

Mr. MCFARLAND. I think the Republicans will need a much longer time.

Mr. WHERRY. We shall take a week, if our colleagues will give it to us.

Mr. MCFARLAND. But as the one who is in charge of the pending legislation, I wish to say that we have proceeded in good faith with the understanding that we would dispose of this measure this week. I am willing to work day and night in order to do so.

Mr. WHERRY. So am I.

Mr. MCFARLAND. On the other hand, I am willing to accommodate my friends on the other side of the aisle. If the opponents of this bill—the distinguished Senators from California—wish to enter into some kind of an agreement in regard to a time for a final vote disposing of this measure, I am willing to cooperate with them.

Otherwise, I must say frankly that I shall have to insist upon its disposition and that it not be displaced.

I am willing to do everything I can to cooperate with the distinguished minority leader if he will get in touch with the absent Senators and try to work out some such arrangement. I will try to accommodate them, of course. But in fairness to my State, I cannot agree to have this measure displaced, without an agreement for a time certain to vote upon it.

Does the distinguished minority leader wish to reply?

Mr. WHERRY. No, Mr. President; but I should like to have the Senator yield to me for a moment.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Yes; I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Then, let me say that for 10 days I have been proceeding under the assumption, that regardless of what bills were before the Senate, no votes on controversial measures would be taken between the 9th and the 16th of February. Now for the distinguished Senator from Arizona to say that unless an agreement is reached to vote on a day certain on the measure we have been discussing, he will not agree to this arrangement, places us in a very difficult situation.

I hope the Senator will reflect further on the situation and will try to arrive at a program in accordance with what has been done over a period of years, so far as such arrangements for this period of time are concerned.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I think it is a constructive program. It is a program which, a little over a year ago the then majority leader, who is now the distinguished minority leader, followed in trying to obtain stipulations and agreements. There is no reason in the world why we cannot enter into a unanimous consent agreement. If the Senators from California will not agree then the only thing we can do in fairness to our States is to insist that we continue the consideration of this measure until a vote is reached.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. MCFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I did not want the Senator to misunderstand, and to think I was in favor of obtaining a unanimous consent agreement. I should be glad to help in any way I can. But I said, in the event an agreement could not be

had tomorrow, then it seems to me the observation made by the distinguished Senator that he would insist upon the legislation being kept before the Senate and voted upon, in view of what has been the custom for the past 10 years, places us in a very difficult position.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Frankly, I think the amendments the senior Senator from California stated on the floor this afternoon would be offered by the Senators from California in fairness to the Senate should have been submitted to the Senate to be printed and to lie on the table, so the Senate would have an opportunity to study them. It has been said they will require considerable time, and that we have tomorrow in which to discuss them. But the sponsors of the amendments have not been fair enough to submit them, so the Senate might know their contents.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

RECESS

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 41 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 8, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1950

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite and eternal God, Thou art the supreme intelligence, far beyond the comprehension of our finite minds but always within reach of simple and child-like faith.

We pray that our hearts may be enlarged with a greater faith in the reality of moral and spiritual forces and in the power of righteousness and the strength of justice.

May this faith never be eclipsed by doubt or extinguished by despair as we strive to solve our difficult national and international problems.

Grant that at the close of each day we may receive the benediction which Thou dost bestow upon the faithful who do justly love mercy and walk humbly with the Lord.

In Christ's name we bring our petition. Amen.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TAURIELLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by a group of ministers in the Buffalo area.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House today for

15 minutes following any special orders heretofore entered.

CRIME COMMITTEE

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Crime of the Committee on the District of Columbia be permitted to sit today during general debate.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WAGNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Cincinnati Enquirer entitled "Korea Is a Must."

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a transcript of a Nation-wide broadcast by Bert Andrews in an interview with Whitaker Chambers.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include an editorial and a letter.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include newspaper articles.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include the speech of Commander Craig, of the American Legion, last night regarding the Hoover Commission.

Mr. LODGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous material.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. ADDONIZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial entitled "As the Twig Is Bent," by Mr. Fay George Child, publisher of the Maynard News, of Maynard, Minn. Mr. Child will be remembered as the secretary to Congressman HAGEN.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes on Monday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes on Thursday next and on the following Monday at the conclusion of the legislative program of those days and following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to transfer the special order granted him for today to tomorrow.

SOUTHERN FIREPROOFING CO.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 627) for the relief of Southern Fireproofing Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. BYRNE of New York, DENTON, and KEATING.

ESTATE OF DICK WALOOK, ALFRED L. WOODS, AND EDWARD KIMOKTOAK

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 587) for the relief of the estate of Dick Walook, Alfred L. Woods, and Edward Kimoktoak, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 3, strike out "\$263.75" and insert "\$166.25."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

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.

JAMES HUNG LOO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1446) for the relief of James Hung Loo.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, James Hung Loo, of Washington, D. C., shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry into the United States, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon enactment of 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.

RIYOKO SATO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1702) for the relief of Riyoko Sato.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, or any of the other provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to permit the entry into the United States for permanent residence of Riyoko Sato, the Japanese fiancée of William F. Corkery, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Riyoko Sato is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to William F. Corkery and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Riyoko Sato, 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 February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156).

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.

VIKTOR A. KRAVCHENKO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1915) for the relief of Viktor A. Kravchenko.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is directed to record the admission to the United States on August 18, 1943, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., of the alien Viktor A. Kravchenko, as a lawful admission for permanent residence. In the administration of the immigration laws, the said Viktor A. Kravchenko shall not be regarded as having been at any time prior to the enactment of this act a person within the provisions of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 8, sec. 137), or those parts of sections 3 and 19 (a) of the act of February 5, 1917, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 8, secs. 136 and 155 (a)), which relate to aliens who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property, or anarchy, or the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law or the assassination of public officials, or similar classes, and he may be naturalized, if otherwise eligible, regardless of the provisions of section 305 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 8, sec. 705).

SEC. 2. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall reduce by one number the quota of the alien's nationality for the fiscal year then current or next following.

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.

PENELOPE COROLYN COX

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2100) for the relief of Penelope Carolyn Cox.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That Penelope Carolyn Cox, who is presently residing in Canada and who was born in India of British parents, shall be deemed to have been born in Great Britain.

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.

MITSUME SHIGENO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2114) for the relief of Mitsue Shigeno.

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 Mitsue Shigeno, Tokyo, Japan, the Japanese fiancée of Carol Louis Klotzbach, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II, and that Mitsue Shigeno may 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 Mitsue Shigeno is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to said Carol Louis Klotzbach, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Mitsue Shigeno, 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 February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of said Mitsue Shigeno, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of said Mitsue Shigeno as of the date of her entry into the United States, upon the payment by her of the required fees and head taxes.

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.

MRS. WALTER K. MIYAMOTO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1862) for the relief of Mrs. Walter K. Miyamoto, formerly Miyoko Takahashi.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the fact that T/5 Walter K. Miyamoto, RA-30126399, died in Japan on April 8, 1948, while serving in the United States Army, his wife, Mrs. Walter K. Miyamoto (formerly Miyoko Takahashi), and her daughter, Margaret Michiko Miyamoto, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence under the act approved December 28, 1945 (Public Law 271, 79th Cong.), if she is found otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not hereafter apply to Mrs. Walter K. Miyamoto (formerly Miyoko Takahashi), a native and citizen of Japan, the widow of T/5 Walter K. Miyamoto, who died on April 8, 1948, while serving in the United States Army, and, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, she shall be immediately issued an immigration visa upon application hereafter filed."

"SEC. 2. Upon the issuance of the visa, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper

quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available quota for nationals of Japan."

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.

MASAMI HIROYA AND AIKO HIROYA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6093) for the relief of Masami Hiroya and Aiko Hiroya.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of law excluding persons of races ineligible to citizenship from admission to the United States, Masami Hiroya and Aiko Hiroya, who are the child and common-law wife, respectively, of William Lee Henry, a United States citizen, may be admitted to the United States as nonquota immigrants for permanent residence upon meeting all the other requirements of the immigration laws.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That in the administration of the immigration laws the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not apply to Masami Hiroya and Aiko Hiroya, natives of Japan, and that, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, they shall be granted admission into the United States as nonquota immigrants for permanent residence upon application hereafter filed."

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.

JOHNY NIELSEN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6283) for the relief of Johnny Nielsen.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Johnny Nielsen shall be considered to be the natural-born son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Leth-Nissen, United States citizens.

With the following committee amendment:

On line 4, after the name "Johnny Nielsen", insert the following: ", a native and citizen of Denmark."

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.

FORT BELVOIR, VA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4502) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to dispose of a certain easement near Fort Belvoir, Va., in exchange for another easement elsewhere on the same property.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to convey to O. K. Normann, all the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to a certain easement for road right-of-way across the following-described lands in Fairfax County, Va.:

A parcel of land 40 feet in width, lying 20 feet on each side of a center line, particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north boundary line of Fort Belvoir Engineer Board Testing Area, Va., said point of beginning being south eighty-four degrees twenty minutes no seconds west one hundred and seventy feet from an iron pipe monument located at the southeast corner of land belonging jointly to Charles W. Prisk, William P. Walker, and O. K. Normann and shown as parcel 4 on the Plat of Bonniemill Gardens, Fairfax County, Va., and certified to by L. R. R. Curtis, a certified surveyor of Fredericksburg, Va., on the 4th day of January 1949; thence north five degrees thirty-one minutes no seconds west one thousand three hundred and thirty-four feet to a point on the north line of parcel 2 as shown on the Plat of Bonniemill Gardens; said point being south eighty-four degrees twenty minutes no seconds west one hundred and seventy feet from the northwest corner of said parcel 2, containing one and twenty-two one-hundredths acres, more or less; in exchange for the conveyance to the United States of America by the said O. K. Normann of an easement for road right-of-way: *Provided*, That the said easement will cease and be automatically extinguished at such time as an acceptable plat dedicating this right-of-way to public use has been presented to and accepted by the appropriate authorities of Fairfax County, Va., in the following-described parcel of land: Being all that certain parcel of land fifty feet wide, lying twenty-five feet on either side of a center line particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north boundary line of land belonging jointly to Charles W. Prisk, William P. Walker, and O. K. Normann, as shown on the Plat of Bonniemill Gardens, Fairfax County, Va., and certified to by L. R. R. Curtis, a certified surveyor of Fredericksburg, Va., on the 4th day of January 1949; said point of beginning being south eighty-four degrees twenty minutes no seconds west one hundred and seventy feet from the northeast corner of parcel 2 as shown on said Plat of Bonniemill Gardens; thence southwesterly one hundred eighty-seven and seventy one-hundredths feet along the arc of a curve to the right, with a radius of four hundred and twenty-one feet, the bearing and length of long chord being south seven degrees fourteen minutes fifty-three seconds west one hundred eighty-six and sixteen one-hundredths feet to a point of tangency; thence south five degrees thirty-one minutes no seconds east three hundred and twenty-five feet to the point of beginning of a curve to the left; thence southeasterly one hundred twenty-eight and thirty-three one-hundredths feet along the arc of said curve to the left, with a radius of four hundred and sixty-eight feet, the bearing and length of long chord being south thirteen degrees twenty-two minutes eight

seconds east one hundred twenty-seven and ninety-three one-hundredths feet to the point of beginning of a curve to the right; thence in a southeasterly direction one hundred twenty-eight and thirty-three one-hundredths feet along the arc of said curve to the right, with a radius of four hundred and sixty-eight feet, the bearing and length of long chord being south thirteen degrees twenty-two minutes eight seconds east one hundred twenty-seven and ninety-three one-hundredths feet to the point of tangency; thence south five degrees thirty-one minutes no seconds east two hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to a point on the most southerly point of course numbered 17 as shown on said Plat of Bonniemill Gardens said point being south eighty-four degrees twenty minutes no seconds west two hundred and twenty-five feet and north five degrees thirty-one minutes no seconds west one hundred and fifty feet, more or less, from the southeast corner of parcel 4 as shown on said Plat of Bonniemill Gardens.

And conveyance to the United States by O. K. Normann of a perpetual easement for road right-of-way across the following-described land: A parcel of land fifty feet wide, lying twenty-five feet on either side of a center line, particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north boundary line of Fort Belvoir Engineer Board Testing Area, Va., said point of beginning being south, eighty-four degrees twenty minutes no seconds; west, two hundred and twenty-five feet from an iron pipe monument, located at the southeast corner of land belonging jointly to Charles W. Prisk, William P. Walker, and O. K. Normann and shown as parcel 4 of the Plat of Bonniemill Gardens, Fairfax County, Va., and certified to by L. R. R. Curtis, a certified surveyor of Fredericksburg, Va., on the 4th day of January 1949; thence north five degrees thirty-one minutes no seconds; west, one hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to a point in the most southerly line of course numbered 17 as shown on the Plat of Bonniemill Gardens, and containing seventeen one-hundredths acre, more or less.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 3, after the word "convey", add the words "without cost."

On page 1, line 4, after the name "O. K. Normann", add a comma and the following: "Charles W. Prisk, and William P. Walker."

On page 2, line 16, strike out the word "northwest", and substitute in lieu thereof the word "northeast."

On page 2, beginning on line 18, strike out the semicolon and the words "in exchange for the conveyance to the United States" and all of lines 19 through 24 inclusive, and substitute in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided, however*, That the above conveyance shall be of no force and effect unless (a) O. K. Normann, Charles W. Prisk, and William P. Walker, within 6 months after the date of this act, shall present to and have accepted by the appropriate authorities of Fairfax County, Va., a plat dedicating a right-of-way to public use in the following—"

On page 4, line 25, strike out the period and substitute in lieu thereof a semicolon.

On page 5, strike out line 1 and the first appearance of the word "of" in line 2, and substitute in lieu thereof "and" (b) shall convey without cost, to the United States."

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.

ANNA HELMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1275) for the relief of Anna Helman.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration laws, the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Anna Helman, of New York City, as of the date of her arrival at Baltimore, Md., July 30, 1942, if she be found admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws other than section 3 of the act of February 5, 1917 (39 Stat. 875; U. S. C., title 8, section 136).

With the following committee amendment:

On line 9, between the words "than" and "section", insert the words "the second category of."

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.

MRS. KATSUKO NAKAHARA HUNTLEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4857) for the relief of Mrs. Katsuko Nakahara Huntley.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which excludes from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not apply to Mrs. Katsuko Nakahara Huntley, a native and citizen of Japan, of the Japanese race, the wife of Lawrence Huntley, a United States citizen who is an honorably discharged veteran of the United States armed forces during World War II, and that if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws she shall be granted admission to the United States for permanent residence upon application hereafter filed.

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. TSUNeko SHIMOKAWA GUENTHER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5580) for the relief of Mrs. Tsuneko Shimokawa Guenther.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding any provision of law excluding from admission into the United States persons of races ineligible to citizenship, Mrs. Tsuneko Shimokawa Guenther, Japanese wife of Morgan W. Guenther, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II, shall be admitted to the United States for permanent residence upon application hereafter filed and without presenting an immigration visa or other travel documents, if she is otherwise admissible under immigration laws. Upon the admission of the said Mrs. Tsuneko Shimokawa Guenther to the United States for permanent residence, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Japanese quota for the first year such quota is available.

XCVI—100

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 11, strike out the remainder of line 11 after the period and all of page 2.

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.

JANIS SHIMADA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5704) for the relief of Janis Shimada.

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 Janis Shimada, the Japanese fiancée of Gordon Leslie Page, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II, and that Janis Shimada may 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 Janis Shimada is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to said Gordon Leslie Page, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Janis Shimada, 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 February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of said Janis Shimada, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of said Janis Shimada as of the date of her entry into the United States, upon the payment by her of the required fees and head tax.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That in the administration of the immigration laws the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States aliens who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not hereafter apply to Mrs. Janis Shimada, the wife of Gordon Leslie Page, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II.

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.

MRS. EIVOR ANNE-BRITT JEDLUND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6282) for the relief of Mrs. Eivor Anne-Britt Jedlund.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 ed., title 8, sec. 136 (e)), shall not hereafter apply to Mrs. Eivor Anne-Britt Jedlund (nee Nilsson), Swedish

wife of Russell M. Jedlund, Elbow Lake, Minn., a citizen of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, after the word "States", insert "insofar as concerns any conviction or admission of the commission of a crime by her of which the Department of Justice and the Department of State have knowledge on the date of enactment hereof."

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.

SISTER ELIZABETH KENNY

The Clerk called the next business, House Joint Resolution 299, to provide unrestricted entry privileges for Sister Elizabeth Kenny.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute an exactly similar Senate resolution (S. J. Res. 105).

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That Elizabeth Kenny, also known as Sister Elizabeth Kenny, a native of Warialda, New South Wales, Australia, and a resident of Australia, be, and hereby is, granted the privilege of entering the United States as a temporary visitor as often or as frequently as she may desire to enter, notwithstanding that under the provisions of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, she would be classed an "immigrant," and notwithstanding that at the time of such entry or entries she does not possess an immigration visa, passport visa, transit certificate, or other document entitling an alien to present himself for admission to the United States.

Sec. 2. That, inasmuch as the said Elizabeth Kenny was registered and fingerprinted on four occasions, in accordance with the provisions of title III of the Alien Registration Act, 1940, as amended, and, in view of the exemption from the presentation of certain documents granted to the said Elizabeth Kenny by this act, none of the provisions of title III of the Alien Registration Act, 1940, shall apply, henceforth, to the said Elizabeth Kenny.

Sec. 3. That the provisions of section 2 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, relating to the levying, collection, and payment of a tax of \$8 for every alien entering the United States, shall not apply to the said Elizabeth Kenny.

Sec. 4. That the provisions of section 15 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, respecting the duration of stay and the maintenance of exempt status of a temporary visitor, shall not apply to the said Elizabeth Kenny.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall relieve the said Elizabeth Kenny from complying with all of the other laws of the United States respecting the admission of aliens to, the exclusion of aliens from, and the departure of aliens from, the United States.

The Senate joint 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.

A similar House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 299) was laid on the table.

DONALD FRANCIS WIERDA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 570) for the relief of Donald Francis Wierda.

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 Donald Francis Wierda, a citizen of California, the sum of \$10,000, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States (1) for compensation for permanent personal injuries sustained by him as a result of an automobile accident which occurred on November 22, 1945, near Antwerp, Belgium, when an automobile driven by him was struck by a United States Army vehicle, and (2) for reimbursement for medical, hospital, and other expenses or losses incurred by him as a result of such accident: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in the 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 these claims, 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 read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EMORY T. WALES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1003) for the relief of Emory T. Wales.

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 Emory T. Wales, of King George, Va., the sum of \$1,934, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for damage caused to his house by gunfire on the A. P. Hill Military Reservation, Bowling Green, Va.: *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 read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NORTHWEST MISSOURI FAIR ASSOCIATION, BETHANY, MO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1054) for the relief of Northwest Missouri Fair Association, of Bethany, Harrison County, Mo.

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, the sum of \$25,000 to Northwest Missouri Fair Association, of Bethany, Harrison County,

Mo., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damage and destruction by fire of certain buildings, while occupied by and under the exclusive control of the Seventeenth Field Artillery, Third Battalion, of the United States Army, on September 13, 1931: *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 read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

F. DUWAYNE BLANKLEY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1604) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of F. DuWayne Blankley.

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 New Mexico to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of F. DuWayne Blankley, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., for compensation for personal injuries and loss of earnings sustained by him and for reimbursement of hospital, medical, and other expenses incurred by him as a result of an accident, which occurred when the motorcycle upon which he was riding collided with a United States Army vehicle at or near the intersection of Mountain Road and North Second Street in the city of Albuquerque, N. Mex., on March 8, 1944.

SEC. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act. Proceedings for the determination of such claim, and appeals from and payment of any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of title 28, United States Code, section 1346.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after the words "New Mexico", insert "(1) on the question of liability of the Government and (2) on the question of the amount of the recovery."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

MRS. EFFIE S. CAMPBELL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1801) for the relief of Mrs. Effie S. Campbell.

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 Mrs. Effie S. Campbell, of Colorado Springs, Colo., the sum of \$950.42, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained, and reimbursement of expenses incurred, and property damages to her automobile as the

result of a collision between her car and an Army Red Cross ambulance from Peterson Field at Colorado Springs, Colo., in the service of the United States, on October 17, 1943, at the intersection of Tejon and Vermijo Streets in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo.: *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 read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLOW RIVER POWER CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2031) for the relief of the Willow River Power Co.

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 Bertha A. Burkhardt, Helene E. Schultz, and Hugh F. Gwin, as trustees and successors to the Willow River Power Co., a Wisconsin corporation, the sum of \$25,000, together with interest on such sum at the rate of 4½ percent per annum from August 12, 1938, to the date of payment, representing the amount of damages found by the United States Court of Claims (Congressional No. 17851, decided June 6, 1949, in response to S. Res. 231, 80th Cong.), to have resulted from diminution of the generative capacity of such company's hydroelectric plant located near the confluence of the Willow River and Saint Croix River, due to a rise in the waters of the Saint Croix River beginning August 12, 1938, caused by the erection by the United States of a dam across the Mississippi River, near Red Wing, Minn.: *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 read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANCO-ITALIAN PACKING CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1293) for the relief of the Franco-Italian Packing Co.

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 the Franco-Italian Packing Co., Terminal Island, Calif., the sum of \$32,375.89. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of such company against the United States on account of losses sustained as the result of seizure in December 1941 by the United States Navy of two fishing boats owned by such company which were, at the time of such seizure, engaged in fishing for tuna off the Pacific coast of Costa Rica: *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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "Notwithstanding the statute of limitation, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Franco-Italian Packing Co. ((1) on the question of liability of the Government and (2) on the question of the amount of the recovery) for losses sustained as the result of the seizure in December 1941, by the United States Navy of two fishing boats owned by such company, which at the time of seizure were engaged in fishing for tuna off the Pacific Coast of Costa Rica. *Provided*, That the passage of this act shall not be construed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States."

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.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3351) for the relief of John J. Franklin, James H. Bradford, William M. Orr Co., and Alex Maier.

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, the sum of \$5,674.55 to John J. Franklin; to pay the sum of \$5,513 to James H. Bradford; to pay the sum of \$74.50 to William M. Orr Co.; and to pay the sum of \$450 to Alex Maier, all of Pittsburgh, Pa., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of Mrs. Johannie Mae Franklin and the death of Mrs. Sarah Bradford, and property damage of William M. Orr Co. and Alex Maier sustained as a result of accidents involving a United States Army truck on Taylor Street and Federal Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 22, 1946, driver of such vehicle not acting within the scope of his employment: *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.

