that unless the college operates the farm for the benefit of agriculture it will revert to the United States.

At present plans are made to cease operation of the farm on June of this year or on July 1 of 1951. The Secretary of Agriculture has recommended the passage of the bill and the Bureau of the Budget has stated that it does not conflict in any way with the program of the President.

Mr. McCORMACK. I want to assure the gentleman I have no objection to the bill, but it is urgent that this bill be passed now?

Mr. PROUTY. The primary reason why it is necessary to take action now is because if the bill is passed, the Vermont Legislature will have to make appropriations to operate the farm and they are due to adjourn very soon.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to transfer and convey to the Vermont Agricultural College, a State-owned corporation, upon acceptance by said agricultural college, without cost, the real property comprising 942.42 acres, more or less, of the United States Morgan Horse Farm located in Addison County, town of Weybridge, Vt., and such of the personal property of this station as may be agreed upon, in writing, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College. Such real and personal property and research records shall be transferred upon the express condition that they shall be used by the Vermont Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture for such period as may be agreed upon by the Secretary, and the said college at the time of transfer. Deeds to the property conveyed pursuant to this act shall contain a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and other minerals and all fissionable materials as may be found in such lands and the right to use of the lands for extracting and removing same.

The authority herein contained shall expire on June 30, 1951, unless prior to such expiration date, the dean of the Vermont Agricultural College shall have notified the Secretary of Agriculture of the acceptance of the lands and other property of the station under the terms of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 7, strike out the sentence beginning on line 7 and ending on line 12, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Deeds to the property conveyed pursuant to this act shall contain (1) a provision providing that the property shall revert to the United States if the property is used for any purpose other than for the benefit of agriculture, and (2) a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and other minerals and fissionable materials as may be found in such lands and the right to use the lands for extracting and removing same."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

CAPT. WILLIAM GREENWOOD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1844) for the relief of Capt. William Greenwood.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Capt. William Greenwood, Army serial No. [REDACTED] Headquarters, Technical Division, Air Training Command, Scott Air Force Base, Ill., the sum of \$215. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Capt. William Greenwood for reimbursement of expenses incurred by him in returning his dependents to their home in Gatesville, Tex., due to an emergency. The travel of dependents was authorized by military authorities.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 8, strike out "\$215" and insert "\$199.68."

At the end of bill add: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TONY MARCHIONDO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 657) for the relief of Tony Marchiondo.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HUNTER and Mr. DOLLIVER objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CHARLIE JOE STARNES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 907) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas to hear, determine, and render judgment on certain claims of Charlie Joe Starnes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas to hear, determine, and render judgment upon claims of Charlie Joe Starnes arising out of alleged service-connected disabilities resulting from his service with the United States Navy. The court shall enter such judgment as the law and evidence warrants; may affirm, modify, or set aside any action or determination of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or the former Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau with respect to such claims; and may order the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to take such action as the court may deem appropriate.

Sec. 2. (a) Suit upon such claims may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of

limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claims shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims to which the provisions of title 28, United States Code, sections 1291, 2411, and 2412 (b) apply.

(b) Any action instituted under this act shall be tried by the court without jury.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 5, after the words "claims of", insert "the legal guardian of."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas to hear, determine, and render judgment on certain claims of the legal guardian of Charlie Joe Starnes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SGT. BENJAMIN H. MARTIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1789) for the relief of Sgt. Benjamin H. Martin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Benjamin H. Martin, sergeant, Army of the United States, the sum of \$15,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Benjamin H. Martin against the United States on account of the death of his wife, Shirley Gray Martin, and his infant son, Benjamin H. Martin, Jr., on January 27, 1948, while passengers in an Army plane which crashed into White Horse Mountain 12 miles east of Digne, France: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BELLA AND ARCHIE KENNISON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1799) for the relief of Bella and Archie Kennison.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Bella Kennison, of Laie, Oahu, T. H., the sum of \$1,471.50, and to Archie Kennison, of Laie, Oahu, T. H., the sum of \$7,750, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for injuries sustained when they were struck by a vehicle driven by personnel of the United States Army, on the island of Oahu, T. H., on December 23, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in

connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TETSUKO HIDAKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1431) for the relief of Tetsuko Hidaka.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Tetsuko Hidaka, the Japanese fiancée of Ernest Collier, a citizen of the United States and a private, first class, in the United States Army who was wounded in Korea, and the said Tetsuko Hidaka shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Tetsuko Hidaka is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Ernest Collier, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Tetsuko Hidaka, she shall be required to depart from the United States, and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Tetsuko Hidaka, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Tetsuko Hidaka as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee and head tax.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IZUMI MAKIYOMA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1821) for the relief of Izumi Makiyoma.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Izumi Makiyoma, the Japanese fiancée of Leonard Bunch, a citizen of the United States and a member of the United States Air Force, and that the said Izumi Makiyoma shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Izumi Makiyoma is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Leonard Bunch, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Izumi Makiyoma, she shall be required to depart from the United States, and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3

months after the entry of the said Izumi Makiyoma, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Izumi Makiyoma as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee and head tax.

With the following committee amendment:

On lines 6 and 7, page 1, strike out "a member of the United States Air Force" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "an honorably discharged veteran."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KIMI HATANO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2785) for the relief of Kimi Hatano.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Kimi Hatano, the Japanese fiancée of Roy B. Erickson, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II, and that the said Kimi Hatano shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Kimi Hatano is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Roy B. Erickson, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Kimi Hatano, she shall be required to depart from the United States, and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Kimi Hatano, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Kimi Hatano as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee and head tax.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. ANNA L. DE ANGELIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3330) for the relief of Mrs. Anna L. De Angelis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Western District of New York, notwithstanding any lapse of time or any provision of law to the contrary, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. Anna L. De Angelis, of Rochester, N. Y., arising out of a controversy concerning the payment to her as beneficiary of policy No. [REDACTED] issued to her husband, Aniceto De Angelis, on August 1, 1918, and reinstated effective as of July 1, 1927. The said Anna L. De Angelis asserts that after the reinstatement of said policy that Aniceto De Angelis became permanently and totally disabled during the period when the said insurance was in force on a premium-paying basis and that by reason of this the

said insurance policy continued in force and effect until the death of the said Aniceto De Angelis, and that she then became entitled to the proceeds of the said insurance policy as his beneficiary: *Provided,* That passage of this act shall not be construed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States Government: *Provided further,* That suit shall be filed within 1 year after the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. CORA B. JONES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3495) for the relief of Mrs. Cora B. Jones.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Cora B. Jones, post office box 641, Fernandina, Fla., the sum of \$5,608, in full satisfaction of all claims of the said Mrs. Cora B. Jones against the United States for compensation for the death of her son, James E. Jones, and damage to personal property caused by a collision on October 1, 1941, on State Highway No. 48, approximately 3 miles west of Gate B, Camp Blanding, Fla., involving the automobile which the said James E. Jones was driving and a United States Army truck: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MORRIS TUTNAUER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3527) for the relief of Morris Tutnauer.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS UNDER PROVISION OF SECTION 4 OF DISPLACED PERSONS ACT OF 1948

The Clerk called the resolution (H. Con. Res. 90) favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress favors the granting of the status of permanent residence in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has determined that such alien is qualified under the provisions of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 1011; 64 Stat. 219; 50 App. U. S. C. 1953):

[REDACTED] Abraham, Ruzena.
 [REDACTED] Acsay, Laszlo Endre.
 [REDACTED] Acsay, Louise Maria.
 [REDACTED] Ales, Edita Moskovicova.
 [REDACTED] Antoniak, Janusz, Jerzy.

Back, Jenó.
Back, Eva.
Bialy, Michal.
Barenbaum, Bencjon.
Bejlis, Moszko.
Bereda, Halina.
Bereda-Fijalkowska, Maria Renata.
Berger, Lina.
Berger, Ruzena or Bergerova.
Berger, Lydia or Bergerova.
Berman, Abe Mordcha.
Blumenfeld, Salomon aka Solomon Blumenfeld.
Bozek, Michal.
Bozek, Czeslaw Julian.
Brecher, Lajos Mihaly.
Brecher, Rifka (nee Friedman).
Brody, Josef.
Brus, Szoel.
Brus, Malka (nee Ordman).
Buntman, Roza (nee Roza Diker).
Burg, Robert Janos.
Chanes, Jacob or Jankiel.
Chanes, Alta (nee Bibinow).
David, Zdenek.
Dvorakova, Frantiska.
Eckstein, Tibor.
Elek, Paula Janka.
Ellenbogen, Jenó, or Jenó Israel Moses Ellenbogen.
Ellenbogen, Flora (nee Grunwaldova or Grunwald).
Fallman, Abraham Hersch.
Felberman, Flora.
Fenster, Srul.
Fenster, Perla.
Spalanietz, Sahra.
Fischer, Mor Maximilian.
Fischer, Mira (nee Leffler).
Fischer, Ernest.
Fixler, Zalel.
Fleischer, Vladimir.
Fleischer, Jitka.
Fleischer, Olga.
Fleischer, Jana.
Fliegman, Mendel.
Forro, Joseph (formerly Jozef Friedman).
Frajberger, Lejzor Chaim.
Friedmann, Sophie (nee Schuffeld).
Fuksa, Joanna Lieberman.
Fuksman, Bencjon Michel.
Garfinkel, Icek aka Izak, Isaac or Isak Garfinkel or Garfinkiel.
Garfinkel, Fela or Garfinkiel (nee Chleb).
Garcnczrz, Rosa.
Gepner, Guta.
Gergely, George.
Gilmowitz, Jacob.
Glasser, Salomon.
Gluck, Erzsébet, or Elizabeth Gluck.
Goerl, Albert.
Goerl, Magdolna or Magda (nee Beck formerly Gutfreund).
Goldstein, Eugen.
Grunfeld, Erwin.
Grunzweig, Ester.
Grunzweig, Perla.
Grunzweigova, Frieda, or Frida Grunzweig.
Hochhauser, Gabriella.
Hoffman, Edith.
Immergluck, Tadeusz Antoni, or Daniel Aaron Immergluck.
Immergluck, Felicja Shongut.
Immergluck, Jozef Edward.
Jaksy, Joseph.
Javornik, Ladislav William.
Jencek, Premysl.
Jonas, Seweryn Jerzy.
Jonas, Teresa Rosa (nee Dichter).
Jonas, Christopher or Krzysztof.
Kahan, Pejsach.
Kahan, Samuel.
Kalisch, Jacob.
Kallus, Gisella, or Gita Kallus.

Karpenszprung, Mordko.
Kash, Uno.
Katzoff, Simon, or Szaja Kacowicz.
Kenedi, George Andrew, or George Andrew Kenedy or Gyorgy Andor Ungar.
Klein, Abraham.
Kogutowska, Helena.
Kohn, Ladislav.
Korbelaar, Bozena (nee Soukup).
Kozlowski, Pinkas.
Kupferman, Ziszl.
Lande, Mall.
Lederman, Dov Polek.
Lewin, Lejma, or Leyma Levin.
Lindenbaum, Izaak.
Lindenbaum, Ruchla.
Lis, Olga.
Loebner, Egon Ezriel.
Madarasz, Bela, or Robert Madarasz.
Makulec, Alicja Marcella, or Alice Marcella Makulec.
Mardiste, Silva.
Matzig, Hermine.
Mendelovic Emanuel.
Mendelovic, Ester (nee Eckstein).
Mozes, Jankiel.
Mozes, Dnojra.
Mozes, Mordcha Ber Mozes.
Musil, Adolf.
Musil, Eugenie (nee Rendlova).
Muskus, Anna Labanowicz (nee Hnatyszyn).
Mystkowski, Augustyn.
Mystkowski, Janina.
Nabel, Maria Gabryjela (formerly Maria Gabryjela Ciechomska).
Nachamczyk, Nachman.
Nachtigal, Eva.
Ossowski, Jan.
Paderski, Mejer.
Polejes, Abram.
Palugyay, Farkas Morrice De.
Parnes, Moses.
Parnes, Bruchla.
Parnes, Pesia.
Pettrak, Rulof.
Podaril, Miroslav, or Fred M. Podaril.
Pollak, David.
Pollak, Salomon.
Portnoj, Izrael.
Portnoj, Glika.
Pospisilova, Bozena.
Prchlikova, Eva Maria, or Eva Likova.
Fruzanski, Chaim.
Probst, Chaim Lejb.
Rabinowicz, Abram Lajbus.
Randmets, Erich, or Eric Randmets.
Reisman, Ester.
Ritter, Villiam.
Rodkin, Abram.
Rodkin, Pera.
Rosenzweig, Chil or Rozenowiga.
Rubin, Arthur.
Rudo, Stephen.
Rudo, Anna.
Rybkowski, Mendel.
Schreiber, Leib, or Joel Leib Schreiber.
Schwartz, Iiona, or Schwartz aka Iiona Green.
Sebek, Oldrich Karel.
Silberstein, Eva.
Sprung, Bunio.
Stankiewicz, Karol.
Stern, Elzik, or Elzik Leib Stern.
Stern, Mayer or Meyer or "Dave."
Strassburger, Miksa.
Swidler, Solomon.
Swidler, David Ely.
Szpitalny, Mandel.
Szpitalny, Sura (nee Lederman).

Sztejnberg, Mowsza.
Sztiglic, Izrael.
Tauber, Israel or Izrael.
Tauber, Julius.
Teaar, Valeria.
Teitelbaum, Moise or Mozes.
Tolwinski, Szmul.
Traube, Szmul.
Tuchendler, Moszek, or Maurice Tuchendler.
Vavra, Karel.
Vogel, Moses.
Wachtel, Dora.
Wassercug, Lejb.
Weisz, Jakub (also known as Jacob Weiss).
Wertans, Jakub.
Wertans, Judzif or Judith (nee Szeskin).
Wertans, Nina.
Willer, Witold Tadeusz.
Wind, Halina, or Feiga Wind.
Witelson, Szmuel or Szmul or Samuel.
Wojciecowski, Zbigniew Mikolaj.
Wolnerova, Jindriska aka Jindra Wolnerova.
Zak, Chaim Hersz.
Zakon, Aron.
Zalewski, Henryk.
Zelanski, Ester.
Zlotnicki, Chaim.
Zlotnicki, Rywa.
Zonberg, Asser.
Batho, Ferenc Ede, or Francis Edward Batho.
Berenbaum, Szmuel.
Blei, Scnia.
Bloch, Martha (nee Martz Zenker).
Brodtschi, Gheorghe, or George Brodtschi.
Brodtschi, Matalia, or Natalia Rosca.
Buchalova, Marie.
Diamant, Tibor.
Diuzewska, Maria Pelagia (nee Tarczynska).
Ejgier, Mendel Mordka.
Fabian, Gabriel Leslie.
Friedman, Armin Harry.
Friedman, Henrik or Henry.
Gasparik, Anton.
Glikman, Majer.
Gross, Bertold.
Hermann, Lidia or Hermanova.
Herschthal, Esia.
Holcman, Jan.
Jonas, Erno, or Ernest Jonas.
Kal, Edmund Francis, or Odon Ferenc Kriegler.
Kawkiewicz, Jankiel.
Kopasz, Sister Iiona Irma.
Korabelnik, David.
Korzeniowska, Urszula Brigida.
Kostal, Otilie Ilka.
Kotek, Jirina Inka.
Lebovic, Irene.
Lobl, Iszak.
Lowy, Ervin.
Malek, Chuna.
Mermeistein, Eugen.
Moskovits, Jacob.
Muller, Martin.
Muller, Salomon.
Neuhaus, Armin.
Neuhaus, Magdalena (nee Strasser).
Pabian, Franciszek, or Franciszek Stanislaw Pabian.
Burdzy, Henryk.
Poatner, Abram.
Rakossy, Tibor.
Rappaport, Liba (nee Liba Eichenstein).
Rojtenberg, Tewia.
Roth, Sandor.
Roth, Nedi.
Samet, Lazare.

Samet, Esther (nee Weisz).
Schachter, Rose, or Rojza Schachter or Rosa Schacter (nee Rojza Gelbart or Rojza Gelbard).

Schranko, Margit.
Singer, Henrik.
Speicher, Marian (alias Marian Szpakowski).

Szego, Cyula Laszlo, or Julius Ladislaus Szego.

Tauber, Moric, or Moric Naftoll Tauber.

Tobias, Charles William.
Wagschal, Samuel.
Walas, Stanislaw.
Piestrak, Adam.
Warshavchik, Ela, or Ela Warszawczyk.

Windt, Hajnal.
Windt, Judith.
Wisniewski, Lejbko.
Wohlhendler, Chaim.
Wohlhendler, Rozalia.
Zalcgendler, Awram.
Zilahy, Lajos.
Zilahy, Piroška, Barczy.

Acs, Terezia.
Becher, Szmul.
Becher, Pola.

Bleyer, Olga (nee Kornhauser).
Brodman, Alexander.
Bulanski, Wolf.
Csordas, Gabor.
Erger, Majer.

Feibusch, Bernat.
Fischer, Aron.
Fischer, Ruzena (nee Kesler).

Fischl, Ignac.
Fischl, Rita (nee Loffler).
Fried, George.

Friedlander, Lya.
Friedlander, Renee or Reizi.
Heller, Oscar, or Oszkar Heller.

Holubec, Anna.
Horowitz, Rafael.
Husarz, Mieczyslaw Stanislaw.

Jakubovic, Tibor.
Jakubovic, Frantiska.
Katz, Zoltan.

Kirzner, Zelik.
Kormos, Jolan, or Yolanda Kormos.

Lefebber, Richard George.
Mermelstein, Sarolta (nee Falk).

Neuweld, Marek, or Mark Neuweld.

Reis, Szulim, or Sheldon Reiss.
Reiss, Bela (nee Bela Reis).

Rynkiewicz, Kazimierz.
Schnitzler, Erno.
Templer, Julius.

Urwicz, Abram Berko.
Weiss, Imrich, or Emerick Weiss.
Zilbersztejn, Lejb.
Zilbersztejn, Dora.

Slavik, Juraj Michal Daniel, or Dr. Juraj Slavik.
Slavik, Margita Maria.

Slavik, Juraj Ludevít Jan, or Juraj Ludevít Slavik.
Wilenski, Szmujlo.

Klinger, Oskar.
Mansour, Nabeel.
Mansour, Erika Randa.
Mansour, Shafec Abdallah.

The House concurrent resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUSPENDED DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the resolution (S. Con. Res. 12) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

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

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain this resolution?

Mr. WALTER. This is a routine resolution that the House acts on after the Senate approves the action of the Attorney General in suspending the deportations of aliens where economic hardship would be caused through deportation. After the Attorney General acts, as the gentleman knows, a list of cases, with reports on them, goes to the Senate. The Senate Judiciary Committee then examines each case, and after it acts the concurrent resolution is referred to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, where there is a reexamination of the action taken by both the Attorney General and the Senate.

This resolution makes permanent the immigration status of aliens, most of whom are married to American citizens and have native-born children.

Mr. GROSS. And the Calendar No. 180 is susceptible of the same interpretation?

Mr. WALTER. Exactly.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months:

Adamos, Nicola Dimitry or Damoff or Danoff.

Afshar, Nasser Gatli, or Nasser Afshar or Nasser Gatli Afshar or Nassere Cotli Afshar.

Alex, Joseph Benjamin.
Alpar, Julia Viola, or Julia Viola Froelich or Julia Viola Bagge.

Alves, Alpio.
Andal, Ester (nee Knaster, alias Esther Bjork alias Esther Johnson).

Aoki, Michio.
Ataide, Jose Fernandes.
Barbale, Anton Danimir.

Barnett, Arthur Albert.
Barron, Raymundo, or Raymundo Barron-Aguirre or Raymundo Aguirre Barron or Reymundo Barron or Raymundo Agirre Barron.

Beuermann, Paul Richard, or Richard Beuermann.

Botosan, Traian or Thomas.
Broeders, Theodorus Aldegados.

Bruorton, Maria Luisa Rivera De.

Buckmaster, Linda Louise.
Buckmaster, Orval Duane.
Buckmaster, Myles Carter.
Buonarota, Francisco.

Bustamante, Oracio Espinosa, or Oscar Oracio Bustamante.

Bustillos, Alfredo, or Alfredo Bustillos-Barrera.

Camillucci, Silva Sordoni, or nee Silvia Sordoni.

Caro, Maria Gracia De, or Mary Grace Di Caro.

Castaneda, Zenona Palomares de.

Castaneda, Valente.
Chautemps, Juliette Durand.

Chautemps, Antoinette Charlotte.

Charlton, Iris Louise (nee Stephenson or Dwyer).

Chi, David (Chi Tai-Wei).
Christiansen, Elsa Maria Hansen (alias Elsa Marie Hansen Christiansen, formerly Elsa Marie Zinglerson, nee Elsa Marie Hansen or Elsa Marie Hildebrandt).

Cohen, Annie (nee Abrams).
Conits, Evangelia Costas Karagioges.

Corey, Hilton Oscar.
Corino, Michele.

Correa Norberto, or Nolberto Correa or Norberto Correa.

Costa, Francesca Sacco.
Courvaris, Georgios, or George Couvaris.

Dable, John Ludvig Johannesen, or John L. Dahle.

Dagios, Ioannis Panalotou, or John Dagios.

D'Andrea, Matteo.
Darczy, Louis Alexander Anthony (Darczy), or Louis Darousky.

Diaz-Lomeil, Reyes, or Reyes Dias.

Dodd, John Glyndwr, or Jack G. Dodd.

Drakulakos, Demetra Constantine, or Demetra Constantine Mavri.

Dykman, Theodorus Josephus Cyrillus, or Theodore Dykman-Dabster.

Escobar-Huet, Cesar.
Esparza-Hinojosa, Gilberto.

Fernandez Maria Ydalla, or Maria Ydalla Madera.

Fiel, Manuel Lavado.

Fletcher, Marie Alice Welch (nee Welch).

Follain, Pierre Maurice Paul.
Galvan, Luis.

Gerassinos, Fotini (nee Valassopoulos alias Valli).

German, Rosa Moredo San.

Gentile, Giovanni, or Giovanni Di Ianni.

Gnusti, Rossana Silvia.
Goomas, Nicholas Vianallas, or Nick Goomas.

Gomez, Guadalupe Agvilar de Harrison.

Gomez-Ayala, Salud, or Salud Gomez Moreno.

Gonzalez, Erundino Lorenzo, or Erundino Lorenzo.

Gonzalez, Jose Antonio Perez, or Joseph Anthony Perez y Gonzalez or Joseph Anthony Perez.

Gordon, Ivy May, or Ivy May Shaw.

Halas, Dimitrios (alias James Hallas).

Halmos, Anna (nee Kertesz).

Halpern, Sara Szlomczce (nee Halpern or Sara Rubin).

Hamandijan, Yervant Edward.

Harris, P. ti Behrs Eristoff, or Pati Dullivan Harris or Pati Behrs or Pati Behrs Eristoff, or Pati Derek Harris or Pati Behrs Eristoff Tohtchinadze.

Heinz, Dieter.

Helm, James Theodore.

Hendriksen, Peder Oskar (alias Peder Hendriksen).

Heuman, Ruth Wertheim.

Hing, Sheila Chien (nee Chien).
Holliday, Era, or Eva Grethe Ingeberg.

Hurtado-Padilla, Rosalio.
Isch, Julio Norberto.

Jenderzy, William (Wilhelm) Karl.

Johnson, Zaccheus Boyd, Sr.
Kaczmarkiewicz, Franciszek Vincent, or Frank Vincent Kaczmarkiewicz.

Khachadourian, Khachadour Hagop.

Kaiser, Anna (nee Beerner).