CALVIN E. CRANFORD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4100) for the relief of Calvin E. Cranford.

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 Calvin E. Cranford, formerly aviation machinist's mate second class, United States Navy, of Little Rock, Ark., the sum of \$220. Payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims on the part of the said Calvin E. Cranford against the United States arising out of the fact that, as a result of the failure of his commanding officer to forward his request that his family allowance be terminated and copies of his divorce decree, \$22 a month was deducted from his pay from June 1945, through March 1946, as his contribution for family allowance benefits: *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.

DR. T. F. HARRISON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3924) for the relief of Dr. T. F. Harrison.

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, and in full settlement of all claims against the United States, the sum of \$500 to Dr. T. F. Harrison, compensating the said Dr. T. F. Harrison for travel allowance and for pay for terminal leave upon cancellation, effective June 30, 1944, of his contract as contract surgeon: *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.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, through the word "surgeon" in line 10 and insert "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 Dr. Thomas F. Harrison, of Maud, Okla., the sum of \$226.04, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for travel allowance from Fayetteville, Ark., to Maud, Okla., upon the cancellation of his contract on June 30, 1944, as a contract surgeon of the United States Army, and for pay and allowance for 23 days, which represented the leave that had accumulated to his credit at the time of the cancellation of said contract."

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.

JOHN E. WHITE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6003) for the relief of John E. White.

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, the sum of \$14,000 to John E. White, of Washington, D. C., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for extra compensation for night differential and overtime, including Sundays and holidays, for services performed while an employee of the Post Office Department as a driver mechanic and dispatcher assigned to the White House Garage during the period from August 1, 1935, to August 1, 1941: *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.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$14,000", insert in lieu thereof "\$7,009.53."

Page 1, line 6, after the word "to", insert "Beulah L. White, widow of."

Page 2, line 2, strike out "1941" and insert "1940."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Beulah L. White, widow of John E. White."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PATENT IN FEE TO B. M. (BUD) PHELPS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5609) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to B. M. (Bud) Phelps.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to B. M. (Bud) Phelps, of Pryor, Mont., a patent in fee to the following-described lands allotted to him on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: Section 26 and the south half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of section 23, township 6 south, range 27 east, Montana principal meridian, containing 880 acres.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, after the words "southwest quarter", insert the following: "southwest quarter of southeast quarter and the northwest quarter of southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of northeast quarter."

Page 1, line 9, strike out "880 acres" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "1,000 acres: *Provided*, That when the land herein described is offered for sale, the Crow Tribe, or any Indian who is a member of said tribe, shall have 90 days in which to execute preferential rights to purchase said tract at a price offered to the seller by a prospective buyer willing and able to purchase."

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.

EMMA PHELPS GLENN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5610) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Emma Phelps Glenn.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Emma Phelps Glenn, of Pryor, Mont., a patent in fee to the following-described lands allotted to her on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: The west half of the southwest quarter of section 9 and lots 3 and 4, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 16, township 7 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian; the south half of section 10, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 11, the west half of section 14, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 23, township 6 south, range 27 east, Montana principal meridian, containing one thousand twenty-two and seven one-hundredths acres more or less.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out everything following the colon and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The east half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 9, township 7 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian; the south half of section 10, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 11, the west half of section 14, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 6 south, range 27 east, Montana principal meridian, containing eight hundred sixty acres more or less: *Provided*, That when the land herein described is offered for sale, the Crow Tribe, or any Indian who is a member of said tribe, shall have 90 days in which to execute preferential rights to purchase said tract at a price offered to the seller by a prospective buyer willing and able to purchase."

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.

CHARLES W. PHELPS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5611) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Charles W. Phelps.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Charles W. Phelps, of Pryor, Mont., a patent in fee to the following-described lands allotted to him on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2; the north half of the northeast quarter of section 3; the northwest quarter of section 11; and the north half and the north half of the north half of the southeast quarter of section 35, township 6 south, range 27 east, Montana principal meridian; the south half of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 5 south, range 27 east, Montana principal meridian; the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 11; the west

half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 7 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian, containing nine hundred and sixty acres.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, strike out the initial "W." and insert in lieu thereof the initial "M."

Page 1, line 5, following the words "allotted to" insert the words "and purchased by."

Page 1, line 6, strike out all language following the colon and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Lot 4 of section 2; lots 1 and 2 of section 3; the northwest quarter of section 11; and the north half and the north half of the north half of the southeast quarter of section 35, township 6 south, range 27 east, Montana principal meridian; the south half of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 5 south, range 27 east, Montana principal meridian; the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 11; the west half of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 7 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian, containing nine hundred twenty-four and sixty-five one-hundredths acres: *Provided*, That when the land herein described is offered for sale, the Crow Tribe, or any Indian who is a member of said tribe, shall have 90 days in which to execute preferential rights to purchase said tract at a price offered to the seller by a prospective buyer willing and able to purchase."

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.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Charles M. Phelps."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANK PHELPS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5860) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Frank Phelps.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Frank Phelps, of Billings, Mont., a patent in fee to the following described lands allotted to him on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: The south half of the southeast quarter of section 20, the south half of the south half of section 21, the north half of section 28 and the northeast quarter of section 29, township 6 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian, containing 720 acres.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: Upon the filing of a written application by Frank Phelps, Crow Indian allottee No. 2171, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell to a Crow Indian, or to the Crow Tribe under existing regulations, the homestead and other land of said Frank Phelps, described as the south half of the southeast quarter of section 20; the south half of the south half of section 21; the north half of section 28; the northeast quarter of section 29, township 6 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian, containing 720 acres, the status of such land with respect to taxability to remain unchanged."

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.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell the land of Frank Phelps under existing regulations."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

J. T. MELSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 597) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of J. T. Melson against the United States.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of J. T. Melson, Craddockville, Va., against the United States for losses sustained as a result of the burning of timber and damage to marshland caused by fire started by a flare used in maneuvers by the United States naval forces August 6, 1943.

Sec. 2. Proceedings for the determination of said claim shall be had in the same manner as in cases of which said court has jurisdiction under the provision of section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended: *Provided*, That suit hereunder shall be instituted within 4 months after the enactment of this act: *And provided further*, That this act shall be construed only to waive the immunity from suit of the Government of the United States with respect to the claim of said J. T. Melson, his heirs, administrators, or assigns, and not otherwise to affect any substantive rights of the parties.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after "States", insert "(1) on the question of liability, and (2) on the question of the amount of recovery."

Page 1, line 7, after the word "marshland", insert "allegedly."

Page 2, line 2, strike out "145" and insert "1346."

Page 2, line 3, strike out "the Judicial Code, as amended" and insert "title 28, United States Code."

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.

ESTATE OF SUSIE LEE SPENCER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1026) for the relief of the estate of Susie Lee Spencer.

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, the sum of \$7,500 to the estate of Susie Lee Spencer, of Spartanburg, S. C., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of the said Susie Lee Spencer sustained as a result of an accident involving a United States Navy locomotive while removing cars from the rear of building 384, Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va., on December 11, 1943: *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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$5,000."

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.

MICHAEL A. DRISCOLL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1479) for the relief of Michael A. Driscoll.

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 Michael A. Driscoll, East Boston, Mass., the sum of \$218. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Michael A. Driscoll against the United States for damages resulting from an accident which occurred on October 14, 1944, when a United States Coast Guard car struck a car owned and driven by the said Michael A. Driscoll at the intersection of Kingston and Essex Streets, Boston, Mass.: *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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$218" and insert "\$207.75."

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.

ESTATE OF JULIUS ZAFFARENI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1481) for the relief of the estate of Julius Zaffareni.

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 the estate of Julius Zaffareni, late of Boston, Mass., the sum of \$2,559.05. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said estate against the United States arising out of the death of the said Julius Zaffareni on November 16, 1939, when he was pinned between the side of a building in Boston and the back of a truck being operated by an employee of the Work Projects Administration acting within the scope of his employment as a truck driver for such Administration. The said estate brought suit against such employee in the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in and for the county of Suffolk, and

on July 29, 1941, obtained judgment, including costs, in the amount of \$2,559.05, which judgment is now unsatisfied because of the inability of such employee to pay such judgment. Such sum of \$2,559.05 shall be paid only upon the assignment to the United States of all rights of the estate under such judgment: *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.

ARTHUR S. HORNER ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2230) to reimburse Arthur S. Horner, Leah B. Horner, and Maude Brewer, partners composing a firm, doing business as A. S. Horner Construction Co.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado to hear, determine, and render findings of fact as to the amount of loss, if any, sustained by Arthur S. Horner, Leah B. Horner, and Maude Brewer, partners composing a firm, doing business as A. S. Horner Construction Co., of Denver, under Reclamation Bureau Contract No. 12r-15632 arising out of or attributable to the alleged failure of the Government to supply materials as provided for in said contracts.

SEC. 2. The court shall cause such findings to be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the amount set forth in said findings to Arthur S. Horner, Leah B. Horner, and Maude Brewer, partners composing a firm, doing business as A. S. Horner Construction Co.

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.

ALLEEN L. SHERWOOD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2351) for the relief of Alleen L. Sherwood.

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 to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Alleen L. Sherwood, of Port Washington, N. Y., the sum of \$2,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and expenses as a result of being struck in her home at Port Washington, N. Y., on May 15, 1944, by a stray bullet shot from a machine gun located on an Army target range: *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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$1,087.50."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to correct the Christian name of the person involved in this bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ASPINALL: Page 1, line 5, strike out "Alleen" and insert in lieu thereof "Aileen."

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 for the relief of Aileen L. Sherwood."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANTONIO ROJAS VÉLEZ

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3306) for the relief of Antonio Rojas Vélez.

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, the sum of \$1,500 to Antonio Rojas Vélez, who was injured on July 1, 1944, at Bayamón, Puerto Rico, when a vehicle in which he was riding was struck by a United States Coast Guard tank truck. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of such accident: *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.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$1,250."

Page 1, line 6, strike out the bill down to the colon on page 1, line 10, and insert in lieu thereof "in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained as a result of an accident involving a United States Coast Guard tank truck, at Bayamón, Puerto Rico, on July 1, 1944."

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.

ESTATE OF OVIDIO VÁZQUEZ

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3309) for the relief of the guardian of Ovidio Vázquez.

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, the sum of \$3,000 to the guardian of the late Ovidio Vázquez, who was fatally injured on October 29, 1942, when struck in Road No. 2, kilometer 70, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, by a United States Army car.

The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of such accident: *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.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$2,530."

Page 1, line 5, strike out "guardian" and insert "estate."

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.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the estate of Ovidio Vázquez."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALEJO PADILLA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3315) for the relief of Alejo Padilla.

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, the sum of \$3,500 to Alejo Padilla, who was injured on November 19, 1944, when struck in Vega Alta, Puerto Rico, by a United States Navy truck. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of such accident: *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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$3,500" and insert "\$2,000."

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.

JUANA PAGÁN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3319) for the relief of Juana Pagán.

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, the sum of \$3,500 to Juana Pagán, who was injured on November 19, 1944, when struck in Vega Alta, Puerto Rico, by a United States Navy truck. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of such accident: *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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$3,500" and insert "\$2,000."

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.

WILLIAM T. ORTON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5682) to authorize Public Housing Administration to pay charges awarded against it by judgment of the Sixtieth District Court of Jefferson County, Tex., and for other purposes.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of the Public Housing Administration be authorized to pay to R. E. Cowan, clerk of the District Court of Jefferson County, Tex., or his successor in office, the principal sum of \$9,500, together with accrued interest thereon in the sum of \$665, in satisfaction of the judgment of the Sixtieth District Court of Jefferson County, Tex., in cause No. 58,809, styled William T. Oren against National Housing Agency et al., as same appears of record in volume 27, page 537, of the civil minutes of said court; said payment to be placed in the registry of said court and distributed under orders of the court to the person or persons entitled to the proceeds thereof as provided by the laws of Texas. The Administrator of the Public Housing Administration is further authorized to pay directly to R. E. Cowan, clerk of the District Court of Jefferson County, Tex., or his successor in office, the court costs adjudged against the said Public Housing Administration in said judgment, not to exceed \$250.

In the distribution of the proceeds of said judgment the court may award such attorneys' fees as he may ascertain were contracted for and earned by attorneys in connection with the prosecution of said suit in the courts.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "Administrator of the."

Page 1, line 3, strike out "Administration" and insert "Commissioner."

Page 2, line 5, after the period, strike out the bill down through line 10.

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.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of William T. Orton."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RAYMOND B. WHITE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6323) for the relief of Raymond B. White.

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, the sum of \$161.27 to Raymond B. White, of 2423 Good Hope Road Southeast, Washington, District of Columbia, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage sustained as the result of an accident involving an Army vehicle on October 1, 1942, near the intersection of Good Hope Road and Twenty-fourth Street SE., Washington, D. C.: *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.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the resolution (S. Con. Res. 34) 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:

XXXX Andresen, Ole Arnt, or Ole Art Andesen.

XXXXXX Arey Eugenia (nee Eugenia Szynarewski or Szynarewska).

XXXXXX Banse, William Otto (alias Willi Otto Banse or Willy Banse).

XXXXXX Borst, Isabelle Helen.

XXXXXX Bravo, John.

XXXXXX Cameron, Marion Elizabeth (nee Sutherland).

XXXXXX Chabrian, Jacob or Jakov, or Jack Chabrian.

XXXXXX Damson, William Joseph.

XXXXXX De Garza, Inez Gutierrez.

XXXXXX Deifino, Adriano Garcia.

XXXX De Soto, Jessie Lopez, or Jesus Lopez de Soto.

XXXXXX De Torres, Josefina Carares.

XXXXXX Dickson, Jacob Wiue.

XXXXXX Fendez, Peter Angel, or Pedro Jose Mercedes Fernandez.

XXXXXX Fonda, John George, or Giovanni Fonda.

XXXX Garcia, Antonio Saad.

XXXX Ginsberg, Henry, or Chaim Ginsberg.

XXXXXX Goetz, Abelina Felicitas.

XXXXXX Gordon, Kate Mary, or Mary Kate Pleschuk.

XXXXXX Gutierrez-Garza, Urbano.

XXXXXX Garza, Gutierrez, Ismael.

XXXXXX Harken, Johannes Theodor.

XXXXXX Henn, Georg Rudolf.

XXXXXX Hine, Margaret Regina (nee Moffitt) alias Mrs. Ivan M. Hine alias Ina Black (alias Mrs. William John Black alias Lizzie Walker).

XXXXXX Kern, George Warden (alias George Washington Kern).

XXXXXX Mar, Beatriz Castro.

XXXX Mar, Francis.

XXXXXX Mejia, Lopez Fidel, or Fidel Mejia-Lopez.

XXXXXX Munroe, John Charles.

XXXXXX Paveglio, Pietro, or Peter Paveglio.

XXXXXX Ranier, Romeo, or Romeo Ziegovich.

XXXXXX Schwartz, Bessie.

xxxxxx Smith, Harold Hilgrove, or Harold Smith or Harold H. Smith.
 xxxxxx Uong, Li Lai (nee Chu).
 xxxxxx Vallee, Arthur Joseph, or Arthur Valley (alias Arthur Joseph Valley alias Albert J. Valley alias Phillip Trotter alias Henry Trotter).
 xxxxxx Wriedt, Adolf Wilhelm.
 xxxxxx Xantheas, George Panagiotis.
 xxxxxx Orozco-Ybarra, Jose.

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 read the resolution (S. Con. Res. 36) for 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:

xxxxxx Alaimo, Gaspare (alias Antony Curto).
 xxxxxx Arroz, Benjamin Floro.
 xxxxxx Garibay-Barron, Pedro.
 xxxxxx Barden, Bernard James.
 xxxxxx Barden, Elise Elisabeth (nee Wielputz).

xxxxxx Barden, Ingrid Elisabeth.
 xxxxxx Barry, Catherine Maxwell Geraldine (nee Catherine Maxwell Geraldine Fitzgerald).

xxxxxx Bick, Norbert Simon.
 xxxxxx Biggest, Bernadine Margaret (nee Mathers).

xxxxxx Bing, Kwan Shun, or Mrs. Lawrence Jong.

xxxxxx Burke, Lillian Victoria (nee Mortley).

xxxxxx Caramanis, Joseph Kyriacos, or John Kyriacos Caramanis.

xxxxxx Cardona, George.

xxxxxx Ching, Mrs. Wah Chong, or Lin Shu Ying (Grace) (alias Grace L. Ching).

xxxxxx Crist, Maria Ragnhild (nee Maria Ragnhild Hindersson).

xxxxxx Cuschieri, Anthony Joseph.

xxxxxx Damsleth, Bjorn Robert.

xxxxxx Damsleth, Randi (nee Clifton).

xxxxxx Di Meglio, John or Giovanni.

xxxxxx Di Nardo, Gennaro (alias Jerry Di Nardo).

xxxxxx Faria, Maria Simplicio, or Maria Souto Machado.

xxxxxx Fisher, Lena Eileen (nee Dodd).

xxxxxx Ford, Newton Isaac, or Newton I. Ford or Newton Becker or Leonard Lee Isaac Newton Ford.

xxxxxx Fretwell, Glenda Joyce.

xxxxxx Genet, Micheline Marguerite Louise Marie (nee Calsat).

xxxxxx Genet, Jean Marie Gabriel.

xxxxxx Hansen, Desley Helen.

xxxxxx Hansen, Robin Naomi.

xxxxxx Henry, Muriel (formerly Muriel Rose and Muriel Harris).

xxxxxx Hinkuri, Veikko Armas.

xxxxxx Hoffmann, Zoltan Alex, or Zoltan A. Hoffman or Zoltan Alex Hoffman.

xxxxxx Joachim, John.

xxxxxx Lacys, Elsa (nee Sturm).

xxxxxx Langfeldt, Carl Johan.

xxxxxx Leslie Mabel (nee Kellett).

xxxxxx Murphy, Patrick Joseph, or Joseph Murphy.

xxxxxx Ochoa, Maria Concepcion Quintero de (nee Quintero).

xxxxxx Paneral y Bertini, Camilo Orestes Rafael.

xxxxxx Parker, Martha (alias Martina Rivera Lopez).

xxxxxx Perez, Arturo Garcia, or Arturo Perez.

xxxxxx Pernice, Antonio.

xxxxxx Ptucka, Stephan, or Steve Ptucka.

xxxxxx Racelis, Elisa.

xxxxxx Racelis, Mary.

xxxxxx Racelis, Ramon.

xxxxxx Redka, John.

xxxxxx Renner, Florence May (nee Bailey).

xxxxxx Renteria, Jose Anival.

xxxxxx Roetto, Gemma, or Gemma Minarelli.

xxxxxx Sang, Wong, or Sang Wong.

xxxxxx Sartori, Linda (nee Ret).

xxxxxx Schlender, Arthur George.

xxxxxx Sestan, Arthur, or Stephen (Stephan) Voronoff.

xxxxxx Spongia, Frederico Dominick, or Fred Spongia.

xxxxxx Szedula, Barbara (nee Klefer).

xxxxxx Szedula, Jacob.

xxxxxx Tomczak, Antonina, or Antonette Tomczak (nee Sobczak).

xxxxxx Van Den Bergh, Jeanette.

xxxxxx Van Den Bergh, John.

xxxxxx Wagner, Hartie Mary Pretoria Thompson (nee Thompson).

xxxxxx Wardlow, Ada Rodriguez, or Ada de Las Mercedes Rodriguez Pego de Wardlow.

xxxxxx Yiannatos, George G.

xxxxxx Ylenn, George G.

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xxxxxx Hoffman, Anthony, or Antoni Hoffmann.

xxxxxx Huala, Rudolph.

xxxxxx Huerta-De La Cruz, Victoriano.

xxxxxx Iglesias, Manuel Antonio.

xxxxxx Jay, Gee, or Gee Jay Ngon.

xxxxxx Johnson, Carl Oscar, or Karl Oscar Jonsson or Charles Johnson.

xxxxxx Kashkin, Anna (nee Litman).

xxxxxx Kay, Constance.

xxxxxx Kurzweil, Katharina.

xxxxxx Kurzweil, Joseph.

xxxxxx Leader, Josephine Freida, or Josephine Freida Forster (maiden name).

xxxxxx Leriget, Leopoldo.

xxxxxx Licos, Harry or Charalambos.

xxxxxx Lidowitz, Betty (nee Silverberg alias Betty Anenberg).

xxxxxx Livadas, Nicolaos, or Nick Livadas or Nicolas Livadas.

xxxxxx Matiatos, Kostas Anastasios, or Gus Matheios or Gus Mathews or Constantinos Matiatos.

xxxxxx Meyer, Eva (nee Preminger).

xxxxxx Michaud, Jean Antoine.

xxxxxx Nadler, Augusta Julian Marie Pallfelt, or Augusta Julian-Marie Pallfelt.

xxxxxx O'Donnell, Murdock, or Morton O'Donnell or Merton O'Donnell.

xxxxxx Olivo-Alvarado, Pedro.

xxxxxx Perez De, Maria Perez, or Maria Perez.

xxxxxx Pernstich, Guiseppe, or Joseph Eduard Pernstich or Joseph Eduard Pernet.

xxxxxx Petroff, Lulu, or Lulu Bishop or Mary Lulu Baldwin Bishop or Lulu Saunders.

xxxxxx Pettersen, Nils Christian.

xxxxxx Psipiskas, Elisabet (nee Manda).

xxxxxx Ramirez-Hernandez, Clemente, or Clemente Ramirez-Hernandez.

xxxxxx Reyes, Lupe Perez.

xxxxxx Salgado, Paz Pagula (nee Paz Paras Pagula).

xxxxxx Sherman, Rose (nee Schwartzbard).

xxxxxx Steen, Mary (nee Mewha).

xxxxxx Steevens, Barend Bernardus.

xxxxxx Tai, Bobbish Pao-Kuang Soong.

xxxxxx Tai, William Kitong.

xxxxxx Verfaillie, Lucien Andrew.

xxxxxx Vion, James Alfred Laurent.

xxxxxx Vitalis, Georgios Kyriacos (alias George Vitalis).

xxxxxx Welsz, Margarete Henriette.

xxxxxx Wong, Tong, or Lum Wong or Wong Tong or Wang Tang.

xxxxxx Zelger, Alfred Wilhelm.

xxxxxx Zelger, Margarit.