[REDACTED] Kang, Kuojen John, or John Karo or Cogan J. K'ang.
 [REDACTED] Karas, Nicholas, or Nikolaus Karras.
 [REDACTED] Karam, George Joseph.
 [REDACTED] Knox, Derek Aries Tuyl.
 [REDACTED] Knox, Denis Anthony Tuyl.
 [REDACTED] Ladopoulos, Athanassios, or Athan Lades or Athanadsios Andreos Ladopoulos.
 [REDACTED] Levine, June Rhoda.
 [REDACTED] Levine, Bertha.
 [REDACTED] Levine, Reuben.
 [REDACTED] Lopez, Dionicia Silva de, or Dionisia Silva de Lopez.
 [REDACTED] Lotti, Angelina, or Angela Lotti.
 [REDACTED] Malcolm, Douglas Clarenton.
 [REDACTED] Maldonado-Esquivel, Nicolas, or Enrique Monroy-Martinez or Enrique Martinez Monroy.
 [REDACTED] Mangos, Kleoniki, or Kleoniki Niketi.
 [REDACTED] Manoogian, Joseph Christopher, or Hovsep Christofolios Manoogian or Joseph Chris Manoogian.
 [REDACTED] Marin-Naranjo, Trinidad.
 [REDACTED] Mastrandrea, Mario Do Carmo Wagner Vieira Da Cunha, or Maria Da Cunha or Maria Mastrandrea.
 [REDACTED] Mazes, Malama (nee Kouzi).
 [REDACTED] McNary, Kathlin Betty (nee Nitkin).
 [REDACTED] Merriman, Margot G., or Margo Merriman.
 [REDACTED] Mertensova, Nadezda, or Dadia Klasinski.
 [REDACTED] Milan, Maria Rogue.
 [REDACTED] Mir, Antonio Matas y.
 [REDACTED] Miyahira, Taro, or Chumel Shiroma Gusukuma.
 [REDACTED] Monje, Amella.
 [REDACTED] Moreno, Rosa Abigail Orta de Juarez.
 [REDACTED] Mori, Shizuo, or Shizoo George Mori.
 [REDACTED] Morrison, Arthur Ward.
 [REDACTED] Mulesa, George, or George Molessa.
 [REDACTED] Munro, Jessie Gallagher (alias Jessie Gallagher).
 [REDACTED] Namesnyk, Joseph.
 [REDACTED] Negi, Hassan.
 [REDACTED] Nixon, Margaret Elizabeth Annie (nee Childs by former marriage McWilliam).
 [REDACTED] Ortega, Lina Esther Tapanes y Leira de.
 [REDACTED] Ortiz, Margarita Fraide Vda De.
 [REDACTED] Ouellette, Claire Laura, or Claire Laura Godin.
 [REDACTED] Perez, Enrique, or Henry Perez.
 [REDACTED] Permanoff, Daniel or Perman.
 [REDACTED] Pettersen, Haakon, or Harry Pettersen.
 [REDACTED] Polsky, Peter.
 [REDACTED] Porles, Joanna, or Joanna Kropf or Tanit Ikao or Koreano.
 [REDACTED] Powell, Iry Elfreda (nee Babb).
 [REDACTED] Puppini, Giuseppe, or Joseph Puppini.
 [REDACTED] Raichi, Monique.
 [REDACTED] Raspavolo, Carmine.
 [REDACTED] Rees, Emil.
 [REDACTED] Resamny, Attia Ibrahim.
 [REDACTED] Resamny, Rafic Mohamed.
 [REDACTED] Rodarte, Ezequiel, or Jose Alvidrez.
 [REDACTED] Rodriguez, Jose, or Jose Rodriguez-Rojo.
 [REDACTED] Rogers, James Nathaniel or "Cantadora."
 [REDACTED] Rogers, Julita Centeno, or Judith Rogers.
 [REDACTED] Rogers, Dorothy.
 [REDACTED] Romo-Leroux, Esther Maria (nee Esther Garcia y Montejo).
 [REDACTED] Russino, Salvatore.
 [REDACTED] Sainz, Susanna Otero, or Sister Gonzaga Otero Sainz.
 [REDACTED] Sanchez-Banuelos, Salvador.

[REDACTED] Schwartz, Izak, or Isak Schwartz or Jack Schwartz.
 [REDACTED] Schultz, August.
 [REDACTED] Schultz, Emilla (nee Eichorst).
 [REDACTED] Seceni, Aurelia Rebecca (nee Loebel).
 [REDACTED] Seceni, Alexander Julien.
 [REDACTED] Semaan, Joseph Sarakis.
 [REDACTED] Silva, Castulo (Amador), or Castulo Silvas Amador or Castro Silva Amador or Castulo S. Amador or Castulo Amador.
 [REDACTED] Silva, Adriano Sales Da, or Adriano Sales De Silva.
 [REDACTED] Silvestri, Ferdinando.
 [REDACTED] Smith, Zedekiah.
 [REDACTED] Spoon, Torsten Robert, or Torsten Robert Wangemann.
 [REDACTED] Stewart, Doet Leslie.
 [REDACTED] Syrigos, Georgios, or George Syrigos.
 [REDACTED] Taggo, August Erich.
 [REDACTED] Tamura, Tokio.
 [REDACTED] Taxides, Arthur D., or Athanasios D. Taxides.
 [REDACTED] Terronez-Morales, Asencion, or John M. Terronez or "Chon" Terronez.
 [REDACTED] Thomas, Rafael Ernesto.
 [REDACTED] Tome, Manuel Huerreiro, or Manuel Guerreiro Thome or Thomas.
 [REDACTED] Torlakides, Haralambos.
 [REDACTED] Tostado-Perez, Juan, or Juan Perez.
 [REDACTED] Tzannis, Georgios, or George Zanis.
 [REDACTED] Tsalikis, Andreas or Carambelas.
 [REDACTED] Valenzuela, Benjamin, or Benjamin Valenzuela-Vasquez.
 [REDACTED] Van-Lienden, Henrika Maria Petronella (nee Bitter).
 [REDACTED] Vandestel, Richard Anthony.
 [REDACTED] Vantent, Magdalera Maria Fredrika Oosten.
 [REDACTED] Vargas, Lino.
 [REDACTED] Vega, Glodovaldo Augusto Peguero, or Glodovaldo or Cleodobaldo Augusto Peguero Vega.
 [REDACTED] Villarreal-Medina, Pedro, or Pedro Villarreal.
 [REDACTED] Villenave, Pierre.
 [REDACTED] Vitale, Antonio, or Tony Vitale.
 [REDACTED] Vitale, Angelina (nee Ingoglia or Angela Vitale Ingoglia).
 [REDACTED] Vitale, Francesco Paolo, or Frank Vitale.
 [REDACTED] Vliembergen, Peter Agust Van.
 [REDACTED] Weiser, Mary (nee Bridget Glynn, alias Mary Ellen Glynn).
 [REDACTED] Yamanaka, Chiyokichi, or George Yamanaka.
 [REDACTED] Zakaib, Fred Louis.
 [REDACTED] Zander, George William.
 [REDACTED] Zoulinakis, Emmanouel Georgiou.
 [REDACTED] Zuniga-Hernandez, Isidoro, or Luciano Zuniga-Hernandez.
 [REDACTED] Bobone, Renato.
 [REDACTED] Hohenlohe, Stephanie Maria Veronika Juliana, or Princess Stephanie Juliane Hohenlohe Waldenbourg-Schillingfurst or Stephanie Maria Veronika Juliana Richter.
 [REDACTED] Foti, Joseph Arthur, or Giuseppe Arturo Foti or Giuseppe Corrales or Arthur La Pierre.
 [REDACTED] Knowlton, Maureen Winifred (nee Maureen Winifred Sheila Gazelet).
 [REDACTED] Pappalardo, Salvatore.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 12, lines 4 and 5, strike the registration number and name:

"[REDACTED] Foti, Joseph Arthur, or Giuseppe Arturo Foti or Giuseppe Corrales or Arthur La Pierre."

On page 12, after line 8, insert the registration numbers and names:

"[REDACTED] Ariditi, Isaac.
 [REDACTED] Ariditi, Mathilda.

[REDACTED] Versteegh, Frederik Lodewyk Cornelis.
 [REDACTED] Versteegh, Elisabeth Marie Louise or Elisabeth Marie Louise De Bruine.
 [REDACTED] Selimovis, Hifzo Hadzi or Gene Gary."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The Senate concurrent resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the resolution (S. Con. Res. 13) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months:

[REDACTED] Aaltonen, Aila Anneli, or Aila Anneli Johnson.
 [REDACTED] Acosta, Alicia Lugo.
 [REDACTED] Acagnostos, Avgi (nee Margari-tou).
 [REDACTED] Anghelikusis, Mehalis K.
 [REDACTED] Archer, Thomas Alfred.
 [REDACTED] Basso, Francesco.
 [REDACTED] Beliel, Lilia Helen, or Mrs. Don Bell.
 [REDACTED] Berke, Bernhard, or Bernard Berke.
 [REDACTED] Betza, George, or Juraj Beca.
 [REDACTED] Bianco, Vincenzo, or Vincenzo or Vincent Bianco.
 [REDACTED] Birovcak, John.
 [REDACTED] Birovcak, Mary (nee Breza).
 [REDACTED] Boeke, Elisabeth (nee Muller).
 [REDACTED] Bondar, Hillel.
 [REDACTED] Borbon, Amella (nee Picardo or Amelia De Borbon).
 [REDACTED] Bougis, Susan, or Sideroula Antonios Hatillias or Hadzella.
 [REDACTED] Bouldoukian, Vahan.
 [REDACTED] Braun, Joshua or Jozsua, or SzaJa Braun.
 [REDACTED] Brown, Esther (nee Williams or Irene Palmer).
 [REDACTED] Brugman, Fritz Heinrich, or Fred Heinrich Brugman or Fred H. Brugman.
 [REDACTED] Bruguera, Agustin.
 [REDACTED] Bruguera, Celia Hortensia, or Gladys Gruguera (nee Marti).
 [REDACTED] Bruns, August Herman.
 [REDACTED] Bubendey, Herman August.
 [REDACTED] Burns, Edward.
 [REDACTED] Caamano, Andres or Andrew.
 [REDACTED] Casanave, Grete Kretschmar, or Margarita Maria Kretschmar.
 [REDACTED] Cecil, Annie, formerly Annie Rehfeldt (nee McCallum).
 [REDACTED] Cedeno, Humberto Aoun, or Humberto Aoun.
 [REDACTED] Cedeno, Miguel Aoun, or Miguel Aoun.
 [REDACTED] Cardosa, Manuel Ferreira.
 [REDACTED] Chou, Jang Lee, or Jan Wing Yee.
 [REDACTED] Chou, James Chia-San, or Chia San Chou.
 [REDACTED] Chung, Fitzgerald Roberts, or Fitzgerald Dakers or Fitzgerald Roberts.
 [REDACTED] Clemencia, Jean Roger.
 [REDACTED] Cocchio, Giuseppe, or Joseph Cocchio.
 [REDACTED] Coronado, Antonio, or Antonio Coronado Ramon or Macario Cerda.
 [REDACTED] Csorjan, John, or John Robert Chorgan.
 [REDACTED] Cutugno, Francesco, or Frank Cutugno.
 [REDACTED] Dapontes, Petros Nicholas (alias Peter or Petros Dapontes).

- D'Araujo, Jose Emilio Seabra.
 Davidson, Isabella Janet Fleming, or Isabella Janet Fleming Miller.
 Davy, Kenneth Conrad, or Kenneth Davy.
 Diaz, Julian, or Jose Diaz (alias Manuel Milero or Manuel Melero).
 Dominguez, Manuel.
 Dooner, Jacqueline Suzanne (nee De Gouy).
 Douglas, Emmanuel, or Emanuel Douglas.
 Dragovcich, Toma Mate, or Toma Mate Dragovic or Toma Mate Dragovic.
 Ellett, Betty Lorraine.
 Emerson, Gwendoline Ward, or Gwendolyn Ward Emerson or Gwendolyn Emerson or Gwendolyn Ward.
 Epstein, Eva, or Eva Appel.
 Eustathiou, Cariofilis Christos, or Costas Stathis or Costas C. Stathis.
 Fallis, Dionisios George, or John D. Kostopoulos.
 Ferreira, Antonio.
 Floratos, Melpomeni.
 Frey, Inez Evelyn, formerly Inez Evelyn Monroe formerly Bostrom (alias Wilton or Hagerty alias Clara Barton).
 Friedberg, Adolf, or Adolf Freiberg.
 Garcia, Pascual Reyes, or Pascual Garcia.
 Geannesses, Bethlehem Eustathios (nee Theodoridou).
 Gear, Lucy Sabillena.
 Gianitsos, Ikovos, or Jack Gianitsos.
 Gomez, Pedro Tavares.
 Gronholm, Lauri Nikolai, or Lauri Nikolai Holm.
 Gronholm, Hedwig Emilia, or Hedwig Emilia Holm.
 Gryngras, Mejer Jankiel.
 Gussen, Elizabeth, or Elisabeth Gussen (nee Otto).
 Guzman, Milagros Reyes De.
 Guzman, Concepcion Reyes De.
 Hodza, Aglaia, or Aglaia Stephanie Hodza or Anka Perishitch or Perichitch or Perischitch or Aglaia S. Hodza.
 Hansen, Alida Josiena, or Alida Josiena Hansen (nee Van Der Hoeven or Alida Josina Van Der Hoeven or Mrs. Josie Hansen or Mrs. James K. Hansen).
 Hassin, Agreen Bahal, or John Albert Hassin.
 Hernandez, Manuel Mata.
 Hios, Nicholas Leonida.
 Huang, Paul Kuang-Pu, or Kuang-Pu Huang or Paul Huang.
 Huang, Jane (nee Sun Chi-Ying or Chi-Ying Sun).
 Inhaber, Abraham David.
 Jeka, Joseph.
 Kadir, Basir Bin.
 Kalesky, Alexander George, or Alex George.
 Kazanarakis, Nicholas.
 Kesses, Stelios, or Stylianos Kesses or Steve Kesses or Alexander S. Tsangas.
 Kim, Tey Chun.
 Kissanis, Nicholas, or Nicolaos Kissanis.
 Kokinogenis, Dimitrios Michael.
 Kommus, Anton, or Anton Kamus.
 Konuk, Faruk.
 Koren, Elinor, or Eta Koren.
 Korinis, Anastasia Stavros (Stavros) or Tasia (nee Xanthakou or Xanthos).
 Kosolapoff, Alexandra Vasall.
 Kosticz, William.
 Kurs, Taube.
 Kvamso, Andrew Larsen, or Andreas Kvamso.
 Lambrakis, Othesseas Demetrios, or Odyssea or Odysseas Dimitrios Lambrakis.
 Lambrakis, Ekaterini, or Ekaterini Odyssea Lambrakis (nee Mihou).
 Langford, James, formerly Jacques Roger Madeline.
 Langsam, Arthur or Artur.
 Langsam, Esther or Estera (nee Szusterman).
 Laskarides, Sava Nicholas, or Sava F. Pashalides.
 Lazaros, Archondia Apostel, or Archondia Apostel Combitchi or Archondia Apostel Tsamiadis.
 Lederer, Stephania.
 Licick, Elena, or Elena Boorkova or Elena Dormady or Elena Alexandrovna Dormady or Elena Alexandria Dormady or Elena Aleksandrovna Burkova-Dormady.
 Lima, Luiz Antonio Fernandes, or Louis F. Lima.
 Lindsell, Adline Chrystal Lee.
 Lopes, Manuel Maria Gomes, or Manuel Gomes Lopes.
 Lopez, Joaquim Wakeley.
 Lopez, Jose Wakeley.
 Lubline, Annie (nee Annie (Chaja Henia) Lederman).
 Luck, Eroeda Sinitskaya.
 Lui, Bick Yoo Goo, formerly Bick Yoo Goo Wong or Goobick You or Rosa Goo Bick Yoo.
 Luz, Visitation Medina, or Visitation Medina (maiden name).
 Madouros, Panagiotis Demitrios.
 Marginean, Gheorghe, or George Marginean.
 Markus, Isidore, or Donald Markus.
 Marshal, Leonard Ethelbert.
 Mate, John, or Janos Mate.
 Melendez, Viviana Diaz de.
 Messier, Vassiliki (nee Economopoulos or Pertopoulou (former marriage)).
 Mezzina, Francesco, or Francis or Francesco.
 Michitsch, John Frank, or John Michitsch or Joe Michitsch.
 Mahalko, Mihal.
 Miskic, Srecko Felix.
 Miyagishima, Shizuko.
 Muller, Artur.
 Najat, Ali.
 Najat, Mahin (nee Behbehan).
 Nenopoulos, Constantine Demetrios.
 Neuman, Benjamin.
 Niamonitakis, Petros.
 Nicas, Evangelos Panagiotis.
 Nieto, Luis, or Luis Nieto Nieto.
 Nino-Rivera, Abraham.
 Olson, Johanna Sophie, or Johanna Faffie Johnson or Johanna Faffie Olson or Jeanette Johnson or Johanna Forsyth or Forsyth.
 Oxley, Barry Graham.
 Pace, Mario.
 Panorgios, Constantinos Nicholas, or Constandinos Nicholas Panorgios or Nicholas Panorgios or Panorios.
 Parna, George, or Georg Parna or Georg Bernstein.
 Peckinpaugh, Julia Amparo (nee Ruiz; Julia Amparo Ruiz Urbina).
 Penn, James Walter.
 Perez, Isaac Cohen.
 Perrini, Adriano.
 Perry, Rocco Luigi, or Louis Perri or Lewis Perre.
 Pekier, Abraham.
 Photopoulos, Anastassios Sotirios.
 Pila, Manuel, or Tony Morin.
 Pistolis, Christos Serafim, or Christ Pistolis.
 Protopapas, Assimina (nee Georgandas; Assimina Protos).
 Ramon, Emilia Fayos, or Mother Virginia De San Jose.
 Rasmussen, Finn.
 Riberio, Armando.
 Riccardi, Francesco or Frank.
 Ricelli, William F. Frederick or Guglielmo Federico Ricelli.
 Roberts, Richard Ellis.
 Rodrigues, Jose Lope, or Jose Lopes.
 Rodriguez, Antonio, or Antonio Jesus Rodriguez Bernardes.
 Romeo, Francesco Antonio, or Tony Chiodo.
 Rose, Karl.
 Rose, Katrine, or Katherine Rose (nee Kalns).
 Rosenberg, Sandor, or Saul Rosenberg or Alexandre Rosenberg.
 Rovis, Matteo, or Matthew Rovis.
 Rubert, Lucy Ann, or Syslana Rubert or Luciana Rubert.
 Ruhman, Sml.
 Sabbaz, Guido Rota.
 Sanchez y Gomez, Jose Carlos.
 Sanchez, Rose (nee Alfaro).
 Schmidt, Viggo John.
 Scoufarides, Bertha (nee Schalmé or Salmé or Mary Scoufarides).
 Sawich, Sam, or Simeon or Simon Sawich or Simeon or Simon or Sam Savich.
 Seremelis, John, or John Seramis or Soramos.
 Sherwin, Stanley, or Stanley Sherwinter.
 Silva, Antonio Maria Armes.
 Smalley, Stanley.
 Snel, Lambertus Jan, or Lambert John Snell.
 Solaas, Peter Olaf, or Peder Olaf Solaas.
 Spazierer, Sigrid.
 Spisak, Yuraj, or George Spisak.
 Stauber, Elisabeth.
 Stemmler, Frederick William.
 Stone, Eliza, (nee Eliza Sperling).
 Sumi, Kazuye.
 Sumi, Yone (nee Shmada, formerly Yone Yasumatsu).
 Takahasi, Kengo, or Kengo Takahashi.
 Takeda, Shiro.
 Tembeckjian, Rosa.
 Thalmessinger, Katharina Barbara (nee Schwartz).
 Torre, Giacomo La, or Paul Solitro.
 Trahos, Evangelos, or Evangelos Michael Trahos or Evangelos Trachos.
 Trethewey, Samuel.
 Vallo, Alberta (nee Alberta Gribaudo, alias Alberta Rossato).
 Van Beek, John Leonard.
 Varon, Lillie Fortuna, or Fortuna Varon.
 Vasquez, Basilia (nee Hernandez y Robaina).
 Veloudos, Vasilios Nicholas (alias Vasilios Velloudos).
 Vidoz, Umberto Luciano.
 Villar, Agustin Tolentino, or Agustin Villar Tolentino.
 Villarreal, Maria Luisa.
 Watanabe, Sin, or Shinichiro Nomura.
 Wilson, Cecely Hamilton, formerly France (nee Margaret Cecely Hamilton).
 Woo, Ji Yah.
 Yakabi, Shinei, or Arthur Shinei Yakabi or Arturo Shiney Yakabi Shiroma.
 Yanagida, Tadashi.
 Yuen, Chin, or Yuen Chin.
 Zech, Edmund Albert.
 Almeida, Maria Fernanda, or Maria Fernanda Carvalho.
 Alonso, Victor Valentin, or Valentin Alonso.
 Ameling, Karel Lodewyk, or Carl Ameling.