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[REDACTED] Carriaga-Alvarez, Hilarion, or Hilarion Alvarez-Carriaga or Hilarion Careaga.
 [REDACTED] Carrillo, Baldomero.
 [REDACTED] Carrillo, Jose.
 [REDACTED] Chaparro, Epifania.
 [REDACTED] Chatzikostantin, Costas, or Gust Stelles.
 [REDACTED] Clay, George Robert, or George Moses.
 [REDACTED] Contreras-Vargas, Julio.
 [REDACTED] Correa, Junior, Alejandro Maximo.
 [REDACTED] Dahlseide, Shirley Delores.
 [REDACTED] D'Atri, Lise Claire.
 [REDACTED] De Anda, Cayetano Jimenez.
 [REDACTED] De Araujo, Jose.
 [REDACTED] De Arredondo, Rosaria Banda, or Rosaria Banda.
 [REDACTED] De Flores, Josefina Pena, or Josefina Pena Villegas (maiden name).
 [REDACTED] Del Vecchio, Michele (alias Michael Del Vecchio).
 [REDACTED] De Martinez, Fermina Espinose (nee Mejia or Fermina Espinosa De Cruz former marriage).
 [REDACTED] Dewdney, Juliette.
 [REDACTED] De Zuniga, Maria Garza, or Maria Garza-Flores.
 [REDACTED] Divitaroff, Hristo Pavloff, now known as Christ D. Paul.
 [REDACTED] Doerschler, Arthur Ferdinand.
 [REDACTED] Eberhardt, Felipa Maria Lopez de, or Felipa Eberhardt, or Phillipa Mary Eberhardt.
 [REDACTED] Edward, Phillis Vivian, or La Belle Bogart or Farmer or Phyllis V. Anderson or Phyllis V. La Belle.
 [REDACTED] Fago, Vincenzo Tommaso (alias Thomas Vincent Fago).
 [REDACTED] Fantini, Arturo, or Arthur Fantini.
 [REDACTED] Ferguson, William.
 [REDACTED] Fernandez, Enrique Romo, or Enrique Romo or Enrique Garraci Fernandez.
 [REDACTED] Figlioli, Mario.
 [REDACTED] Flores, Julia Delfina (nee Torres).
 [REDACTED] Flores, Jesus, or Jesus Flores Sanchez.
 [REDACTED] Flores, Pablo, or Pablo Flores Sanchez or Pablo Flores.
 [REDACTED] Flores-Soto, Alfredo, or Alfredo Flores or Alfredo Soto Flores.
 [REDACTED] Floru, Stergiani.
 [REDACTED] A-635084, Frangopoulos, Chris or Frank (nee Fourkalidos (Fourklidou)), or Chris Frank.
 [REDACTED] Futris, John George.
 [REDACTED] Gardikis, Ourania (nee Economou).
 [REDACTED] Giovana, Alfredo.
 [REDACTED] Goldstone, Anna (nee Leitner).
 [REDACTED] Gouin, Gaston Etienne Joseph.
 [REDACTED] Goyan, Eugenia Jean Jennie.
 [REDACTED] Grenzow, Richard Wilhelm (alias Richard Grenzow).
 [REDACTED] Hamilton, Edward Herbert (alias Archibald Edward Valentine).
 [REDACTED] Hamm, Remedios Tamayo.
 [REDACTED] Han, Maolin, or Mao Lin Han or Kiu Yueh Han.
 [REDACTED] Hansen, Victor Andrew.
 [REDACTED] Hanttu, Lydia.
 [REDACTED] Harris, Andre Thomas, or Andre Horace or Andre Toussaint Harris.
 [REDACTED] Heiden, Violet Delores.
 [REDACTED] Hernandez, Juan, or Juan Medina Hernandez.
 [REDACTED] Hidalgo, Hilario Marzann.
 [REDACTED] Hipp, Doris Amy Louise (nee Glivear, formerly Faucett or Fawcett).
 [REDACTED] Hofman, Teunis Baan.
 [REDACTED] Hoy, Martha Smiley (alias Martha Hoy).
 [REDACTED] Issenmann, Adriana.
 [REDACTED] Johnson, John Ann, or Andrew John Johnson.
 [REDACTED] Jung, Marlene, or Marlene Yung.

[REDACTED] Kellegian, Dorothy Michelle, or Elisa Horaks Rodriguez or Elisa Morales.
 [REDACTED] Kernkraut, Charles (Chaim).
 [REDACTED] Keyes, John William.
 [REDACTED] Kowrkounakis, George Konstantinos.
 [REDACTED] Kuoppamaki, Liisa.
 [REDACTED] Lambouris, Constantina (nee Kostanos).
 [REDACTED] La Motte, Goetz Walter de.
 [REDACTED] Lee, Mew Tin, Mrs. (alias Yin Fung Leong alias Siu Bing Bing).
 [REDACTED] Leonard, Mary Frances (nee Industrious).
 [REDACTED] Liang, Mary (alias Liang Mah Lee).
 [REDACTED] Lilland, Torolf Johan.
 [REDACTED] Luana, Ignacio.
 [REDACTED] Lutkes, Mary or Lutkevicius (nee Venik).
 [REDACTED] Madamba, Helen Marie.
 [REDACTED] Marethe, Indu (nee Indu Hari Lewate or Indu Shankar Marathe).
 [REDACTED] Markogiannis, Georgia (nee Pappas).
 [REDACTED] Markogiannis, Michael George, or Mike Markogiannis.
 [REDACTED] Martinez, Mariana, or Alfonso Y Diaz.
 [REDACTED] Marulis, John Efstathios, or John E. Marulis or Ioannis Maroulis.
 [REDACTED] Matthias, Christophena (nee Sparks).
 [REDACTED] Melendrez-Colunga, Francisco.
 [REDACTED] Mertikas, Constantinos.
 [REDACTED] Mezzina, Giovanni.
 [REDACTED] Mika, Jessie Air (nee Jessie Wilkie Air).
 [REDACTED] Mococain, Juan Guillermo (Clark), or John William Mococain.
 [REDACTED] McCann, Doris.
 [REDACTED] McCarthy, Mary Ellen (nee Shallow).
 [REDACTED] McDade, Emma Theresa (nee McNamara).
 [REDACTED] McMurray, Lorenza Cecile.
 [REDACTED] Nolan, Ada Phyllis.
 [REDACTED] Noriega-Bonilla, Blas.
 [REDACTED] Pietrolaj, Heronima.
 [REDACTED] Palatin, Julia (nee Julia Schauer or Julia Polatin alias Elizabeth Kocisz).
 [REDACTED] Paneth, Eidel (nee Eidel Moscovici).
 [REDACTED] Panteleakis, Nicolas Panagiotis.
 [REDACTED] Patino, Jesus Maria Rodriguez y, or Jesus Rodriguez.
 [REDACTED] Patrik, Jan Mike, or John Petrik or Patrick.
 [REDACTED] Pelleck, Jennie (nee Jennie Pila).
 [REDACTED] Pena, Adan Flores.
 [REDACTED] Pesce, Attilio.
 [REDACTED] Pinto, David Edison Maddox.
 [REDACTED] Ramirez, Maria.
 [REDACTED] Rauch, Anita (nee Stell, alias Starick and Antonina Rozalja Stell).
 [REDACTED] Regis, Adelina Ramirez Luna.
 [REDACTED] Robinson, Julianne Marie (nee Devincke).
 [REDACTED] Ryan, Daniel James, or Daniel James O'Ryan.
 [REDACTED] Sanchez, Clara, or Sara Sanchez or Clara Sanchez de Mendoza.
 [REDACTED] Santoro, Salvatore, or Salvatore Aniello Santoro.
 [REDACTED] Schaumburg, June Hadfield (alias nee June Hobson).
 [REDACTED] Schooff, Wilhelm Emil, or Willie Schooff or Schooff.
 [REDACTED] Shunda, Olimpia Babu (nee Olimpia Babu).
 [REDACTED] Silva-Pena, Jose Diego Cecilio De Jesus, or Cecilio Silva-Pena.
 [REDACTED] Silva, Marciala Calderon Parra De.
 [REDACTED] Simon, Gladstone Emanuel.
 [REDACTED] Skytte, Jenny Margrethe (nee Jenny Margrethe Marcussen).

[REDACTED] Smales, Thomal, or Thelma Thomal Smales or Thelma Thomal Papacosta (maiden name).
 [REDACTED] Smith, Ronald George.
 [REDACTED] Swaleh, Abdu- Ibn, or Edwin Gourick Bey.
 [REDACTED] Tomecek, Gabriel Vincent.
 [REDACTED] Vda. De Ruiz, Juana Cristan, or Juanita Tristan.
 [REDACTED] Villa, Maria Ester Medrano de.
 [REDACTED] Viner, Gladys (nee Robinson).
 [REDACTED] Wing, Chew, or Gueng Lai or Slu Hoo or Slu Hoo Wing or Jew Shee or Chew Gee.
 [REDACTED] Wise, Consuelo Emilia.
 [REDACTED] Wolfel, John, or Mike Deal or Joan or Johann Wolfel.
 [REDACTED] Wong, Lee Wai Lan (nee Wai Lan Lee or Wong Lee Shee).
 [REDACTED] Wong, Lok-Yee Lois (nee Wang or Lols Lok-Yee Wong Nee Wang).
 [REDACTED] Woods, Colette Levy (nee Colette Marthe Nelly Levy).
 [REDACTED] Woszczynski, Konstanty, or Konstant Woszczynski.
 [REDACTED] Tso, Chee Wah, or Gin Lung Tso.
 [REDACTED] Young, Hew Som.
 [REDACTED] Yuan, Hyan Yu.
 [REDACTED] Zajic, Louis, or Ladislav Zajic.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 4, line 14, strike out the registration number and the name: "[REDACTED] Hamm, Remedios Tamayo."

On page 9, preceding line 1, insert the registration number and the name: "[REDACTED] Wolfel, John or Mike Deal or Joan or Johann Wolfel."

On page 9, immediately following the above amendment, insert the number and the name: "[REDACTED] Wong, Lee Wai Lan nee Wai Lan Lee or Wong Lee Shee."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER:

On page 1, after line 8, insert the registration number and name: "[REDACTED] Assall, Nicolau Salim or Nick Assall."

On page 6, after line 9, insert the registration number and name: "[REDACTED] Matsukata, Miyeko, also Miyi Matsukata."

On page 6, after line 20, insert the registration number and name: "[REDACTED] McIlhattan, Adriana or Adriana Catli."

Page 8, after line 16, insert the registration number and name: "[REDACTED] Tarabishy, Said Hassan or Tarabichi."

On page 8, after line 24, insert the registration number and name: "[REDACTED] Wojciechowska, Maria Teresa."

The amendment was 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.

WALTER J. O'TOOLE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3462) for the relief of Walter J. O'Toole.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Walter J. O'Toole, of Berwyn, Ill., the sum of \$213.66. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Walter J. O'Toole against the United States for payment of the cost of moving his household furnishings from Winthrop, Mass., to Middletown, Ohio, in July 1943, in connection with

an official transfer of the said Walter J. O'Toole while serving with the Civil Aeronautics Administration: *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.

JOYCE VIOLET ANGEL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 485) for the relief of Joyce Violet Angel.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of the immigration and naturalization laws, Joyce Violet Angel, a resident of Alexandria, Egypt, shall be deemed to be a native of Great Britain.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Miss Joyce Violet Angel, of Zephyrhills, Fla., shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on November 5, 1949, the date of her lawful entry into the United States, upon the payment by her of a visa fee of \$10 and a head tax of \$8."

"Sec. 2. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the non-preference category from the first available immigration quota for Egypt."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

SISTERS ANTOINETTE COMETTI AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 753) for the relief of Sisters Antoinette Cometti, Mary Gibin, Angela Pelosin, Emma Ghisleni, Elisabetta De Caterin, and Onorina Franzina.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Sisters Antoinette Cometti, Mary Gibin, Angela Pelosin, Emma Ghisleni, Elisabetta De Caterin, and Onorina Franzina, who were admitted to the United States on temporary visas, shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the dates of their last entries, on payment of the required visa fees and head taxes.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct six numbers from the nonpreference category of the first available quotas for nationals of Italy.

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.

TORIKO TATEUCHI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1166) for the relief of Toriko Tateuchi.

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 Toriko Tateuchi, Tokyo, Japan, the Japanese fiancée of Richard D. S. Kwak, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II, and that Toriko Tateuchi may 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 Toriko Tateuchi is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to said Richard D. S. Kwak, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Toriko Tateuchi, 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 February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of said Toriko Tateuchi, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of said Toriko Tateuchi as of the date of her entry into the United States, upon the payment by her of the required fees and head taxes.

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.

LT. (SG) GIACOMO FALCO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1487) for the relief of Lt. (SG) Giacomo Falco.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That Giacomo Falco, late a lieutenant in the Italian Navy who rendered meritorious service to the United States, and who entered the United States as a visitor February 5, 1947, at New York, shall, upon payment of the required head tax, be considered for the purpose of the immigration and naturalization laws to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota control officer to deduct one number from the Italian quota for the first year the Italian quota is available.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after "required", insert "visa fee and."

Line 9, after "residence", insert "as of the date of his last entry."

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.

LOUISE AHTING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4747) for the relief of Louise Ahting.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 404 (b) of the Na-

tional Act of 1940, as amended (8 U. S. C. 804), Louise Ahting may be naturalized as a citizen of the United States at any time within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act by taking the naturalization oath of allegiance before any United States consular officer abroad.

SEC. 2. From and after naturalization under this act, Louise Ahting shall have the same citizenship status as that which existed immediately prior to its loss.

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. RAYMOND SCHAFFER, JR., AND BARBARA ANN SCHAFFER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6345) for the relief of Mrs. Raymond Schaffer, Jr., and Barbara Ann Schaffer.

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

Be it enacted, That, for the purpose of immigration and naturalization laws, the Japanese wife of Sgt. Raymond Schaffer, Jr., of York, Pa., and their daughter, Barbara Ann, are to be considered eligible for permanent residence in the United States, and the Secretary of State is directed to issue the proper visas.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which excludes from the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not hereafter apply to Mrs. Raymond Schaffer, Jr., a native of Japan, who is the wife of Raymond Schaffer, Jr., of York, Pa., an honorably discharged veteran of World War II and a citizen of the United States. If otherwise admissible under the immigration laws the said Mrs. Raymond Schaffer, Jr., shall be granted the status of a nonquota immigrant."

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.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mrs. Raymond Schaffer, Jr."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PUGET SOUND BRIDGE & DREDGING CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 736) for the reimbursement of Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy, out of funds heretofore appropriated for public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, is hereby authorized to pay to the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co., as one of the contractors under contract NOy-3570, an amount not to exceed \$9,789.63 as reimbursement for, and in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of, the loss of its supplies aboard the dredge Everett on or about September 24, 1942, and the loss of its scow No. 11 on or about November 16, 1943, without negligence or fault in either case while in transit upon the open sea for the purposes of the contract: *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 read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALVIN D. LYNCH & SON AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 777) for the relief of Calvin D. Lynch & Son; W. Thomas Lockerman; Sudlersville Supply Co.; George C. Moore and H. A. Moore; J. McKenny Willis & Son, Inc.; Hobbs & Jarman; C. S. Thomas; and Royse R. Spring.

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 Calvin D. Lynch & Son, Ridgely, Md., the sum of \$340.29; to W. Thomas Lockerman, Denton, Md., the sum of \$300; to Sudlersville Supply Co., Sudlersville, Md., the sum of \$1,310; to George C. Moore and H. A. Moore, trading as Moore Bros., Queen Anne, Md., the sum of \$1,056; to J. McKenny Willis & Son, Inc., Easton, Md., the sum of \$1,921.39; to Hobbs & Jarman, Greensboro, Md., the sum of \$735; to C. S. Thomas, Centerville, Md., the sum of \$1,219; and to Royse R. Spring, Easton, Md., the sum of \$584. Such sums represent the amounts the above-named grain dealers were required by the Office of Price Administration to pay to the United States on account of alleged overcharges by them for services rendered in connection with grain handling on Commodity Credit Corporation loans to farmers for the year 1944. Such alleged overcharges were made for new services at rates approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation which the Office of Price Administration subsequently refused to recognize.

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.

CARL J. FREUND AND PAULINE H. FREUND

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1019) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claim arising out of personal injuries sustained by Carl J. Freund and Pauline H. Freund, his wife, of Seattle, Wash.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the jurisdiction conferred upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington by subsection (b) of section 1346, title 28, United States Code, is hereby extended to a civil action, which may be commenced not later than 1 year after the enactment of this act, asserting any claim or claims of Carl J. Freund and Pauline H. Freund, his wife, of Seattle, Wash., against the United States for money damages arising out of personal injuries sustained by them in a collision between their automobile and a United States Army truck at the intersection of Olga Street and Thirty-eighth Avenue Southwest, Seattle, Wash., on April 23, 1944. Except as otherwise provided in this act, all provisions of law applicable in and to such subsection, and applicable to judgments therein and appeals therefrom, are hereby made equally applicable in respect of the civil action au-

thorized by this act: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act does or shall constitute an admission of liability on the part of the Government of the United States of America.

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.

SAUL PHILLIPS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1048) for the relief of Saul Phillips.

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 Saul Phillips, of Albany, N. Y., the sum of \$869.76, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for overtime compensation as an employee of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, during the period December 1, 1942, to June 30, 1945: *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 read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MILTON BUECHLER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1088) for the relief of Milton Buechler.

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 Milton Buechler, of Norfolk, Va., the sum of \$270. The said Milton Buechler, under contract numbered N-151s-76187, dated August 20, 1946, purchased a Fordson tractor and harrow from the Navy Department, and the amount above specified represents loss suffered by him by reason of the fact that such equipment was so rusted, broken, or lacking in parts as to be beyond repair for any use: *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 read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ABE LINCOLN AND ELENA B. LINCOLN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1096) for the relief of Abe Lincoln and Elena B. Lincoln.

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 Abe Lincoln, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., the sum of \$1,003, and

to Elena B. Lincoln, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., the sum of \$686.33, in full satisfaction of their respective claims against the United States for reimbursement of amounts withheld from their salaries as employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Fort Defiance, Ariz., for living quarters for the period from August 1, 1925, to April 30, 1931, during which period they occupied privately owned living quarters.

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.

G. H. LAZARUS, JR., AND JESSE F. BEWLEY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1353) for the relief of G. H. Lazarus, Jr., and Jesse F. Bewley.

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 G. H. Lazarus, Jr., and Jesse F. Bewley, of Bowling Green, Ky., the sum of \$15,991.15, in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for compensation for services rendered during the period beginning on May 13, 1941, and ending on December 5, 1944, at the request of certain officers of the United States Army, in the manufacture, transportation, and testing of a gun mount, and for reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection therewith: *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 read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HARRY COMBER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1534) for the relief of Harry Comber.

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 Harry Comber, of 1531 East Wilson Avenue, Glendale, Calif., the sum of \$488.05, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States as compensation for use of his automobile during the years 1933 and 1934, in the State of California, under the direction of the Public Works Administration and/or the Civil Works Administration and/or F. E. Trask, State engineer of California, and/or an advisory board composed of Hamilton H. Cotton, Franck Havenner, E. F. Scattergood, and Justus Wardell: *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 read a third time, was read the third time, and passed,

and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WALTER SEE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1924) for the relief of the estate of William Walter See.

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 the legal representative of the estate of William Walter See, deceased, late of Norwalk, Calif., the sum of \$5,561.30. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said William Walter See which occurred when a United States Navy airplane crashed into the barn in which he was working, on September 3, 1943, at Norwalk, Calif.: *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 read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALAMO IRRIGATION CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2119) for the relief of the Alamo Irrigation Co.

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

Whereas Alamo Irrigation Co., of Alamo, Nev., under date of August 7, 1946, executed its promissory note to the United States for \$46,200 for moneys advanced on that date by the United States for the purpose of lining its irrigation canals and installing therein certain turn-out structures pursuant to an act of August 23, 1937, entitled "An act to promote conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding the development of facilities for water storage and utilization, and for other purposes" (50 Stat. 869); and

Whereas Alamo Irrigation Co. was not permitted to use the funds advanced unless countersigned by a duly authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture; and

Whereas Alamo Irrigation Co. was unable to obtain bids within the limits of available funds for lining the canals and was further delayed from the use of such funds by the necessity of transporting irrigation water until the 1947 crops were matured: Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That interest which accrued on said note from August 7, 1946, to June 17, 1947, in the sum of \$1,193.50 is hereby waived and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to cause the proper entries to be made in the accounting records of the Department of Agriculture to effect such waiver.

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.

The SPEAKER. That concludes the call of the bills on the Private Calendar.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN AREAS IN THE FAR EAST

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call

up House Resolution 458 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2319) to promote world peace and the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States by providing aid to the Republic of Korea, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute committee amendment recommended by the Committee on Foreign Affairs now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 36]

Allen, Ill.	Gilmer	Potter
Andrews	Halleck	Powell
Bailey	Hand	Reed, N. Y.
Barrett, Pa.	Harrison	Ribicoff
Barrett, Wyo.	Heller	Sabath
Bland	Kirwan	Sadowski
Bolton, Ohio	Kunkei	St. George
Brown, Ga.	Lichtenwalter	Scott, Hardie
Bulwinkle	McDonough	Shafer
Burdick	McGrath	Short
Camp	Madden	Simpson, Pa.
Celler	Monroney	Smathers
Christopher	Morrison	Smith, Ohio
Davies, N. Y.	Murray, Wis.	Smith, Va.
Dawson	Nelson	Stockman
Dingell	Nixon	Taylor
Dollinger	O'Konski	Towe
Dolliver	Pace	Wadsworth
Fernandez	Passman	White, Idaho
Fogarty	Patman	Wilson, Ind.
Furcolo	Patterson	Withrow
Gary	Plumley	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 366 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a letter from a former Member of the House, Hamilton Fish.

Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in connection with the fifth anniversary of Yalta.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by him on Monday, February 6, 1950, before the Mississippi Valley Association at St. Louis, Mo., on rivers and valleys.

Mr. RAMSAY (at the request of Mr. KEE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some letters.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN AREAS IN THE FAR EAST

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER] and now yield 4 minutes to myself.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 453 makes in order S. 2319, the Korean aid bill. This bill was debated at considerable length in the House some 2 or 3 weeks ago. I believe most of the Members are familiar with it. However, there have been some changes made. The bill has been reported out by a vote of 17 for and 1 against, with 1 Member voting "present." There was no opposition to the bill in the committee. The changes made are reductions in the amount authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, the reduction being from \$150,000,000 to \$60,000,000. Also the advance to be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was reduced from \$50,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

This resolution calls for 2 hours of general debate and waives points of orders.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from New York says, this rule makes in order S. 2319. However, all of the bill S. 2319 has been stricken out and a committee amendment put in its place. That committee amendment, under the rule, is open to amendment as if it were an original bill. The changes that have been made are fairly substantial. There has even been a change in the title. While the figures given vary from those in the previous bill, the bill actually carries the same amount of aid to Korea as in the previous act. But the most important change that has been made is in allowing the China Aid Act of last year to be extended until the middle of June of this year, thereby allowing a continuation of aid to those parts of China which are still free of Communist domination.