- [] Austin, Arnold Leclerc, or Leslie Austin.
 [] Bahre, Henry, or Enrico Granata.
 [] Bertalan, Imre, or Imre George Bertalan.
 [] Bertini, Guido.
 [] Blasco, Lawrence, or Lawrence or Lorenzo Blasco Burgues.
 [] Bonino, Maria Josefina, or Maria Villadonga or Maria Perez Pena or Maria Cuevas Zequeira.
 [] Brown, Ruth (nee Zwick).
 [] Caburrosso, John.
 [] Cacciotti, Giuseppe, or Giuseppe Francesco Cacciotti or Joseph Cacciotti.
 [] Caky, Michael or Chaky (alias George Haki).
 [] Capitani, Maria Di Sora (alias Marla Di Sora (maiden name)).
 [] Cawley, Kenneth Earl.
 [] Celis, Luis, or Luis Urbano Celis or Luis Urbano or Luis Urbano.
 [] Chalhoub, Nagibe, or Josie Chalhoub or Nagibe Rahme (maiden name).
 [] Changeat, Emile Louis, or Emile Changeat.
 [] Chong, Wong Park.
 [] Cohen, Dudley.
 [] Corpuz, Isabel Acoba, or Isable Soriano Acoba (maiden name).
 [] Cukrovany, Stefan, or Stefan Cukrovani.
 [] Dawkins, Septimus Alexander, or Alexander Dawkins.
 [] De Marco, Victor (or Vittorio).
 [] Der Hagopian, Rosa (nee Tahmazian, formerly Baronian).
 [] Ditt, Herbert Horst.
 [] Dorfman, Roza Malcman, or Malcman Rosa.
 [] Downing, Sara Eloina Miranda, or Sara Eloina Downing.
 [] Du Pre, Frits Karel.
 [] Edreos, John, or Joannis Stephanos Ydreos.
 [] Ekonomopoulos, Alexandros Constantine, or Alexander Constantine Economopoulos.
 [] Emilio, Francesco.
 [] Emmanuel, Demitrios, or Demitrios Emanuel.
 [] Espich, Hugo Anton, or Hugo Espich or Espech.
 [] Ferjado-Fernandez, Aturo Rafael.
 [] Fernandez, Albert Eguerre.
 [] Franchetti, Arnaldo Sergio, or Arnold S. Franchetti or Arnaldo Franchetti or Arnold Franchetti.
 [] Frydman, Henryk, or Henry M. Friedman.
 [] Frydman, Rozsa, or Rozsa Friedman.
 [] Gabrys, Hermann, or Hermann Bujar.
 [] Gantner, John, or John Gus Gantner or John Ganther (Gentner).
 [] Gantner, Elizabeth.
 [] Gantner, Mary.
 [] Garcia, Annie Catherine, or Mrs. Justo Garcia.
 [] Gath, Linda.
 [] Geornaras, Malama (nee Hadjoglou or Hatzolu).
 [] Geragoslan, Nevart, formerly Garabedian (nee Boyajian).
 [] Gomes, Anselmo Ferreiro, or Gomez or Jose De Oliveira Jorge.
 [] Gonos, Wasy, or William Gonos.
 [] Grammer, Patricia Ricken Yoder, or Patricia Turing Ricken.
 [] Graagna, Blanche Raymond Niel, or Blanche Raymonde Niel.
 [] Gross, Gabriella Colanzi (alias Gabryella Colanzi).
 [] Guardia, Eduardo Antonio.
 [] Guinkh, Boris Nicolaevich.
- [] Habon, Hans Heinrich Jacob, or Hans Jacob Harbon.
 [] Hanson, Margaret Ruth (nee Lorbeer or Grete Lorbeer).
 [] Harada, Mitaka Matsumoto.
 [] Heckel, Martha Magdalena, or Martha Magdalena Rath.
 [] Hofbauer, Jakob.
 [] Hoffnung, Golda, or Olga Hoffnung.
 [] Houmis, Michael George, or Michael G. Houmis or Makis or M'ke Houmis.
 [] Fuseby, Trygve Teodor.
 [] Itam, Abraham Bin, or Ibrahim Bin Itam or Itam Ibrahim Bin or Ebrahim Bin Itam or Abraham Itam.
 [] Jacob, Joseph-Shalom.
 [] Jeffrey, Marie Olivia Winnifred (nee Teague, alias Irene Happ).
 [] Joannopoulos, Dimitris John.
 [] Kam, Yip.
 [] Kaponis, Dimitros, or James Kaponis.
 [] Kappatos, Savas.
 [] Karelis, Ioannis, or John Karelis.
 [] Kenny, James Michael.
 [] Kingham, Noreen Mavis.
 [] Koers, Lillian Christine.
 [] Kolkman, Angela Elisabeth (nee Van Megen).
 [] Kornbluth, Abraham, or Abraham Kornbluth Herman.
 [] Koukos, Helen, or Eleni Spirou or Helen Spirou.
 [] Kracht, Otto Ernst.
 [] Kramedas, George Theodore, or George Thero Kramedas.
 [] Kuhne, Elva Dolores.
 [] Kump, Andrej, or Frank Kurtz.
 [] Ladas, Peter George, formerly Panagiotis George.
 [] Ladas, Helen, formerly Helen Nicholarakos or Nicholas (alias Irene Solirakis).
 [] Lazaroff, Nicholas, or Nick Lazaroff (alias Thomas Lewis).
 [] Lefebre, Julia Maris (nee Julia Maria Desmedt).
 [] Lehtinen, Oscar Teofil.
 [] Leventis, Nicholas Denis.
 [] Li, Yu Yuk.
 [] Lindenfeld, Sandor, or Samuel Lindenfeld or Alex Lindenfeld.
 [] Lionetti, Maria Carmela (nee Turi).
 [] Liosatos, Gerasimos Aristides, or Jerry Liosatos.
 [] Lombard, Theodora Dino.
 [] Loria, Mauricette Louise Jeanne (nee Allott).
 [] Lueckert, Barbara (nee Glanzner).
 [] Lynum, Lourdes J. Lynum, formerly Lourdes Jumalon-Simbajon.
 [] Maher, Thomas.
 [] Marinos, Harry Tony.
 [] Martineau, Theodore Francis.
 [] Mason, Isabel Stuart Robinson (nee McFayden).
 [] Mastor, Louis Constanine, or Louis C. Mastor or Louis Mastor.
 [] Mastracchio, Michele, or Michael Mastracchio.
 [] Matacin, Anton, or Ante or Tony Matacin or T. Matsoni or Ante Sam Matacin.
 [] Matsushita, Hiroshi, or Hiroshi Oshima or Harry Oshima.
 [] Mavrophilippas, John Christos, or John G. Mavrophilippas.
 [] McCrae, Hugh.
 [] McCrae, Frances (nee Beckett).
 [] Mee, Jung, or Charlie jung Mee or Wing Lee.
 [] Merlo, Remo.
 [] Mezenen, Maud Evelyn.
 [] Mitchell, John Edmund.
 [] Mohammed, Alli Harris, or Hazir Ullah.
- [] Morel, Nelly Christiane Renee.
 [] Morris III, Garnet Green.
 [] Mougianis, George, or George Nicholas Mouginis.
 [] Nakamatsu, Yako.
 [] Nakamatsu, Natsue.
 [] Nazarian, Virginia, or Verkin Nazarian or Verkin Tchiboutjian.
 [] Newcomer, Jenifer Rosalind, or Jenifer Rosalind Dunn.
 [] Nicolaidis, Kiriakos, or Jack Nicolson.
 [] Nilsen, Alf Sigurd, or Alf Nelson or Nielsen.
 [] Oberlin, Betty, or Betti Obarzanek, originally Vita Kader.
 [] O'Brien, Michael, or Michael Joseph O'Brien.
 [] Oja, Gudbjorg Sigurdardottir (nee Gudbjork Sigurdardottir).
 [] Oostrom, Johannes or John.
 [] Pellerin, Wilfrid Stanislaus.
 [] Pellerin, Edward.
 [] Pellerin, Maria Irene Gisele.
 [] Perez-Flores, Gregoria, or Gregoria Perez De Untalan.
 [] Peristera, Elena, or Helene Peristera.
 [] Petro, Spiro Kiriaki, or Spiro Kiriaki Petrev alias S. Kereakoff.
 [] Pinou, Sideris George.
 [] Piscite, Antonio.
 [] Packaj, Guisepppe, or Joseph Pockaj.
 [] Pokern, Otto Max, or Otto Cutes.
 [] Polis, Jerry, or Gerasimos Polis.
 [] Puttiah, Govind.
 [] Rabineau, Boris Alexander.
 [] Ragalis, George Joseph, or George Rogers.
 [] Reitter, Nicholas, or Miklos Reitter.
 [] Repetto, Giovanni Francesco Luigi.
 [] Richardson, John Thomas Romney, or Romney Richardson.
 [] Rinde, Reile (nee Kanner).
 [] Rinde, Esther.
 [] Romanos, Dimitrios, or James Romanos.
 [] Runga, Peter Kaska.
 [] Saade, Doumet Milad.
 [] Salovardos, George Konstantinos.
 [] Salutregui, Francisco Opitz.
 [] Schall, Josefina Marie.
 [] Scharenguivel, Lorensz Neil.
 [] Scherping, Renee Felicitas Victoria Dorthy, or Felicitas Wipfelder or Renee Felicitas or Victoria Dorothy Wipfelder.
 [] Schmuckler, Herman, or Chanania Schumuckler or Herman Wagner.
 [] Silvestre, Antonio Bernardo, or Antonio Bernardo Silvestra or Tony Silvestre or Antonio B. Silvertrel or Anthony Bernardo Silvestra.
 [] Simon, Jullane (nee Juliane Baldasty or Julianna Simon).
 [] Singer, Paul, or Pavel Singer or Pal Singer.
 [] Sivertsen, Ivar Anker.
 [] Skotis, Emmanuel or Emmanuel, Emmanuel or Emmanuel Skottis.
 [] Staleri, Caterina.
 [] Stefania, Michele, or Mike or Michael Stefano or Michele Stefania Di Matteo or Michele Stephania.
 [] Suchar, Wilfred, formerly Wilfried Skambraks.
 [] Sugihara, Kyuichi.
 [] Suhr, Hans, or Joseph Winkelmeier.
 [] Svanholm, Herman.
 [] Sydiaha, William, or Wasil Sydiaha.
 [] Szedula, Barbara Anne.
 [] Tarabocchia, Andrea Giovanni.
 [] Tornacioglu, Nubar Markar.

Tsoy, Victor Nicholas, or Victor Ghol.
 Urgent, Lillian Elisabeth.
 Vallega, Attilio, or Attilio Pietro Angelo.
 Van Bruinisse, Cornelis.
 Van Bruinisse, Cornelis, Jr.
 Vathis, Georgios, or Georgios Stelianos Vathis or Georges Stelianos Vathis.
 Vega, Luz Mercedes, formerly Garcia (nee Ramirez).
 Vourdahas, Kanella Elias, or Kanella Vourdashas (nee Kanella Constantinou Siminos).
 Westergreen, Karin Karin Kownatzki.
 Wiitainoja, Vaino Johan, or John Williams.
 Wittleder, Magdalena (nee Gantner).
 Wong, Frederick.
 Xirichs, Panagiotis, or Pete Yirichs.
 Yeramian, Ruth, or Hrut Yere-myan.
 Yow, Lee Kim, or George K. Lee.
 Zamboni, Guido, or Guy Zamboni.
 Aguado, David.
 Ahrens, Gerhard Wilhelm.
 Anastasiou, George Evangelos, or Georgios Evangelos Anastasiou.
 Anderson, Eric Gottfried.
 Beglau, William, or William Martin Beglau.
 Blank, Ethel, or Tania Blank.
 Borges, Armando Da Silva, or Carlos Da Silva Chaves.
 Capanna, Francesco or Frank, or Frank Campo.
 Capurro, Antonio, or Anthony Capurro.
 Caraman, Gavriila, or Gabriel Caraman.
 Carnazza, Stefano.
 Caroli, Gina.
 Catania, Antonino.
 Chao, William Tse Fong.
 Claus, Friedrich Georg August, or Fritz of Fred Claus.
 Colucci, Giovanni.
 Cunha, Antonio Jose.
 Dangerfield, Ethel Margaret.
 D'Avanzo, America (nee Granados).
 Daveggia, Francesco, or Frank Daveggia.
 De Ascentis, Luigina, or Gina (nee Iscraete).
 Dieminger, Elisabeth.
 Di Gregorio, Margherita, or Margaret Di Gregorio.
 Dobrich, Raimondo.
 Dzintars, Janis Adolfs.
 Eriksen, Elmar, or Elmar Eriksen.
 Fillebrown, Gloria, or Gloria Valhuerdi Fillebrown or Gloria Margarita Valhuerdi Rodriguez.
 Gavillis, Evstathios, or Steve Gabriel.
 Gee, Betty Yiu Yue.
 Genato, Manuel, or Manuel Genato-Muniz.
 Gillette, Tatiana, or Tatiana Hakoljsky or Tatiana Addinsell.
 Gomes, Agostinho Pereira.
 Gordon, Ada Jane (nee Rothery).
 Grosinger, Emeric.
 Gruter, Gertrude, or Gertrud Grueter or Gertrud Fieles or Gertrud Kallen.
 Ingber, Miklos.
 Isakson, Hilda, or Hilda Bod-backs or Hilda Mangs or Anna Emilia Aman.
 Kee, Eng Wah, or Paul Wah Eng.
 Kickinger, Bernd Herman, or Bernd Teodorski.

Kiritsis, George Spiros, or George Kiritsis.
 Kirsch, Alfred, or Alfredo Kirsch.
 Kolydas, Ioannis Nickolas, or John Nickolas Kolydas.
 Kornreich, Alfred, or Fred Virski.
 Kwandel, Rozalia.
 Laizner, Elizabeth Bertha Johanna Maximiliana (alias Lilli Laizner).
 Lieberman, Eleanor, or Sara Brewda (nee Ana Meteliza or Meteliz).
 Lopez, Bautista Vidal.
 Mandelcorn, Helen Bertha (nee Neiman).
 Meza, Jose.
 Miranda, Tommaso.
 Moenkemeyer, Heinz Hermann Karl.
 Mora-Monterde, Alfonso, or Alfonso Mora.
 Much, Helmut Paul.
 Nen, Dei (alias Dai Nom or Tai Nom or Tao Nan alias Daniel Man).
 Pappaionou, Stavros George, or Steve G. Milford, Steve G. Rogers, or Steve George Rogers.
 Pefanis, Gerasimos Makris, or Gerry Pefanis.
 Pinto, Manuel Amorim.
 Praet, Catherine.
 Praet, Elias.
 Pressley, Johanna Wilhelmina (nee Post).
 Prodromou, Despina Vasilios.
 Rahme, Tanios Elias, or Tom Elias Ramy.
 Reha, John Evald, or Johannes Reha or Johannes Evald Reha.
 Salabaing, Jacques Louis.
 Salbaing, Madeleine Jeannine (nee Pallet).
 Salem, Ahmed, or Ahemed Zabady.
 Sandler, Mollie, or Malka Sandler.
 Servaas, Pieter Johannes, or Johannes Pieter Servaas.
 Silva Carlos.
 Siskopoulos, Athanasios George, or Tom Poulos.
 Skiles, Lucy Mequilla, or Lucy Skiles.
 Soleh, Yousef Chen, or Loba Soleh.
 Sorce, Calogero or Charles.
 Spinazzola, Antonio.
 Sysok, William Stefan, or Stefan Tonasczuk.
 Szemerei, Bela Matkovics, or Bela Lajox Szemerei Matkovics or Bela Matkovics.
 Tiberi, Angelo.
 Toivonen, Albert, or Alexander Toivonen.
 Tong, Hee.
 Tuscher, Fritz-Friedrich, or Friedrich Tuscher or Fritz Fred Tuscher.
 Whittemore, Brigitta, or Brigitta Dettelhoff.
 Yobis, Christ Vasil, or Krste Vasill Yovis.
 Zanni, Giovanni, or Giovanni Rossi.
 Ziskind, Rubin.
 Fokas, Panagis, or Panachis Phokas or Pete Fokas.

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Cilka Elizabeth Ingrova shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BURIAL BENEFITS FOR PHILIPPINE VETERANS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 82) to provide reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with the burial of those who served in the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while such forces were in the Armed Forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of the President of the United States, dated July 26, 1941.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to furnish a flag to drape the casket and to pay a sum not exceeding 150 Philippine pesos for the burial and funeral expenses and transportation of the body (including preparation of the body) of any person who served in the organized military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while such forces were in the service of the Armed Forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of the President of the United States, dated July 26, 1941, including among such military forces organized guerrilla forces under commanders appointed, designated, or subsequently recognized by the Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific Area, or other competent authority in the Army of the United States, and who dies, or has died, after separation from such service under conditions other than dishonorable. Payments under this act shall be subject to the applicable provisions of Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, except that in case any such person has died heretofore, the time for filing claim for reimbursement of such expenses shall be extended until 2 years after the date of this enactment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish a flag to drape the casket and to pay the sum of 150 Philippine pesos—\$75—for burial expenses of Philippine veterans who served in the Commonwealth of the Philippines forces pursuant to the military order of the President of the United States.

This bill is identical to a bill passed by the House in the Eighty-first Congress and on which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY] have been active in seeking its approval. It has already passed the Senate.

It appears that there are approximately 315,000 living veterans of the Philippine Army, including recognized

The Senate concurrent resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CILKA ELIZABETH INGROVA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 60) for the relief of Cilka Elizabeth Ingrova.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

guerrillas who at some future time may be eligible for the benefits of this bill. At the present time, approximately 13,500 claimants are eligible and the maximum ultimate cost would appear to be approximately \$26,430,000.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in the last Congress, the House of Representatives passed this bill and, unfortunately, it failed of consideration in the Senate before adjournment. Recognizing the fairness of the proposal, in this Congress the Senate took the lead, and on February 5 passed the measure without controversy.

In simple terms, it authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish a flag to drape the casket and to pay a sum not to exceed 150 Philippine pesos—\$75—for the burial and funeral expenses of any person who served in the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines pursuant to the military order of the President of the United States dated July 26, 1941. There would be included under this category, those who served in organized guerrilla forces under commanders appointed, designated, or recognized by the commander in chief of the southwest Pacific area or other competent authority in the United States Army during World War II.

Hearings upon this proposal have been held by our Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the measure was reported unanimously from the committee.

I believe this is good legislation. It is a belated recognition of the sacrifices made by these Philippine soldiers who served so courageously with our men and died for a cause.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, this matter of benefits for the Philippine soldier and guerrilla who fought so well by our side in the darkest moments of World War II is something which I have been interested in for some time. In my opinion, the bill before us is small payment for the services they rendered the United States in a time of great need. It merely authorizes their burial expenses up to the amount of 150 Philippine pesos, or \$75, and a flag for the casket. Any person who served in the organized military, or guerrilla, forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines under the direction of United States military authorities would be eligible for the benefit. The bill also allows the survivors of those persons who would have been eligible, but died prior to the effective date of the bill, to claim the benefit within 2 years after enactment of this bill.

It is estimated that the maximum cost of the benefits will be approximately \$26,430,000. This figure is based on estimates that approximately 13,500 claimants would be potentially eligible for the benefits as a result of deaths occurring to date and that there are approximately 315,000 living veterans of the Philippine Army, including recognized guerrillas. There has been some opposition to such a bill on the ground that it would include many who were not really entitled to the benefit, such as men who became

guerrillas only after liberation, and so forth. I would like to emphasize here that the figure of some 330,000 eligibles is the result of a screening process which has been going on for some years now. There may conceivably be a few even in this group who are not entitled to the benefit; I do not know. On the other hand, there are probably a greater number who are justly entitled to the benefit and will not receive it because they cannot furnish adequate proof of their activities for one reason or another.

This bill has a long background. In July 1941, when the United States was struggling for survival in the Pacific, President Roosevelt ordered the Philippine Army into the United States Armed Forces. After the war, in 1946, the Philippine Army was specifically excluded from all our veterans' benefits except compensation for service-connected disabilities or deaths and the benefits of the national service life insurance. In May 1946, President Truman appointed a commission consisting of the Secretary of War, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and the United States High Commissioner to the Philippines to look into this matter. They evolved a plan which, granted a wider range of benefits to the Philippine veteran in recognition of his sacrifice and service. This plan was submitted by the President to Congress in 1946, but Congress did not enact it. In 1947, the President appointed a second commission to look into this matter: the Interdepartmental Committee, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and the United States Ambassador to the Philippines. They submitted a plan in the same year which was referred to Congress by the President. The program called for the following benefits: First, educational; second, hospitalization for service-connected disability; and, third, burial and funeral allowances. Only the hospitalization program was ultimately enacted. I introduced a bill during the Eighty-first Congress for burial benefits; it failed of passage.

Now, we have the present bill on burial benefits before us. Almost 6 years after the termination of the war, we are still trying to decide whether we will allow a person who offered his life for the United States in the United States Army a decent burial. Mr. Speaker, we do the strangest things sometimes: we try to buy, with millions of dollars, the friendship of people who have never given us anything but trouble; yet, when someone else has fought for us in our darkest days, we hesitate to give them an allowance for their burial expenses.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MINIMUM RATE OF COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS WITH ARRESTED TUBERCULOSIS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 316) to amend the veterans regulation to pro-

vide a minimum rate of compensation for World War II veterans who have arrested tuberculosis.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph II, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended by adding a new subparagraph (q) thereto to read as follows:

"(q) If the disabled person is shown to have had a service-incurred disability resulting from an active tuberculous disease, which disease in the judgment of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs has reached a condition of complete arrest, the monthly compensation shall be not less than \$60."

SEC. 2. This act shall be effective from the first day of the second calendar month following the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, today World War I veterans who have a service-connected case of tuberculosis and who have reached a condition of complete arrest are eligible to receive not less than \$60 a month compensation.

This bill seeks to provide the same rate for all service-connected veterans of all wars who had tuberculosis and reached a condition of complete arrest. In the interest of uniformity and removing discrimination between veterans of different wars, this committee recommends the bill, the first year cost of which has been estimated to be \$1,115,000.

The bill is identical to a bill which was passed during the Eighty-first Congress.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this bill was passed by the House of Representatives when it was before us in the Eighty-first Congress. It failed of consideration by the Senate Finance Committee, and died with adjournment.

At the present time, World War I veterans generally are eligible to receive not less than \$60 per month for arrested tuberculosis. This bill extends this rate to all service-connected veterans of all wars who have had tuberculosis and who have reached a condition of complete arrest. Peacetime veterans would receive 80 percent of this rate, or \$48.

This bill does not affect a great number of veterans. The Veterans' Administration reports that approximately 5,000 veterans of World War II and 1,300 peacetime veterans would be benefited by its enactment. The additional cost for the first year would be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

I feel very strongly that we should equalize compensation awards between veterans regardless of what war they served in. This is one of several inequities in our compensation laws that should be corrected, and I hope that this Congress will see that it is done, in fairness to all of our service-connected disabled veterans.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OR LOSS OF
USE OF CREATIVE ORGAN

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 318) to amend the Veterans Regulations and the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, to provide additional compensation for the loss or loss of the use of a creative organ.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subparagraph (k) of paragraph II, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(k) If the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered the anatomical loss or loss of use of a creative organ, or one foot, or one hand, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, the rate of compensation therefor shall be \$42 per month independent of any other compensation provided in part I, paragraph II, subparagraphs (a) to (j); and in the event of anatomical loss or loss of use of a creative organ, or one foot, or one hand, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, in addition to the requirement for any of the rates specified in subparagraphs (l) to (n), inclusive, of part I, paragraph II, the rate of compensation shall be increased by \$42 per month for each such loss or loss of use, but in no event to exceed \$360 per month."

SEC. 2. The last paragraph of section 202 (3) of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 473), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"There shall be paid to any person who suffered the loss of the use of a creative organ or one or more feet or hands as the result of an injury received in the active service in line of duty between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, compensation of \$42 per month, independent of any other compensation which may be payable under this act: *Provided, however*, That if such injury was incurred while the veteran was serving with the United States military forces in Russia, the dates herein stated shall extend from April 6, 1917, to April 1, 1920."

SEC. 3. This act shall be effective from the first day of the second calendar month following the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a statutory award of \$42 a month for the loss of a creative organ is provided in this bill which is identical to a bill passed in the Eighty-first Congress.

The present rate of \$30 a month for such loss applies only to World War I veterans. The standard statutory award for the loss of one limb or one eye is \$42 a month and for that reason the rate is set in this bill at \$42 per month, and it is believed that World War II veterans should receive the same consideration that World War I veterans have received.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this measure is another of the bills acted upon favorably by our Committee on Veterans' Affairs and passed by the House of Representatives in the Eighty-first Congress. It failed of consideration in the Senate, and died with adjournment.

The title of the bill is descriptive of its purposes, and I believe it to be justifiable and worthy legislation. The statutory award proposed would be \$42 per month, which is similar to that paid at the present time for the anatomical loss or loss of use of a foot, a hand, or an eye.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF EXPORT CONTROL ACT
OF 1949

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE].

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 197, to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports.

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is the first I have heard of this resolution.

The SPEAKER. It was announced last week that it would come up today either by unanimous consent or under suspension.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I wish to inquire if the ranking Republican member of the committee is in favor of the resolution.

Mr. SPENCE. Absolutely; the ranking Republican Member has been informed that it would come up.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Is he in favor of it?

Mr. SPENCE. The resolution was reported favorably by unanimous vote of the committee. There is no objection to it in the committee.

The resolution merely extends for 2 years the continuation of the act now in existence with regard to export controls.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 12 of the Export Control Act of 1949 is hereby amended by striking out "1951" and inserting in lieu thereof "1953."

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION IN A
MODERN WORLD

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Ohio delegation had the pleasant privilege of lunching with 12 young men and women, winners of the Ohio American Legion and Legion Auxiliary essay contest. Thanks to your courtesy, Mr. Speaker, we were able to use the Speaker's dining room—an added thrill for the youngsters.

This is an annual contest which gives a very real stimulus to the Ohio school population. The subject of the essay has always been patriotic. This year it was the American Constitution in a Modern World.

I am very happy that one of the winners comes from the great Twenty-second District which I have had the honor of representing in this body for 11 years.

It is with pride that I ask to insert as part of my remarks, the essay submitted by Carol Bayer who lives at 781 East Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Euclid, Ohio, a member of the ninth grade:

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION IN A MODERN
WORLD

No one of our personal possessions such as wealth, homes, and jobs is equal to the ideals of liberty, tolerance, and equality which the Constitution of the United States gives us. It makes American citizenship the most precious possession of the individual. It is the symbol of unity.

The Constitution was intended to remain in existence for ages to come, and, therefore, to be adapted to meet present conditions and present problems. We must preserve our freedom and the ideals for which we live, such as freedom of press, speech, and religion. Differences in race, color, and creed must not stand in our way.

In amendment 1 we are given the right of freedom of religious worship and of speech and press. It does not matter whether we are Negro, Jew, Protestant, Catholic, or what. We all have the privilege of becoming citizens; no authority tells us not to attend the church of our choice, as is happening today in the countries of Europe dominated by communism. This important freedom is one of the things our soldiers are fighting to maintain for us.

In this country the freedom of speech allows us to make constructive criticism even about our President and officials. This is a privilege peculiar only to free countries.

The freedom of press allows our newspapers to carry on campaigns against the evils, vices, and underworld tactics of our country, such as gambling, swindling, and black-market activities during shortages.

One reason why we have our Armed Forces is because of the second amendment. Our National Guard stands ready to help out in an emergency arising in either the State or country.

Amendment 4 gives us the right to privacy in our homes. No one can be seized or searched without due cause as is happening today in communistic lands. There, innocent people are killed and robbed of their personal rights for no reason at all. Murder, suicide, and suppression of personal rights means nothing to them. Such a nation cannot hope to last long.

The sixth amendment gives an accused person a fair trial. No one is considered guilty before proven so by a jury or by his own confession. In some countries where communism rules people are forced by drugs or other means to make a confession to crimes of which they are innocent. The trial of Cardinal Mindszenty is a concrete example of this.

The Constitution gives us our democratic form of government. All citizens who vote are represented in the Government. In Russia and many other countries the common person is left in fear and doubt of the immediate future.

Although many of the makers of the Constitution were not enthusiastic over the result of their work, it has stood the hardest test, the test of time. It is the oldest Constitution in the world and proved both strong and flexible. It has been strong enough to stand the strain of wars, at home and abroad. Thirteen weak States along the Atlantic, with less than 4,000,000 people, were served by the Constitution. It does continue, and will continue, to serve for a nation stretching from ocean to ocean; with 48 States and 125,000,000 people; with possessions beyond the seas. Our young country was principally engaged in agriculture; our maturing country now has become the greatest manufacturing nation in the world. With little change the same Constitution and form of government have served both, and will undoubtedly continue to serve the country in the atomic age of tomorrow.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DORN] and myself, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore entered, to address the House for 1 hour.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the special orders heretofore entered.

SIMON BOLIVAR

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Speaker, today an event is taking place in my district which should be called to the attention of the Congress and the people of the Nation. Officials from six South American nations are in New York joining in ceremonies sponsored by the Government of Venezuela in the interest of inter-American amity.

The occasion is the relocation and rededication of an equestrian statue of a hero who means as much to South Americans as George Washington does to us. I refer to Simon Bolivar whose life is the epic of the emancipation of six neighbor republics—Venezuela, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, and Peru. Known as the Liberator, his memory is universally revered in the march of free peoples of the world toward freedom for all. Bolivar was the spiritual kin of our founding fathers in the era of Western Hemisphere emancipation from colonial tyranny.

The immortality of Bolivar was enshrined in a statue presented in 1921 by the Government of Venezuela to New York City and the Nation. For 30 years it stood on a hill at Central Park West

and Eighty-third Street in New York City where it was dedicated in the presence of President Harding.