In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, this is a very important bill which goes way beyond the mere question of helping a friendly republic that we assisted in setting up. In my opinion, it is of very grave import to our entire standing in the Far East. I therefore hope that the

rule will be adopted and that the bill will be passed.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER] has expired.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, this proposal to continue aid to Korea, turned down by the House several days ago, comes back to us coated in sugar, and in a form that makes it more acceptable to me. However, I hope the inclusion of Formosa for some help means more than bait for support for Korea, and that it is not just sugar to make the bill more palatable.

I voted for the bill to extend aid to Korea, but I did so with some feeling of misgiving, because of the policy of the State Department toward China heretofore pursued, I felt that in all probability it would be money wasted. I now support the pending measure with some degree of enthusiasm. I do so for this reason: I assume that the inclusion of Formosa for aid was done upon the recommendation of the State Department, and that it represents a change of policy in the Department as regards China. If this is not so, then the Committee on Foreign Affairs handling the measure would know, and knowing, would make known that fact, as they would not want to win support for the bill on the basis of a false assumption.

The record that we have made as regards China has not been such as to reflect credit upon our own country. I think we ran out on an old friend, but this is an indication of a willingness on the part of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the State Department to recognize what I take to be the overwhelming desire of this House; that is, that we do something to manifest an interest in the nearly one billion Asiatic people not already drawn behind the iron curtain.

Mr. Speaker, as I see it, these people are worthy of an all-out effort on our part to assist them in their resistance to being fed into the ravenous maw of the Russian bear.

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

Mr. COX. I yield.

Mr. RICH. You say you have changed your mind because of the attitude of the State Department. What has the State Department done now that would cause you to change your mind?

Mr. COX. I did not say that I had changed my attitude. I supported the Korean bill when it was here a few days past. Putting in Formosa strengthens the measure but I do not think we could afford to reject it if the Formosa provisions were eliminated.

If the gentleman is seeking to elicit from me my opinion of the State Department, I say to him very frankly that my lack of confidence is complete.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, this bill is of the utmost importance; it is very important that we dispose of it without further delay. I get that opinion from the fact that the

House this morning met at 11 o'clock when ordinarily we meet at 12; also from the ruling of the Speaker which he made in his wisdom and discretion—where he dispensed with 1-minute talks from the Members, including Republican, during which we might otherwise have had occasion to compare the \$1 box chicken dinner we had last night with the soon to be held \$100-a-plate Jackson Day dinner to be held by the New Fair Dealers. I hope at some future time we Republicans will be granted an opportunity to comment on that wonderful patriotic meeting last night, a very enthusiastic and worth-while meeting.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, this bill has the same purpose as the bill which we rejected a few weeks ago. They have put some sugar in the bill, included a bit for Formosa; and I notice that they have changed the title to the Far Eastern Economic Act of 1950. Then I read further and note in another section that it provides funds for the assistance of certain areas in China.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. This bill also contains, of course, under the last section the gentleman referred to, an authorization which I understand will give the State Department an opportunity to grant \$10,500,000 worth of aid to Formosa. It is a rather high price to pay for the few votes that may be necessary to enact this legislation.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. At the proper time I am going to ask what the certain portions of China are. I hope some member of the committee may be able to answer that.

I have every sympathy not only for Korea but also for Formosa and other areas of the world which may need our help. But I think my colleagues ought to get it straight in their minds that this does not include military assistance to Korea. I read into the RECORD a few weeks ago, when we had this matter under discussion, a letter from the President of the Korean Assembly. I had the opportunity of visiting with him last November.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 37]

Allen, Ill.	Burdick	Gillette
Andrews	Byrne, N. Y.	Gilmer
Arends	Camp	Granger
Bailey	Celler	Gwinn
Barrett, Pa.	Christopher	Halleck
Barrett, Wyo.	Crawford	Hand
Blenmiller	Dawson	Hart
Bland	Dingell	Hébert
Bolton, Ohio	Dolliver	Heller
Bosone	Doughton	Hobbs
Brown, Ga.	Furcolo	James
Bulwinkle	Gary	Johnson

Kirwan	Patman	Short
Kunkel	Patterson	Simpson, Pa.
Lichtenwalter	Phillips, Calif.	Smathers
McDonough	Plumley	Smith, Ohio
McGrath	Potter	Smith, Va.
Madden	Poulson	Taylor
Magee	Powell	Towe
Marshall	Reed, N. Y.	Wadsworth
Monroney	Sabath	Whitaker
Murdock	Sadowski	White, Idaho
Nixon	St. George	Wilson, Ind.
O'Konski	Scott, Hardie	Withrow
Passman	Shafer	Wood

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 356 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN AREAS IN THE FAR EAST

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. As I was saying before the quorum call was made, the Chairman of the General Assembly spoke to a group of four Members of this House who visited Korea last November. His plea was for military assistance. This bill does not contain military assistance. It does contain aid to Korea in the form of electric-light plants, dams, fertilizer plants, and similar aid, putting in permanent improvements and installments in Korea. I think it should be stated that the difficulty with Korea began at Yalta when our beloved President had at his right hand a man by the name of Hiss, who helped draw up secret commitments which divided Korea at the thirty-eighth parallel, Russia being responsible for the northern half of Korea, and the United Nations for the southern half of Korea. This was dividing up a country without its knowledge.

The committee that visited Korea was divided in its support for the bill a few weeks ago. Two of us voted against Korean aid, two voted for the Korean aid. So it is a controversial question and one that I think you should consider very, very carefully.

Our State Department's policy in the Far East has been a sickening one. I have no confidence in what the State Department proposes to do. I note, in section 2 of the bill, that the State Department proposes to aid certain parts of China. Have they changed their tune? How do you Democrats feel who have up to this opposed this action? You have been talking against such aid. Now they propose to throw a little sop to China. Some of you have been making speeches against it and supporting the State Department. Now they turn around and run the other way and mix you up in your signals.

Another thing I would point out is that inflation is the thing in Korea that will bring them to ruin. I happened to be in Korea in 1935, and part of 1936. The yuan then was worth about .4 to the dollar. Today you can go out on the streets of Korea and get 900 yuan to the dollar. That is inflation. They are doing nothing about it. Korea has no national debt. So I say to you that the thing that is going to bring about the downfall of Korea is not the money in this bill but their inflation. This bill provides \$60,000,000 to end June 30, 1950. I understand there is another bill in the

hopper to provide another \$130,000,000 or \$140,000,000 for Korea.

I point out to you that the resources of this country are not unlimited. I would like to help Korea. I would like to help all the free nations of the world. I wish we were rich and I wish we could do it. But Joe Stalin would like to destroy this country by spending us into destruction. Is that not part of their policy?

Now, we have the H-bomb, the hell bomb, being manufactured by Russia and this country. Perhaps this \$60,000,000 had better be spent in the defenses of our own country. Our resources are limited. We can spend ourselves into destruction. I am not going to vote for any of this foreign spending. We can not afford to destroy our economic system. It is not for food for Korea. If it were for food, I would say, let us send them food. But Korea is exporting huge amounts of rice. They do not need food. They do need some fertilizer. I am willing to see that they get fertilizer. If this bill carried some money for military assistance, I would feel better about it. We have a military attaché in Korea, General Roberts. He said, "It is not a question of if the Communists move in but when they do move in." And when they do move in South Korea will last about 8 or 10 days.

Are we going to establish all of these fertilizer plants, electric light plants, and dams, bringing thousands of acres under cultivation, and let the Communists move in and take it over? Is that what you want? Korea wants military assistance; not the type of assistance she will get under this bill.

Freedom is being threatened all over the world; it is threatened in this country. But our friends all over the world ought to remember that if we spend ourselves into destruction—and there is danger of that—there will be no one to come to our assistance. The Bureau of Labor Statistics says that we have nearly 5,000,000 people unemployed now. I remind you that the Democratic administration from 1932 to 1940 had an average of 8,000,000 unemployed in this country, and it took a war to cure it. Look at the record. Are we going that way again? A debt of \$260,000,000,000, and then proposing \$60,000,000 for Korea. I would like to do that; I wish we could; I have every sympathy for the Koreans. But let me say to you, Mr. Speaker, that this might be the straw that will break the camel's back as far as the economy of this country is concerned.

I expect to vote against the bill.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the measure under consideration in the House today is something quite unlike the measure which was considered by this body some days ago. It has been changed in several respects, not the least of which was a change in the title of the bill which is now called the "Far Eastern Economic Assistance Act of 1950."

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield briefly.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It does provide \$60,000,000 aid for Korea, the same as the other bill.

Mr. JACKSON of California. The gentleman is quite correct.

I believe the greatest difference in the measure under consideration here today, as has been pointed out by several Members, is the fact that the bill currently under consideration adds a new section which provides for continuation of economic aid to those areas of China which are not now under Communist domination. In practical terms, that means, of course, Formosa and Hainan. It is estimated that with respect to section 2 a sum up to \$10,000,000 may be expended in Formosa between now and the 30th of June 1950.

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

Mr. JACKSON of California. I am very happy to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. On page 4 of the report, if I read it correctly, it indicates that there are \$45,000,000 remaining as an unobligated balance. Does the gentleman mean that \$10,000,000 of that amount is likely to be spent?

Mr. JACKSON of California. That is my understanding. My further understanding is that there are no definite and well-defined plans for the program at the present time. This new proposal comes so suddenly in some respects that it has not been found possible to shape up a firm and comprehensive program for that area.

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

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true that there is a rather firm program for about \$5,500,000 or \$6,000,000?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I think the gentleman is correct. Roughly half of the likely expenditure is in a state of advance planning at the present time. As I recall the estimates given the committee, the sum involved is in the magnitude of \$5,000,000.

Mr. JUDD. That is right; that much would be spent almost certainly. Whether any additional amount could be well spent is still to be determined.

Mr. JACKSON of California. The gentleman is correct.

In actual fact, the Korean hook has been baited with a very succulent and attractive lure. In adding aid to Formosa and aid to Chiang Kai-shek and those elements of the National government on Formosa and Hainan, the administration has made a very astute move. There will undoubtedly be an effort made to remove section 2 from the bill but that, of course, will be a hurdle which will have to be met at the time it is proposed. Certainly, this measure creates a new situation in which it is not easy to make a decision. In my case I have opposed, and upon grounds which I considered to be very sound, any economic assistance at this time to Korea. Those considerations which resulted in the defeat of the aid to Korea measure a week or so ago are still, in my opin-

ion, entirely valid as far as the Korean aid feature of the measure under consideration is concerned. Those considerations had to do with the vast distances involved, had to do with the nature of the aid unsupported as it is by any military program which would render it possible to defend the frontiers of South Korea against aggression from the north; considerations as to the internal conflict that is taking place in the Republic of South Korea; considerations of the external force and the external pressures which are constantly being brought to bear against that Republic.

As I say, to my mind and in my humble opinion, those arguments were valid some days ago. They are still valid today. However new considerations brought into focus in section 2 must enter into the consideration of the new bill by the Members of the House.

I cannot acknowledge that the administration is in any way sincere in its inclusion of aid to Formosa and Hainan in the present bill. Certainly there has been nothing in recent months which would indicate that the administration has taken any substantially different view of the chaotic situation in the Far East than that originally advocated and espoused by Alger Hiss and his associates. Nor has it taken any concrete steps which might eventually lead to the formulation of a foreign policy for that portion of the world.

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

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. In section 2 there is nothing, as I read it, which would insure that the administration will do anything, even if we adopt this measure; am I correct?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I believe the gentleman's premise is correct. There is a partially firm-up program which is permissive and which might or might not be effectively implemented.

This is in effect a major foreign policy decision and one which in all frankness and in all honesty places the question of aid to Korea upon an entirely different basis than we found in the last measure.

In common with many millions of American citizens I feel a deep and personal feeling of shame with respect to the conduct of American foreign policy in the Far East. The Secretary of State may choose not to turn his back upon Alger Hiss as revolving with his head in the sands of unreality he waits for the dust to settle over Asia. Our preoccupation is rather with the practical question as to whether this Congress will turn its back upon a half billion people in the Far East if it fails to pass this measure. This is a confusing problem we have here, and one which must be answered by each Member out of the depths of his own conscience. If I felt that aid to Korea coupled with assistance to non-Communist China represented a step toward a sound and sane policy in the Far East, I would not hesitate to vote for the program. But enthusiastic implementation of the Korean program coupled with a reluctant, hesitant, or unwilling program for non-Communist China

can do nothing but further aggravate the world situation.

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

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. There are two questions I should like to ask. First, I understood the gentleman to say that the administration or someone had put a bait in this bill, a very attractive bait as I gathered from the gentleman's statement; is that right?

Mr. JACKSON of California. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I also understood the gentleman to say that was carried in section 2, perhaps, but that he thought that section 2 would be stricken; is that right?

Mr. JACKSON of California. No, I do not believe that. I said that I thought probably an effort would be made to strike section 2. I believe that effort will fail.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman means they are going to try to do that?

Mr. JACKSON of California. So I have been informed.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Take the bait away while you are on the hook?

Mr. JACKSON of California. It could be viewed in that light.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. For one, I do not want to get on that hook.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Each Member is going to have to tailor his actions to fit his own conscience in this matter. That is not something that is entirely black or entirely white. It is a field in which there is a great gray area of doubt. If I vote for the measure now under consideration it will not represent an expression on my part of any confidence whatever in the Department of State or in its ability to properly administer any program in the Far East. Any department which cannot tell a cloud of dust from the shadow of disaster certainly cannot rate very highly in the opinion of the American people today.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Speaker, I was one of those who was paired in the negative on this measure when it was last before the House. I am not at all sure as yet how I shall vote on it when we get to a roll call. Certainly, from my standpoint, the addition of Formosa is by no means a profitable addition, and if the Formosa provision, the bait on the hook, should be removed by amendment, my inclination to vote for the bill would be substantially strengthened.

My only reason for inclining to alter my position is because of a realization that came to me after the last appearance of the bill, before the House, that representatives of the United States had, in fact, while perhaps making no commitments, given ground to the Korean Government for reasonable expectation that it was going to get the full amount of \$120,000,000 for fiscal 1950. In fact, it already has got \$60,000,000 or one-half. So, I am inclined to refrain from cutting the Koreans off in the middle of a

program of economic rehabilitation for the current year for which they were led to believe they would receive the sum of \$120,000,000. Further aid for an additional period is not here involved.

But, that is not the reason for my taking this time. I am taking this opportunity to take the floor, because I do not know whether I shall get time on the bill itself or not, to raise what seems to me a very much more fundamental point, a point that everyone of us in this House should take very closely to heart.

The most important problem that confronts the United States today is the problem of foreign policy, the problem of the physical security of the United States. It is a problem of national life or death. All that we have seen in the last 5 years in the matter of foreign policy has been unremitting and uninterrupted failure, abysmal and tragic failure. The keystone of our foreign policy has been the containment doctrine. That has utterly and completely failed. I do not have to review what has happened in the Far East. Everyone knows that. We have not even any assurance that our western European position is secure. There is good reason to doubt that if Russia were to attempt to move into western Europe now or in the foreseeable future there would be any effective resistance.

So, Mr. Speaker, I say that we here are confronted with the simple question, what are the limited objectives at which American security can be achieved? What are the lines within which we can sufficiently concentrate our existing resources to successfully resist attack? Our policy of universal containment goes on today, it is perfectly obvious that war with Russia is inevitable. Our whole policy is geared to ultimate war with Russia. Yet we are expending our resources all over the world without apparent rhyme or reason, without any apparent coordination, and certainly with no assurance that proper concentration of available effort and energy and armament will be available when the time of trial comes. And our domestic policies are framed almost without thought of the realities of war. Certainly the President has not suggested that real preparation should necessitate some measure of domestic limitation upon the fuller life.

Now, it does not answer this question to call people names like isolationist or internationalist. Those epithets merely excite emotion, and emotion means confusion, and confusion makes clear thinking impossible. We must think this one through. We must make up our minds whether we are going to stick to the containment policy, which means war, whether we are prepared to make the sacrifices at home to turn this country into an armed camp in order to be really prepared for war within a reasonably near future, or whether we are going to determine at what point and within what limits we can so concentrate our available military resources so that perhaps within this great Western Hemisphere, with some bases outside, we may be in a position to exercise reasonably defensive measures so as to secure the physical integrity of the United States. In short,

are we to continue a policy of unlimited objectives with limited resources, or are we to formulate a policy of limited objectives, within the limits of our means?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the bill that will soon come before the Committee of the Whole and later the House is substantially a different bill than that which was acted upon by the House a few weeks ago. We all know what the vote was then. We are aware of the results that have followed that vote.

On that occasion I made remarks which I shall not repeat now but which showed my conviction that the bill then should have been passed by the House. The remarks I made on that occasion are just as applicable to the bill before the House today.

This bill also provides for a continuance of economic relief to Formosa.

I think it is only fair to say that all of us are more or less disturbed at the world situation, and justifiably so. I recognize there can be an honest difference of opinion. I want any of my colleagues who differ with me to know that I not only thoroughly but deeply respect their views in disagreement, and I know they will have the same feeling of respect for the views I entertain.

My good friend from New York [Mr. COUDERT] in his temperate remarks—and I construe them as very temperate—stated that "our whole policy is geared to war with Russia." My friend made that observation extemporaneously, but I am sure that upon reflection he would want to clarify it. Therefore, any remarks I make in relation to that observation are not to be construed as a criticism.

When a man reads from a manuscript I place one interpretation upon his remarks, because he has reduced his thoughts to writing, but when one speaks extemporaneously I place a different interpretation at times on his remarks. I recognize that in talking extemporaneously myself I might make a short observation which would not completely portray or convey my full state of mind.

If we are in disagreement, I respect his views, but my view is that our whole policy is not geared to war with Russia. Our policy, as well as the policy of other nations that want to be free and have their people select their own form of government, is largely made up as the result of the aggressive policies of Russia, the Soviet Union. The United States and any other nation must take that fact into consideration.

To the extent that my friend meant that by way of reaction to the aggressive policy of the Soviet Union we have to give consideration to the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union, I think I would agree with him, and probably that is what he meant.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I gather that the distinguished gentleman is apparently not

in accord with the remark I made that under the present American foreign policy war with Russia is inevitable. Is that the point? I was out of the Chamber for a moment when the gentleman's opening remarks were made.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am discussing the observation which the gentleman made extemporaneously when he said that "our whole policy is geared toward war with Russia."

Mr. COUDERT. May I comment on that?

Mr. McCORMACK. I would be very glad for the gentleman to do that. If the gentleman had been here he would have heard me say that I was not in any way making any criticism of the statement made by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I understand. It is merely a matter of a difference of opinion. But, Mr. Speaker, if there be any doubt of what I have in mind, I should certainly like to set such doubts at rest, as exist in the mind of my distinguished friend from Massachusetts. I mean simply this: That the policy to which we stand committed today of resistance to Russia's advance everywhere, either by military force or internal operation, can in my humble judgment only lead to war with Russia unless Russia quits first.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; that is different. I felt that is what the gentleman meant.

Mr. COUDERT. I was contemplating, Mr. Speaker, the utter failure of that policy to date, through which we have lost throughout the Far East.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I remind the gentleman that I yielded to him to clarify the observation which he made, which he has done.

Mr. COUDERT. Will the gentleman yield further for a question?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. COUDERT. If the containment policy continues to result in failure so that the western-held line continues progressively to move backward, is there not some point at which the United States will be compelled to fight to maintain that policy or do we yield all the way down the line and surrender? Is there any other alternative but war?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman has explained to my satisfaction the remark which he made which, taken by itself, is capable of another construction. My view is that I cannot see how we can enter into an understanding relationship, never mind a compatible relationship, with the Soviet Union as long as the Soviet Union persists in its attempt through any means, revolution, if necessary, to undermine the peoples of free nations or any nation for the purpose of overthrowing their government and imposing a Communist state upon those people and later making that government a satellite of the Soviet Union, and ultimately when they have consolidated sufficiently to even eliminate the satellite status, make them a province of the Soviet Union.

As I see the world situation there is a challenge of our way of life on the part of communism, and not of govern-

ments. Communism is a civilization. Its origin is in hate. It is anti-God and antinatural law. Seeing the mind of a Communist who starts out with the origin of hating God—how can his next thought or step be to love man? The next step is to hate man. I can understand the mind of a Communist, having that origin, who believes that the grave is the end and that there is no accountability to any Supreme Being for the way in which he performs his trust. The end justifies the means—that is the next logical thought—and if he is in a position of power he is going to use it and squelch and destroy anyone who interferes with him. I can understand that developing into the modern totalitarian state represented now by the Soviet Union, and in recent years by Nazi Germany. They were both essentially the same. The form was different, but the substance of both governments was the same. I can understand then that the destruction of the dignity of the individual is inevitable and is bound to result. We are on the other side, and we believe in God. We have different ways of believing in God; but Catholic, Protestant, or Jew, we believe in God. The next thing is, we do not hate our fellowmen. We love them. The brotherhood of man. That is our way of life. This is no sermon. Either we believe or we do not. Believing as we do, it affects our entire life, in our journey through life.

The next step is the dignity of man; respect for ourselves; some place where we have a little freedom, at least; some place where we obtain some of the benefits of our efforts.

The next step is that government is the servant of the people, not the master. So there are the two charts. They are ways of life.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has expired.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman four additional minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Now we come to Korea. Let us get back to this and fit it into the picture. We helped establish the Republic of Korea. The Republic of Korea may not be a perfect government such as we would like it to be, but what other government is perfect? Our Government is not perfect, yet there is no better representative of decent government that exists in the world of today. There is none better. There is none better than our form of government. We have many things to do even in our own Government to bring about justice to our people, but it is a great Government, and none of us would want to be a citizen of any other government. Certainly none of us would want to be a citizen of the Soviet Union or of any of its unfortunate satellites.

Poland is 95 percent against the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia is 90 or 95 percent against it. But what can the people do? They are controlled by a Communist regime that has control of the police and the internal military establishment, backed up by a powerful nation, the Soviet Union. In order to live what can those unfortunate people do? When the opportunity presents itself

there is no doubt in my mind but that they will out the Communist gang that have temporarily got control of their government.