Now it is being moved to the newly constructed Plaza Bolivar at the end of the Avenue of the Americas. This is an event long anticipated by the peoples of South America. The Venezuelan Government provided over a half a million dollars for the expense of moving the statue and attendant ceremonies. Actual unveiling will be effected by remote control when Dr. G. Saurez Flamerich, President of the Government of the United States of Venezuela, presses a button in the presidential palace of Miraflores in Caracas, the Venezuelan capital.

It is symbolic that the ceremonies will begin with the national anthems of the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela. Too few of us in North America know that the man in the street in South America feels about freedom as we do.

Such a man is the spiritual descendant of Bolivar whose proudest possession was a locket containing the likeness of the Father of Our Country together with a lock of hair from that head which also had not rested until it saw its goal accomplished. Bolivar was in his early twenties when he made a solemn vow to free his peoples from the will of the Spanish Empire. He did—at great cost. Born wealthy, he died poor, at 47, a martyr to his beliefs. He fought not only for a freedom from a despotic, foreign government but also for a new, national government that would establish full civil liberties, a sound judicial system, abolition of slavery.

Bolivar not only freed what are now six nations from domination of a foreign power. He foresaw the need to guarantee man's political and social rights everywhere, and therefore pioneered in trying to effect international cooperation. In brief, that is why he is revered today.

April 19 has been marked by Venezuelans with suitable ceremonies for nearly a century and a half—it is one of their two independence days. It is also the anniversary of our Battle of Lexington. Today it takes on added significance. For today peoples of both Americas—North and South—join in honoring Simon Bolivar at the same time. They are moved by a love held in common, a force that propelled our heroes as well as theirs: The love of freedom.

THE LATE HONORABLE J. H. GAINES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HEDRICK. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my sad duty to announce the death of a former Member of the House of Representatives, the Honorable J. H. Gaines, of Charleston, W. Va., who served in the Fifty-seventh and four

succeeding Congresses. His service in the House began on March 4, 1901, and continued till March 1911. He made a very excellent record as a Congressman.

It grieves me very much to have to announce the death of this distinguished West Virginian. I wish to extend my sympathy to the family, and I am sure every Member of the House joins me in extending heartfelt and sincere sympathy to the family.

PAN-AMERICAN DAY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 185, this day has been designated for the celebration of Pan-American Day and remarks appropriate to such occasion are in order at this time.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS].

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, Pan-American Day requires greater significance with every passing year. This day dedicated to enduring friendship among the peoples of this hemisphere is not so much a commemoration of what has been done in the past as it is an occasion for taking our bearings, seeing how far we have come, and making sure of the direction in which we are going. Amid all the storm signals of world affairs today, inter-American relations at any rate are on a steady keel; and Pan-American Day 1951 finds that our course is still straight ahead. The American Republics now as in the past—and now, I make bold to prophesy, as in the future—afford a model of international cooperation for the rest of the world.

It is interesting to note in this connection that last April the observance of Pan-American Day crossed the Atlantic. The day was then celebrated for the first time in Norway, by diplomatic and consular representatives of the American Republics at Oslo. The inter-American spirit showed itself to be exportable without loss of cordiality and enthusiasm. That Norwegian celebration, of course, was a small incident indeed when compared with such a major inter-American event as the Fourth Meeting of Consultation of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics so successfully concluded at Washington last week. Nor could it compare in significance with such vast and useful projects as the Census of the Americas, on which all our Republics are cooperating. Nevertheless that small blossoming overseas of the Pan-American Day spirit is an indication of how deeply rooted that date is in the hearts of the American peoples.

Pan-American Day was first officially proclaimed by President Hoover in 1930. Three years later, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said in his inaugural address:

In the field of world policy, I would dedicate this Nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors.

Self-respect and respect for one another continue to characterize the relations of the American Republics. Our

Governments have learned how to take counsel together on our mutual problems and to solve them honorably, peacefully, and on the democratic basis of perfect equality.

The sincere and cooperative friendship of the United States with the sister republics, and their reciprocal cooperation and friendship, is one of the finest examples of international relationships in history. No other such relationship has ever been carried out over so long a period by so large a group of independent nations.

Cooperation is the accepted method of international procedure among the countries of this hemisphere. It is by no means limited to political action. The relations of our country with the other American Republics is close in all the diverse interchanges that bring about better understanding and promote the mutual welfare; interchanges carried on by both governmental and private agencies, and by individual citizens in or out of public office, as well as by organizations in many fields. In other words, the great hemisphere reservoir of skills and knowledge is constantly on tap and constantly being replenished.

The Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere follows very closely the development of our relations with our good neighbors. I have already mentioned the consultative meeting of Foreign Ministers as a great contribution to solidarity. The past year has also seen other important contributions. Approval by the United States Senate of the Charter of the Organization of American States is one of these. Others are the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Economic Development between the United States and Uruguay, and the Cultural Convention between the United States and Brazil.

During the past year the Inter-American Economic and Social Council agreed upon a joint endeavor for technical cooperation among our 21 Republics, involving basic research on such problems as population, agriculture, labor, mining, and transportation. Another important recent achievement has been the successful application of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance to Caribbean problems for which a peaceful solution was found. There is present in all our minds, I know, the unanimous condemnation by the American Republics of aggression against the Republic of Korea, and their firm defense of the United Nations with respect to that aggression. All this was reaffirmation of the fact that ours is, first and foremost, the hemisphere of freedom. Our 21 countries were all born of a determination for freedom. They were nurtured in freedom. Freedom is their breath of life.

There is a solid satisfaction in uttering testimony and praise to honor a plan that works, an idea that produces results, a high hope that achieves fulfillment. The American Republics in the Organization of American States have set forth such a plan, embodied such an idea, and found fulfillment of such a

hope. Pan American Day is that date on which our respective Governments, with all the solemnity of official recognition, take measure of their mutual friendship and their interdependence, and reaffirm their solidarity. Freedom and peace: that is the pattern which the Americas hold up to mankind.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs having charge of Western Hemisphere matters, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GORDON].

AN INTER-AMERICAN BEACON: THE FOURTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, Pan-American Day this year follows close on a momentous event in the progress of the American Republics toward hemisphere solidarity. Just a week ago, on Saturday, April 7, the foreign ministers of the 21 American Republics, meeting in consultation here at the Pan-American Union, unanimously approved action to be taken in common defense of this hemisphere and the free world. Please note that word "unanimously." It is something to give us heart, to strengthen our faith in the democratic process among nations.

That meeting of consultation of the foreign ministers reaffirmed the determination of the American Republics to maintain their freedom through law. The problems which they considered were major problems, each one of which, if dealt with unwisely, held seeds of potential danger for us all. And the decisions arrived at are major decisions on the highest level of statesmanship. They are an evidence of cooperation among peoples for mutual security at a time when the freedom of mankind is threatened.

The collective decisions unanimously approved were for military defense of the hemisphere; for economic cooperation among the American Republics; and for the internal security of each country, without which, in the long run, it would avail little to have frontiers defended and food bins full.

There can be no doubt that this consultative meeting acquainted us as well as the visiting foreign ministers of the sister Republics more fully with certain complicated aspects of the present international emergency. Each country had its own case to present; and all had the opportunity of matching experiences and adjusting requirements. As one delegate said, these adjustments were not concessions so much as insurance in a time of crisis.

The foreign ministers realized clearly the extent of the threat to the security of our countries individually as well as collectively; and individually as well as collectively they resolved on the military preparedness of each as the ultimate safeguard for all. Around the common council table, there was a meeting of minds also on the question of internal security.

We here today, as Members of the Congress, have all had the sad opportunity

of observing the methods of foreign political ideologies in attempting to infiltrate our own system of government and to subvert the democratic principles by which we live. It became very clear during the meeting of foreign ministers that similar attempts are being made in every other Republic of the hemisphere; and it became no less clear that there is an equal determination in all the Republics to see that no such attempt succeed.

The agreement at the conference as to internal security precautions, with its emphasis on the necessity of safeguarding the essential civil liberties, was a significant indication of the democratic solidarity of the hemisphere.

The foreign ministers were agreed also on the importance of economic development as a factor in defense. Even in periods of emergency like the present, they recognize the unassailable necessity of increasing food production, improving public health, extending also the production of strategic raw materials, and building up facilities for transportation and power supply. The conference, meeting as it did at Washington in time of world-wide tension, afforded the visiting ministers an opportunity of observing the innumerable demands made insistently from every part of the world upon the resources of the United States. They realized, as it is often hard to realize in a distant capital, the multiple nature of these incessant demands upon our own people. Realizing this, they realized also, and agreed to, the inevitability of a priority system.

Because of this conference, we in our own country have a better understanding of the needs and of the points of view of our good neighbors. They, for their part, have come to see more clearly the urgency of the present world crisis and its potential menace to each. We have all come to feel a new sense of kinship as we resolve to stand shoulder to shoulder, determined to repel aggression from without and to put down justly but swiftly subversive activities from within.

In other words, this fourth consultative meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics was a veritable consultation. The representatives of our countries came together to face a situation and to decide on measures for meeting it. They faced it in forthright fashion and reached their decisions fairly and squarely. The world is a safer place because the safety of this hemisphere has been reaffirmed.

Thus, once again the American Republics have proved their steadfast devotion to freedom and have acknowledged their common responsibility for its preservation.

Twenty-one years ago, on May 7, 1930, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union adopted a resolution officially designating April 14 as Pan-American Day. We may say, then, that the celebration of that day this year attains its majority upon an occasion worthy of its significance.

In our own country we may take justified pride on both sides of this House in recalling that from the beginning our

policy of inter-American friendship has been a bipartisan policy. It incorporates the real sense of friendship, of cooperation, of solidarity, which the people of the United States feel toward the other republics of this hemisphere. The good-neighbor policy pronounced and carried forward by President Franklin D. Roosevelt was the enunciation of a cherished and vital reality already deeply rooted in our past.

The enlightened minds of this country have always been aware that the American peoples must work together to insure the safety of democracy in this hemisphere. It was with reference to our relations with Latin America that Thomas Jefferson wrote to Jean Baptiste Say on March 2, 1815:

Experience has shown that continued peace depends not merely on our own justice and prudence, but on that of others also.

In 1889, James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State, declared that—

The nations of America ought to be and can be more helpful, each to the other, than they now are, and that each will find advantage and profit from an enlarged intercourse with the others.

So far as our country is concerned, the intent which is at the core of United States policy toward Latin America is essentially what the intent of our foreign policy was in George Washington's day. Could we find a more adequate expression of our attitude toward the sister republics than he set forth? In his farewell address to his countrymen on September 17, 1796, Washington said:

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS], a distinguished member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, Pan-American Day has special significance this year. In the past few days the announcement has been made that the population of our pan-American neighbor republics is equal to our own. The significance is that as these countries have flourished and their populations and wealth have increased, they have become equal partners with us in the improvement of the Western Hemisphere and its defense against all comers.

Ex-President Hoover made a speech on December 20 in which he said that the first principle in our foreign policy should be to preserve, not only for ourselves, but for the world, "this Western Hemisphere Gibraltar." Whatever any of you may feel about anything else that he said in his speech, I am quite sure the people of the United States are of one mind in their determination that, whatever happens any place else in the world, we will preserve this Western Hemisphere Gibraltar as a citadel of freedom, not only for ourselves, but for the whole world.

I made my first trip to Latin America at Christmas time, with my family.

When I went to Panama I was invited to appear before the national assembly of that country. It was a most interesting experience, not because of what I said, but because of some things I learned while there on the floor of the National Assembly of Panama. They have a one-house legislature. Their speakers reminded those of our party who were invited to the floor that Panama is the only country in the world that has a strip of land in the control of another country running right through the country. The United States, acting as the international steward for the Panama Canal, has jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone. In spite of this division of their country, the Republic of Panama so conducted its part of Western Hemisphere defenses that there was not a single act of sabotage during the long course of World War II when our forces were engaged in fighting elsewhere and when it was so important to the safety and security of the free world that the Panama Canal be protected.

I spoke that day and on behalf of our people thanked the people of the Republic of Panama for what they had done. I realized then, as I had not before, our great obligation to the rest of the people of the Western Hemisphere for their undertaking their part in the preservation of freedom. The people of the Republic of Panama, instead of being discontented about it, feel a sense of hemispheric stewardship for their part in the protection of the Canal.

I had the honor to be asked to the dinner tendered by President Truman to the Foreign Ministers of our Latin American neighbors and also to the dinner which they tendered to him during the recent fourth conference of the Organization of American Republics. It was most interesting to me to see the high caliber of the representatives of these countries and to hear, not only in their speeches, but in their informal conversations, their united determination that the Pan American world should be preserved and that we should march forward together, shoulder to shoulder, as partners.

So I am glad to add my word in this celebration today.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am honored indeed to have an opportunity to participate with my colleagues in the annual observance of Pan-American Day by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

It is a signal honor that we meet on this particular occasion once every year to dedicate ourselves again to the ideal of the good-neighbor policy and to the reality of hemispheric solidarity. We are extremely fortunate to have with us again this year our old friend, Rev. Dr. Joseph Thorning, who for many years past has delivered the invocation on this momentous occasion. Dr. Thorning has been honored by many countries of this hemisphere. The latest honor he has received has been to represent the United States as a delegate

of this Government at the inauguration of President Getulio Vargas when he assumed the presidency of the Republic of the United States of Brazil. His coming here is representative of the continued solidarity of this Nation and the sister republics of the Americas.

It is my hope that Father Thorning will be with us for many, many more years to come, to occupy the unique position he has achieved, and that the Congress of the United States will keep alive, not only on this occasion but every day throughout the year, the desire for and continuation of a good-neighbor policy and hemispheric solidarity.

I would be remiss in my duty if I did not mention at this time the outstanding work of the Honorable Edward Miller, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America. He has been a credit to his office and to his country and, in my opinion, has been the most capable official in the office he now holds. With Secretary Miller at the helm we can have the continued assurance that our relations with Latin America will continue to be developed on a high plane and with the mutual interests of all in the Pan-American Union given full consideration.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, it is a very great privilege and pleasure to share with the other members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House this celebration of Pan-American Day. Certainly there is no day with implications that reach out further than does this day that ties a golden band around all those of us who live in the Western Hemisphere.

I have often thought of what the Western Hemisphere means to mankind: a new world, a new hemisphere, where all the old mistakes were to be left behind. Unfortunately we seem to have brought a great many of our mistakes with us. We found here the remnants of a very ancient civilization. We made little if any effort to learn from it. But more than that, we have permitted ourselves to be careless of the great riches that we found here.

In the northern part of the hemisphere we have let our soil go downstream. We have plowed under our prairies so that we have dust bowls. We have killed off our game, we have cut our forests and changed the courses of nature. We have been careless of those things which the Almighty put into this wonderful new world.

The southern part of this hemisphere is a part of this earth whose surface has not even been scratched. We do not even know the riches of the Amazon, of the jungles, of the mountains. We do not have the remotest idea what there may be in that great southern continent. It is my earnest hope that whatever we of the North do in joining together with the men and women of the South to open up that continent, that we may remember that the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, the world and those of us who have the great privilege of living therein.

There is so much to do, Mr. Speaker. It is my belief that we cannot fulfill our common destiny unless we who are all part of the family of mankind remember that we dwell upon this earth as guests and visitors, as caretakers and stewards, we must remember that it is His dominion, that we must approach it with great humility, with utter devotion, and with an unswerving purpose to do His will. I am certain that in the lands there below the Rio Grande there are many who understand this language. Yes, they know in their hearts as we know deep within ours, that the world is the Lord's. It is in such a spirit that I am hoping we of the North will join with the people of the South in an effort to return it unto His hands with a new reverence and a flaming faith. Then, indeed, could we be certain that together we are building a kingdom of peace, one that will indeed be a bulwark for those who love and serve the Lord regardless of the name by which they may call Him, regardless of the formulas they use to worship Him.

So upon this Pan-American Day, this celebration day, I would like to pay my respects to the people south of the Rio Grande. I would like above all to say to the women of that great area: "Let us together build God's world in this new land into which we have been permitted to come, into which we who are women will have the privilege of bringing the children of the future."

I would above all things else, beg them all—men and women alike—to ask the Infinite to give us ever greater understanding of each other and of His purposes that ultimately there may be peace.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. CHATHAM].

Mr. CHATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I have found in my own experience that in times of depression and prosperity, sickness and in health, peace and war, one's own neighbors mean more to an individual family than anyone else. I think the same is true in regard to a nation, and I want to express the feeling that our neighboring countries to the south, the Pan-American countries, are our nearest neighbors and that everything we can do to create better understanding with these neighbors will be for the good of all of us.

The people of the United States and of our neighboring republics enjoy the freedoms which our forefathers fought for and achieved; and I pledge you, sir, that I will work night and day for closer relationships with these friends.

Our countries have been blessed by divine providence, and in a spirit of thankfulness I hope that through the interchange of goods and services, through frequent visits among ourselves, and through tolerance and understanding we will become closer and closer knit as friends and neighbors in the future.

It is my belief that our first and greatest efforts in the point 4 program should be directed among our neighbors and that as a general policy we should trade with them first with our commodities and services because trade with close

friends and neighbors is always the best and happiest relationship. As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House I pledge you my word, sir, that I will not cease my efforts in this direction.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, the celebration here of Pan-American Day reminds us that this is one of the most seasoned of the world's regional organizations, the Organization of American States, an organization for the mutual defense of our whole Continent, and an organization for the development of its cultural and economic possibilities.

The Organization of American States is distinguished by an equality of responsibility, every one of the 21 American Republics, regardless of size and economic or political power, having an equal voice with every one of the other American Republics and that, I think, is perhaps its most signal achievement. This has not only been true in words but it has also been true in the engagements undertaken by these powers among themselves. We find every day that the progress of democracy in this whole area of the world in the Western Hemisphere essentially depends upon this unity among the American States.

Right now there are many people in the United States and the other American Republics who are concerned about what is going on in one of those countries with regard to freedom of the press. I have a deep feeling, and I think it should be voiced here today, that by the concerted influence which the people of every one of these countries has upon the others due to the practice in the joint efforts of democracy which they have had, the problems in that particular country, I am confident, will be solved and without the violent upheavals or the other difficulties which have characterized similar problems in other places. I am confident they will be solved cooperatively in the Western Hemisphere, and they will be solved peacefully by the spontaneous expression of the peoples of the Americas.

We must remember at this time, too, that the economic standard of living of most of the people in the other American Republics is considerably lower than ours and I think this is the day upon which we should take stock of that fact and dedicate ourselves to doing everything we can to raise standards of living in the Americas by way of economic cooperation, by way of economic arrangements which we have engaged in in the past and now in connection with the obtaining of strategic materials from so many of the other American Republics and by way of technical cooperation under the exchange programs.

Technical cooperation in the Americas has been going on for a long time, even before it was called point 4. We have been functioning under it in the fields of health, education, road building, sanitation, and other projects in a number of the other American Republics. So successful has been this program—known in the Americas as "servicios"—

that though it started with the United States contributing about two-thirds of the cost and each of the other countries concerned about one-third, because of the success of these technical activities the proportions are now reversed, the other countries contributing two-thirds while we only contribute one-third. The value of the work of the "servicios" is rising while the cost to the United States is constantly falling.

We have also very great opportunities in the way of the interchange of peoples and ideas between the other American Republics and the United States. Particularly is this opportunity in fields of technical, industrial, and cultural training bringing people from the other American countries to us and sending our people to them to learn more about arts, letters, government, and production processes, both in agriculture and in industry.

The resources of the Western Hemisphere potentially are enormous, full, and ample for all our peoples. The Organization of the American States represents the most auspicious possible effort to develop fully not only our economic resources but the means for advancing magnificently our human resources and our cultural and spiritual resources as well.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a great privilege and a great honor as a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and as a member of the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere to join with others today in paying a word of tribute to our sister republics throughout the hemisphere, from Tierra del Fuego, at the very tip of Argentina, to the Arctic Circle.

The Organization of American States was founded in a community of common interest, a community of common problems, economic, military, and social. The Organization of American States, which has done so much to weld the several member republics into a workable design, is perhaps one of the world's finest examples of cooperative endeavor in any given regional area. The Organization of American States working through the Pan American Union, which, of course, has its headquarters here in the city of Washington, has made tremendous strides in bringing about throughout this hemisphere a better way of life for more people, a better place in the sun for a greater number of individuals and peoples.

It is true that the Organization of American States is not without its problems. Would that the world were so easily managed that you could take 20 republics and have no problems. There are problems within the Organization of American States, but they are problems that are being met through the processes of applied democracy. As was so well pointed out by the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] here is an organization which is based not upon might but upon the right of the least to have a say equal with the greatest. Thus it is that we find small, geographically speaking,

Costa Rica and tiny Uruguay casting votes equal in every respect with those cast by the Argentine or by the United States.

I think that we should remember in connection with point 4 and in connection with the other programs which look to the further development of the Republics to the South that a dollar spent in Latin America is a dollar which will produce more in economic well being, move toward the raising of the standard of living, than that same dollar will produce in any other portion of the world. A dollar invested in Latin America is not invested in soil which has been worn out by generations of tilling but it is rather an investment in new earth, in new developments, in an increased standard of living and more of the good thing of life for more people.

I think I would be remiss if I did not say, Mr. Speaker, that in my humble opinion—and I am sure that my opinion is shared by the other members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere—that Assistant Secretary of State, Edward G. Miller, Jr., has done a tremendous job throughout Latin America. Born in Puerto Rico, raised in Cuba, as fluent in the use of Spanish as he is in English, he has won widespread admiration not only among our own people in the embassies and in the Foreign Service, but among those with whom he must deal throughout the Americas on a diplomatic basis. I think that Mr. Miller is probably one of the finest things that has happened to inter-American relations in the last 20 years.

Again, Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to be able to join with the other of my colleagues on the committee in paying a few words of respect to the sister republics of the Western Hemisphere. Long may they in good fellowship and in cooperation continue to seek the answers to the many practical problems which they have. I am sure that this they will continue to do.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, previous to our entrance into World War II it was my privilege to head a commission from this House which visited 17 countries in Central and South America. At that time I tried to convince the people of those countries that our interest in them was no wartime honeymoon. I told them that there is an old adage "Tell me where your treasure is; there also is your heart." I pointed to the fact that we had invested a fortune in the Panama Canal.

I further stated, "It is much closer to most of you than it is to us." I said, "Now we are completing a two-ocean Navy. It is for the protection of your shores as well as it is of ours. The purpose of our visit to your land is the solidification of the Western Hemisphere."

We were graciously received. I am most pleased today to see this time set apart for Pan-American Day under resolution of the House.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I too, am appreciative of the opportunity to participate in the celebration of Pan-American Day. In view of the world turmoil and the crisis with which we are confronted, I feel that this is a day for rejoicing because of the better understanding between the people of the United States of America and the people and the governments composing our sister republics south of the Rio Grande.

The committees of which I am a member has been laboring for many weeks on appropriations for many projects to improve and benefit the people in our sister republics on the basis of cooperation. I am very happy to report that in all of the hearings we have held on these various projects the cooperative spirit between our neighbors and ourselves has been paramount. In all of these cooperative programs the maintenance of our separate nationalities, our national traditions are zealously kept intact. We are working together in this Western Hemisphere in a real spirit of friendship and understanding. I am sure that these good neighbor activities would be highly approved of by Carlos de Cespedes, the martyr of Cuba; Eloy Alfaro, the Ecuadorian martyr—now called the Abraham Lincoln of the country of which he was once president and many of the other Central and South American statesmen of the past and present.

I want to join other Members of Congress today in paying tribute to Monsignor Thorning, whose name is synonymous with Christianity in Central and South America, as well as his work in bringing about better understanding between our people. His services must never be forgotten, and I am glad he is with us today to participate in this great ceremony.

We are today engaged in the project of completing the great international highway between the Americas, between the United States, Central and South America. Soon the people of North America will be traveling by automobile to the far corners of Central and South America and the people there will auto to our country over modern highways. This is a cooperative program.

We have just completed a radio conference in Central America by which the pattern of radio communication is practically agreed upon in a cooperative program. We have completed an aviation program whereby the air pattern of air travel will be completed in a cooperative program. The waters of the Rio Grande, so badly needed for the production of crops, are being handled in a cooperative way and appropriations will be brought before you for considerable funds for this program. I need not tell you about the dreaded hoof and mouth disease which endangered the Western Hemisphere and America's production of food. The program for the eradication of that disease is being carried on and has been carried out to

such an extent that the disease is no longer a threat. That is a cooperative program. There are many, many other cooperative programs which have already been covered in detail by other speakers, all of which bring about cooperation and understanding amongst the people of the Western Hemisphere.

So I say again, the martyrs and the heroes of Central and South America, great men such as Carlos de Cespedes, of Cuba, and the Abraham Lincoln, of Ecuador, Eloy Alfaro, and many, many others, would be happy today if they could know that we are gathered here today in the United States House of Representatives, celebrating our mutual friendship; our better understanding of our separate problems; that we are marching forward together with glorious success in the crusade for the objectives of brotherly love, better neighbor policies, and all of those things for which they gave their great service and their precious lives. Long live the Pan American Union; long live the solidarity of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHELLEY].