We established the Korean Republic. It is capable of maintaining internal order. It is capable of resisting any aggression from northern Korea. Of course, if Russia should move in, that is a different proposition. Let us be practical. If Russia does that, she is serving notice to the world that she is on the march. There is no question about that. Having Korea as it is, a free people, an independent nation where it is, is a matter of national interest to the United States, as I view the world picture. I do not want to see the day come, if I can prevent it, when all of the world outside of the United States, Canada, or South America becomes dominated by Communist governments, because that situation would not be in the interest of our own Government.

The national interest of our own Government comes first. Of course, I do not like to appropriate money as we are doing. I can see what is running through some of my colleague's mind on that question. I do not like to do it. But then I say to myself, "What will happen if we do not do it?" What will happen? Where do you think the still free governments of Europe are going to turn if we fail them? What effect will that have upon the United States of America?

As I view the question, it is first, Why should we appropriate money? That is one thing. But then I say to myself, if we fail to do it, what is likely, in all probability, to happen, and what effect will that have upon the national interest of the United States of America?

That is the thought that is running through my mind.

I know my colleagues in disagreement have just as much love of America as I have, and just as much patriotism, but, as I see the world picture, we have got to do something to help these people. Of course, it has to be within our capacity. I understand that. But we have got to do something; otherwise the natural and probable consequence of our failure to do so will be harmful to the national interest of our own country.

There is one respect that a Communist or the Communist Government has, and that is respect based on fear. It is unfortunate; I regret it, but I have got to face it. I wish our Army, I wish our Navy, I wish our Air Corps were stronger than they now are, powerful though they be; I should like to see them more powerful because with all we are doing to try and rehabilitate other countries and to have friends in the future world—and our country needs friends just the same as an individual needs friends. I repeat, I would like to see a powerful force not for imperialistic reasons, because we do not stand for imperialism, but for the protection of ourselves. It is the one thing, in my opinion, that will restrain the Soviet Union from attacking and from aggression—fear in their hearts predicated upon the power of America and other free nations to defend themselves in case of attack and to defeat any attackers. So I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the House in

the consideration of this bill coming before us today, will pass it. I believe that failure to do so will have far-reaching effects throughout the world adverse to the best interests of the United States.

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

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Dakota is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the colloquy between the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] points up the inherent weakness in announcing a policy of containment. When that policy was announced there was pressure at Trieste, then it shifted to Greece and to Turkey, and when we plugged that hole in the dike, got our finger down there, then the pressure came on in Berlin, and when sufficient commitments of American strength had been made to guarantee success of the airlift, the pressure starts in China, or in Korea, or in India, and who knows where next. Today it is Berlin again.

Mr. Speaker, the basic fallacy in announcing a policy of containment is that it gives the initiative to the other side. In this instance the Soviet operates on an internal line; we operate on the periphery, and just as long as we fail to adopt a policy that will select for us time and place, Russia will continue to try to run us ragged all around the globe.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KEE. 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 (S. 2319) to promote world peace and the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States by providing aid to the Republic of Korea.

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 (S. 2319) to provide economic assistance to certain areas of the Far East, with Mr. BONNER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 12 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, with some hesitancy today I undertake again the explanation of a bill for the relief of the Republic of South Korea. It will be recalled by all present that this bill in different form was before the House a short time since. We went along fairly well for 2 or 3 days, then the bill was defeated by one vote.

A similar bill to this had, during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress, been passed by the Senate. However, that bill was quite different from the one we were at the time considering. The Senate bill provided for the authorization of an appropriation of \$150,000,000

and also provided an advance on the part of the RFC of \$50,000,000. It also set out a policy statement of the United States toward the Republic of Korea. It made no provision whatever for any extension of the time in which aid could be rendered to China; neither did the bill that was considered in the House and defeated, as I have stated, by a single vote.

At the time we took the vote on the bill on the former House measure the Senate had passed the bill (S. 2319) of which I have spoken. That bill was then lying on the Speaker's desk. It is that same bill, with amendments by the reporting committee, that is now before the House. Had the bill, then before the House, passed at that time instead of meeting defeat, it was my intention to ask unanimous consent to take the Senate bill from the Speaker's desk, strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute the bill we had passed. The bill failing of passage, of course, that could not be done.

Therefore, shortly after we had considered the House measure and it failed of passage, the Senate bill having been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the committee in a few days took it up for consideration. We prepared a draft of a new bill. I am frank to say the suggestion that a provision be included in the bill extending the time in which we could expend the unexpended balance of the former appropriation made to China was made by the gentleman now addressing you. I discussed the matter with the Secretary of State and he was agreeable.

Shortly before the committee undertook consideration of this new bill my friend and beloved colleague the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON], the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, had introduced a resolution in this House authorizing an extension of the time for expenditure of the China appropriation. The gentleman from New Jersey was well aware of the importance of that action, because we had been very bitterly criticized because of a mistaken idea that the United States had entirely forsaken Formosa and that it was no longer the intention of the Government of the United States to render any further aid to Formosa. That was a mistake, because, at the time we were discussing the bill on the floor of the House a few weeks ago, and before that time and since that time, our country, through the instrumentality of the ECA, has been steadily and continually rendering economic aid to Formosa. It is still rendering economic aid to Formosa, and if this bill is approved today it will continue to give Formosa aid as long as you extend the time for the expenditures of this unexpended balance; and if further appropriations are made, that aid under our policy will be continued to Formosa as long as conditions in that island will permit the agency of the United States Government to proceed with its program.

As you know the appropriation for aid to China, when originally made, amounted to about \$400,000,000, of which amount \$125,000,000 was for military aid and \$275,000,000 was for economic aid.

Of that amount we have expended in China, and only in those sections not under Communist domination, all of that money with the exception of approximately \$104,000,000. That is the money that is now unexpended, and for which this bill will extend the time for expenditure to the 30th day of June of the present year. At that time the extension will expire. The entire matter will then be subject to review by the Congress. If Congress sees fit to further extend the time within which the money can be expended, it will do so; if it does not, then the unexpended balance will revert to the Treasury.

In the meantime I can say this, that it is intended to continue this aid to Formosa under this extension until the 30th day of June, and it is expected that not exceeding, at the outside, \$10,000,000 of this \$104,000,000 unexpended balance will be spent for this continuing aid. It is really anticipated, however, that actually not over \$5,000,000 or \$7,000,000 can possibly be expended in Formosa to advantage during that time; therefore, that is the total amount of money involved in the measure before you today, so far as China is concerned.

Now, turning to the question of Korea, I hardly think it is necessary for me to go into an extended explanation of the bill as it affects Korea. When you come to the reasons for the Congress adopting a measure of this kind, then I can say to you that the Republic of South Korea was a child not only of the United States of America, but of the United Nations. A commission was appointed by the United Nations which acted jointly with a commission appointed by the United States. The commission went into Formosa at a time when the Russians had come in from the north and had taken the surrender of Japanese troops to a point far south of the thirty-eighth parallel. The representatives of the United States Government protested this penetration of the Russians to the south. After insisting that the Russians return, at least to the thirty-eighth parallel, which they did, both commissions finding it was impossible to set up a government over all of the country as we desired most earnestly, it was determined that the only thing that could possibly be done was to set up a democratic government in South Korea. Therefore, with the United Nations, we proceeded to establish the Republic of South Korea along democratic lines and upon democratic principles. It will be remembered that when that government was established we placed an American alongside of every officer and of every legislator in the Korean Assembly or legislative body to show them the know-how in the conduct of a democratic government; and within less than a year the Americans were practically withdrawn from all action and from any actual participation in the new Korean Government. It was turned over to the Korean people, and they have been administering it ever since. They have been and are today making a success of it. On the floor of this House doubt has been expressed as to the ability of the Government of South Korea to defend itself in the event of in-

vasion from the north, that is, from that part of the Korean section lying north of the thirty-eighth parallel.

I can say to you that the testimony before our committee was that the Republic of South Korea is today in a condition where it has the power and ability to take care of that situation insofar as any invasion from the country north of it is concerned. Of course, it is a matter self evident to all of us that if the North Korean Communist government should be joined by that much more widespread and greater power farther north, the Russian Government, and it should throw all its power into an invasion of Korea, that would be a different proposition. But we have no reason whatever to anticipate that Russia will join with the North Korean Communist government. As long as it does not, we are assured that the present government, the only real, genuine democracy in that section of the world, to which we have pledged our aid, which we originated, which we established, and which we have assisted down to this time, will grow in strength and power.

May I express the hope that the measure before you today will meet with your approval. A fine people and a newborn but healthy and promising democratic nation are looking to us for further aid, encouragement, and guidance. So far it has been the United States in which this new government and its people have placed their faith. Let us not, at this critical time in world history, betray that trust. Let us by our action today give renewed hope to the peoples of Korea and Formosa.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON].

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the bill now before the House, S. 2319, as reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The purpose of the bill, as passed by the Senate, is to promote world peace and the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States by providing aid to Korea. The scope of the bill as it came to the House from the Senate has been enlarged, so as to include an extension of an existing authorization to use funds already appropriated for economic assistance in non-Communist areas of China. The title to the act has accordingly been amended so as to read "An act to provide economic assistance to certain areas of the Far East."

The bill, as reported by the committee, contains two principal provisions, namely, extension of existing authorization of assistance to areas of China not under the dominance of Communist forces, and a new authorization for economic assistance to the Republic of Korea. Unless this legislation is adopted, the economic assistance programs for both China and Korea will be without funds on February 16, 1950. The bill under consideration will extend the authorizations in each instance to June 30, 1950. It is expected that before this session of Congress adjourns, further legislation may be proposed based upon subsequent study of the situation.

Notwithstanding this bill does not propose anything other than economic aid, it nevertheless brings up for consideration the entire situation that now exists in the Far East with respect to what should be the American policy in that section of the world.

The underlying reason for legislation of this sort has been the desire to stem the tide of communism. We have spent billions of dollars in the form of economic and military aid to the countries of western Europe. We have done so for the sole purpose of rehabilitating the economic condition of those countries following a disastrous war that severely weakened their economic structures, and, furthermore, to give some assurance of security against any aggressive military move that might be made against them by the Soviet government or its satellites. Insofar as this aid from our country has enabled these countries to become stabilized and made stronger to resist the inroads of communism it has been money well spent. Even though we may feel that the accomplishments resulting from our aid have not been as great or far-reaching as we would like, yet the fact remains that up to the present communism has been contained to the countries behind the iron curtain.

However, though we have given substantial aid to the countries of western Europe to withstand the ravages of communism, yet we have been exceedingly lax in pursuing the same policy in the Far East. We have stood by and permitted the forces of communism to sweep through China without a word of protest or the giving of the necessary aid to Nationalist China to resist. We seem to have forgotten that China was our ally who fought so valiantly against Japan during the last war. The policy of our State Department "to let the dust settle" before we do anything is tragic. It now is apparent that the Communist forces in China do not intend "to let the dust settle." They are on the move not only in China, taking it over entirely, but are spreading out into the countries southeast of China. It would now seem to be only a question of time before all this part of Asia will be under the domination of communism with satellite governments under the control of Moscow. How long can the republican government of South Korea withstand the infiltration of communistic doctrine or, even worse, the onslaught that may come upon it from the North Korean government that is already under the domination of Moscow? I repeat that the policy our State Department has pursued in Asia is a tragic mess.

If it is our concern as a nation to stop the spread of communism in western Europe, then it should be equally our concern to stop it wherever it shows its ugly head. Everyone is aware that communism is determined to spread its ideology throughout the world. It seeks world domination. We must fight it on every front.

I give my support to this bill, insufficient though its provisions may be, because it is right in principle as far as it goes. It is my hope, however, that it will be no distant day when those who

direct our foreign policy will awaken to the fact that it is important to fight communism with all the vigor at our command. To do less is only to create danger for America and the other democracies of the world.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I shall anxiously await this afternoon Members who will take the well of this House and plead with eloquence for the American taxpayer. It is strange how that individual is forgotten in all of these attempts to spread our dollars all over the world.

I think the Members are becoming more conscious of the dollar shortage in this country. With a deficit of some \$257,000,000,000, with no money in the Treasury, where are you going to get the money?

Mr. Chairman, I am in complete sympathy with the people in Korea and with the free people of China. I think, however, we ought to keep our eye upon the doughnut and not upon the hole. We are wrestling with a matter of foreign policy in this bill. The real effort that is being made in this bill today is to get aid for Korea. The State Department has changed its position. This bill was defeated 2 or 3 weeks ago on the floor of the House. Now it comes back with the proposition that it will extend aid to China—oh, just a little, not very much—\$4,000,000 maybe or \$10,000,000.

Now, the State Department does not like China any more today than it did 6 months or 2 weeks ago. It still hates the Chiang Kai-shek government. Why? Because the State Department has done Chiang Kai-shek and the free people of China a grave wrong, a great injustice that it cannot retrieve.

I was interested in the remarks by the distinguished majority leader a while ago when he spoke out against the hate philosophy of communism. We all agree with him. But is it not strange that the free people of China have been sold down the river because this same State Department was insisting that Chiang Kai-shek organize a coalition government with the Communists? Do not forget that this same State Department during the administration of the military government in Korea was sending directives to the lieutenant general then in command insisting constantly that the South Koreans organize a coalition government with the Communists. How do we reconcile that position with the position taken by administration leaders in this House today? Obviously there is a wide difference of opinion between Mr. Acheson and Mr. McCORMACK.

Let us forget about Formosa. That is not the important part of this bill. The distinguished chairman of our committee, who has worked hard on this legislation states there is not much danger that the South Korean Government will fall. I call your attention to a statement in the report which would seem to indicate there is great danger that the South Korean Government might fall because of the tie-up between the North Korean

Government and the Soviet Republic. I read from page 12 of the report:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, set up in the northern part of the peninsula, has developed its ties with countries in the Soviet Union's bloc.

Then it goes on to name them. When the Soviet deems the South Korean Government ripe for picking it will move. And what a rich prize it will be.

Now, what are we doing if we give this money to Korea? What kind of an inducement do we provide to the Communists to take it over? I am again referring to the report. Here are the objectives of the recovery expenditures for fiscal 1950, as indicated on page 19 of the report. This is what we are going to give them. We will provide money so that there may be coal-carrying vessels; the money is going to help establish a fishing fleet; it is going to go into railroad construction, into the development of coal mines, irrigation, and reclamation projects, steam-generating plants, bridge construction, communication equipment. What a temptation to take over South Korea by the Communists. Are we going to take that chance? We are going to pour \$60,000,000, between now and the end of June, into those permanent improvements. Is that what the American taxpayers expect of us? I do not believe it. And, while there is no termination date in this bill, do not forget we are working on a 3-year program, and before you get through you will be appropriating \$320,000,000. That is what this legislation means, and do not be fooled by other arguments that it is only \$60,000,000.

Sixty million dollars is a lot of money when you do not have it. It is a lot even when we have it.

I say to you in all frankness that I think the risk we are taking is too great; that the improvements we make are too great an enticement for the Communists to take over. Oh, they will not take over tomorrow, after we pass this legislation. No. They will wait. They will wait maybe a year. But do we not set up a beautiful proposition for them? When the plum is ripe, and when the Communists take it over all that we have done in behalf of a fine people will go for naught.

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

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I would like to ask the gentleman regarding subsection (b) of section 3, on page 4 of the bill, wherein it states that in the event there is a coalition government, which includes one or more members of the Communist Party, or of the party now in control of the Government of North Korea. On what basis and how are we going to determine the political affiliation of individuals who may appear as a part of the Government in Korea. Who makes that decision?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I would not know, to be frank, and I think that provision was inserted by a member of the committee in an effort to avoid setting up a coalition government which the committee members knew was in the minds of the State Department.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. It seems to me, if the gentleman will yield further, there has been some confusion in the minds of some people in the State Department regarding just who is and who is not a Communist over in that part of the world.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I do not think there is any doubt about it. They are still changing every day. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this bill and I shall vote against it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH] has expired.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS].

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to comment on a statement made by the gentleman who just preceded me to the effect that, if we help Korea, sooner or later the Communists will come in and take over. To me that is an attitude of defeatism that we could take toward anything that America might attempt. If the men who fought in the armed forces had taken that attitude we would not have won the war. I believe the facts do not warrant that statement. We find that our Government had something to do with making the thirty-eighth parallel the dividing line between North and South Korea, and since the Korean Government has been set up, hundreds of thousands of North Koreans have come into the southern part of Korea because they did not like communism, and they did not want any part of it. I cannot understand the reasoning of the opponents of this bill. We hear the statement made time and time again that they desire aid for Formosa and China. Why under the sun do they not desire aid for Korea? The Korean people have proved themselves to be respectable, diligent people; and I just cannot understand it. So many of the Members speaking in opposition say they are in sympathy with these people; but I remind them that sympathy does not amount to a thing unless it is backed up by some aid, and we must take this into consideration. I heard statements made several times about military aid and other types of aid. If those Members would take into consideration the fact that all the industry of Korea practically is in the northern part they would realize that this bill is intended to help build up the industry of South Korea to make it self-supporting not only in the matter of fertilizer, as they have mentioned, but in the matter of practically everything they use.

Several times today I have heard statements made about the fight against communism. Is there a man here who opposes this bill who says that South Korea is not fighting communism? Are we going to align ourselves with the forces that you say were against the democracies? I heard one speaker say that he hoped the argument of internationalism and isolationism would not be raised today in conjunction with this bill, yet in the very next breath he made the statement that we should bring our forces back to this country and build up America and have just a few outlying bases. As I read the dictionary that

means isolationism and nothing else. I do not see how they can escape that logic or how they can fail to know what has been our attitude along those lines in the past. I heard several other comments but I will not notice them at this time.

I am compelled by my conscience to vote for this bill. From all the information I can gather our Government made a definite commitment to the people of southern Korea and if we are to keep faith with other nations we must stand by our commitments.

As my banker at home once told me, if you have the smallest obligation, to remain an honorable person, you must meet that obligation, even though it takes the shirt off your back, and that is the way I feel about America's relations with Korea today.

This newborn small nation is fighting its battle for freedom under great and tremendous odds. It is now the hour of destiny for them. Shall we stand by and not lend a helping hand knowing that a small amount of aid now will save these people from slavery—yes, even worse—by abandoning them to the four horsemen of Apocalypse—conquest, slaughter, famine, and death.

We lent a helping hand to Turkey and Greece, two small nations fighting communism, why not Korea? We hear a lot of talk about our far-eastern policy so those who are genuinely interested in the east should keep this outpost of democracy strong and on guard.

Industrial and social development has progressed tremendously since the government of occupation has gone out of Korea. They have plenty of labor—all Korea needs is more equipment and material with which to work.

We do not want Korea to go along the road the rest of the Asiatic countries have. I feel—and it is the opinion of men who should know—that if Korea is given this aid now, she will be able to withstand the onslaught of the Communists and will be able to stand as a first line of defense in the far-eastern waters.

Korea is industrious. She has proved her loyalty, and Korea is most appreciative of the help which has been given. There is no sign of her weakening.

With adequate aid Korea could be considered a strong and secure frontier of freedom and decency in a chaotic world.

I urge each and every Member of this House who believes in the inherent rights of mankind to enjoy the rights of liberty and freedom on this earth, the right to decent and humane living and a place under the sun, to vote for this bill.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, last month I told the House that launching a permanent policy for continued assistance to Korea, while retreating everywhere else in Asia, was a "strictly rat-hole-money" operation. I still think so.

Today, however, I am supporting the bill S. 2319, a similar bill from the Senate, provided the committee amendment is adopted. This amendment strikes out the whole bill and proposes to amend the title. It is now the far-eastern economic assistance bill. It includes both Korea and Formosa. It ex-

tends the extensions to the China Aid Act of 1948 until June 30 in non-Communist dominated areas, and that means Formosa. I think that the continuation of friendly Chinese control of Formosa is very important to our security. If we are to stand in Formosa, it would be unfortunate to fall back now in Korea.

This is not a commitment. In today's Washington Post is a letter by a Mr. Joseph G. Colgan, formerly Chief, Visual Propaganda, Office of Civil Information, United States Army Forces in Korea. In this article it is stated:

Representative VORYS' contention that there is no promise, no commitment, no obligation, is bewildering. One can only assume that Mr. VORYS, in some strange way, has been denied knowledge of the American liberation and occupation of southern Korea.

He says further:

Anyone conversant with these events must agree that there were promises, there are commitments and, above all, there is a moral obligation.

Well, all I know on that is what I learned from the State Department. This is what Mr. Philander P. Claxton, Jr., of the State Department said, and you will find this on page 182 of our hearings:

Mr. CLAXTON. There is not a commitment in the sense of an international treaty or international agreement or anything that could be enforced in any world court or otherwise.

Mr. VORYS. Or with the Government of Korea, either, there is no such commitment?

Mr. CLAXTON. No, sir.

Mr. JUDD. I think I used the word "promise."

Mr. CLAXTON. It is not as much as a promise.

Therefore whatever we do here is not based on any prior commitment, promise, or obligation, according to the Department of State.

As to military aid, the President already has available almost all of the \$102,640,000 appropriated last October for military aid to China and Korea and the Far East generally, including something for Iran and the Philippines.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff are out there now, so is Jessup, our trouble-shooting ambassador at large. With this bill the administration's high command can implement anticommunistic resistance while they are making up their minds on a far-eastern policy. This is a stopgap measure. It only runs for less than 5 months. It is broader, but shorter, than last month's bill. If administered along with other existing laws, it will be of direct security benefit to us. It is not strictly rat-hole money, not solely for charity, not any commitment for anything after June 30. In fact, it is not much of anything, but it seems to be the best we can do at this time toward getting this administration to make a stand against Communist aggression in the Far East.

Secretary Acheson came before our committee last week on this bill. I was not present. What I say today on this bill is not based on anything he told the committee. I do not want action on this bill to depend upon a vote of confidence or lack of confidence in Secretary Acheson for what he says or fails to say.

I want to tell the House very seriously what I think about the Acheson situation. In spite of differences in party and many disagreements on policies, Dean Acheson has been a personal friend of mine for many years, but his statement on Alger Hiss has made me search my conscience, too. I believe in standing by friends, but I think loyalty to the Government we have both sworn to uphold and defend comes ahead of my friendship for Dean Acheson, and should come ahead of any other friendship he has. I think any friend of mine who is proven disloyal to his country betrays my friendship and has turned his back on me. I hope Dean Acheson feels this way, too, but he has not said so. This raises a question of his judgment as to when to talk and when to keep silent on questions of loyalty. He is not a private citizen; he is a very high official of this Government. His slightest word, the way he says it, is searched for meaning and for omissions by people all over the world. The Hiss statement was deliberate, at an official press conference. Secretary Acheson is the supreme administrative officer of his Department, with vastly increased powers under the State Department Reorganization Act passed last year. He has ultimate responsibility for security in the State Department. How much proof of disloyalty does he need before he reacts? What does he do or say when he learns about disloyalty? Does he think he can be silent on all this now and still have us listen when he speaks on security questions that involve his judgment, his conscience? Mr. Acheson owes something to his other friends besides Alger Hiss. Meanwhile I am not turning my back on Dean Acheson, but I am turning a deaf ear on much that he says.