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, as one who lives on the west coast of the United States in the great State of California, which was founded by the missionaries who came to us from the Southern Hemisphere, and from Central America, first the Jesuits, then the Franciscans, and as the representative of the city of St. Francis, San Francisco by the Golden Gate, a city which is well established in its trade and relationship with the people of our sister nations, I cannot help but take the floor to pay the tribute of my constituents and my people, as well as myself on this Pan-American Day to our neighbors and sister republics to the south, nations which have followed a Christian, brotherly principle through the years and a policy which has done good for this country and which, under God, will do good for all the nations and the peoples of those nations so we all pray.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days to extend their remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAYS of Arkansas). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, we are fortunate and blessed that God's blessing on us was asked today by that distinguished priest, Dr. Thorning, scholar, teacher, and great friend of Latin America—it is fitting and proper for Father Thorning to again be with us on Pan-American Day.

Good neighbors were never more important than today when the world is threatened with another conflagration. For many years the American states have been cultivating neighborliness among themselves. They have been developing the inter-American system until it now serves as a pattern for other regional organizations.

This inter-American system is based on a series of agreements reached at inter-American conferences. The most important are the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, signed at Rio de Janeiro in 1947; the Charter of the Organization of American States; and the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement. The two latter were signed at Bogotá in 1948.

Under the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance the parties are obligated to take positive action in meeting an armed attack against any American state or any fact or situation which might endanger the peace of America. It specifies the measures to be taken and the machinery to be used. It also declares that a vote of two-thirds of the parties shall bind them all to action. Finally, it provides for complete consistency with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The North Atlantic Pact was patterned after this treaty.

The Rio Treaty became effective in December 1948, and was invoked shortly thereafter by Costa Rica in a dispute with Nicaragua. The treaty procedures were applied and the quarrel was settled to the satisfaction of both parties who concluded and ratified a treaty of friendship. It has been invoked twice since then because of troubles in the Caribbean area. The results have given clear proof of the solidarity of the American States in action. After intensive investigation by the Council of the Organization of American States within the various countries concerned in the dispute an objective and frank report was made which formed the basis upon which the council took firm action. A spirit of friendship and desire for cooperation characterized the proceedings from beginning to end, as shown by the assistance given to the investigators by the governments directly involved and by the manner in which both winners and losers accepted the decisions.

The charter of the Organization of American States confirms the legal existence of a system which has been functioning in fact since 1890. Its stated object is to achieve an order of peace and justice on the American Continent, promote the solidarity of the members, strengthen their collaboration and defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence. As a regional organization, it is entirely compatible with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

The American Treaty on Pacific Settlement is designed to coordinate and improve the various treaties on pacific settlement concluded at previous inter-American conferences. It describes the several methods to be used in settling disputes and contemplates that these shall be solved definitively within a reasonable length of time. It refers the contending parties to the International Court of Justice or to compulsory arbitration. A matter is subject to settlement before it reaches this point by a series of peaceful procedures.

The signing of these three agreements and the successful application of the Rio

Treaty represent great progress in the political relations between the American States and should go far toward the keeping of peace in this hemisphere.

For many years and especially since the inter-American conference in Buenos Aires in 1936, the idea of consultation between the American States has been gradually developing. Their cooperation during World War II is abundant evidence that this principle has paid dividends. Victory for the Allies was certainly aided by the raw materials supplied so generously by the Latin American nations. With other sources of supply for certain strategic materials cut off, the Allies were dependent upon these American States for such materials. We are faced again with a similar shortage of supplies from the Far East and again we look to Latin America as the best available source. During the last war this area supplied all United States imports of antimony, vanadium and bauxite and much of its imports of tin, copper, lead and manganese, which shows the importance of our southern neighbors in the war effort.

On three occasions in the past, in times of emergency, special meetings of consultation of the American Foreign Ministers have been called. These meetings were held in September 1939, upon the outbreak of war in Europe; in July 1940, after the fall of France; and in January 1942, following the attack on Pearl Harbor, which brought the war to this hemisphere. As a result of these meetings, measures were adopted for the cooperative defense of the continent. A fourth consultative meeting was called to meet in Washington in March of this year as a result of the current threats to world peace. In spite of acute differences in points of view on some phases of inter-American cooperation, especially in the economic field, most of the delegates have shown a desire to work in harmony on matters of interest to them all.

After the invasion of South Korea the Council of the Organization of American States immediately declared its firm adherence to the decisions of the United Nations, and all the Latin-American States individually pledged their complete cooperation in the effort to repel aggression there. Since then several States have made specific offers of supplies or men.

As we celebrate Pan-American Day, April 14, we are grateful for the work of the people of all the nations of the Western Hemisphere during the past 60 years in forming a cooperative organization which has stood the test of two wars and which we are confident will meet all the tests required of it in the future.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, as a Representative of the State of Louisiana it is a distinct pleasure for me to join in the proceedings in celebration of Pan American Day on this occasion.

Mr. Speaker, my State and district being so much nearer to our South American neighbors than other parts of the United States, and due to our social, economic and friendly ties, I feel more keenly, and appreciate more than prob-

ably some of the other Members of the Congress the pleasure, advantage and opportunities of our associations.

Mr. Speaker, our problems and our ideals and our national interests are so much in common that it should not be necessary for us to use any term such as the good neighbor policy for while it is true that we all have different titles for our countries, is it not a fact that we are all together that segment of the world that makes up the Western Hemisphere? Have we not established that fact by the Monroe Doctrine? What better proof can we have than the recent meeting in Washington of the meeting of the ministers of the various South American countries with our representatives to discuss problems to our mutual advantage and progress and defense?

Also only last week in our national celebration of the cherry blossom festival, to whom was this festival dedicated this year? Our South American friends; all of whom had representatives in the pageant along with representatives with every State of our country and our Territories and the District of Columbia.

For many years the city of New Orleans and Louisiana has recognized our close association and friendship for our neighbors south of the border.

Since time immemorial in Louisiana we have had large dealings also in business. The importance of this fact has been so well established that the city of New Orleans has established the International House, the International Trade Mart, and an international zone for trade and reshipment of the products of South America.

Mr. Speaker, even in my own congressional district in Louisiana, which includes the port of Lake Charles, since the establishment of the port of Lake Charles the products of our countries are shipped and exchanged to our mutual advantage.

Our governors and the mayors of the city of New Orleans have frequently made good-will trips to our South American neighbors, and it is pleasing to me to report to you of the fine feeling of friendship and understanding which is enjoyed between our countries.

Mr. Speaker, we are fortunate, especially at this time that this situation prevails at a time that we are all threatened with the dire shadow of communism which is attempting to spread over all of the countries of the world.

Mr. Speaker, I am one who is not afraid that our countries to the south will not stand with us in this time of grave peril. Our hemisphere is united and will stand united.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the members of our Foreign Affairs Committee on the splendid and appropriate emphasis they are making this day on the floor of this great legislative body as to the cordial, friendly understanding and good will between all the pan-American nations.

My birth, together with my lifelong residence, having been in the Golden State of California, I probably have more awareness of the vitality toward international peace and comity, which

comes from mutual exchange of mutual respect, and of mutual interdependence and confidence as extended one nation to another, than otherwise would be possible.

My home is at Long Beach, Los Angeles County, and into the important Long Beach-Los Angeles Harbor come many, many ships of the sea from pan-American countries to the south of my native State. It has been my pleasure to learn to know more or less personally some of the residents of these other pan-American nations. Some of them now reside in my home city.

I well recall the esteem and high regard which came to me as a result of knowing residents of those South American countries who participated in the American Olympic games in 1932 in Los Angeles. In relation thereto, I had the honor and responsibility of then being the Long Beach chairman of the arrangements for the magnificent and inspiring rowing races of those Olympic games; all of which rowing races were held in the famous Long Beach rowing stadium which then and now is under the jurisdiction of the Long Beach Recreation Commission, a charter-created commission of the important city of Long Beach—my home city, if you please, and of which I am very proud.

These oarsmen, Mr. Speaker, of the southern countries in their rowing races were distinctly proud and capable and achieved a great deal throughout the country to the end of comity and good will, and also throughout the amateur sports world. I found all of those athletes from the southern Pan-American nations most cordial and sincere in their expressions of esteem and high regard for the peoples of the United States and for the United States Government itself. Another incident which was really inspiring to me was the occasion at the Ford Theater, Washington, D. C., where Abraham Lincoln was unfortunately assassinated, when the distinguished son of Alafaro, the former president of Peru, presented a magnificent bust of his distinguished father to the Abraham Lincoln Museum collection at the Ford Theater. It was my very great pleasure to preside at that meeting.

For your further information, I will say that Alafaro, the deceased president of our friends to the south, was commonly known in his lifetime as the Abraham Lincoln of South America. His distinguished descendants and admirers in South America have created the Alafaro Foundation in his memory because he is still known as the Abraham Lincoln of South America.

Mr. Speaker, it should be everlastingly significant that the highest tribute which his direct descendants and fellow citizens attribute to this former president of this pan-American nation is that he was likened to our own worthy President, Abraham Lincoln.

So, I am pleased to make these extemporaneous remarks. I extend to all the peoples in all the nations of the Pan-American lands and areas, my cordial greetings and high esteem and best wishes. When peoples know one an-

other, their chance of becoming friends is much improved.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with the other Members of the House in paying tribute to the people of South and Central America.

I particularly want to pay my tribute to one of the greatest leaders South America ever produced. I refer to General Estegarribia, former President of Paraguay. Something like 20 or 25 years ago certain big oil interests undertook to force an outlet to the Pacific Ocean for the oil interests in Bolivia. You remember the fight over Tacna and Arica, two small areas on the west coast of South America, one in southern Peru and the other in northern Chile. Those countries would not give them up.

Finally, after years of bickering, they got the Bolivian Army together and started to drive down through Paraguay to the Parana River so as to get out to the Atlantic. General Estegarribia, the President of Paraguay, gathered his army together, and ran them back onto Bolivian soil. In the meantime that other Tower of Babel in Europe, known as the League of Nations, branded Paraguay as the aggressor. John D. Rockefeller had given the League of Nations the building in which to operate. When Estegarribia drove them out of Paraguay, the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, Senator Huey Long, took the floor and exposed the whole scheme, the whole operation, and showed the injustice the League of Nations had done in branding Paraguay as the aggressor. His speech created such a world repercussion that the heads of the governments of South America called a meeting and stopped that war.

I did not want this opportunity to pass without mentioning this incident. Estegarribia was later killed in an airplane accident, together with his wife. I have always thought that his plane was sabotaged.

Estegarribia was the greatest military leader South America has produced since Bolivar. He contributed more toward checking this international attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of the various countries than any other man of his day.

I did not want this opportunity to pass without somebody paying tribute to this great South American leader, for his great contribution to the peace and security of South America, in blocking the efforts of that Tower of Babel, known as the League of Nations, and certain big oil interests, to plunge his country into war, or subordinate his people to the domination of foreign powers.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is only fitting and proper that the House of Representatives pause today in commemoration of Pan-American Day, which took place a few days ago, this being the first opportunity for the House

to officially conduct exercises in connection with the celebration of Pan-American Day of this year.

The very fact that the House of Representatives pauses to recognize Pan-American Day and the speeches made today constitute a powerful message of understanding, of respect, and of friendship from the people and the Government of the United States to the people and the several governments of South America.

The United States and other countries of South America are committed to the good-neighbor policy. It takes a long while for such a policy to make progress. We should not despair in our efforts and in our patience, not only the United States but the governments of South America, in those negotiations and those results that from time to time will represent progress in more firmly establishing the good-neighbor policy between the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The exercises of this day have a far greater significance than last year and previous years. The exercises take place at a time when world history is in the making and when critical conditions exist throughout the world that constitute serious problems to the leaders and the peoples of all countries; and I think we might stress today the significance of the unity of action and unity of objective; because, after all, the people of our country and the people of the several South American countries have the same common heritage. Despite the difference in our forms of government, we have the same common purpose; and I think an appreciation of the common heritage that is ours and the common objective that we seek and the existence of an understanding mind on the part of the responsible officials of the several governments of the Western Hemisphere will bring about results not only favorable to our country and the Western Hemisphere, but also favorable to the world at large.

I am particularly pleased, and as some of the speakers have made reference to it, that on this occasion my very dear friend and one whom I admire very much, Father Joseph F. Thorning, was invited by our Chaplain, Dr. Braskamp, to offer prayer on this specific day, having in mind particularly the exercises in relation to Pan-American Day. That shows the understanding mind that exists among our people: Dr. Braskamp, a minister of one faith inviting Father Thorning, a Catholic priest, to offer prayer on this particular occasion. That of itself has a depth that we all appreciate and constitutes a message that will be clearly understood by the peoples of the several countries of South America as well as our own country.

Father Thorning is one of the outstanding priests of the Catholic Church and an outstanding American. It is not my purpose to dwell upon him at length, because as he is present on the floor of the House and knowing his modest nature, I am aware of the fact that I would subject him to pleasant embarrassment. But I know of the work that Dr. Thorning has done in the

strengthening and the increasing of the good neighbor policy between our country and the countries of South America. I think I might term him, and term him properly, the "missionary of good will," not only in South America, but in North America in fostering better understanding between the peoples and the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Certainly his missionary mind as a priest has been strongly evidenced in the missionary work he has done here and in South America in strengthening and advancing the good neighbor policy. We of America appreciate what he has done, and I know the people of South America do also. The exercises conducted today will have a stimulating effect throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS], to offer a resolution.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 200) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas April 14, the founding date of the Pan American Union 61 years ago by the First International Conference of American States in Washington, has been designated Pan-American Day and is traditionally observed by the legislatures of the American Republics; and

Whereas the Pan American Union, now secretariat of the Organization of American States, has enlarged its program for the promotion of economic, social, juridical, and cultural relations, as set forth in the Charter of the Organization of American States; and

Whereas the House of Representatives is of the conviction that pan-American solidarity, based on friendship, mutual understanding, and cooperation among the States of this hemisphere, is of the highest importance to the welfare and progress of the peoples of the Americas and to the world as a whole: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives extend its most cordial greetings to the representative bodies of each of the other American States on the occasion of Pan-American Day, in recognition of the democratic ideals shared by the nations of the Americas and in reaffirmation of hemispheric unity.

Copies of the present resolution shall be distributed through appropriate channels to the legislatures of the other American States and to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States.

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

There was no objection.

The House resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACQUISITION AND DISPOSITION OF LAND BY ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, AND FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 198, Rept. No. 328), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration

of the bill (H. R. 3096) relating to the acquisition and disposition of land and interests in land by the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Federal Civil Defense Administration. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN NAVAL INSTALLATIONS

Mr. LYLE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 182, Rept. No. 329), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3464) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain naval installations, and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS DISPENSED WITH

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY AND RELATED INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3709) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill continue today, the time to be divided and controlled equally between the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] and myself, and that the first paragraph may be read before the Committee rises today.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3709, with Mr. PRICE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 35 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I am very happy and privileged to bring before the committee this afternoon for its consideration the annual appropriation bill for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year 1952.

At the outset may I say that I do not believe there is a committee in the House of Representatives, whether it be a legislative committee or another subcommittee on appropriations, that has been more diligent or more sincere in its deliberations than has this particular subcommittee during the past 2 months in arriving at the recommendations we are going to present to you this afternoon. As you know, the membership of the subcommittee was increased in number from five to seven. We held hearings for about 5 weeks, sitting continuously. In other years we sometimes adjourned over from 1 day to another due to the fact the House was not in session or because we had other pressing business to attend to, but this year for the first time since I have been a member of this Subcommittee on Appropriations we did not miss 1 day of hearings from the time we started until we finished. The attendance of the various subcommittee members was practically 100 percent.

I received excellent cooperation from Members on the Democratic side and the Members on the Republican side, and I could not ask for any better relationship than existed between the members of the subcommittee. We have as the ranking minority member of the subcommittee this year the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] who takes the place of Mr. Keefe, of Wisconsin, who retired last year. I had the privilege of serving with the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] on this committee during the Eightieth Congress. I do not believe there is a more sincere, a more able minority Representative than is the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE]. I am very happy to see him back this year.

Mr. Chairman, we believe we have a good bill to present to the House. We believe that we have shown a keen sense of economy that will stand up in general debate and when the bill is read under the 5-minute rule tomorrow, at which time it will be open for amendment. I think that speaks well for the committee, and I know I speak for the

committee this afternoon when I say we are proud to have such a bill to send to the House, and that a great deal of credit must be given to our very efficient and able Clerk, Paul Wilson, who has been with this committee for the past 5 years. He has been very diligent. He knows all of the ins and outs of the agencies represented in this appropriation bill, and he has done a splendid job for the committee. This year for the first time we had an Assistant Clerk, Carson Culp, who has been of outstanding value to the committee and has done a very able job in his first year.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion this is one of the most difficult appropriation bills on which to show greater economy recommendations. I do not believe you will consider an appropriation bill this year that will have more appeal to the general public and to humanity, not only in this country, but throughout the world, than this bill.

There are many, many places in this bill where the committee's hands are tied and we cannot show substantial savings. By that I mean when the legislation was enacted they made certain determinations, particularly in grants to States, that we have to match when expenditures are made by the States, and the committee has no control over the appropriations in that particular respect. All in all, it looks like a big bill and the percentage cut does not look very large, but outside of the grants to the States and those sums where the committee has virtually no control I think we have cut more out of this bill this year than this subcommittee has ever cut since I have been a member of it. We have, in fact, made some reductions in several grant items, but there are certain inescapable limitations on the extent to which we can go as a committee.

I think the easiest way to follow the bill will be to refer to the report. On page 2 you will see a summary of the estimates and appropriations. Then on page 3 we have a table showing the breakdown for the Department of Labor and then on page 7 we show a breakdown for the Federal Security Agency. You will note on the top of page 2 that grand total appropriations recommended by the budget for 1952 were \$2,732,253,760. The committee is recommending \$2,642,279,961, or a reduction of \$89,973,799 in the estimates presented. This over-all amount includes, under the Railroad Retirement Board, an increase of \$174,995,076 included in a \$613,000,000 item. This item has given the committee a great deal of concern for the past 2 or 3 years and we have given considerable study to it. This is an item that should not be included in this particular bill and therefore in the table on page 2 of the report, to give more realistic figures of what we are recommending in the way of true charges on the general revenue, the appropriation for the Railroad Retirement Board, you will note, is not included in the totals. I think you know that this is not an appropriation out of the general revenues,

in the usual sense, but represents taxes imposed upon railroad employees and the railroads which are collected and put into the Treasury and then made available to the railroad retirement trust fund. But the way it has been handled in the past it does cost the Federal Government—that is, the general taxpayer—about \$4,500,000 for interest charges on the money the Treasury borrows in order to advance funds to the Board before the taxes are collected from the employees and the employers. We have never been able to guess—and that is what it amounts to—accurately a year or more in advance what those tax collections would be, so in the bill we recommend a new method of appropriation to cure the situation and at the same time make a savings of about \$4,500,000 a year. Therefore, as I said, we have set that item aside and not added it in the totals—it distorts them when we include it.

You will notice in the Department of Labor for 1951 they had available \$230,906,360.

The budget estimates for 1952 are \$231,289,000. The committee bill is \$223,506,500, which shows a reduction from the budget estimates of \$7,782,500. And I think one of the most significant things we can point out to the House is that we show not only a cut below the budget estimates for 1952 but in practically every agency of the Department of Labor we also show a reduction from what they had available in 1951. I think that is important, and I hope Members will take note of that fact and keep it in mind. You do not always see that.

In order to show that, if you will refer to the latter part of the report and follow the various items right down you will see the cuts in the budget estimates, and then in the next to the last column you will see the cuts below 1951 for each appropriation. In practically every agency we show a cut below 1951. That is why I say I think this committee has done a splendid job. As I said, you do not always see that.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Percentage-wise, how much have you reduced this bill as compared with the request of the budget?

Mr. FOGARTY. I cannot give a realistic answer to that question, offhand, because of the situation in which we find ourselves. If the gentleman will bear with me for just a few minutes, and if he will follow me on page 3, the table in the report dealing with the Department of Labor, I will indicate what I mean.

The Department of Labor asked this year for \$231,289,000, which is an increase of \$300,000-plus over what they had available in 1951. However, out of that \$231,289,000, you will see in the first item, grants to States for employment security program, \$165,560,000, which is 74 percent of the entire total for the Department. We cut that item \$4,000,000, but that again is something that is not a charge on the general revenues,

but is a tax of three-tenths of 1 percent that is applied on employers for administration purposes. I may say that even though they would have \$165,560,000 to spend in this coming fiscal year for the employment security program in all the States, for administrative purposes, they expect to collect in taxes some \$97,000,000 more than that. That excess would be in the Federal Treasury. Every year we show a surplus over what is being spent for administration as compared to the tax collection.

What I am trying to stress is that just one item in the Department of Labor, which we must provide for, amounts to 74 percent of the total appropriations for the Department.

The next item is the employees injury compensation fund, which shows an amount of \$30,000,000. That is another amount over which we have virtually no control. When covered Federal employees are injured in line of duty we have to meet what has been determined to be the cost of their injury benefit payments. The present expenditure rate is running at about \$2,500,000 a month. Last year we cut them about \$3,000,000, but we had to give them a supplemental appropriation only a few weeks ago of \$3,000,000 to meet the obligations. That item amounts to another 14 percent.

So, in the Department of Labor, 88 percent of total appropriations is made up of those two items about which there is nothing that the committee can do. That leaves just 12 percent for all other items, which in the committee bill totals \$27,946,500. That is a cut of \$2,782,500 below estimates and \$2,820,860 below 1951. That is practically a 10 percent cut.

Referring to the Federal Security Agency on page 7, of the report, we see practically the same situation. For the Federal Security Agency the budget gave us an estimate of \$1,874,887,260. The committee bill allows \$1,793,226,461, which is a cut of \$81,660,799, and which is also \$14,743,619 below what they had in 1951. I want to emphasize that—we have not been content to merely show savings below estimates, but we have also made cuts which in total bring the bill below 1951 amounts.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. With reference to the cut that the gentleman just mentioned, is that with respect to employment?

Mr. FOGARTY. Does the gentleman have reference to the Department of Labor?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes, my understanding was that they are asking for more employees than they had last year. How in the world did you take care of that?

Mr. FOGARTY. I remember where someone had said they read in the newspaper that they were asking for five-hundred-and-some-odd more employees for the Department of Labor.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is right.

Mr. FOGARTY. That was for defense activities, and as the gentleman perhaps remembers, a week ago we had the appropriation bill before us for the defense agencies, and, as I remember, the only thing that was granted for the Department of Labor was in the apprenticeship training program. All of those requests were cut out by the House only last week when we had the defense agencies appropriation bill before us.

With reference to what the gentleman mentioned about the hiring of 500 additional men, that was not in the going program. That was for some project in the future, because of defense items which they tried to justify before the committee only within the last 2 or 3 weeks, before a special subcommittee which was set up for that purpose.

Mr. REES of Kansas. What I am trying to find out is whether or not the cut or the reduction here might be made up, as the gentleman just suggested, in an appropriation for the Department of Defense or some other agency. In other words, I was just wondering if the appropriation was being shifted about or whether it is a real cut.

Mr. FOGARTY. No, the cut that we are justifying today is a cut against the going department programs. It has nothing to do with the defense activities of the Department of Labor.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. FORD. In the hearing it was brought out that there were 88 projects under the Hospital Construction Act which were in need of funds because of prior commitments of one sort or another. As I understand the bill, those 88 projects, if the appropriations are left as they are, will receive their Federal contribution. Is that correct?

Mr. FOGARTY. Let me explain it this way. Under the bill we make no demands on the agency for that at all. There are those 88 projects throughout the country. Those 88 projects particularly were affected by the cutbacks made by the Budget Bureau last fall. They are prospects where they had already acquired the land and had plans drawn and had borrowed or otherwise obtained the money for their share. Many of them are paying interest on the money they have borrowed. It will cost about \$33,000,000 as the Federal share to complete those 88 projects. Those projects are not determined, the priority is not determined, on the Federal level. The priority is determined by the State Hospital Authority, however it is set up in a particular State. I would presume, as I think the other members of the subcommittee presume, that the \$75,000,000 that we are appropriating for this next fiscal year for projects will be handled that way. The 88 projects will no doubt get top priority in the States, and they will I assume be the first ones to be taken care of in this next fiscal year. I would presume that would be the case.

Mr. FORD. Has the handling of those

cases been materially helped by the transfer of \$75,000,000 from contract authorizations to a cash expenditure?

Mr. FOGARTY. No. That has nothing at all to do with it. As you know, the law authorized \$75,000,000 a year until the Congress changed it 2 years ago. At that time they authorized \$150,000,000 for hospital construction; but the Bureau of the Budget allowed only \$75,000,000. What we are doing now is getting away from contract authorizations, committing future Congresses, and we are simply appropriating actual cash. Last year we had \$75,000,000 contract authorization for this particular program. That has been wiped out. We are appropriating actual cash this year instead of giving contract authority.