Meanwhile we must legislate for the best interests of the country, bearing in mind the type of administration we have now and are likely to have for 2 years more. I do not know what this administration will do with this bill. They have said they will keep Korea and Formosa going. This is a fragmentary start on the mutual aid policy for the free peoples of the Far East laid down by Congress last October in the Mutual Defense Assistance Act. I hope a real plan is developed by next June. At best this is a stopgap. At least it is a continuation of the bipartisan congressional policy for the Far East. At least it means that Congress is not retreating in Asia.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, the subject before us today is not the personal feelings of any one man, no matter what position he may hold. The question is, what are we going to do in Korea primarily, and incidentally in China or Formosa.

I have been very interested in some of the observations made here today regarding the cost of this program and the possibilities of its success or failure. Under the bill now before you, we are asking for \$60,000,000 to carry on the program for aid to Korea to June 30, 1950. The total amount which will be used in this fiscal year if this bill is passed will be

\$120,000,000. Sixty million dollars has already been appropriated and obligated.

Some question has been raised as to where this \$60,000,000 came from. I call to the committee's attention the pertinent information covering that question. Congress provided \$12,500,000 by a joint resolution in June 1949, an additional \$5,000,000 in August, \$12,500,000 made available in a deficiency bill passed on October 12, 1949, and \$30,000,000 provided on October 23, 1949, making a total of \$60,000,000 which had been requested, appropriated, and allocated to date.

You all know that as far as Korea is concerned we have a commitment to the Republic of South Korea. It does not make any difference whether it is down on paper or whether or not a promise has been made. The real facts are that we moved into Korea up to the 38th parallel, that we encouraged the establishment of the present government, that we have there at the present time a military mission, and that it is to the best interests and the security of the United States that we do everything we can to see that the Republic of South Korea is maintained.

Of course we know we are taking a chance. Maybe the gentleman from Wisconsin is correct when he says that it may cost us much but we must recognize the fact that if South Korea falls it will bring communism in that country right up to the shores of American-occupied Japan. The only barrier, then, will be a narrow strait, the Strait of Shimonoseki, between South Korea and western Japan.

We have a commitment there. If we let this Government down, I think we will be going back on that commitment.

The gentleman from Wisconsin said, I believe, that it was stated in the committee and in the record that South Korea could defend itself against any kind of an invasion from the north.

I think the record will clearly indicate that what was said was that if it comes to a conflict of any kind between northern and southern Korea that the southern Koreans will be well able to take care of themselves, but if the U. S. S. R. enters into the conflict on the side of the North Korean Republic, the so-called people's republic, then of course it will be a horse of another color. So we can see that insofar as the Republic of South Korea is concerned, an American-supported and American-approved republic, a republic in which we have invested a good deal in the way of money and which in turn has staked its future partly upon our help that in that area we do have a commitment even if it is not written down in black and white.

I wish this bill was purely a Korean aid bill so that we could discuss and vote on the question of Korean aid by itself.

I am sorry certain individuals have seen fit to include in this measure section 2, which provides continued assistance to Formosa, because I believe that likewise should be considered by itself.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Not being a member of the committee, I ask this question as

a matter of information. The gentleman has referred to certain persons including section 2. Was not that the recommendation of the Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I may have used the wrong word there. Let me put it this way. I think it was put in as a sop to people who are more interested in our China policy than in what we are trying to do in Korea. What it constitutes is the result of bills which have already been introduced by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON] in the House, and Senator SMITH and Senator KNOWLAND in the other body. My contention is, may I say to the gentleman from New York, that both of these subjects should stand or fall on their own merits and they should not be included here in an effort to get votes for a project which should be considered on its merits alone.

Mr. KEATING. I am interested in knowing who is trying to get these votes. Did the Secretary of State recommend the inclusion of section 2, or did he not?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I believe the Secretary of State did. However, about 2 or 3 weeks ago the Secretary of State told the Foreign Relations Committee of the other body, and perhaps our own committee in the House, that it was the intention of the administration to continue assistance to China. My point is that this should have been considered by itself.

Mr. KEATING. If we pass the bill with section 2 in it, is it your understanding that the administration will implement section 2 by actually extending aid to Formosa?

Mr. MANSFIELD. There is no question about that, as the gentleman knows if he has read the report. It is the intention of the ECA, I am informed, to spend somewhere between five and one-half and ten and one-half million dollars to carry on the ECA aid program in Formosa primarily in the rural reconstruction program until June 30 of this year.

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

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE].

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, let us reason together. I feel when we vote for this bill today we will vote for our national defense—for our home and the protection of our Nation at a point where we are most vulnerable and where defense is most essential and required for our entire west coast defense and Pacific possessions. I wish to state I was in Korea as late as December 1. Before we went to Korea we were in Tokyo. I also wish to state that while in Tokyo we were informed by General MacArthur's headquarters that Formosa and Korea were the key to the defense of our Pacific possessions and our mainland on the Pacific coast.

While I am not quoting any general, I will say that 50 of the generals and officers who will have to defend this great Nation of ours if we get into war with Russia are of the opinion that Formosa and Korea must be defended by America. We were informed that Formosa must never be permitted to fall into the hands of an enemy and that it is and

should remain part of Japan until the peace treaty is signed.

Let us go a little further. As far as surrendering Formosa is concerned, that is still an open question. Just because Dean Acheson wants to give it to the Communists is no reason that the American people will stand for it. I am sure the President will finally find out what the facts are. I am sure the President is considering the question of Formosa very seriously and I hope if our committee goes to see him he will consider it far more.

We owe a moral responsibility and obligation to Korea. We, the American people, divided her and gave the northern part to Russia, and with it the hydroelectric power and their coal mines. Korea is self-sustaining as far as food and clothing is concerned, but she needs help to reestablish these hydroelectric plants and coal mines that we, the American people, gave away when we divided her.

I have consistently opposed all authorizations and appropriations to any inefficient and sponging European nations infested by communism; but we have no such situation in Korea. Their people are patriotic and united against communism, and they can defend themselves unless Russia steps in. They are our friends. When Russia steps in, if she ever loses her head to that extent, then the conflagration, the world fire, will start, and we will be lucky to have Korea withstand them or withhold them even for a few weeks so that we can get ready, because it is in the Pacific where the conflagration is going to start, if it does start.

At Tokyo we were further told by General MacArthur's headquarters that we have General Roberts in Korea with 500 Army officers of the United States of America drilling the southern Koreans. We were told that Russia was arming North Korea and that we were keeping pace in South Korea. Get that. We have 500 officers under General Roberts training the Koreans.

Then, while I was in Korea—and I was there later than my friend Miller; and if Mr. Miller got the correct impression of what General Roberts said, then General Roberts had changed his opinion, because when I was there General Roberts asked us not to withdraw from Korea, but to give him more top officers from the United States Army with which to train the Korean army for the possible conflict. In Tokyo we were told that that conflict may not be too far distant, unless there is a change of public opinion in Russia.

Again we were told that Sakhalin was being fortified by the Russians; that they were working night and day. What for? That is the island half of which we gave to Russia together with the Kurile Islands. Every act of Russia shows that she is preparing not only to take Korea but to subdue the civilization of the world. Korea and Formosa are two of the strategic points that we need badly in case of this conflict. I still hope that Russia has brains enough to avoid it, but you cannot make peace with a man-eating tiger nor with a tiger that is eating up nations. We must take a firm stand.

Again, in Honolulu I met Admiral Radford. Our committee had met many admirals and other officers under him before that. He and the other admirals and officers were in perfect accord with the position of General MacArthur's headquarters that both Formosa and Korea are key positions and necessary for our defense on the west coast.

But my friends say that Russia can take Korea overnight. They will do nothing of the kind; but if they try to, then world war III is on. Then we can be happy if we have somebody to defend or to help us in the Pacific. About the only friends we have in the world today are perhaps the Japanese, the Koreans, and Filipinos.

Admiral Radford did a great deal of fighting in World War II. Are we going to dismiss as lightly as Mr. Acheson does the opinion of the men who will defend this Nation on the water and on the land in case of trouble? I will say that the American people and this Congress will not so lightly take the views of Acheson. As far as General Roberts is concerned, let me say that we reviewed the Korean Army on parade with the general and the President of the Republic of Korea.

General Roberts expressed no fear that North Korea even if helped by Communist China, would be able to take South Korea overnight. Of course, if Russia stepped in, that would change the situation. If she does, then I repeat world war III is on. I hope this will not happen, but if it happens and it will happen if we keep running away, then we will have to face the issue and we will need not only Korea but Formosa as well.

Let me assure you also that it is not too late to save both Formosa and Korea. The American people have the final say in that, and why should we be so niggardly with Korea when just recently—get this, now—the ECA and the RFC financed the Kaiser-Frazer Corp. with the taxpayers' money to build a new car to the extent of \$44,400,000. More recently still, the same Federal setup, the ECA and the RFC, promised the Ford Motor Co. \$22,600,000 of the taxpayers' money for its subsidiary plant in England. That alone makes up the \$60,000,000 that Korea is entitled to have, and those two big corporations ought to be able to take care of themselves; they have got enough American dollars.

Again, the ECA has recently handed \$5,963,000 to the Reynolds Mining Co. for bauxite-mining operations in Jamaica. Here again helping out the British whom we have already given something more than \$60,000,000,000 since World War I. In addition Great Britain is asking for another \$8,000,000,000. Most of you who are so critical of this \$60,000,000 for which we owe a moral obligation to Korea I am sure will be found voting for that \$8,000,000,000 for Britain.

There is no reason for deserting Korea now; she is our ally, she is our friend. I repeat we are under a moral and a legal obligation to support a nation that we set up and whose deplorable conditions we have created. Again if we are intelligent we will listen to the defenders of our Nation, General MacArthur and

his staff, and General Roberts, who is in Korea, and also Admiral Radford and his staff.

In conclusion, permit me to express the hope that we will vote today for our own national defense. This is a bill for our national defense; it is a bill that will protect us in case of attack in the Far East, and there is where it is going to start if we ever get into world war III.

I now yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. I merely wanted to say that I am glad the gentleman has clarified his position and as to why he voted. I am sure he did not try to vote both ways last time.

Mr. LEMKE. I will say that unfortunately I was away to attend my brother's funeral, and that I was paired for the bill while I was here; and I voted "No" on recommitment and I do not believe there is any question as to how I voted or where I stand on this issue.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. KRUSE].

Mr. KRUSE. Mr. Chairman, I shall speak for just a few minutes in support of this bill. I had not intended to speak at all in view of the fact that I expressed my support of this legislation when it was before us a few weeks ago.

Insofar as the question of economic assistance generally is concerned, we have been spending billions of dollars to assist nations all over the world. For various reasons I cannot subscribe to all the expenditures that have been made while, at the same time, I do subscribe to the laudable purpose behind our assistance. Among justifications for our assistance, insofar as our foreign-aid program is concerned, there is one which I feel stands out clearly over and above all others, a principle or criterion which should be clearly established prior to any such aid. I am referring to the necessity for an absolute determination and willingness in all respects of the recipient nations to help themselves; in short, let us thoroughly examine the character of the people whom we propose to aid. If there is no such willingness or determination on the part of the receiving nations, then certainly we can hope for little results no matter how good may be our own intentions. I am also constrained to say that I do not believe that some of the people who have been receiving our aid have been cooperating as they should have in order that they might put their own houses in order and thereby also help to relieve the American taxpayer.

However, I like a fighter and I am willing to help those who will fight for themselves. I can assure you that the Korean nation is a nation that is willing to fight its own battles and to help itself to the best of its ability.

While I was in Korea recently I made a trip to the thirty-eighth parallel, the Communist battlefield, with a member of our Military Advisory Commission, a colonel from the State of Ohio. I saw the Korean people in the countryside and in the trenches. We traveled in a jeep with no previous announcement of our trip so there was certainly no prearranged plans to give us a false impression. May I say

to the American people that we have no greater friends anywhere, at least in the Far East, than the Korean people. Even the little children along the countryside waved at us and recognized us as Americans. The Korean troops were well trained and their morale was high. They reminded me of a group of American marines and to me there is no greater tribute that can be paid. A few weeks before we arrived at the thirty-eighth parallel, several of the Korean troops had strapped dynamite on their backs and plunged headlong into Communist pill boxes and destroyed them. That is typical of the spirit in Korea today. These people are ultra-nationalistic; they believe in freedom, a democratic form of government and are ready and willing to sacrifice and fight toward achieving their goal.

This legislation deserves our support, and I trust and hope that we will demonstrate by our action that we are willing and determined to stand by this gallant nation, a nation of fighters and a nation willing to help itself.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, the House is taking a second thought on Korean aid and from all appearances it is fixed in its determination and will pass this bill. Perhaps the occasion can be improved, because we have debated the Korean aid matter pretty thoroughly already, by taking a look generally at where our foreign policy is taking us and understanding that this particular bill is fitted into a very much larger framework and is not quite as isolated as some would have us believe.

We have heard a lot of expressions here, including "pouring money down a rat hole," and about our policy of containment. Not too often has American foreign policy been put in terms of a word which people could feel. I would say now that American foreign policy as we see it developing, and as this Korean aid bill demonstrates it to be developing, is a human policy.

It is a fact that in Korea as in Berlin, in Korea as in Trieste, in Korea as in any other place in the world where America's interests are concerned and where the forces of freedom fight, the Soviet Union could if it desired, if it wished to mount all of its power by air and on land, roll back the forces of freedom right there on the spot, crush them and take over. As it could also take over western Europe, we might argue that there should be no European recovery program, that there should be no Mutual Defense Assistance Act, because the Russian legions could roll over these areas any time they wished to. Indeed, they probably can do so. But the Soviet Union knows that the minute it does that, it is taking on another world war.

So, we have one of two choices: Either we do nothing about those areas and let the totalitarian forces of what we consider to be the reaction, which is communism, triumph in those areas by default, because the people in them are starving, because they are in despair, because they have been completely infiltrated—just exactly what would be

true in South Korea if we do not pass this bill—and we lose them by default, or we help them, and if we do that and take the chance, if the Communists want war, they must come and ask for it. We will have to first lend these people our support based on the human policy by rehabilitating their countries and their institutions, and that is the fundamental decision we come to. But we do not make it blindly. We already have had a precedent in the Atlantic Pact, and I believe it must necessarily be followed by a Pacific Pact, our precedent is this: We say that until these countries are built up to the point where they can run their own military policy, to the point where they can maintain their internal defense against the present land might of the Soviet armies, until that time we will cover them with our pledge, with our commitment, with our armies, with our air force, and that our armies will come to their defense if the Soviet should attack.

Now, that is a very wise policy. We are already committed to a great military establishment, and we can undertake to utilize that great military establishment, in the defense of the Atlantic, and I believe we must do it in the Pacific as well. We know very well that if the Soviet Union should move into the Pacific, we would have to oppose, so that we might as well say so, and give the Pacific nations this commitment. Having given them this commitment, which is the best we can do, we leave free the necessary resources which we are not using to militarize them, but to rehabilitate them and give them both the moral, political, and economic advantages from which they can grow to a stature which will enable them to participate adequately and effectively if need be in their own military defense.

It is a cohesive world policy. We may falter, we may make many mistakes, as we did in China, but we must, first and foremost, recognize the totality of our policy and see that it is going in one direction in an organized and orderly way.

In my opinion, the reason the House is having a second thought on the Korean aid bill is because many a Member who voted against the bill before now sees that he was voting against the policy out of context; that we could not go in any other direction; that we were so firmly committed in this direction; and, what is more, that this direction had been successful—that we could not deviate. And let us never forget that the policy of helping economic recovery has been successful. Western Europe is in better shape today than it has been since the war ended; and if we pass this bill and also go forward on the point 4 policy, we will continue to find the free world in better and better shape than it has ever been before.

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

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. LODGE. The gentleman is making a very interesting statement. I wonder whether it does not follow from what the gentleman has said in regard to Berlin, for instance, and Korea, that

the reasons we were given for withdrawal of our troops from Korea do not now hold up; in other words, we were told that it was an indefensible position and therefore we should retire. Obviously, the gentleman is quite correct that our forces in Germany could be overwhelmed also. Would it not have been rather helpful to the Koreans if we had left some of our troops there, as we did in Germany?

Mr. JAVITS. The difficulty with answering that question is that the United Nations asked that troops be withdrawn, and I say that though the gentleman may be right, our policy in following the lead of the United Nations I believe should even be paramount to the consideration which the gentleman has named. I think we face a unique situation, and I believe we must get to the point where we will have a Pacific Pact. I do not think there is any question about the fact that the whole world must know that if the Soviet Union is going to move aggressively with her armed forces, that we would react in kind. That is the best we can give the free peoples of the world now. We must realize that under present circumstances they must have military cover. They must know, too, that our policy is a human policy; that we intend to build up the lives and fortunes of people to the point where they can defend themselves, and that our responsibility in the world, as we see it, is not to drive them, which is what the Soviets do, and keep them poor for our own benefit and aggrandizement. That is the whole and consistent policy in which this Korean aid bill fits, as a necessary and essential part, and therefore I believe that is the fundamental reason for the House's second thought about it. Members of the House have finally realized just how important this was to the whole future of our Nation and to the whole future of the freedom which we are fighting for in the world which is left to us.

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

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The gentleman made a very significant statement a moment ago when he said that western Europe was in better shape than it had ever been before. Did the gentleman mean that literally?

Mr. JAVITS. Europe is in better shape than it has been since the end of the war in 1945, is what I mean to emphasize; in fact, since the beginning of the war in 1939.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I was sure the gentleman had misspoken himself.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman. The reality of the situation remains a fact, however. We are not face to face with the glories of Europe in the days before Napoleon, we are face to face with the misery and the decay and the difficulty and the destruction of Europe which resulted from World War II, and which faced us in 1945.

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

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

Mr. CRAWFORD. Under what conditions or what pressure did the United Nations ask that we withdraw our troops from Korea?

Mr. JAVITS. It was not pressure. On the contrary, it was a very wise political decision, for this reason: The only part of Korea which had free elections for the election of a democratic government was South Korea. The United Nations, which had urged and which had fought for and worked for free elections, felt that in all good faith it had to follow through on the sequel of free elections. Having recognized that the government in South Korea was a free and democratic government, it was only right that occupying troops be withdrawn from there. The United Nations asked as well that troops be withdrawn from North Korea. Of course, for all practical purposes the forces in North Korea remain the direct agencies of the Soviet Government and obey its orders. In my opinion, our withdrawal from South Korea served as grist for our mill, to show to all the people of Asia, who are constantly worried about the good faith of the great powers like the United States, that we do have good faith, that we do mean what we say, that we do not intend to be a colonial power, and that when the conditions for withdrawal are right, indeed we do withdraw.

Mr. CRAWFORD. We still have troops in Germany?

Mr. JAVITS. We do.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Have they had any free elections, so-called, in western Germany?

Mr. JAVITS. They have.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Why did not the United Nations ask that we withdraw our troops from there?

Mr. JAVITS. Because Germany is a conquered country which has on three occasions been the aggressor and broken the peace of the world, and she still has a very long way to go to assure those she almost destroyed of her future, no one in the United States or the United Nations yet knows just how the situation in Germany will turn out.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BURNSIDE].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Obviously a quorum is not present. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 38]

Abbt	Carroll	Gross
Allen, Ill.	Case, N. J.	Gwinn
Andresen,	Celler	Halleck
August H.	Christopher	Hand
Andrews	Cole, N. Y.	Hébert
Bailey	Cooley	Heller
Barrett, Pa.	Dague	Hertzer
Barrett, Wyo.	Davies, N. Y.	Holfield
Bates	Dawson	Hope
Biemiller	Dingell	Jennings
Bland	Dolliver	Keogh
Bolling	Engel, Mich.	Kirwan
Bolton, Ohio	Engle, Calif.	Kunkel
Brooks	Fogarty	Lichtenwaller
Brown, Ga.	Gary	Lovre
Buckley, N. Y.	Gathings	McDonough
Bulwinkle	Gillette	McGrath
Camp	Gilmer	McSweeney

Monroney	Potter	Smathers
Morton	Powell	Smith, Ohio
Nixon	Reed, N. Y.	Smith, Va.
Pace	Sabath	Towe
Passman	Sadowski	Vursell
Patman	St. George	Wadsworth
Patterson	Scott, Hardie	White, Idaho
Plumley	Short	Wilson, Ind.
Poage	Simpson, Pa.	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BONNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill S. 2319, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 352 Members responded to their names, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BURNSIDE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Chairman, I was one of a committee of five from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments that examined the use of Government funds in the Far East. This committee was especially interested in checking the economy and the political conditions as they affect the military situation in the Far East. I wish now to answer with that background some of the questions that have been raised.

A few of the men that have been opposing this bill would give us the only alternative of immediate war. As to the military position in South Korea, it is decidedly sound, unless Russia should throw the whole weight of her force against South Korea. In South Korea they have 60,000 well-trained troops. We reviewed those troops. They have 60,000 second-line troops. They have 2,000,000 in the Youth Corps. They have more than 10,000 in the cities who are well trained to handle arms.

Still another question has been raised, as to cotton. The southern Members might be interested to know that \$14,000,000 has been assigned to purchase cotton, an item that is very much needed in South Korea. Some \$10,000,000 is needed for oil, and that is also in this list.

I might say here that the most God-fearing nation in all of Asia is vitally affected by this program that we are trying to get passed here today.

Mr. Chairman, the issue of Korea is not a distant issue. Korea may be thousands of miles away, but it is close to the interests of every American. It is close to our interests because it is one of the many complicated situations which affect the peace of the world, and whether we are to have peace in our time, or war in our time, is a question that no American can treat with indifference.

In previous debate on aid to Korea we heard some gentlemen of the House argue that the money asked for Korea could be better spent for worth-while projects in the United States. Their argument seems to be that no money should be appropriated to back up our foreign policy until enough money has

been appropriated at home to take care of everyone's pet domestic project. The fallacy in that argument is obvious. How much good would any of our domestic policies do us if war should come, with all the horrors that recent scientific advances can produce? If war comes, none of us will escape the dangers of bullets and bombs, H-bombs and biological warfare, and perhaps other weapons not yet dreamed of. We cannot ignore the possibility of war, withdraw into a shell of ignorance, and concern ourselves only with our internal affairs. One of our first considerations must be how to conduct ourselves so as to prevent the outbreak of war and at the same time preserve our ability to live our own lives the way we want to and conduct our own affairs without dictation from a conquering superpower.