Now, continuing with the Federal Security Agency as I did with the Department of Labor. If you will follow this table on page 7, you will see just what I mean.

The first item listed there is public assistance grants, \$1,300,000,000 estimate. That item in the bill is 70 percent of total appropriations for the Federal Security Agency, and we cannot do anything about it. We are bound by law to match the money that is put up by the States. As an appropriations committee we cannot do anything about it unless you change the basic law.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. I notice it says the committee allowed \$1,250,000,000, which would appear to be a less amount than the estimate.

Mr. FOGARTY. It is \$50,000,000 below the estimate, because of the amendments to the Social Security Act which the Congress passed a year ago. By liberalizing the social-security law, a number of people dropped off the public-assistance rolls in various States. As a consequence they will need less, as we see it. They will not be putting up as much money in 1952. This budget was gotten up several months ago when the rate of unemployment throughout the country was higher than it is today, before the social-security amendments had taken full effect. Also, the new program for aid to needy disabled has not gotten underway as rapidly as first anticipated. They are not going to spend all of their current appropriation. We have attempted, in recommending \$1,250,000,000 to set forth what appears to be the total needed to match State and local expenditures.

Mr. VORYS. So the difference between the estimate and the committee bill, \$50,000,000, is not a cut in the amount that is needed for public assistance?

Mr. FOGARTY. Not a cut as to needs in individual cases.

Mr. VORYS. As you say, that is fixed by law?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right. We have to match State and local expenditures. We think we have allowed enough to do that. That one item takes up 70

percent of the Federal Security Agency total.

The second item listed is school construction and maintenance in federally impacted areas. That is something new that this committee had to take up this year. That is 6 percent of the total. We have never had that in the bill before. It shows an increase in this bill of \$55,500,000 over 1951 funds to date. The Congress last year passed Public Laws 815 and 874, dealing with the construction of schools in impacted areas and on Federal property, due to the defense and other Federal activities. Just one class of projects can be illustrated by reference to school facilities in such areas as the atomic energy project in South Carolina. Those types—and they are relatively small, dollarwise—are estimated at \$18,000,000 for school facilities. The law which gives Federal aid to those impacted areas for maintenance of schools is another item over which we have virtually no control. The purpose of the bills was to take from the Department of the Interior, the Defense Department, and other agencies, all of these school activities and center them in one place. It shows a huge increase in our bill this year. Although we are giving them \$103,000,000 for those two bills in 1952, they told us in the hearings that they had sent a request to the Bureau of the Budget for an additional \$100,000,000 for expenditure in fiscal year 1951. Only 3 days ago I learned that the Bureau of the Budget had allowed \$50,000,000 of that request, and that \$50,000,000 request has gone to the Senate because we had concluded hearings on the supplemental bill.

That is another place where our hands are tied. The next place is on the hospital-construction program.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Rhode Island yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. In just a minute; I want to finish this item and then I will return.

The other is the hospital-construction program, which is 10 percent of the total. That shows an increase of \$65,000,000, but that is without the contractual obligations that we have had in prior years. We are appropriating in 1952 on a cash basis. That is why that shows as an increase this year. In future years it will not show as an increase because we are getting away from contract authority in favor of cash and against committing future Congresses to something that we might do. So those three items in Federal Security amount to 86 percent of the total. That leaves 14 percent for all other items, including the entire public health program, including the George-Barden Vocational Education Act, including the Children's Bureau, vocational rehabilitation, and all other items where we give grants to States. We have cut the estimates for those items by \$11,660,799. That is also \$2,493,619 below what they had in 1951. Here again we not only cut below the 1952 budget estimates but we go below what they had to operate with in 1951.

So, in the total appropriations for Federal Security, we cut \$81,660,799 below the Bureau of the Budget, but the total is \$88,006,381 over what they have available in 1951 up to date. However, when we subtract the \$102,750,000 in contract authority they had in 1951, but will not have in 1952, it shows a reduction of \$14,743,619 below what they have so far in fiscal year 1951.

I now yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. Getting back to the grants for school aid in the federally impacted areas. I notice the gentleman stated that last year was the first appropriations made for construction grants and for maintenance and operation in federally impacted areas under Public Laws 815 and 874, is not that correct?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right.

Mr. PERKINS. Those laws were enacted during the Eighty-first Congress.

Mr. FOGARTY. For construction in 1951 fiscal, we appropriated \$24,500,000 and gave them contract authority of \$25,000,000. They are going to a straight cash basis in 1952 fiscal.

Mr. PERKINS. Can the gentleman tell the membership of this committee whether or not the Office of Education now has hundreds of applications that they cannot do anything with or grant any funds in these various areas throughout the United States because of the insufficiency of the appropriation? Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman is correct. They testified before the committee—and this was several weeks ago—that they had just adopted a policy of refusing to take, or approve, further applications. As I remember, they set February 28, 1951, as the cut-off date because they had no money to cover applications after that date. That, in essence, was the situation when we held the hearings.

Mr. PERKINS. And because of the inadequacy of the appropriation during the past year no applications were considered or honored after February of this year—because of lack of funds.

Mr. FOGARTY. That in essence is correct. But perhaps you could not blame them, and you could not blame the Committee on Appropriations because we did not last fall know what the full requirements were going to be, and in fact, do not yet know exactly what the total will be. When the Government makes determinations to reopen military installations and operate these new war plants in various areas, I think the local communities expect the Federal Government to pay its share and to see to it that these school children get an adequate education.

Mr. PERKINS. And if the increased appropriation is not granted which the gentleman has spoken in favor of this afternoon, or referred to, communities like Paducah and other communities throughout the country will be severely handicapped from an educational standpoint.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right.

Mr. PERKINS. And will have no means to meet the situation brought

about by this impact unless funds are granted which are recommended by the Office of Education.

Mr. FOGARTY. We have granted the full budget estimate. We have not cut them one dime. Also, as I said a few minutes ago, the Bureau of the Budget recommended another \$50,000,000 for fiscal 1951. That has been referred to the Senate because we had concluded our hearings.

Mr. PERKINS. Does the gentleman know that the Office of Education has undertaken to set up a priority system on these applications because of inadequate funds and as a result very few areas have received relief to any appreciable extent?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I am sure the gentleman remembers a couple of years ago when this proposition was first presented to the House that a \$10,000,000 appropriation was requested and at that time a number of Members raised the point that if this appropriation were made, that is, if the appropriation of \$10,000,000 were made, in a few years it would be \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 and soon possibly hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. FOGARTY. They tentatively estimate this construction program at \$380,000,000. That is in the hearings.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. The gentleman can see, I am sure, if the committee which he so ably presides over does not hold down the request for such appropriations there will be demands from all over America to the tune of a billion dollars. Now, did the committee go into the matter to determine whether the businessmen who are in business in those congested areas around these national defense installations are paying their share of taxes for the education of the children and for other things pertaining to the expenses of the project?

Mr. FOGARTY. We did.

Mr. JENSEN. What did the gentleman find out?

Mr. FOGARTY. The facts as to that are in the printed hearings. I remember going into that particular phase of it, and other members of the committee did at the same time. I have that situation in my own State.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman realizes that a lot of money is being made by merchants in those areas and, in my opinion, the Congress should see to it that those merchants pay their fair share of the taxes which are necessary to carry on those school facilities, because if you do not one of these fine days, as the Government expands, every town, every place, in the country will be asking for a war installation for the sole purpose of ducking its tax responsibility.

Mr. FOGARTY. I may say at this point that when the bill was up last fall, the House conferees cut in half what the Senate had allowed. That is, to \$24,000,000 plus. An amendment was offered in the House to restore those cuts. I attempted to defend the cuts at that time

to the best of my ability, but we were outvoted about 4 to 1.

Mr. JENSEN. I was not one of the Members who voted to increase it. I remember the gentleman who is now addressing the Committee did try his best to stop the increase, for which I congratulate him.

Mr. PERKINS. I think the gentleman will find that the formula set forth in Public Laws 815 and 874, Eighty-first Congress, clearly defines what a Federal impacted project is. Before any affected area can qualify for Federal assistance the area must meet all of the requirements set forth in those laws, and you will find that those requirements are very rigid. For instance, the children of personnel at military and defense installations must be overcrowding schools near the installations. And then again the area not only has to be paying its fair share of taxes, but you will find that because of the loss of real estate taken over by the Federal Government, that that is one of the conditions that brings about this Federal impact.

Mr. JENSEN. But you must remember that because of the Federal installations moving in there that all of the property advances in value one, two, three, four, five hundred to one thousand percent.

Mr. PERKINS. That, too, is taken into consideration. The point is that the impact brought about by world conditions is so much greater now than it was a year ago or 2 years ago.

Mr. JENSEN. I recognize the need to take care of these impacted districts but certainly I want the people who are profiting directly from this program of war installations to pay their fair share of taxes, and I am afraid too many of them are not doing so.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DOYLE. I call attention to pages 8 and 9 of the committee report dealing with the Office of Education and call attention particularly to lines 3 to 5 on page 14 of the bill which provides that "no part of the appropriation shall be available for vocational education in distributive occupations." I call the attention of the chairman to two telegrams I received from prominent educators in my State and read them. Will the distinguished subcommittee chairman please give explanatory reply to these two telegrams from these distinguished educators?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has again expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. DOYLE. May I just briefly read these two short telegrams?

Mr. FOGARTY. Why does not the gentleman put them in the RECORD? I know what they are, and I will answer his question.

Mr. DOYLE. Will the gentleman tell us briefly why the appropriation for distributive education is eliminated? I

read from your report on page 9. I received a telegram authorized by the able superintendent of schools in my city of Long Beach, a city of some 300,000 people, and also one from the superintendent of the State Polytechnic Institute of San Luis Obispo. I think those famous educators know the importance of the program where there are some 60,000 students affected in my State of California.

Mr. FOGARTY. This comes under the George-Barden Act. The Bureau of the Budget this year recommended that \$10,000,000 be cut out of the \$19,842,760 normally appropriated for that particular fund. They wanted that \$10,000,000 set aside for defense training, which would cut into the agricultural and home economics and mechanical arts and distributive education part of these funds. The committee did not go along with the request of the Bureau of the Budget. We overrode the Bureau of the Budget and put back that \$10,000,000 and kept the funds of the George-Barden Act intact so that these agricultural and mechanical arts and home economics programs would not be disturbed. But it was brought to our attention about the distributive occupations, and we put in the hearings, beginning on page 391, what the so-called distributive occupations are. The committee was unanimous in this, after looking at the distributive occupations classes being taught, such as training gas-station attendants and soda-fountain people, and elevator operators and salesmen in the stores. There are a vast number of them in this list, such as parliamentary procedures, merchant-association management, analyzing distribution costs, public relations training, principles of retailing, economics of retailing, business clinics, show-card writing, marketing research, retail display, direct mail advertising, psychology of selling, English and speech for sales purposes and personality development.

Well, when we got into those things we thought in times like these we should retrench a little bit, and we only cut off \$1,794,000 plus. We felt, all things considered, that nobody would be hurt if we cut out this \$1,794,000.

Mr. DOYLE. Granting the desirability of reducing Federal expense, I think the chairman has not yet enumerated from pages 391, 392, and 393 of the hearings the objects of education which do seem to me to be reasonable, such, for instance, as instructions in the problems of small business and several others which cannot be called less than always important.

Mr. FOGARTY. There is not much of that in this particular store education thing. If you will read that list, you will see reference to classes in Spanish for salespeople, cashier and checker training, Portuguese for salespeople, French for salespeople, Italian for salespeople, store system training, receptionist training, elevator operator training, routemen training, tourist information and courtesy—I am reading right down the list. That is the type of distributive education classes they are conducting.

We realize some of it is desirable, but not sufficiently important at this time when we must husband our limited dollars.

Mr. DOYLE. Manifestly some of those items may be very desirable, probably some are not in view of necessity of reducing Federal expenditures. I read the telegrams:

LONG BEACH, CALIF., April 16, 1951.

HON. CLYDE DOYLE,

Member of Congress, House Office Building,
Washington:

Knowing your interest in education following is sent as a guide. Labor Federal security appropriation bill to be voted upon Tuesday, April 17. Bill omits inclusion of distributive education. Douglas Newcomb, school superintendent, Long Beach Sales Executive Club and Retailers Associated urge reinstatement of distributive education as training field continued through past world war merchants prices fixed. Losing experienced salesmen to war plants. Decreased efficiency increases cost prices and damages public morale. Trained replacements needed. Federal money matched by State.

J. E. HOLLINSWORTH.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF., April 16, 1951.

Congressman CLYDE DOYLE,

House of Representatives:

Just learned that \$10,000,000 was restored to the budget bill for vocational education but \$1,500,000 was deducted for the purpose of abolishing distributive education program. Understand appropriation bill will be heard on the floor of the House of Representatives Tuesday, April 17. By abolishing this valuable program at this time it will deprive 129 school departments and 60,000 students of the training and distributive education. Hope you can do something on behalf this fine program.

JULIAN A. MCPHEE,

President, California State Polytechnic
College, San Luis Obispo, Calif.

I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. Continuing, the list shows interior decorating, selling home furnishings, hardware selling, "paint power" training, building material selling, wallpaper selling, estimating heating and air conditioning, blueprint reading for salesmen, shoe selling, men's wear selling, fur selling, soda-fountain training, cosmetic selling, drug-store management, variety-store selling.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I am interested in this elimination of the distributive vocational training. It seems to me many of those things the gentleman read are just as important as a man's learning a manual trade. Take an individual who wants to take a course in retail selling and learn Spanish for use in the Spanish-American sections of our Nation, such as Texas and California. I think it is a legitimate means of training him so that he can have a livelihood. It seems that some of those individual items the gentleman read may not be worthy, but it does seem that some of them are, particularly in the field of retail selling, because it is in those fields that the individuals have to make a living, the same as in the fields where they use manual training as pro-

vided in the George-Barden Act, agriculture, home economics, and the trade and industry sections of it.

Mr. FOGARTY. I agree with the gentleman that if we were not faced with a drive for economy in this country and we had a lot of money to spend, some of those things are desirable, but I think the gentleman understands that we spent several weeks on this bill, and we tried to cut where it would hurt the least. This is one of the places. There are many, many other places we have cut much more deeply than this on projects in which I am personally interested. There are many things I should like to see increased, but we have not increased one single item. We have cut practically every item. I think the gentleman will agree with me that no one will be hurt by this.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I think the gentleman and his committee have done a fine job on this. I want to compliment them particularly on removing the clause in the former legislation which prohibited \$10,000,000 of the George-Barden fund from being used in anything except defense training, because that has disrupted the educational system in many parts of the Nation. In California we have about 129 communities that are dependent on those funds to help pay the salaries of teachers. I defer to the judgment of the gentleman and his committee on this particular point.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. The gentleman from Iowa made an important point, I think, but as I understand the general legislation under which this appropriation is made, the criteria were adequate. In other words, no district can qualify unless it is shown that it is maintaining the same ratio, the same contribution, and unless there is real distress there. It seems to me the experience on this thing would be very helpful. In other words, if we need to make improvements in the formula by which the money is made available to the impacted district, then of course experience will point the way.

It seems to me the committee has done the right thing in granting the full request, because my information is that really much more is actually needed than has actually been made available under the appropriation.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. I notice on page 15, under the "Grants for school construction" that in line 17, after setting forth that \$75,000,000 is to remain available for school construction, it is provided that no portion of this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement payments under section 205. Would the gentleman explain that, and tell us what the effect of that provision is and what it refers to?

Mr. FOGARTY. Because of the urgency of other projects whose applications had been approved and the limited amount of money that they had to work

with, they had to make out these priority lists to take care of the most urgent situations that they were faced with at the time. Actually, the law itself requires that where there is not enough money available, preference must be given to new projects as contrasted to reimbursements for projects heretofore built.

Mr. DONDERO. This bill carries out the policy of assisting school districts in impacted areas where they absolutely cannot take care of the situation alone?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. BROWNSON. Is it not a fact that most of this distributive training program was set up primarily in connection with the veterans training program and with the veterans apprenticeship program in the first place?

Mr. FOGARTY. No. This was set up several years ago by legislation. I cannot recall how many years ago, but it goes way back. It is something that has been going on for years.

Mr. BROWNSON. As a small-business man who learned his distributive training at \$8 a week in a retail store, I congratulate the committee on its decision.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HAMILTON C. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. HAMILTON C. JONES. As I understand, this cuts out all of the distributive education?

Mr. FOGARTY. It does.

Mr. HAMILTON C. JONES. My district is in the neighborhood of Charlotte, and we have operated out of Charlotte under this program. There are two schools in the county and six in my home county. I know that they are teaching courses which are of great value to the students. Of course this cripples the whole program and will practically knock it out. So I hope that there will be enough funds retained to keep those programs handling worth-while vocations and not the trash and such things as the gentleman read a few minutes ago.

Mr. FOGARTY. May I say to the gentleman from North Carolina that I intended to read what we have put in the RECORD on these three pages as to just what distributive education means and the number of young people taking these courses and everything else. It gives a pretty complete breakdown. I was not just reading isolated examples. However, I can agree with the gentleman that it is going to cripple that particular program to the extent it depends on Federal funds. But this is one place where we thought we could cut and do little or no real harm. However, the gentleman will have an opportunity when the bill is being read for amendment to offer any amendment he may think is desirable.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I am certainly very disappointed that this item has been cut. In my State, I do not know of any money that has done more good for the people than this item which the committee has cut out providing for the training of these boys. I certainly hope the item will be restored. I think this training program is one of the most outstanding things that we in the Congress have done for the young people of this country to enable them to get the training which they need.

Mr. FOGARTY. We were faced with a problem. The Bureau of the Budget recommended taking \$10,000,000 out of the George-Barden Act for defense training, which would have disrupted, as we believed and as outside witnesses and other Members of the Congress believed, the most important functions of that act and those were the functions in agriculture, in the mechanical arts, and home economics. Those were the three principal functions of the four. We thought we were doing a good job by keeping the most essential parts of the act intact; that is, the training for agriculture, mechanical arts, and home economics. We felt that distributive education would be the one place we could show some savings and not do any real harm. We overrode the Bureau of the Budget and we went all the way down the line on agriculture, mechanical arts, and home economics, because we were convinced by the testimony of other Members of Congress and people who came from other States throughout the country, and our own knowledge, that those were most necessary and should not be cut.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I hope the gentleman will join us in voting for an amendment to restore this amount.

Mr. FOGARTY. I am sorry I will not be able to do that, as much as I would like to.

Mr. Chairman, I have taken much more time than I anticipated when I began. I have tried to give a general picture of the committee recommendations.

We will continue debate today as long as anyone desires to speak. In my own way I have tried to tell you what we were up against in cutting this particular appropriation bill, and how we were held down by existing legislation in trying to cut some of the appropriations.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. McGRATH. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact, in answer to the question by the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], who is most zealous at all times in keeping down expenses, as to the number of personnel that had been cut in the Labor Department. I now have the figures for him. Information available indicates that we have eliminated approximately 55 positions under the estimates of the budget. And compared with 1951, there would be approximately 670 less positions. I think that is the information that the gentleman from Kansas inquired about earlier this afternoon.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I thank the gentleman. It is the information I was seeking. Together with that I wanted to make sure that the cost of that employment had not been shifted to the Defense Department or some other agency. It is a real reduction in employment?

Mr. McGRATH. I can assure the gentleman that it is, based on estimates supplied to us.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Rhode Island has consumed 50 minutes.

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, it is a distinct pleasure to be able to say a few words complimentary of the chairman of this committee and the majority members of the committee as well as in behalf of my colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSHEY].

In the first place, during my entire service on the Appropriations Committee and on this subcommittee in former years and on other subcommittees, there never has been more harmonious work done by any subcommittee of which I have been a member. That is due to the fact that every member of the committee had in mind a single purpose. That was to appropriate all the money that was necessary for the legitimate operation of the various agencies for which we were called upon to make appropriations, without crippling them to any considerable extent and prohibiting their functioning. And at the same time, to bear in mind, as we heard from every witness, the necessity of appropriating economically; of appropriating only for the purposes that were really necessary for nondefense activities.

The witnesses from the agencies came in and almost without exception the heads of those agencies tried to key all of their activities to defense operations. That was a very difficult problem for us to face. They would say that this particular program was necessary to the defense program, and that this other program was essential in order that we might have a proper and efficient defense program, and that we must appropriate more money here than was appropriated before; that the activities must be extended and more money spent to the extent the chairman has just pointed out. In one instance the President's Bureau of the Budget had asked for a diversion of some \$10,000,000 from this national education program to defense activities, and in another instance about a similar amount. So we were confronted with those things from the very beginning. We had to do what we thought was the best we could do under the circumstances by separating those things which were not absolutely essential for the defense program and were logically in the class of nondefense essentials and appropriating in those instances economically. I think the chairman told you very ably what our general program was; and I want to say that while we were conducting these

hearings the chairman gave every member of the committee, minority as well as majority member, every opportunity to interrogate any witness or to bring any witness before the committee they wanted to interrogate, and no one was cut off. So I want to congratulate the chairman for being extremely liberal and reasonable.

Then we came to marking up the bill, and the chairman with the members of the committee present led in the reading of the items. I want to admit frankly that being economically-minded, as I am, I thought that perhaps we should have made deeper cuts in many instances than we did.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWABE. I yield.

Mr. FOGARTY. Because of my sincere friendship for the gentleman from Oklahoma and knowing his great desire for economy in this particular bill I went further than I ordinarily would have gone because of his influence on me during the marking up of the bill.

Mr. SCHWABE. I think there is no doubt about that, and I want to thank the gentleman publicly for acceding to my request in many instances. He was very generous and very considerate, and I appreciate it.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWABE. I yield gladly.

Mr. HINSHAW. I received a communication from the educational authorities of my district concerning an item called Distributive Education with a statement on their part that that item had been completely deleted from the bill. I am not quite certain that I fully understand what the term "Distributive Education" means. I would like to hear the gentleman's comments on it.

Mr. SCHWABE. May I say to the gentleman from California that had he been on the floor a few moments earlier the chairman of the committee addressed himself to the same subject in answer to a question from two other Members from California, and I believe he would have had a full explanation.

Mr. HINSHAW. I regret that it was not possible for me to be on the floor at that time.

Mr. SCHWABE. I appreciate that and there is no criticism, and I shall repeat some of it for the benefit of my friend.

In the first place, the appropriation for this particular item now known as the George-Barden Act has been rather stable for many years. The Bureau of the Budget has requested that some \$10,000,000 or \$11,000,000 of this be subject to the defense activities as might be directed. That would have disrupted; yes, it would have destroyed as we were told by the most competent witnesses we could get, all of the effective work under the George-Barden Act on vocational education. The George-Barden Act provides for vocational education along the lines of agriculture and domestic science, and they have other items called the distributive program of education, and that is what we cut out. To answer the gentleman, we have elimi-

nated that. We have in the hearings to which the chairman referred a few moments ago some two or three pages listing the items that fall within the distributive education field such as training people to be grocery clerks, salesmen in every line and learning different languages for salesmanship and approach and contact work, filling-station attendants, soda jerkers, and what-not, almost everything conceivable that I could think of. In fact, I had no idea there was such a list of activities included within the general scope that has just been mentioned. But we have preserved the main items of the bill and of the program under the George-Barden Act and, so far as I know, with the general approval of the best minds who have helped us consider this bill.

We felt we could not appropriate fully the items recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and we felt more definitely certain, unanimously so, that we could not leave it to the Defense Department to take ten or eleven million dollars away from this item and absolutely destroy the field of vocational education activities under the George-Barden Act. If the gentleman will take a few minutes to read those three or four pages of the hearings he will see there is a list of items there that ordinarily the States and localities can and will take care of, if they want to consider that minor part of the activity under the George-Barden Act.

Mr. HINSHAW. I thank the gentleman. Can he refer me to the page numbers in the hearings?

Mr. McGRATH. Three hundred and ninety-one and 392, and it includes such things as tombstone selling.

Mr. SCHWABE. That is one of a multiplicity of items, but the pages are 391, 392, and 393.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWABE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. McCARTHY. Is there anything in this program that is considered worthwhile?

Mr. SCHWABE. There is no doubt but what there is some good in the worst programs and I think that is true here; but, by and large, the program was not considered of such importance as other programs under the George-Barden Act, which is the reason we eliminated that feature of it. We thought that was of the least importance.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. McCARTHY. I have here copy of Public Law 586 of the Seventy-ninth Congress in which it was stated that—

Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), the amount to be available for expenditure in any State or Territory shall be not less, for any fiscal year, than \$40,000 each for vocational education in agriculture, in home economics, and in trades and industry; \$15,000 for vocational education in distributive occupations.

Is there any conflict between what the committee has done and the basic law

which says there must be \$15,000 of any appropriation under this Act assigned in each State to distributive occupations?

Mr. SCHWABE. We simply have not appropriated any amount for distributive education.

Mr. McCARTHY. That would appear to be contrary to the provisions of the public law passed by the Seventy-ninth Congress.

Mr. SCHWABE. Perhaps so, but we have not appropriated for it as we legally are not bound under any penalty to appropriate for any item under any authorization bill unless the Appropriations Committee, approved by the Congress, sees fit to do so.

Mr. McCARTHY. But \$15,000 of every \$40,000, it was provided, must go to distributive education. Now, two Congresses later we say this program is of such nature we will not provide anything.

Mr. SCHWABE. We have limited the dollars to be appropriated for this item.

I want to add that the other members of this committee join the chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HEDRICK], the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH], and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON] in saying that the minority members were shown every possible courtesy, and on behalf of the minority members we want to thank them and to say also that the very able clerk of this committee, Paul Wilson, was as fair to one side as to the other, as far as we could tell—we have always known him to be that way—and likewise his assistant. So it was a pleasure to work with and have the cooperation of my worthy chairman in acceding to many of my requests for cuts, as he has so kindly condescended to say this afternoon, resulting, in what he has told you, in an over-all cut of \$89,973,799 as compared with the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. Chairman, may I just suggest that in connection with appropriation bills and subcommittees on which I served in the past I do not think there have been any instances until now but what I received a number of wires and letters and telephone and personal calls from many people expressing dissatisfaction with the figures. These figures were published about a week ago, or almost a week ago, at any rate, and so far I have received only one such protest. I will get others, perhaps, but they have not come in in any great number, which indicates to me that the cuts we have made are justified. Perhaps we could have done a better job and gone even lower, and I believe we could have, but the committee worked this program out the best we thought we could in perfect harmony and with unanimity. I think that we all agreed under all the circumstances this is about the best we could do upon the evidence that was presented before the committee. I just say frankly that I hope the Committee of the Whole will sustain the work of our committee because we tried hard to do a good job.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] such time as he may desire.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inquire of the chairman of the committee about the item in this bill for school construction under the Federal impact legislation that was passed last year. As I understand it, this bill contains an appropriation in the amount of \$75,000,000, and a supplemental request for \$50,000,000 has already been made by the Bureau of the Budget. As I further understand it, the full amount of the budget request is contained in the bill, but I am advised by the Office of Education that, should the entire amount be appropriated, there would still be many approved projects not provided for by any appropriation now under consideration. If that is true the effect is going to be that certain schools are going to be able to go on with their construction programs while other schools will have to await further action by the Congress. So, we are going to have a discriminatory situation which is going to be unfair to some school districts.

I would like to ask the chairman whether that statement is substantially correct and if so whether or not the committee would agree to increase this item to an amount sufficient to take care of all approved projects.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, the committee was not in possession of all the facts, of course. In the first place, we do not know whether the communities where these schools are going to be built will get building priority materials to build them with. That is an unknown quantity. We do not know whether they are going to be available or not. At the same time, some communities have built schools, and under the law they could expect to be reimbursed for some portion of the cost. That was before the national emergency we are in at the present time had hit its peak. Only this much money has been available. A lot of it has been guess work in the past. It is something that is coming to a head now. They have appealed to the Bureau of the Budget. As I said before, they have asked for \$100,000,000 additional money. The Bureau of the Budget allowed them only \$50,000,000 of that \$100,000,000, why I do not know, because that request has gone over to the Senate. But under the facts as we had them, we went along and gave them everything the Bureau of the Budget allowed, and that is all a Government agency could request from the committee.

Mr. ALBERT. Did the Office of Education suggest to the gentleman's committee that the Bureau of the Budget cut was not justified in view of the approved applications which the Office of Education has on hand?

Mr. FOGARTY. No. We have not had any testimony on that, because that is something that developed after these hearings were held. We have no control over that last request. The request of the Bureau of the Budget has gone to the Senate, because they are holding

hearings on this particular bill at the present time in the Senate. I think the best thing to do would be to make the request over there, because they have it before them. It is a live problem with them, whereas we have gone through it ourselves.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, I am reluctant to offer any criticism at all of this report. The committee has been very conscientious, as its personnel would be with any assignment. I appreciate the courteous hearing they have given those of us who have some complaints because of cuts in items.

I rise particularly to speak of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. There is a cut for the Bureau of Labor Statistics of almost \$1,000,000—\$950,000. I fear that unless we maintain the work of this Bureau the Government will suffer greatly for lack of the valuable statistics which only this agency can supply.

For about 25 years the Bureau has been providing statistics for the public and for Government agencies. I think it would be uniformly agreed that they have done a scientific job. They have never been partisan. They have maintained the highest professional standards. Incidentally, its name is somewhat misleading. It might logically be called the Bureau of Statistics. It is in the Department of Labor, but it is serving not only labor groups but many economic interests.

I call attention to this tremendous cut which I think is attributable chiefly to the fact that the committee concluded construction statistics could be dispensed with. I regret the action very much. I do not propose to offer an amendment to restore the amount indicated. I offer this statement in the hope that some way will be found to save the function of compiling the extremely important figures on construction.

I wish to call attention also to the fact that in 1947 the appropriation for the Bureau resulted in a 50-percent reduction in the personnel. It operates today with several hundred fewer employees than during the war.

There is no other agency to provide the figures on the construction industry in this country except the Bureau of Labor Statistics. We are now building new buildings, commercial and residential, at the rate of \$28,000,000,000 a year. That was the figure for the calendar year. The Federal Reserve Board has put into operation, as the House knows, regulation X. How does regulation X operate and how is it affecting the construction industry? The Board will not know unless it has the statistics and there will be no statistics available except as the Bureau of Labor Statistics supplies them. This reduction, of course, deprives them of the personnel they have to have to gather the construction statistics.

It seems to me that it is not wise. Here is a business which is among the top businesses of the country, perhaps the very top single industry in the amount of money involved, \$28,000,000,000. Yet we will not appropriate \$500,000 to supply the Federal Reserve Board with the information it needs to determine the effect of regulation X and the information which other agencies require. It is just as if we had a \$50,000 enterprise and refused to spend \$1 for information as to the costs and other details. For that is what it is. It amounts to \$500,000 out of a total expenditure in the country for building of \$28,000,000,000. For that reason I hope that in some way this can be corrected and that the Congress will make some provision to carry on the gathering and dissemination of statistics on the construction industry.

There was constructed in the first quarter of this year 250,000 residential units, disapproving incidentally the conclusion of the committee that the volume is being greatly reduced. What will we have the rest of the year? Will there be a million or will it be cut in two? The Federal Reserve Board will not know if this work is cut out entirely. So, for 25 years we have had this excellent work going on. I fear for it unless some provision is made to gather the statistics officially.

I do crave the sympathetic hearing of the committee members when requests are made, and I hope if some way can be found to avoid the impact of such a drastic cut, such measures will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DEANE].

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Chairman, I take the same position as the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] in not offering an amendment involving the appropriation for vocational rehabilitation. But I do take this time to get in the Record the fact that the States are carrying on a remarkable program of rehabilitation. As I walked into the Chamber a few minutes ago there was in the outside corridor a wonderful lad from Korea—an amputee. I am thinking of that great host of American citizens who are not veterans but who are subject to the rehabilitation program of our various States.

The basic civilian rehabilitation law, Public Law 113, obligates the Federal Government to pay all administration, guidance, and placement cost and to match on a dollar-for-dollar basis State funds for case services, that is, money actually spent on the clients; hospitalization, surgery, training, and so forth.

The 1951 appropriation is \$20,600,000. In their budgets for 1952, based upon State funds expected to be available, the States indicated a need for over \$25,000,000 of Federal funds. The Bureau of the Budget recommended \$23,000,000. The House committee has reported the Labor-FSA bill with \$20,475,000 for vocational rehabilitation, \$125,000 less

than the 1951 appropriation and \$2,575,000 less than recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. From estimates furnished, the States will have available in 1952 two and one-half million more than in 1951. The increase recommended by the Bureau was to match this money for case services and did not include any increase for salaries, travel, and so forth.

Mr. Chairman, let me raise the question. Is it wise to stint funds for vocational rehabilitation, which reduces dependency and makes taxpayers out of tax consumers. In fact, it has been proven that rehabilitated persons repay during an average life expectancy in Federal income taxes alone 10 times what is spent on them. At this particular time it is especially shortsighted to cut back rehabilitation, which, in light of increased cost, will actually result from appropriation of only \$20,475,000 for 1952.

In the first place, rehabilitation is a defense-related activity, making a valuable contribution to manpower resources at a time when the Nation is straining every nerve to provide manpower for military and civilian needs. Sixty thousand persons were rehabilitated into employment last year, and this number can be substantially increased with sufficient funds. The difference between the \$20,475,000 in the House bill and the \$23,000,000 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget would mean between 5,000 to 10,000 more rehabilitations.

Again, vocational rehabilitation reduces dependency and is a pressure against rising public assistance cost. This is more important than ever, now that a public assistance category for the totally and permanently disabled has been established by Congress. State welfare administrators admit that persons are being put on public assistance rolls who could be rehabilitated, if State rehabilitation agencies had the money to do the job.

The Labor-FSA appropriation bill includes \$79,000,000 for public assistance for the totally and permanently disabled and only \$20,475,000 for rehabilitation. We do not question the need for public assistance for some of the disabled, but it does look to us like Congress should see that rehabilitation programs are given an opportunity to reduce the number needing such assistance as much as possible.

The average cost of rehabilitating a person is \$492 and nonrecurring. The average annual cost of public assistance is much more and goes on year after year. Congress should decide, and decide now, whether to appropriate endless millions for pensions for the handicapped or provide the funds needed to rehabilitate them. The following instances will illustrate the difference in dollars and cents to the taxpayer. One State, Delaware, made a study of 36 persons removed from the public assistance rolls by rehabilitation. The 36 were drawing \$50,186 annually from public assistance. These people were rehabilitated at a cost, including administration, of \$12,724. The first year after rehabilitation, the 36 earned \$60,948.

I am advised by officials from the States that rather serious administrative problems also are presented if the Budget Bureau's figure is not appropriated by Congress for 1952. The States are doing their part and are appropriating \$2,500,000 more funds for 1952. If such funds for case services are matched, States getting no increases for 1952 will have Federal funds cut. If States receiving no increase in their own funds are not cut, then States with additional State funds cannot get them matched by Federal funds as required by law. In either case, the program is going to suffer badly.

My own State, North Carolina, has a very effective rehabilitation program, both for blind and nonblind; 2,867 handicapped persons were rehabilitated last year. Our State legislature has just appropriated slightly over \$1,000,000 to carry on this work for the next biennium, an increase of nearly \$200,000 over the present biennium. If this is not matched by Federal funds, services are going to be denied many worthy, handicapped persons. What is true of North Carolina is also true of many other States.

I am advised that every dollar is to be used to match funds appropriated by the States for services directly to crippled people.

The question I would like to address to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], who has labored so faithfully for this program, is if he feels that the Federal Government on the reduced appropriations will be in a position to match dollar for dollar the appropriations that are going to be put up by various States as previously indicated?

Mr. FOGARTY. As the gentleman knows, I have always been a supporter of this particular program. I do not believe there is a better program in the Federal Government because we have been told year after year that for every dollar we appropriate the Federal Treasury receives \$10 in return in taxes and in getting people off of the relief rolls and such things. This year they wanted an increase of \$2,525,000 over what they had available in 1951. In view of the economic situation, we have cut practically every item in this appropriation bill. Even though that is one that I did not like to go along with, I went along because of the situation in which we find ourselves. But the \$125,000, about which the gentleman spoke, was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. That was not something that this committee did. We accepted the Bureau's recommendation on that cut, and that is the reason it is in there.

Mr. DEANE. I am grateful to the chairman of the committee for the position he takes in support of this program. I think we should take a long-range view of this whole subject. After all, our objective should be to prevent these unfortunate people from going on public assistance unnecessarily. We must continue and enlarge this program of rehabilitation instead of forcing them on the relief rolls. I trust that as we speed up the Federal angle of rehabilitation we will keep in mind what the various States are trying to do. If we slap them

down 1 year, the chances are that the program may become seriously handicapped.

I wish to say again that I appreciate the interest of the subcommittee in this subject, and as they enter conference I trust that more accurate matching figures will be available from the various States to the end that no State will be penalized, which I fear if the present appropriation is allowed to stand. Finally, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I trust the conference committee will come within approximate matching distance with the various States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HEDRICK].

ORIGIN OF OUR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. HEDRICK. Mr. Chairman, our public health service had its beginning in 1798, as a program for the hospital and medical care of American Merchant Seamen. On display in the office of the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, is a facsimile of the original act, signed by President John Adams. Congress during the past 80 years, has imposed many additional duties and responsibilities on the service. Today, the Public Health Service is carrying out these responsibilities under the present basic law, the Public Health Service Act of July 1, 1944, Public Law 410, Seventy-eighth Congress. It also administers the water Pollution Control Act, Public Law 845, Eightieth Congress, passed in 1948.

Thus, the Congress has authorized the Public Health Service to conduct many programs and provide services which contribute to the health of the American people. Some authorizations are broad in scope, while others are specific. Research and investigations, control of communicable diseases, and cooperation with the States, are in the broad categories; specific categories cover medical and hospital care of legal beneficiaries, foreign and interstate quarantine, medical examination of aliens, the regulation of biologic products, control of venereal diseases and tuberculosis, construction of hospitals and health centers, and the control of water pollution. Also, there are specific programs of research in the following fields: microbiology—that is, bacteriology—cancer, heart diseases, dental diseases, mental illnesses, arthritis, and metabolic diseases, neurological diseases and blindness. Some of these programs are the direct operations of the Public Health Service, and others are combinations of direct operations and grants. In addition, the service also has grant programs.

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Today, and in the future, the Public Health Service is important. In every respect, the programs of the Public Health Service are concerned with saving the Nation's manpower, the basic objective being to reduce the volume of preventable deaths and disabling ill-

ness—the greatest drains upon our capacity to produce.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES AND LOCALITIES IN DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

States and localities are assisted by the Public Health Service in the prevention and control of communicable diseases, and advised on other matters pertaining to the preservation and improvement of public health.

HOSPITAL BUILDING PROGRAM

The Public Health Service also provides aid to the States and communities with the national hospital survey and construction program—a vital health service. The Congress established this program in 1946 under the Hill-Burton Act, amending the Public Health Service Act of 1944, in recognition of the great need throughout the Nation for hospitals and health centers. Since 1948 almost 1,500 projects have been approved for Federal construction grants, of which 382 have been completed. These hospitals and health centers are integral parts of the Nation's total health resources—essential to conserving our manpower for industry, farming, and the Armed Forces. These facilities will also greatly strengthen our abilities to cope with atomic or biological warfare as nearly all are located outside probable target areas.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY NEEDS

The national emergency intensifies the necessity for continuation and expansion of the activities of the Public Health Service in the field of medical research, as well as in public health. Research accomplishments of the service have been very beneficial in such times. As an example, before World War II, research workers at the national institutes of health developed a vaccine to prevent typhus fever. This vaccine was markedly improved during the early days of the war. Our troops were thus protected against typhus fever, and our troops today are protected by the same vaccine. It is not possible to determine what this contribution will mean to our forces in the Korean action.

A research team of the Public Health Service discovered that a solution of table salt and baking soda in water, taken by mouth, will prevent shock and death in a high proportion of patients with severe burns and injuries. Use of this simple, readily available method will save thousands of lives that would otherwise be lost, in the event of enemy attack. None of us can doubt the value of this research.

In World War I, some of the so-called childhood communicable diseases were among the major problems in the communicable disease field in our Army. Some of these diseases were not so serious in World War II. When you bring boys in from the farm, you find many who have not been exposed to such diseases. Mumps is an example of a very serious disease in adult males, and it can be almost as serious a disease in the adult female, although not quite as much.

HOSPITAL LOCATIONS

Because the largest groups of beneficiaries are seamen of the Merchant Marine and Coast Guard men, the Marine hospitals are located principally along the seacoast, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi River. The Public Health Service also operates a tuberculosis hospital in New Mexico, the national hospital for patients with Hansen's disease at Carville, La., and two hospitals for the treatment and custody of narcotic addicts at Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington, Ky.

QUARANTINE SERVICES

Our national laws for the exclusion of epidemic diseases and international sanitary codes, to which country is signatory, require the maintenance of quarantine services at seaports and airports of entry, as well as at border stations.

The control of biologic products insures the potency and purity of vaccines, serums, and similar medical supplies. The Public Health Service licenses the manufacture and importation of such products.

VITAL STATISTICS

The National Office of Vital Statistics of the Public Health Service compiles, analyzes, and reports the Nation's figures on births, deaths, sickness, marriage, and other basic population data. This national fact-finding activity is most important. As an example, the Department of Defense and the Selective Service System depend on national vital statistics for estimates of the numbers of men who will be available in each age group for each year. School officials, other governmental agencies, and many industries depend on such data for planning their program. In the event of an enemy attack with biological weapons, whether by sabotage or military operations, the Nation's ability to combat an introduced disease will depend in large part on the readiness of the States and the National Office of Vital Statistics to act promptly in detecting and reporting cases and deaths.

PARTICIPATION IN OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS

The Public Health Service participates in many Federal programs outside the Federal Security Agency. It staffs the medical and dental program of the Coast Guard and cares for its personnel in Public Health Service hospitals and out-patient clinics. It operates the medical service in the Federal prisons. The National Security Resources Board and the Federal Civil Defense Administration call upon the Public Health Service for technical service, including the assignment of specialists and the conduct of special studies. Currently, Public Health Service personnel are assisting in at least 40 other Federal activities, as full-time or part-time consultants, or as members of special committees. As an example, there are Public Health Service consultants with the Atomic Energy Commission and with the Defense Department's Committee on Special Weapons.

BACTERIAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE

With regard to bacterial and chemical warfare, the range of known bacteria

which can be used is quite extensive. It can be spreading typhoid fever by contaminating our public water supplies, either at the source or at the reservoir, or by contaminating a public water supply at some important point along the line. To illustrate, to attack the Congress, one might find a major water main coming into the Capitol or into one of the office buildings, and at that point put the material in. If the chlorine reserve in the water at that point were very low, and it would be under current practices in the United States, then everybody who had some of that water would get some typhoid bacilli and under certain circumstances, might develop typhoid fever.

RESEARCH

The original research arm of the Public Health Service was the National Institutes of Health. It is still the primary research arm in the field of the biological sciences, and particularly in the field of fundamental research as contrasted with applied research. Earliest work of the National Institutes of Health was in the field of bacteriology. This was in the era of bacteriology when there was a national interest, a Federal interest, in diseases which one man could spread to another. Thoughts of cooperation, thoughts of international cooperation on quarantine, thoughts of cooperation between the Federal Government and the States, were the general thought of that time. The program began largely in that way. There was the thought that there might be some germ theory of cancer. Also, there was interest in nutrition and in a few other areas. Congress, then, in 1947, passed unanimously the National Cancer Institute Act, believing, apparently, that the cancer problem, then killing 125,000 or 130,000 people a year, was of sufficient importance to warrant a directed large-scale national attack on it through Federal action.

It is a pleasure for me to call to the attention of the Members of the House of Representatives the many functions the Public Health Service renders to our people. I wish to congratulate Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General, Public Health Service, for the excellent work being done by this Service. I believe he deserves a great deal of credit for the accomplishments of this department. The appropriation asked for the Public Health Service, \$339,364,000, is, I believe, very reasonable, and I feel that it will be money well spent. The committee has done an excellent job. There has been full cooperation of all the members at all times. No dissatisfaction or criticism from any member has materialized during the long meetings of this subcommittee. It has been a pleasure to serve with the members of the Subcommittee on Labor and Federal Security of the House Appropriations Committee. I hope that there will not be any amendments offered to this bill and that no attempt will be made to cut or increase the appropriation. Due to the national emergency all appropriations should be held down as much as possible.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read down to and including page 1, line 7.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. HAYS of Arkansas having assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 3709, had come to no resolution thereon.

TIME OF JOINT MEETING ON THURSDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAYS of Arkansas). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce to the House that as the result of information received in connection with the joint meeting which will take place on Thursday next as a result of the invitation extended to General MacArthur, the joint meeting will take place at 12:30 p. m.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TACKETT] is recognized for 30 minutes.

DEMOCRACY VERSUS SOCIALISM

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Speaker, I have personally invited the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] to be present this afternoon to hear personally the remarks that I have to make.

During my statement to the Whole House on the State of the Union, Tuesday, April 10, 1951, as reported at pages 3585 and 3586 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] asked two questions of me; the first question being, "Does the gentleman think that the people of Ontario are Communists?" and the second question being, "Does the gentleman know that the people of the State of Arkansas are overcharged 100 percent for their electricity?" That is every single, solitary word that was uttered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Now, the RECORD reflects quite a few remarks by the gentleman following his two questions; however, the extension of his remarks merely serves to refute his contentions that private enterprise should be federalized.

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNISM AND SOCIALISM ARE SYNONYMOUS

The first of the two questions asked of me by the gentleman from Mississippi, "Does the gentleman think the people of Ontario are Communists?" was simply answered by my statement that I did not know; and I might add here that there is no difference in their economic principles and those of communism.

In the extension of his remarks, he states that the people of Ontario are the most conservative people in America; that they have a fine public power system; and that the people in this country would save \$2,000,000,000 a year on their light and power bills if we would adopt the principles and philosophies of Ontario. Of course, the \$2,000,000,000 figure was grabbed out of the air with no basis for same other than his own word of mouth. He could have more accurately stated that the people of Ontario are subjects of Canada and make up a portion of the socialistic British Empire.

I would be happy for the gentleman to compare the general welfare, educational opportunities, economic stability, and domestic progress of the people of Ontario or any other portion of the socialistic British Empire with that of the citizenship in any section of the United States.

Russia and her satellites advocate and practice communism. England and her dominions advocate and practice socialism. The economic policies, philosophies and principles of communism and socialism are the same.

OVERCHARGING FOR ELECTRICITY IS A FELONIOUS CRIME

The second of the two questions asked of me by the gentleman from Mississippi, "Does the gentleman know that the people of the State of Arkansas are overcharged 100 percent for their electricity?" was an exaggerated implication that any person buying electricity from any source other than the Federal Government is being doubly overcharged.

If there be any foundation for such an implication, it is the duty and obligation of the gentleman from Mississippi, as a Member of this Congress and as a citizen of this country, to report the facts and figures and divulge the source to an appropriate committee of this Congress and to the Department of Justice, insisting that each and every electrical power company official and employee responsible for falsifying the income, expenditures, and profits of the respective companies to the State utility commissions and the Federal Power Commission be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the State and Federal laws governing strict control of earnings and profits of private utilities.

If there be any basis for such an accusation, the Kefauver and Fulbright investigating committees will have been found napping. Their crime and influence discoveries will not have amounted to a drop in the bucket compared with the income-tax-evading racketeers in the private utility companies who will have been discovered and exposed by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The gentleman is also implying that the State utility commissions and the Federal Power Commission are guilty of dereliction of duty. Surely he knows that the private utilities are only allowed a 6 percent profit; that they must furnish complete, detailed and itemized accounts of all expenditures and income to the State utility commissions and the Fed-

eral Power Commission; that the utilities can make no improvements or extension of service without the consent and approval of these commissions; and that it is the duty and obligation of the State utility commissions and the Federal Power Commission to carefully investigate, scrutinize, and regulate all books, accounts, and activities of these utilities.

The gentleman does not know any more than I do—and I know nothing—about the cost of producing electricity. He states in the extension of his remarks that his table of figures concerning the alleged cost of electricity and overcharges to the consuming public is compiled by the finest experts in America and is thoroughly reliable. You and I do not know those experts or their qualifications, Mr. Speaker. He never names them—their identity is a secret. Those experts must be pretty old by now because all of us have been seeing the same antiquated table with the same figures in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD year after year, for many years. I guess they have not made any discoveries during the last several years—since the gentleman prepared his table years ago—lowering the cost of producing electricity. The table still cites alleged overcharges on electric rates to the people within TVA-land of Tennessee where there are no private electric power projects; and yet, he contends that any charges of electricity higher than the TVA rule-stick are overcharges. We do not know—none of us—what it costs the Federal Government, through the TVA, to produce electricity.

A typical example of the gentleman's exaggerations is noted in the extension of his remarks wherein he states that it would take a thousand bales of cotton for every county in Arkansas to pay the overcharges for electricity paid by the people of that State every year. This is nearly as wild as his usual phrase when speaking upon any project he favors, "This is the greatest event in medieval or modern times." He does not even consider the event as secondary to the birth of our Saviour.