The question is, then, will aid to Korea help us attain our twin objectives of peace and freedom?

Those who oppose the bill under consideration will probably say "No," pointing to the obvious fact that Korea could not defend itself in the face of an attack from China and Russia. But these people seem to forget that we are trying to preserve the peace, and talk as though we were already at war and are only trying to establish military positions. That attitude is entirely wrong, and it is dangerous. Military positions are not the only consideration. When we are trying to preserve the peace, other factors are just as important or even more important.

I do not believe the argument should end with the military value of Korea, though I believe it will be of some assistance to have these 21,000,000 loyal, intensely patriotic people on our side in any struggle. The argument is, Can we withdraw and throw this nation to the arms of a waiting Russia, or shall we take a stand for people who still believe in peace and not in aggression?

The southern Koreans are friends of ours. They trust us because we have befriended them and encouraged every effort they have made to establish a true democracy.

On May 10, 1948, more than 90 percent of the voters went to the polls and voted to elect their national assembly, despite a Communist campaign of terrorism designed to keep them from the polls. From a slate of 942 candidates they elected 192 members to the assembly. An ancient nation was reborn. Here is an example of true democracy that we would like to see become an example to all the people of Asia. How can we justify a blow to their morale such as the defeat of this aid bill would be?

Korea is the farthest outpost in the world-wide struggle of democracy and liberty against communism and tyranny. What effect would it have on the rest of the world—and on the countries of Asia—if we were to abandon this struggling young nation to internal chaos and external pressures and threats? The non-Communist nations of the world

would feel that they could not expect any help from us, and would lose the will to resist the advance of communism. We would soon find ourselves isolated and unable to resist Russian aggression anywhere.

It is true that we probably could not hold Korea in event of an overt attack by Russia. But if such an attack occurred it would be such a breach of the law of nations that it would mean total war. It is not likely that Russia would risk such a war in the near future—at least not until she felt that the rest of the world was so weak that she could conclude it quickly and successfully. The danger to Korea comes more from Communists within the country itself, and perhaps from the Communist troops of North Korea. These are the dangers that economic aid to Korea is designed to combat. A strong republic in southern Korea with a stable economy will have a good chance of withstanding these dangers successfully. Without economic aid from the United States, it is doubtful that it could do so.

President Rhee himself told me that he could not build a parliament building, but he could blow it up. The reason communism has been so effective in Asia is that it is much easier to tear down than to build. That is why the task of Korean leadership is so difficult. They must build and we must assist.

The question, Mr. Chairman, is not one of altruism and idealism; it is a question of vital concern to every one of us. Our own interests are at stake, for it is in our interests to see that free, peace-loving nations can maintain their independence in the face of internal Communist terrorism and external Communist threats. If such nations can remain free, our position in the world will be much more secure and the chances for peace will be much brighter.

Mr. Chairman, we cannot abandon Korea without betraying ourselves and the entire world.

TABLE 1.—Fuel and power for locomotives (class I steam railways)¹
[Total coal equivalents (net tons)]

	1939		1948		August 1949	
	Tons	Percent of total	Tons	Percent of total	Tons	Percent of total
Coal.....	85,132,845	76.7	102,190,437	53.6	4,876,199	38.8
Fuel oil.....	18,559,365	16.7	30,282,370	15.9	1,565,600	12.5
Diesel fuel.....	2,319,430	2.1	50,393,013	26.4	5,477,445	43.6
Electric power.....	4,988,795	4.5	7,820,300	4.1	634,942	5.1
Total.....	111,000,435	100.0	190,686,120	100.0	12,554,186	100.0

¹ Includes all quantities purchased and produced whether for locomotives, station, shop, or other use.

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

You will note from the table above that in 1939, 76.7 percent of fuel and power for steam locomotives of class I railways was obtained from using coal; while in 1949 the percentage dropped to 38.8 percent or in actual tons a decrease of more than 80,000,000 tons of coal.

I also call attention to the fact that Diesel fuel which in 1939 represented 2.1 percent of the fuel used by class I railroads, increased in 1949 to 43.6 percent.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT].

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I represent the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania where some 300,000 residents depend wholly on an economy based on two large industries, coal and railroads. Frankly, we who reside in central Pennsylvania are very much worried over the future of coal mining and our anxiety extends to related industries.

We are worried because the coal market is losing ground to other fuels such as oil and natural gas. With each work stoppage in the coal fields the industry loses customers some of which are never regained. According to the National Coal Association in the last 10 months of 1949 the coal industry lost better than 15,000,000 net tons of railroad fuel and nearly 7,000,000 net tons in the production of electric energy. These losses make a total of 22,000,000 net tons of coal. In wages the loss of 22,000,000 net tons of coal represents a loss in wages to coal miners of \$56,000,000, which is equivalent to 15,000 coal-mining jobs at about \$3,800 a year.

Looking at the consumption of coal in general, in addition to the loss of railroad fuel and electric energy, many industries have converted from coal to natural gas and thousands of private homes have likewise converted to natural gas with the result that in the past 10 months bituminous coal has lost in round figures about 100,000,000 tons of its markets.

For example, let us consider the replacement of coal as a fuel on class I railroads. The following table tells the story of the gradual decline in the consumption of coal on the class I railroads.

In other words Diesel fuel has been substituted for coal to an alarming degree.

In the field of electric energy it is interesting to note that the consumption of coal decreased 15 percent during 1949 over 1948; while consumption of natural gas increased 15.4 percent and fuel oil increased 46.4 percent.

The total production of electric energy increased 3.3 percent during 1949 over 1948.

The following table will give some idea of the consumption of coal for the production of electric energy:

TABLE 2.—Consumption of fuel for production of electric energy

	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31		Ratio, 1949 to 1948
	1948	1949	
Coal (net tons).....	82,184,035	69,852,630	85.0
Fuel oil (barrels).....	34,877,386	51,047,750	146.4
Natural gas (M cubic feet).....	401,166,173	463,070,034	115.4

Source: Federal Power Commission.

Your attention is called to the fact that the table shows a loss of about 12,500,000 tons of coal for the period from January 1, 1948 to October 31, 1949. During this same period the increase in the use of fuel oil and natural gas reached new heights.

When speaking of the substitution of fuel oil and natural gas for the production of electric energy, let us consider what has happened in 38 public-utility plants in the United States where conversion from coal to other fuels has occurred.

The following table shows the quantities of the various fuels used in the 38 plants where there has been either partial or complete change from coal to other fuels during the first 9 months of 1949:

TABLE 3.—Fuel consumption in 38 electric utility plants in the United States where conversion from coal to other fuels has occurred

	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30		Ratio, 1949 to 1948
	1948	1949	
Coal (net tons).....	19,960,536	13,570,110	68.0
Fuel oil (barrels).....	9,586,428	23,347,458	243.5
Gas (M cubic feet).....	44,719,520	70,601,456	157.9

Source: Federal Power Commission.

The table also shows the amount of coal consumed at these 38 plants has decreased 32 percent, while natural gas increased 57.9 percent and fuel oil increased 143.5 percent during 1949 over 1948. In net tons better than 6,000,000 tons of coal have been replaced by fuel oil and natural gas.

The cement industry provides another example of what is happening to the use of coal as a fuel. In the first 8 months of 1949, as compared to the same period in 1948, coal decreased 4.1 percent, fuel oil decreased 2.5 percent, and natural gas increased 20.7 percent.

The following table provides further information on the consumption of fuels in the cement industry:

TABLE 4.—Consumption of fuels in the cement industry

	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31		Ratio, 1949 to 1948
	1948	1949	
Coal (net tons).....	5,484,426	5,261,022	95.9
Fuel oil (barrels).....	3,061,566	2,985,316	97.5
Natural gas (M cubic feet).....	45,780,157	55,250,519	120.7

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines.

So far our discussion has confined itself to the consumption of fuels by railroads, by the cement industry, and the production of electric energy.

Now let us discuss the trend with respect to converting from coal to oil and natural gas on the part of industry and domestic consumers. A check with the Census Bureau shows that from January 1 to September 30, 1949, total shipments of oil burners in units were 393,756. A break-down of this figure shows 376,404 residential burners and units and 17,352 burners and units for commercial users. Comparable figures for the same period in 1948 are total shipments 293,537 of which 273,199 were for residential use and 20,338 for commercial use.

While shipments of oil burners and units show a substantial increase in 1949 over 1948 consumption of fuel oil for the first 10 months of 1949 amounted to 651,000,000 barrels, a decrease of 32,000,000 barrels from the 683,000,000 barrels used in 1948. This decrease is attributed to mild weather, and conversion to natural gas.

If you convert the 651,000,000 barrels of oil to coal, it represents a loss of 109,000,000 tons of coal market.

A study of the 1949 Report of the American Gas Association reveals that natural gas enjoyed its greatest year and looks to 1950 to spark the greatest advance in the industry's history.

According to the report natural gas pipe lines, which now approximate 260,000 miles, furnish gas to the heavily populated northern and eastern sections of the United States in a volume of 3,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas annually. For the calendar year of 1950 the industry plans to spend \$1,800,000,000 for an extension of its pipe lines.

It may be well to mention at this point that the pipe-line network of the gas industry is now longer than the Nation's point-to-point railroad lines. As the result of this amazing expansion of the gas industry, the report shows that 6,600,000 American families are now using gas for space and house heating. It is estimated that 693,000 new gas-heating customers will be added in 1950.

During the past year, according to the Report of the American Gas Association, gas-furnace sales were 35 percent greater than in 1948, gas-heating boilers 30 percent greater than in 1948, and gas conversions were 500 percent greater than in 1948. At the moment unfilled orders for conversions from coal to gas are 20 times greater than in 1948.

In summarizing this analysis of the American Gas Association report, the total number of customers in 1949 was 23,746,000, or an increase of 75 percent over 1948.

In revenues the industry enjoyed a 7.3-percent increase over its income of 1948.

Using the industry's delivery of 3,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas during 1949, and converting it to coal we have the equivalent of 123,000,000 tons of coal. The expansion of the gas industry in 1949 as compared to 1948 has destroyed in 1 year's time 123,000,000 tons of coal market.

In my opening remarks I stated it was safe to say that in the past 8 or 10

months bituminous coal has lost in round figures about 100,000,000 tons of its markets.

One hundred million tons of coal represents \$257,000,000 in wages of 67,632 coal miners, whose average wage is \$3,800 a year.

The effect on railroad employment, because of the conversion to gas and oil, is revealed by the fact that the 84,722 jobs of railroaders have been destroyed. The loss in wages to these railroad employees, who earn on an average of \$300 monthly, amounted to a total of \$305,000,000 annually.

Those of us who live in the great bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania truly understand what the loss means of \$257,000,000 in miners' wages and the loss of \$305,000,000 in the wages of railroaders. Frankly, the loss of these earnings on the part of the coal miner and railroader is so destructive that the future of our communities alarms all of us.

Using my home town, Altoona, Pa., as an example, let us see the effect of the loss of the wages of coal miners and railroaders.

The table which follows shows the monthly earnings and the number of employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Altoona Works during the year 1949.

TABLE 5.—Number of employees and pay roll, Altoona works, 1949

Month	Number of employees	Earnings
January.....	12,299	\$3,403,712.26
February.....	11,563	2,924,389.49
March.....	11,120	1,891,179.46
April.....	11,101	3,043,143.80
May.....	11,081	2,288,188.09
June.....	5,303	2,625,685.29
July.....	5,628	1,728,378.63
August.....	7,444	2,136,925.77
September.....	7,538	1,724,031.76
October.....	1,751	547,673.14
November.....	2,825	799,956.63
December.....	6,912	1,985,356.44

You will observe that in January 1949, 12,297 employees were on the pay roll earning \$3,403,712.26. In succeeding months the number of persons employed decreased greatly until October when only 1,751 employees were on the pay roll earning \$547,673.14. At the close of the calendar year 1949 about 50 percent of those working in January were on the pay rolls. The loss of earnings to Pennsylvania Railroad employees in Altoona during 1949 naturally was reflected in the economic life of Altoona. According to the general business indicators compiled by the Bureau of Business Research of the Pennsylvania State College the retail volume of business in Altoona for the first 11 months was far from being normal as evidenced by the following table:

General business indications from the month of January through November 1949

January.....	+6
February.....	+1
March.....	-7
April.....	-5
May.....	-3
June.....	-21
July.....	-16
August.....	+9
September.....	-34
October.....	+4
November.....	-35

What I say about Altoona can be applied to other communities in my congressional district and to Pennsylvania in general. During the course of my discussion I have tried to point out how coal is losing its market. I feel I would be remiss in my duty if I did not try diligently to find a solution to this pressing problem.

In my study of the problems that confront the coal industry I found that there are three principal factors that have led to present-day conditions. These factors are as follows:

First. A natural trend on the part of consumers to convert from coal to substitute fuels.

Second. The lack of dependability on the production of coal due to continued work stoppages in the industry.

Third. Increased cost of coal due to wages, transportation, and so forth, is responsible for commercial and residential users to convert to oil and natural gas.

Fourth. Government subsidization of substitute fuels such as hydropower furnished by the Tennessee Valley Authority commonly called TVA.

In addition to the above factors, we have the menace of the proposed St. Lawrence seaway. If this project is constructed, it will permit the shipment of foreign-mined coal to inland cities of the United States, including Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and several other cities.

As part of the St. Lawrence seaway project, the hydroelectric plant proposed to be constructed at Messina, N. Y., will furnish hydroelectric energy that will displace the coal now used by industries in various cities in up-State New York.

We cannot forget the thousands of railroaders who will lose their jobs as the result of foreign ships carrying to inland cities freight now handled by American railroads from such coastal ports as Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

The factors I have outlined present a real challenge to the coal industry. It is my hope that this discussion will awaken the present administration, Congress, coal operators, coal miners, and the American public to the menacing future of this bituminous-coal industry. Unless coal regains its markets, Pennsylvania is destined to have many ghost towns and thousands of coal miners, railroaders, and employees of related industries face the destruction of their jobs and the means of earning their livelihood.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to both sections of this bill; both section 2, which continues aid to Chiang Kai-shek, and section 3, aid to the rulers of South Korea.

On page 8 of the report we are told by the committee that the expenditure that may be involved here will be anywhere from five to ten million dollars in aid to Chiang Kai-shek. Let us consider that a moment before we go to the section on Korea.

We have spent more than \$3,000,000,000 since VJ-day to save Chiang Kai-shek when Chiang Kai-shek was on the mainland of China. We spent over \$3,000,000,000 when Chiang Kai-shek had full control of the Government of China, its resources, and held tyrannical rule over its people. Three billion dollars failed to save Chiang Kai-shek on the mainland of China. Now it is proposed that, with \$10,000,000 at most, we may save Chiang Kai-shek on the island of Formosa. It seems to me that we fail to realize the real causes for our failure. We failed to save Chiang Kai-shek because the people of China, people everywhere in Asia, are throwing off the shackles of foreign control, exploitation, and tyranny, and are establishing for themselves, through their own native revolutions, if you please, their own governments. I say that this Congress has failed to recognize fundamental principles; that the people of China are entitled to their revolution just as much as the people of the United States were entitled to their revolution back in 1776.

What has been the result? The people of China have established their revolution and are now consolidating it. We are not going to halt it. We are not going to stop it either with hydrogen bombs or with the \$10,000,000 to Chiang Kai-shek on the island of Formosa. The corrupt, tyrannical government of Chiang Kai-shek is something of the past. It is finished. It has been done in by the people of China. We in the United States must not forget what history has taught us, that never has the defense of tyranny and corruption anywhere in the world been in the interest of the people of the United States. We here are continuing the defense of tyranny and corruption by going to the aid of Chiang Kai-shek. In doing so we continue to ally ourselves with a crooked Fascist dictator against 400,000,000 Chinese people, their nation, and their friends all over Asia.

What I have said about China is equally applicable to section 3 of the bill. We have heard talk about the defense of democracy in Korea. We are told that this \$60,000,000 must be used for the rulers of South Korea in the defense of democracy. First of all, what is the situation with respect to the people of Korea? I wish the Members of this House, before voting on this so-called Korean aid bill, would read both volumes I and II of report of the United Nations Commission on Korea. That Commission had for its aims and was established to bring about the unification of North and South Korea. That purpose was in complete conformity with the will of the people of all Korea, for you can well recognize that you cannot just go into a country, draw a line, and divide the country in two; the United Nations recognized it, and they recognized that what the people of North and South Korea wanted was independence and a unified nation. This Commission therefore went into Korea. It has made a report consisting of two volumes. I read to you just what it found with respect to the attitude of the present government that we

are here now seeking to aid toward the fundamentals that the people of Korea want, namely, unification of their country and independence. They said:

The government—

Referring to the government of South Korea—

has not only made it clear that they would not participate in official discussions with the north looking to unification, but has also indicated that it frowned on unofficial efforts in this behalf. It has made clear that it views any suggestions for north-south discussion, even of an unofficial and most tentative kind, as a form of disloyalty.

Then, on page 34 of the report, volume 1, under D—

The people of Korea * * * have a passionate longing for unity and independence and have a profound desire for the peaceful unification of their country. The division of Korea has resulted in adverse economic consequences in the south. The aftermath of World War II would have made the need for outside aid urgent in any case. But if the country were united, the south would not require such aid in the same degree.

This is the United Nations Commission speaking. But are we aiding democracy in Korea? Are we not doing the same in Korea as we did in China, aiding tyranny and corruption?

Let me at this time cite an article from the very conservative New York Times, an article that appeared as recently as February 1 in the New York Times by an on-the-spot reporter of the New York Times, a very eminent reporter, Walter Sullivan. The article reads:

POLICE BRUTALITY IN KOREA ASSAILED—TORTURE, WHOLESOME EXECUTIONS OF REDS HELD DRIVING PEOPLE INTO ARMS OF COMMUNISTS (By Walter Sullivan)

SEOUL, KOREA, January 25.—Some observers here believe the police of South Korea are the chief obstacle to the success of the Government—that they are driving the common people into the arms of the Communists.

Many Americans are horrified by the deaths by torture and wholesale executions of Communists. Yet the police must be viewed within the perspective of Korea. Forty years of oppression by the Japanese taught the Koreans the ways of a police state.

It is an oversimplification to say that most able Koreans who remained here during those years either collaborated or joined the Communist underground. But there is some truth to this, and the South Korean regime leans heavily on the leadership—even in the army and the police—of those who held positions of rank under the Japanese.

EXPERIENCE RELATED

A case in point is the experience told this correspondent by a well-educated Korean now working for the American Military Advisory Group. He had been imprisoned and tortured during the war for his anti-Japanese activities. One day, on his way to work at American headquarters, he saw the police officer who had presided at his inquisition. He now wore the uniform of a police captain.

The chiefs of staff of the Army have, in general, been officers who gained their experience under the Japanese. The United States advisers report, however, that some of the younger American-indoctrinated officers are reaching sufficient maturity for high command.

The police in this land of about 18,000,000 number 50,000, while the fighting army is put at 100,000. In 1948 more than half the

officers above the rank of lieutenant had served in the Japanese police.

Generally, the top Government leaders are former exiles who were free of any ties with Communists or Japanese. They have been away from Korea so long, however, that some of them speak Korean with a foreign accent. This makes it easier for their enemies to link them with foreign domination.

Torture appears to be an accepted practice, although President Syngman Rhee has publicly attacked it as barbaric. In December, however, the Home Minister warned that "the torturing of Communists by the police is not to be criticized," according to the local press. The police come under the jurisdiction of this Ministry.

A few weeks earlier the National Assembly had raised a hue and cry over the number of prominent people who were dying under police and army torture. Cases cited included a former professor of law at Chosun Christian College, who died in a Seoul police station a few hours after arrest. Cause of death was given as electric shock.

A professor of botany at the Normal College died at the police station. The provost general said it appeared he had been beaten to death.

According to United States observers here there is considerable ill-will between certain assembly members and the police. The former have on occasion demanded that the police be purged to elements who served under the Japanese.

On January 17 several assemblymen brought their grievances against the police into the open—an action that today demands courage. One referred to what critics of the police call the human-flesh-distribution case that occurred last September at Mokpo, seaport at the southwest corner of Korea.

Escaped and recaptured prisoners allegedly were shot on the doorsteps of various citizens and left there, apparently as an object lesson.

"EVERYBODY SCARED"

"Assemblyman Kang Sun Myung discovered one of the prisoners on his doorstep," the speaker said. "But everybody was so scared of the police that none of them could speak up publicly."

A pro-Government speaker declared:

"What is the idea of calling this case the human-flesh-distribution case without asking what kind of people these dead are? They are the most vicious Communists."

Another assemblyman said that in his district the son of a blind farmer had been shot during an armed rice collection by the police. The official explanation, he added, was that the policeman had meant to shoot the farmer's dog.

The press was warned by the Government Information Office not to publish an account of the debate, according to Korean reporters.

Wholesale arrests have caused the jails to overflow and forced the Government to establish "reeducation camps." The official capacity of South Korea jails is listed at 15,000. On August 15, 1948, there were 14,000 prisoners. Last month the official figure was 40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from New Jersey yield me a little time?

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for two additional minutes.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Forty thousand people in jails intended to accommodate fifteen thousand. This Government of Fascist Korea cannot long endure as our \$60,000,000 are not going to

save it from the wrath of the Korean people. All civil liberties have been completely suppressed. Let me read to you what the chairman of the Assembly of Korea said recently about democracy in Korea, as reported in the New York Times of January 26, 1950. He holds a position which is similar to that of our Speaker. He said, accusing the Government:

Our Government here has no conception of democracy.

The same story as Chiang in China is repeated in South Korea by its Fascist rulers. Corruption on top of corruption is the basis of the South Korean Government. I shall place in the RECORD press reports as to what has been done with articles that have been sent to it by us. To give you an idea of what is happening to their currency let me remind you that in 1945 the national currency, the won, was 400 to a dollar; today it is 4,000 to a dollar. Won in circulation were 4,000,000,000 in 1945; 40,000,000,000 in 1948.

So that the story of South Korea is a repetition of Chiang Kai-shek's tyranny in China. It is the story of tyranny, it is the story of corruption, it is the story of suppressing the national aspirations of the people for a united and independent country.