The gentleman from Mississippi does not only contend that any charges for electricity higher than the Government can produce it is an overcharge to the electricity consumers, but he further contends that the difference in the cost of Government-produced electricity and that produced by private enterprise should be a net savings to the consuming public. I am sure that the overburdened taxpayers of his district would like to know what in the world is going on with their tax moneys. He does not calculate the loss of taxes because of the abolition of taxpaying enterprise; he does not take into consideration this loss of taxes being assumed by the other people; he does not consider the economic loss to our citizenship; and he seems to disregard the cost to the taxpayers of constructing, operating, and subsidizing Federal industry. Then, he totally overlooks the loss of freedom of the American people by virtue of a system exactly in accordance with the economic principles of socialism and communism.

ELECTRIC POWER OPERATIONS

The gentleman from Mississippi does not define, make known, designate, or distinguish between the systems of electric power operations; but arbitrarily and emphatically states that all of the power business is a public business. Well, that is true under the governing principles of Great Britain and her Dominions and possessions, such as Ontario, which the gentleman cites as a criterion for public ownership, and the abolition of free enterprise and individual initiative. The electric power business is conducted by four distinct systems of operations:

First. Privately owned and operated electric systems, such as stock companies and farmer-owned rural cooperatives;

Second. Locally owned and operated public power, such as municipal operations;

Third. Federal hydroelectric power projects for the production of electricity from the public waters to be transmitted and distributed by private and local public agencies; and

Fourth. Federal power projects for the production of electricity and the distribution thereof by the Government to the consuming public in competition with and the abolition of private and local public power agencies.

The first three systems of operations as hereinabove outlined are legitimate under our democratic principles, and only those with selfish motives would contend otherwise; but every farmer and laborer, professional and businessman—in fact, every citizen of this Republic—should vigorously oppose the fourth system of operation, which will lead to the socialization of the entire electric business and provide a precedent for the nationalization of our entire economy and the Federal regimentation of our people.

REA CO-OPS ARE PRIVATELY OWNED, MANAGED, AND OPERATED

The gentleman from Mississippi cites the successful operations and meritorious activities of the splendid rural electrification cooperatives as a criterion for Federal power projects for the production of electricity and the distribution thereof by the Government to the consuming public in competition with and the abolition of private and local public power agencies. He pictures the rural electric cooperatives as public-power projects while with brazen modesty claims full credit for the rural electrification program; in fact, he says that all power is a public business. No doubt the program was not authorized and set up as he intended, but the rural electric cooperatives are privately owned, managed, and operated at the grassroots level by the local farmers, and are principally distinguished from private utility stock companies by virtue of the different sources of operating money and the authority to make profits. Both the stock companies and the rural electric co-ops pay taxes on physical assets. In addition to these taxes the stock companies pay taxes on power generated, and the stockholders pay on dividends as an income. Both are au-

thorized, regulated, and operated as monopolies; while the stock companies operate on private capital, and private or Government loans, the cooperatives operate on Government loans. The stock company is allowed a 6 percent net profit, and the cooperative is allowed no profit until after the loan is repaid to the Government, and the cooperative nonprofiteering features are abandoned. After repaying the Government loan, the cooperative can either assume the tax responsibilities of a stock company and pay dividends to stockholders, or it can pass on the savings to the cooperative membership by reducing the cost of electricity.

REA CO-OPS ARE NOT FEDERALLY CONTROLLED

The gentleman from Mississippi in the extension of his remarks gives full credit to the public-power program for the success of rural electrification. He knows that the Federal Government does not own, control, or dominate the rural electric cooperatives. However, he indicates his desire for such—he emphatically says that all power business is a public business—and I will admit that there are others desirous of selling the little rural electric cooperatives down the river to the Federal Government for the token sum of \$10 and a mess of pottage, removing the grassroots controls by the local farmers of this great convenience and necessity and turning the controls over to the Federal Government lock, stock, and barrel.

The rural electric cooperatives were brought about by the rural people merely joining together in various localities of our country, in a true American spirit, for the purpose of bringing to their respective communities a necessity and convenience to which they were and are entitled, and which existing private power companies would not or could not serve. These democratic groups who own and operate their own electric systems are just as free and independent—if not more so—as the stockholders in any other corporation dealing in private enterprise under our system of government. Private banking institutions either could not or would not make the necessary long-term loans at a sufficiently low rate of interest with which electricity could be brought to the sparsely settled rural sections, which accounts for the reason that these groups of people, associated in a cooperative manner, borrowed the necessary money from the Federal Government for this purpose. The Federal Government has no more strings upon the rural electric cooperatives than the RFC has upon any business to which it has made a loan.

The rural electrification program has been successful because it has been owned, controlled, and administered at the grassroots level by the farmers of this country, and we should not adopt the principles, philosophies, and theories of the gentleman from Mississippi, which would nationalize and federalize the rural electrification program and allow it to be administered by the dictatorial Department of the Interior out of Washington.

REA CO-OPS SHOULD MAINTAIN THEIR FREEDOM

The rural electric cooperatives within the State of Arkansas are producing electricity and buying it wholesale from private power companies and federally owned hydroelectric power dams just as cheap as the rural electric cooperatives in TVA land who are patrons of the Federal Government. And, I might add, the Arkansas co-ops run their own business and are free from Federal Agency dictatorship. However, I will admit that the nontaxpaying Federal Government, with no accountability for justifiable earnings to stockholders and which is subsidized for all operational losses, can produce electricity cheaper than private electric power companies or the rural electric cooperatives.

The rural electric cooperatives are authorized to buy their electricity from federally owned hydroelectric power-producing projects or from private enterprise as they please, and certainly these same cooperatives are authorized to produce their own electricity from steam power generating plants or any other source, just as the private electric power companies; but there is no reason in the world to turn them over to the Federal Government merely because they owe the Federal Government some money which they are repaying upon schedule.

SOME WOULD FEDERALIZE AND SOCIALIZE REA COOPERATIVES

Yes, all electric industry must necessarily be authorized, regulated and operated as a monopoly. This is true of publicly owned and locally controlled electric power, rural electric cooperatives, private power, and federally owned and dominated electric power. The statement by the gentleman from Mississippi merely serves to substantiate my contention, and to refute any assertions to the contrary, that he advocates Federal ownership of all rural electric cooperatives. He is to be admired for his frankness to admit that which others who feel just exactly as he does are afraid to admit. He plainly says that the power business is a public business; that electricity has become a necessity of our modern life; that it must be handled by a monopoly; and that any monopoly of a necessity is a public business.

I have been contending ever since I became a Member of this Congress that the Department of the Interior through its various agencies, such as the Southwestern Power Administration in our area, were conniving with others to take over the rural-electrification program, remove the administration of its functions by the farmers from the grassroots level, and turn it over to the Federal Government lock, stock, and barrel. The gentleman from Mississippi is the first to admit that these cooperatives owned, controlled, and operated by the farmers should be owned, controlled, and operated by all the public—not the local farmers—but the Federal Government. Now, if a few more of the planners will come forth with their intentions, the farmers will become advised in time to prevent this catastrophe.

Neither private enterprise nor the Government can economically produce

electricity solely from public water projects. There must be an integration of such electricity with that from other sources, such as steam power generating plants. You will recall that TVA found it necessary to construct steam power generating plants just as every other successful producer of electricity has found it economically feasible. I might tell the gentleman that there is no Supreme Court decision holding that steam power electric generating plants are the province of the Federal Government. In fact, without congressional authorization the Federal Government and its agencies are not authorized to produce electricity from any source other than public waters. It took congressional authorization for the TVA steam power plants to be established.

The Southwestern Power Administration, an agency of the Department of the Interior, has been before this Congress for authorization to construct steam power electric generating facilities. This Congress very wisely advised the Southwestern Power Administration in no uncertain terms that it would not tolerate the Federal Government constructing such facilities for the purpose of entering into a competition with and for the abolition of private electric stock companies, private rural electric cooperatives, and locally owned and operated public power. The SPA then entered into a connivance with the executive manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and others whereby the SPA entered into contracts with groups of rural electric cooperatives, known as supercooperatives, providing for each supercooperative to borrow money from the Rural Electrification Administration, here in Washington, with which to construct steam power electric generating plants in the name of the supercooperatives, but for the sole use and benefit of the Southwestern Power Administration, an agency of the Federal Government.

These contracts pave the way for the nationalization and federalization of the involved rural electric cooperatives, thereby abolishing the local grassroots management for administration and dictation out of Washington by the Federal Government. The SPA is not authorized by Congress to own these generating plants; therefore, the fee simple title remains in the involved rural electric cooperatives, but the cooperatives have no control over these generating plants. For a period of 40 years they cannot move, sell, dispose of, or discontinue operation of the plants without the consent of the Southwestern Power Administration. Many times more electricity will be produced at these generating plants than is required by the involved cooperatives. That surplus electricity is to be used by the Federal Government to compete with and abolish private electric stock companies, private rural electric cooperatives, and locally owned and operated public power. Even the cost of constructing and operating the plants is to be repaid by the Southwestern Power Administration.

Mr. Douglas Wright, administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration,

has stated that in his opinion the Federal Government is authorized to distribute electricity to the consuming public, if the consumer uses wholesale quantities. That is the beginning of the nationalization and socialization of the electric industry; and as the gentleman from Mississippi states, all power will then be a public business.

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCE IN LOCALLY OWNED AND MANAGED PUBLIC POWER SYSTEMS AND FEDERALLY OWNED, CONTROLLED, AND DOMINATED INDUSTRY

Of course, the water power of the Nation belongs to the public; I have never heard anyone contend to the contrary. This publicly owned power under our system of government should be sold to local public and private distribution agencies at wholesale rates for transmission to the consuming public at the cheapest possible rate. The production of hydroelectric power in connection with the development of flood-control projects has prevented these projects from becoming a burden upon the taxpayers; and, at the same time, making possible development of power resources so essential to our democratic progress. The public, through our Government, should develop hydroelectric power upon our waterways for the use and benefit of our consuming public, but there is no earthly reason why the Government should nationalize the entire electric industry in order to accomplish this purpose.

There is a lot of difference in local community public electric power systems, owned and controlled at the grassroots level by the local involved people, than a federally owned, controlled, and dominated industry to be administered in Washington, amounting to nothing less than dictatorship over a vital necessity affecting every segment of our people.

Locally owned and controlled public electric power systems, when economically feasible, are justifiable assets for the involved locality; but I do not believe in the Federal Government owning anything that private enterprise can and will afford our people.

STUPIDITY OF FEDERAL OWNERSHIP CONTENTIONS

The gentleman from Mississippi has for many years attempted to justify the right of the Federal Government to distribute electricity to the consumers upon the theory that electricity is a necessity of our modern life and, therefore, should be publicly operated. That is also the philosophy of the British Empire and its dominions and possessions, such as Ontario. I don't know of any greater necessities than food, clothing and shelter. I doubt that even the gentleman from Mississippi would put electricity ahead of these necessities; therefore, I presume it would only be consistent for him to argue for federally owned, controlled, and operated farms, textile mills, grocery and clothing stores, and homes for everybody.

Now, he vigorously contends by the extension of his remarks that any monopoly of a necessity is a public business and should be owned and operated by the Federal Government.

I do not know just what all could be considered a monopoly of a necessity of our modern life. I believe that newspapers are a necessity, but perhaps they create their own monopolies for certain areas. Certainly, the radio and television networks are authorized and regulated as monopolies. All banks are authorized and regulated as monopolies. The public transportation, whether by water, land or air, is authorized and regulated as a monopoly; and I doubt that any one would contend that such transportation is not a necessity. All communication systems in the country are authorized and regulated as a monopoly and, certainly, the communication systems are a necessity of our modern life.

However, for instance, steel and many other necessary commodities may not be actually authorized and regulated as a monopoly, but we all know that in truth and in fact they are monopolies of necessity. There is little question but that General Motors actually has a monopoly on the automobile industry, which produces a necessity for our modern life. Fictitious competition is provided within the organization, and General Motors could put out of business every other automobile company in the United States overnight.

We could go on for days determining what is a monopoly and what is a necessity, but it will suffice to state that the gentleman from Mississippi can only consistently argue that the entire transportation and communication systems, all radio and television stations, even the taxis within the city of Washington, all banking institutions, and the many other monopolies of necessity for our modern life should be owned, controlled, and operated by the Federal Government. That is the same argument made by every socialistic and communistic country on the face of the globe.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES WILL REGIMENT OUR PEOPLE

All of us are prone to frown upon monopolies and, for that reason, we insist upon strict controls and regulations governing every monopoly; but I would rather see necessary monopolies carefully controlled and regulated—even to the amount of profits to be made—by the involved municipalities, State and Federal Governments, than to see an octopus-like monopoly, Nation-wide in scope—a Federal monopoly—to be solely controlled by the monopoly itself, the Federal Government.

Were the farmers willing to be regimented by the Federal Government, there would not be so much controversy over the Brannan farm plan as to whether or not the plan would rob them of any of their freedom. Labor in this country does not want to become politicians, to lose and gain jobs at the turn of elections, but rather they want to remain free to bargain with their employers and use their constitutional rights to force more equitable wages and better living and working conditions from their employers. Business realizes its inability to compete with the Federal Government in any undertaking. No

segment of our people wants to be regimented by the Federal Government.

Every farmer, laborer, professional, and businessman in this country fully realizes that freedom from Government regimentation, to worship as he pleases, to conduct his personal and business activities in accordance with his own conscientious dictates—not detrimental to others—have encouraged individual initiative to such an extent that every man, woman, and child can visualize the possibility of having something more tomorrow than he or she enjoyed today; all of which accounts for this being the greatest country on the face of this earth.

Our free people entered World Wars I and II unprepared, facing as adversaries countries of regimented people who had been preparing for decades under the goose-step military doctrines and socialistic philosophies to take over the world. The correlated production of our free people was sufficient to overnight surpass the concerted preparations of those regimented peoples who knew nothing but public ownership and Government domination.

No, sir, our farmers, our laborers, our professional and businessmen will not go for these socialistic ideas, as advanced by the gentleman from Mississippi.

GOLD MEDAL PROPOSED FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill which would request and authorize the President of the United States to cause a gold medal to be struck with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be presented to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, General of the Army, in recognition of his outstanding military leadership, heroic achievements, and great military victories; and for his gallant and unselfish devotion to the service of his country and the cause of world freedom, as commander in chief of the Southwest Pacific theater, commander in chief of the Far East Command, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and commander in chief of the United Nations Command, during and subsequent to World War II, and during the Korean War. I have taken this action because I believe that the illustrious military career of General MacArthur and his distinguished service to his country have earned him the deepest gratitude of the people of this Nation, and warrant special recognition, commendation, and appreciation for his 47 years of military service.

This action on my part does not in any manner detract from, or conflict with, my agreement with and approval of the recent action of the President of the United States, reasserting the demarcation of authority in the field of policy making. I sincerely commend the

President for placing the welfare of our Nation ahead of political expediency, by clearly and firmly upholding the constitutional provision of civilian supremacy in this field. The recent decision of the President was not easy to reach, and it required exceptional courage.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this morning I tried to reach the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by telephone suggesting to and asking him if he would extend an invitation to General MacArthur to visit Boston and our State to talk to the people of Massachusetts. Massachusetts has made the greatest and most persistent fight against communism of any State in the Union. I realize you all know that in Massachusetts at Lexington and Concord on the 19th of April, 1775, the first blow for freedom in America was struck. The struggle was to have power to rule ourselves and not be under the yoke of the English, under the yoke of another country. Everybody who has ever come to America has come for freedom.

I found when I was at home on yesterday as well as from many telegrams and telephone messages that I have received here that the people of my State are tremendously aroused by the President's removal of General MacArthur. They are furiously angry. They feel that General MacArthur has done a magnificent job in helping bring Japan back to a normal life, and apparently he has succeeded so well that it is now recommended that Japan be brought back and given full recognition. Under General MacArthur, she has tried very hard and has succeeded in rehabilitating herself. General MacArthur is greatly respected and greatly beloved. Now, Japan does not know what will happen to her—whether or not eventually she will be brought under Russian domination.

My people have felt that General MacArthur was the last bulwark in the Pacific against communism. They have also been of the opinion that if allowed to continue he would eventually beat communism in the Pacific. I have talked with a great many of our disabled Korean men and soldiers and everyone of them stated that he felt the removal of General MacArthur was a tragedy, a tremendously able general and one they had confidence in and that it might well mean a far-reaching world war III.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the sacrifice and great tragedy that has just taken place will not be in vain. General MacArthur has always wanted this country to be strong. He has always advocated that. When he was Chief of Staff I remember that he was of great help in the building up of Camp Devens in my district, today one of the finest posts in the country.

Some have felt that with his removal we should not now have as large and strong a national military defense. Due to his removal we should be strong because if the country should go isolationist, as some believe it will, we need greater strength in our own country than ever before due to the fact we would have no allies with us but Chiang Kai-shek, and Russia might well sweep through Western Europe.

People have felt, and do feel today, that the removal of General MacArthur would give great relief and pleasure to Soviet Russia. It is undoubtedly true that is the case because we see that in the comments of rejoicing that have been made by Russia.

Unfortunately, we see the same trend so far as our allies England and France and other countries are concerned. They seem delighted that General MacArthur has been removed and have so stated. Everyone in the Congress of the United States knows what England has been doing to us. England has been our ally in a number of instances and we have trusted her. But all this time she has believed in appeasing Communist Russia, while all of this time we have been fighting for freedom and our men have been killed and wounded. During all of this time England has been transshipping matériel and munitions of war given to them under the United States Marshall plan to Red China. These munitions of war and matériel of war have been used to kill and maim our boys. It is much more than an impertinence, it is treachery on the part of England to side against MacArthur, when England has only sent a token of men, some 800, to fight, while we have been supplying thousands of our boys.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that England and some of the other United Nations countries wake up and really act as our allies. England is again treating us badly.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Thursday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 7. An act to authorize the payment by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of a gratuitous indemnity to survivors of members of the Armed Forces who die in active service, and for other purposes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GREEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article appearing in *Fortnight* magazine, April 2, 1951.

Mr. YORTY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in nine instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GRANGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include an article in each instance.

Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include letters.

Mr. BOLLING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter in each instance.

Mr. NICHOLSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and insert an editorial from the Bedford Standard Times.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include letters.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. LECOMPTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Ottumwa (Iowa) Daily Courier.

Mr. REED of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Dr. J. Walter Coleman.

Mr. HERTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in two instances and include newspaper articles.

Mr. LANTAFF asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks.

Mr. SHELLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. O'NEILL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in one to include a radio address by the minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], on last Friday, and in the other a radio address by David Lawrence on last Sunday.

Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include an editorial from the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an essay by Leo Collins, of Alliance, Ohio.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include report of an official inspection trip of F. A. Delgado in the different Provinces of the Philippines.

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and to include two articles.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a telegram.

Mr. VORYS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an essay by Sue Rowe.

Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. SCHWABE) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MCGUIRE (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an essay.

Mrs. BOSONE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include two editorials from the Salt Lake City Tribune.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to include in the remarks he made today on H. R. 3709 two telegrams and also to include in the remarks he made today on Pan-American Day to include appropriate material.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 18, 1951, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

389. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting a report on the reassignments and transfers of property within executive agencies where the reassignments and transfers are between activities which are financed by different appropriations, pursuant to Forty-first United States Code, page 232, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. CAMP: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 2084. A bill relating to the treatment of powers of appointment for estate- and gift-tax purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 327). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 198. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 3096, a bill relating to the acquisition and disposition of land and interests in land by the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Federal Civil Defense Administration; without

amendment (Rept. No. 328). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LYLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 199. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 3464, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain naval installations, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 329). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BURNSIDE:

H. R. 3740. A bill to authorize the erection of a Federal office building in Huntington, W. Va.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DEMPSEY:

H. R. 3741. A bill to provide percentage depletion in the case of pumice and scoria; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 3742. A bill to provide reduced postage on air-mail parcel post sent to members of the Armed Forces of the United States in certain areas; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SECREST:

H. R. 3743. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for widows of certain former Federal employees who had rendered 30 years of service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 3744. A bill to provide for the detention and prosecution of Communists and former Communists, to provide that peacetime espionage may be punished by death, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H. R. 3745. A bill to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands in the State of California for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 3746. A bill to provide for a per capita payment from funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WITHROW:

H. R. 3747. A bill to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. R. 3748. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award a special medal to General of the Armies of the United States Douglas A. MacArthur; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CORBETT:

H. R. 3749. A bill to provide for the granting of financial aid to Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 3750. A bill prohibiting lithographing or engraving on envelopes sold by the Post Office Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LEONARD W. HALL:

H. R. 3751. A bill to amend section 77, subsection (c) (3), of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:

H. Con. Res. 94. Concurrent resolution to assist the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union, who constitute one-half of the population, to obtain liberation from their present Communist enslavement and for early

restoration of their basic human rights and freedoms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. Res. 198. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 3096 relating to the acquisition and disposition of land by the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Federal Civil Defense Administration; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LYLE:

H. Res. 199. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 3464 to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain naval installations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, relative to ratification of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, urging election by the people of the Territory of the Governor of the Territory; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FINE:

M. R. 3752. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Beatrice Merzer, a minor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCORMACK:

H. R. 3753. A bill for the relief of Petrag Ristani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H. R. 3754. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jessie Sibert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

229. By Mr. GROSS: Petition of Rev. Robert James Watson, registrar, Webster City Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers, bearing the signatures of some 70 ministers and church members, urging that the time of admission for displaced persons be extended indefinitely beyond June 30, 1951; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

230. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Margaret Fulton Powers, president, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Richmond, Ind., protesting the dismissal of General MacArthur as Supreme Commander, Allied Powers; Commander in Chief, United Nations Command; Commander in Chief, Far East; and Commanding General, United States Army, Far East; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1951

(Legislative day of Tuesday, April 17, 1951)

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:

God, our Father, whom we seek in all our need and through all the mystery and perplexity of life; without whom we cannot live bravely or well: Show us Thy will in all the maze of paths our uncertain feet may take. As now in prayer we draw near to Thee, do Thou graciously draw near unto us until we become more sure of Thee than of midday light. Come to us in the common life that entangles us, meet us in the thorny questions which confront us, make Thy highways through the encircling gloom that surrounds us; breathe through the heats of our desire Thy coolness and Thy balm.

Open our ears and our hearts this day to hear and heed Thy ancient covenant, which is to all generations: "If My people shall humble themselves and pray, and seek My face and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven and will forgive their sins and heal their land." Fulfilling these conditions may Thy redeeming power surge through our individual lives and the life of our Nation. We ask it in the Name that is above every name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, April 17, 1951, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, returned to the Senate the reengrossed bill (H. R. 3587) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

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

H. R. 316. An act to amend the Veterans Regulations to provide a minimum rate of compensation for World War II veterans who have arrested tuberculosis;

H. R. 318. An act to amend the Veterans Regulations and the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, to provide additional compensation for the loss or loss of the use of a creative organ;

H. R. 512. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. Walter J. Bickford;

H. R. 907. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas to hear, determine, and render judgment on certain claims of the legal guardian of Charlie Joe Starnes;

H. R. 1431. An act for the relief of Tetsuko Hidaka;

H. R. 1764. An act to authorize the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force to settle, pay, adjust, and compromise certain claims for damages and for salvage and towage and to execute releases, certifications, and re-

ports with respect thereto, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1789. An act for the relief of Sgt. Benjamin H. Martin;

H. R. 1799. An act for the relief of Bella and Archie Kennison;

H. R. 1821. An act for the relief of Izumi Maklyoma;

H. R. 1844. An act for the relief of Capt. William Greenwood;

H. R. 2401. An act to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act;

H. R. 2785. An act for the relief of Kimi Hatano;

H. R. 2952. An act to authorize the attendance of the United States Navy Band at the final reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held in Norfolk, Va., May 30 through June 2, 1951;

H. R. 3291. An act to amend subdivision a of section 34 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended;

H. R. 3292. An act to amend subdivision a of section 55 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended;

H. R. 3330. An act for the relief of Mrs. Anna L. De Angelis;

H. R. 3495. An act for the relief of Mrs. Cora B. Jones;

H. J. Res. 171. Joint resolution to suspend the application of certain Federal laws with respect to attorneys employed by the select committee of the House of Representatives authorized by House Resolution 93, Eighty-second Congress, first session; and

H. J. Res. 197. Joint resolution to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 12) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 90) favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO MEET GENERAL MACARTHUR

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yesterday the Senate adopted the resolution (S. Res. 128) authorizing the Chair to appoint eight Senators as a committee to welcome, on behalf of the Senate, General MacArthur when he arrives at the airport tomorrow. The Chair has been informed that he is expected to arrive at approximately 1:30 in the morning. The Chair will withhold making appointments until he has had an opportunity to canvass the situation and to determine that the Senators who are appointed will be able to attend. The Chair feels that the committee should have equal representation from both sides of the aisle and, with perhaps one or two exceptions, should be composed of members of the Committee on Armed Services. However, the Chair is not committing himself in that respect. He will make the appointments as soon as possible.

The VICE PRESIDENT subsequently said: As provided for in the resolution (S. Res. 128), adopted yesterday, the Chair appoints as the Senators to meet General MacArthur at the Washington Airport on his arrival the following Senators, whose names will be read by the clerk.