We tried to help this tyranny in China. We failed. We are now repeating the same interference in Korea. We are going to fail there too. I oppose this bill not only because the program is a failure but because it is contrary to the best interests of the American people in supporting tyranny and corruption.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from New York two additional minutes to be interrogated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I do not object to accepting this time. It is so rarely yielded to me that I will accept it even under the onerous conditions of being interrogated by such an interrogator as the one who desires to interrogate me.

Mr. FULTON. I did not know the gentleman was on our side of the question. I understand that in South Korea one of the gentleman's complaints is that under the Japanese the South Koreans learned the methods of a police state. If that is the gentleman's criticism of the South Korean Government does he not have the same criticism of the Soviet Government and of their satellite states because they are certainly police states?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. We are not asked here to appropriate money for the satellite states or for the Soviet Government. We are asked to appropriate money for a nation which the gentleman is ready to admit is now a police fascist state. That is the issue before the House. Let us stick to it.

Mr. FULTON. The next question is this: When the Greek-Turkish aid bill came up for consideration and passage, and even the Marshall-plan bill, the gentlemen was one who stood in the Well of the House and said: "Why do you not turn this over to the United Nations so

that the United Nations can handle it instead of doing it on a unilateral or bilateral basis?" If that is so, why does not the gentleman say with respect to Formosa that the United Nations should establish a trusteeship over there and then there would be no supporting of Chiang and the gentleman would not have any complaint in reference to the Chiang Government?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I think the gentleman has distorted my position so much that even he has become confused. I at no time advocated taking territory away from any nation and establish it as a trusteeship under the United Nations. Never have I advocated the violation of any country's territorial integrity. The record bears me out. You may stand up here and argue all you please, but the fact, nevertheless, remains that Formosa is just as much a part of China as Staten Island is a part of New York. You cannot come around and either directly or by indirection take Formosa away from the Chinese people, and then stand up here and try to proclaim your friendship for democratic rights and for the principles of independent nations. It is a false argument and you know it.

Mr. FULTON. Would the gentleman agree to a plebiscite in Formosa, finally?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I agree in supporting the people of China and their territory in their revolution just as much as we expected France and other countries to support the United States and our territory when we had our revolution.

Here are some more facts on South Korea which demonstrate that we are giving aid not to a democracy but to Fascist corruption against the interests of the people of Korea and against the interests of the American people:

The New York Times reported on January 24, 1950:

United States officials here have been concerned over the unchecked printing of money and inflationary expenditures without the authority of the legislature or of the Premier.

Again, from the New York Times we learn that the trend toward authoritarianism has deprived the National Assembly and even the Premier Lee Bum Suk of much of their power.

As for the freedom of the press, it is to be remembered that President Syngman Rhee warned newspapermen he would close newspapers printing rumors "harmful to the Government."

According to the New York Times report of January 13, 1950, even our Ambassador Jessup is reported to have stated to the Korean officials, "There are certain other things which are within your power to accomplish which have not been done."

He had in mind the Korean financial situation which the United States experts described as "deteriorating" in the face of unchecked deficit spending as well as the suppression of civil rights.

Again, from the New York Times of January 7, 1950, we find that during the first 8 months of the fiscal year 1949-50, deficit expenditures of the Government exceeded the entire budget for the year. Chief spenders were the Ministry of National Defense and the Home Ministry.

The latter pays for a police force of army proportions. The office of the Prime Minister spent more than three times its entire budget on intelligence activities alone. Most of the deficit money was obtained either from printing presses or overdrafts on the Bank of Korea. There has been an abrupt rise of currency circulation during the last few months. December 31, forty-three billions; on January 7, 1950, seventy-four billions.

The New York Herald Tribune of January 21, 1950, reports that spending is being done without the approval of the legislature and without normal procedure of accounting.

The Korean Government's fear that the world might learn the facts is evidenced by the Korean ruler's actions toward the United Nations Commission on Korea. This Commission was put off limits by the Korean Government. No citizens were permitted to approach the Commission except through the foreign office. Rhee and his henchmen were fearful that Korean nationals might have told the Commission the truth.

Employment conditions in Korea are deplorable. According to the New York Times of September 14, 1949, there were between 889,000 to 1,500,000 unemployed. Farm population of Korea is 11,500,000 out of a total population of 19,000,000.

In foreign trade the total imports of the first half of 1949 as against exports of \$79,624.

Here is what one of the Korean papers stated editorially as to conditions prevailing in South Korea. The newspaper, Donga Ilbo, is an anti-Communist publication:

"Despite the necessity of controlling the Soviet-inspired subversive elements, uneasiness is increasing rather than abating. The people and the Government must cooperate more closely than ever." Asserting that security authorities are imprisoning or shooting law-abiding citizens, the newspaper declared: "Sometimes even those known as passionate patriots are accused as leftist subversive elements without material evidence."

Incidentally, according to the United Nations Commission over 89,000 people were arrested from September 4, 1948, to April 30, 1949.

Here is an example of what happens to some of the goods we send to Korea. It is merely a sample of the gross graft and corruption that exists there. I quote from an editorial in the Kuk Che Shin Mun—the International Times—which contends that United States Army relief goods became the object of profiteering during September 1948:

On September 3, 1948, the United States Civil Affairs Section handed over 2,745 pairs of boots, 1,296 pairs of shoes, and a great amount of aluminum, some 200 items. The Bureau of Industry and Commerce of the Provincial Government of Kyonggi-do sold them to the New Korea Industrial Development Co. at 810,000 won, on the supposition that the relief materials amounted to about 81 truckloads and that one load was worth 10,000 won. The company sold 2,235 pairs of boots and 15 different kinds of goods to the Yongwol power plant for about 1,500,000 won and later got 3,500,000 won for the goods distributed to the Department of Home

Affairs and other Government agencies. It is hard to understand—

Said the paper—

why the Provincial Government decided to sell the goods at 10,000 won a truck. Further it is a matter of regret that the Government agencies bought them at a higher price than they sold them to the company.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I should like to make one comment on the remarks of the gentleman from New York. Too often in dealing with the Far East, Americans tend to judge peoples and governments there by our standards. Because they seldom come up to the standards of honesty, efficiency, competence, democracy, and civil rights that we have or at least hope and work for in our own country, we conclude those governments are hopelessly bad and we denounce them accordingly. We do not realize that our choice in Formosa and Korea, for example, is not between the existing governments and something better; it is between those governments and seizure by Communists, which is infinitely worse. I talked to a man this week who has just returned from North China, and he reports there are twice as many political prisoners in jail now as there ever were before. Thus, regardless of how many there may have been in jail under the Nationalist Government, which the gentleman called a corrupt tyranny, the number in jail increases rather than decreases under the peoples' democratic dictatorship—which is the Communist regime's description of itself. The Chinese Government, weakened and exhausted at the end of the war, was not a good government by our standards, but in refusing to help effectively and thereby helping the Communists to destroy that Government, we got something infinitely worse, not only for the Chinese but for ourselves. The first was a proved friend of the United States; the Communists a proved enemy. In a choice between friend and enemy it ought to be easy to decide where our own interests lie.

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

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hoffman].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, earlier in the day attention was called to the need for the immediate passage of this legislation. On page 2 of the report, at the bottom of the page, I find this statement:

Without the legislation here proposed, both the Chinese and the Korean economic assistance programs would be without funds as of February 16, 1950.

That is pretty soon now.

You will all recall that we met at 11 o'clock in order to get about our business and get this bill through. Then later on the Speaker exercised his discretion, as you will remember, just denied to the Republicans the opportunity to call the

attention of the Members on the right—the Democratic Members—to the grand success of that party last night—that \$1 box social. You have been bragging all the time about your \$100-plate dinner. We just had that little \$1 plate where the people were so anxious to come that they not only filled the hall but they sat on the steps and on the floor. There was only one thing that you could have found wrong with that party. I was there; the building was crowded; they could not all get in. Some accustomed to high diplomatic life might have found fault because there was not the slightest evidence that anyone had been drinking champagne; nor any liquor of any kind. What do you know about that, now? Was not that too bad? Not at all like some of these official doings in high Government circles. So you cannot take it. The Speaker was in so great a hurry he could not have the usual 1-minute talks. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Jacobs] was handing it out here, giving it to us the other day, and he had time aplenty. But when it comes along and we get a chance—it only comes to us, my friends, once in a long, long time—when we get a chance to celebrate or brag about something, the Speaker, in his discretion, using his judgment, saying we are pressed for time, he cuts out the 1-minute speeches. But you have an agreement, as you have today, to adjourn earlier to go up to New York to one of those big parties. You are in no hurry today to get the aid to Korea if the program interferes with your little party. Oh, say, are you not ashamed of yourselves now, gentlemen, for what you did to us today?

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

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Richards].

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I listened a little bit ago to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Marcantonio]. I listened very carefully, and though he condemned roundly the action that America is taking in the field of foreign relations and international cooperation to preserve the peace, condemned our policy in Europe and in the Pacific, as usual I did not hear one word of condemnation of the activities and the machinations of the Russian Government in the tragic arena of the world today. The gentleman from New York, who believes so strongly in democratic government and freedom and democratic processes, claims and contends that we have no right to aid the Korean people, because the government there does not represent the people. He mentions the United Nations position and responsibility in the premises, but he does not say that the existing government in Korea today is a child of the United Nations. He does not say that the United States first sponsored the existing government in Korea. He does not say that a commission was appointed by the United Nations over the opposition of Russia to conduct a fair, democratic election in Korea. He does not tell you that 75 percent of the eligible voters in South Korea registered for this election nor that 95.2

of these cast their ballots. It seems that neither the gentleman nor Russia approves of this kind of election. He does not tell you that over 2,500,000 of the people of northern Korea—there are left only 10,000,000 there—fled the confines of that Russian-dominated section of Korea and came to South Korea, where there are already 20,000,000 people, to enjoy the blessings of the free, democratic government, that the United States has sponsored and the United Nations has sponsored. He does not tell you that the Koreans under this government have actually fought the North Koreans for their liberty.

The gentleman from New York and others here freely predicted only last year that the Korean Government could not stand up more than 6 weeks. It is standing today. The South Korean Government has turned back the army of the North Korean Government, sponsored by Russia, the nation in which, I assume from his remarks, the gentleman from New York has great confidence. The Korean Government, without the aid of American troops, has turned back the troops backed by Russia in northern Korea, and Russia has not had the nerve to come in.

I am not trying here to argue that if Russia brought her own army into northern Korea and attacked southern Korea, they would not succeed. Probably they would. They might succeed some other places in the world where the cold war rages. But they dare not take the chance.

The underlying principle of American aid abroad in this cold war is to help those who believe in democratic institutions and who exhibit an inclination to help themselves.

We might just as well admit there is no use spending good money for bad. Money spent that way is wasted. But here in Korea we have the one point in the whole Asiatic picture where we can reasonably expect success for democratic government and democratic forces against the Communist-backed forces. The evidence is here. The Koreans are willing to do and have done something for themselves. Given a chance, it is a self-sustaining country. It is a patriotic people, fiercely devoted to the kind of liberty in which we believe.

I know that sometime, somewhere, somehow, the United States Government, facing the financial difficulties with which we are confronted, must curtail our expenditures abroad. We must only continue to spend where we can expect a reasonable return on the investment. That investment must be in our own national interest. I think Korea today is a good field for long-range investment in sound Asiatic policy.

So far as Formosa is concerned, I want to be frank with you about that. I have grave doubts that there will be a return on the investment there. It has already been testified that out of the \$103,000,000 authorized and appropriated by the Eightieth Congress for the Pacific area, not more than \$10,000,000 of this money can be spent on Formosan aid for the period February 15 to July 1. That is the extension period. This money has already been appropriated and author-

ized. It is just a question of extending the time in which it can be spent.

There may be some hope that the Chiang Kai-shek government will succeed in Korea. I hope it does. Certainly geographical conditions there are just as favorable for success as can be found anywhere in the China area. Chiang has an island there of 6,000,000 people with over half a million of the democratic forces, the Nationalist forces, the cream of the crop, as the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] said, to help him. They have a large, well-equipped army. They control most of the Chinese Navy and Air Force. If the Chiang Kai-shek government is ever going to make a successful stand against the rising tide of communism, they have the chance to do it right there. I favor allowing them to use \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 of the remaining \$103,000,000 appropriation in an effort to show the world whether or not this branch of the great Chinese race under these favorable circumstances will rally behind the Nationalist Government. If they do not, then we must look for a new leader of the democratic forces in China.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Rich].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, here we are at it again. Here comes our Committee on Foreign Affairs with this legislation, when 2 or 3 weeks ago they were against it. Today they turn around and are for it. Sometimes I cannot understand how in the world we go in through one door and come out the other. It is just about as much sense as the situation in the State Department under Acheson, Hiss and Hiss. If you are going to continue to give the money of the taxpayers of this country away, as you have been doing, and as you propose in this bill to give \$60,000,000 away, from now until the 30th day of June, which means \$400,000 a day, which you are going to waste, then you will drive the country into bankruptcy. I shall tell you what you can do. The other day I had the pleasure of listening to Frank Laubach, a Congregational missionary. He said that he can stop communism in any country in the world if you just give him aid and assistance in trying to convert these people to the realization that communism is wrong and unwise, by Christian deeds and teachings.

Give him \$400,000, and he will do more than Acheson, Hiss and Hiss will do with \$60,000,000; and he will do it in just as short a time.

I want to help the Koreans, because I have always been taught, ever since my mother took me to Sunday school, to try to support missionaries in Korea and China and other countries. I am a believer in that. But if you want to help these people and keep them from starving, this is not the way to do it. This administration is the greatest squandering administration in the world. Instead of taking some \$80,000,000 worth of potatoes and throwing blue vitriol on them and destroying them, send them to Korea and China and try to help those people in that way. Another thing, you Members on the other side of the House can learn a lesson from our dollar lunch-

eon, which we had yesterday. It was a dollar luncheon where we had chicken and all the things that go with it. And we paid 20 cents on the dollar in the form of taxes to help run this Government of ours. You New Dealers come along, and you are going to have a \$100 plate dinner, and you are not going to pay any taxes, because you have enough pull with the administration to get out of paying your taxes, which would amount to \$20 on every ticket for that dinner of yours. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves. I would withdraw this legislation and try to go about it in the right way, in a common-sense way. The missionaries of America—Protestant, Catholic, and Jew—can do the job for a million dollars and do it in the right way.

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

Mr. RICH. I yield for a question.

Mr. HALE. The reason their dinner is tax-exempt is that it is not entertaining.

Mr. RICH. Well, they had some entertainment. They had some songs. They have a right to pay taxes on the dinners that they have. They are only short-changing the American taxpayer. They are only taking the money from the American taxpayers and making them believe that they have to pay the taxes and that they will enjoy the dinners. Get rid of the New Deal or America is lost. America will go Socialist with any more New Deal or any Fair Deal. It will be a raw deal.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Gavin].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, it is always a real pleasure to follow my distinguished friend my very able colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. Rich].

I wanted to talk for a moment about the report that I submitted to the chairman of the Armed Services Committee the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Vinson] on my return from Europe. This is what I said about economic recovery and the ECA:

While matters in these fields are more clearly within the purview of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I believe that the other members of this committee are, like myself, interested in the results which our numerous and very substantial programs of aid have obtained. Since the end of hostilities in Europe Congress, by means of UNRRA, interim aid, United Nations welfare and relief organizations, funds for the government and relief of occupied areas, loans and credits to Britain, and the Economic Cooperation Act have made available very large sums for the relief, rehabilitation, and recovery of the European economy. According to a Commerce Department report carried in the press on January 3, the United States has laid out nearly \$30,000,000,000 in postwar aid to foreign nations, including \$3,385,000,000 subscribed to the World Bank and Monetary Fund, and \$24,802,000,000 in aid furnished directly to foreign countries.

For a moment I want to talk about Austria, which is a comparable situation, because that is within the Russian sphere or Russian orbit:

Despite the spirited and efficient efforts of the Army and the Department of State, in the rehabilitation of Austria and the recovery thus far achieved, the future of that country

as an independent nation, it would seem, depends on continued United States subsidies. Austria lost her empire in World War I and is now located within the Russian orbit. While United States funds for economic recovery will alleviate distress, they can scarcely alter the basic situation. The Russians have taken over the Danube River shipping and control the only oil field in that country, which they are exploiting in a manner which is certain to reduce its life. From the oil production they take a significant proportion prior to refining and a large output from the refineries. They also requisition substantial amounts of wheat and beet sugar. In addition, they claim an extraterritorial status for a number of industries and plants as German assets. The relative amounts of Russian requisitions as compared to United States aid is not known; but I fail to see how we can ever place that country on its feet, no matter how much money we pour in, so long as the present drain continues.

Now in view of the fact that these areas which are being considered in this legislation are within the Russian sphere, I cannot see how you can possibly improve conditions in these countries, no matter how much money you pour in. The question before the House is, how long can the economy of this country stand this terrific drain on our finances and our natural resources, without eventually going into bankruptcy. Let me impress upon the Members of the House that no bankrupt countries ever won a war.

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

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR.].

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Chairman, if we are going to continue expenditures abroad, as I suppose we must—and I have an open mind on the bill, I am not yet convinced that the additional sugar coating designed to convert some of my colleagues here, on the Republican side of the House, is more than just bait or whether it is actually a sufficient reason for changing one's opinion on the entire bill—of one thing I am certain, that we must find means to effect some savings in our economy, and we must strengthen our economy at home if we are going to continue to pour out these millions all over the world. Therefore on Thursday last I introduced a bill, H. R. 7135, which would direct the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Brannan—who as is well known, has done everything he could to sabotage the Anderson bill—recognize that situation. This bill would direct the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation to distribute the surpluses which are accumulating over the country to Federal welfare agencies, the school-lunch program, State welfare agencies, private welfare agencies at home, and then in later priority to welfare agencies abroad, and to advance as against the cost of transportation a sum equivalent to not more than 6 months' storage. The cost of storing these commodities is running between 10 and 15 millions a month. The Secretary claims that he cannot distribute them because he cannot pay transportation. This bill would remove that obstacle, would cause him to stop faking on the application of that section

in the bill, would give him an opportunity of getting the food to the needy and to those who are in greatest distress. It would lower the tax bill to the American people, would reduce the cost of storing the commodities, of crating, cooerage, and additional personnel. I am very happy to say that 28 Members on the Republican side of the House have joined in support of the proposals contained in this bill. We solicit your earnest attention to it on both sides of the House.

But if you are going to pay this Korean aid bill you will need tax money to help you much as we helped you last night at the Lincoln Day box supper. We only charged a dollar for entertainment that was worth a lot more, but we added 20 cents on every ticket, to pay to the Federal Government. That 20 cents paid by each one of 10,000 or 12,000 people goes to the Government of the United States. We did not invite people down here under false pretenses. We told them about the tax and we will pay it. You Democrats do neither when you charge \$100 a plate for your evening's entertainment. Each \$100 ticket should have paid an additional \$20 into the Federal Government. When you folks invited people to come down here as guests of the Government, as you called it in the letters inviting them, when they were in reality guests of the Democratic Party, you were guilty of hypocrisy. When you invited them as guests of the Government you meant as guests of your party, as guests of the Democratic National Committee. Then, as I say, on each \$100 admission there should have been a \$20 tax paid to the Government. Otherwise, you are gypping the taxpayers \$20 on each admission paid.

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

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman will remember that the Democrats tried to do the same thing with regard to the inauguration, escape taxation.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. As the gentleman knows, there is apparently one tax law for Republicans but another one for Democrats. This is known as the Fair Deal.

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

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time remains on this side?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I believe it must be obvious that Pennsylvania is interested both in Korea and in economy.

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

Mr. FULTON. Gladly.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia for granting me a little time, because I was unable to secure time from my own side. I am very grateful to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman suggest that aid to Korea be administered as effectively as the dollar dinner last night was administered? It was a wonderful job.

Mr. FULTON. Yes; if Korean aid is administered as effectively as the dinner was, Korea will be safe and the economy will be sound.

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

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman, my good friend from Pennsylvania with whom I sometimes disagree.

Mr. RICH. Let us see whether the gentleman does or not. Why is it that you would turn over \$60,000,000 to the Chief Executive of the United States through the Department of State to spend in order to help any nation in the world, I do not care what nation it is, when we are trying to save and when the gentleman knows that the administration is as extravagant and reckless in its expenditures as the gentleman knows them to be? Now answer that one.

Mr. FULTON. May I say that the President of the United States, although I did not vote for him, is my President too, and the Secretary of State and the Department of State, although I did not put them in office, represent me and I am going to try to see that they carry out any policy efficiently, if the policy is needed. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania were on his feet asking for real economy and saying to all the subsidy seekers including the wool growers of this country, "Do not come in here and ask us for your subsidy," I would have more confidence in the correctness of his present opposition.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman think for a moment I asked for a subsidy for wool growers and manufacturers?

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

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Permit me to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that while we very seldom agree in our votes, I hope that the next time he goes home he will express the appreciation of the Republicans on this side of the aisle to those people who elected him, because we would rather have him down here than any Democrat in his district.

Mr. FULTON. Thank you. I happen to be a Republican representing a very large industrial district in south Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pa.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman remember the time he and I had a conversation in which he said that if I were representing his district they would ride me out on a rail? And I said, "I would rather stay on the rail in order to get out?"

Mr. FULTON. Yes, we laughed a good bit over your quick turn of the comment. Now, may we go back to the subject of Korea and Formosa?

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

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In view of the gentleman's comment to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Rich] about a protection on wool, I am wondering if the gentleman is in favor of a little protection for steel produced in the United States?

Mr. FULTON. In this time of necessity for drastic economy, I am in favor of cutting subsidies on everything, subsidies on wool, high subsidies on every kind of food and agricultural products, and reexamining the reciprocal trade agreements in the light of current business and budgetary conditions. I am in favor of an optional or a discretionary bill which will give the Secretary of Agriculture a discretion on these agricultural price-support programs for the protection of the farmer instead of what we have today.

In the last session of this particular Congress five of us wanted to speak against the present farm-subsidy program, saying the same thing would happen to the potato-subsidy proposition as is now happening. There were 59 minutes given for the proponents and only 1 minute against the agriculture lobby. That is lobbyism at its height and running roughshod over the American people, including many farmers who likewise felt the present bill was not correctly written.

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

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. SUTTON. Is the gentleman also against a subsidy for the merchant marine, airplanes, and so forth, which amounts to more than the agricultural subsidy?

Mr. FULTON. Anything that is reasonably necessary for the national defense, in order to keep a good national defense, I will try to help along for defense purposes; but it must be done as a defense measure purely. But I think unless you gentlemen here on the floor start balancing the budget and cutting where it hurts, you will never balance the budget and that applies to Members on both sides of the House.

Now, may I go back to Korea?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman made reference to the wool situation. Any declaration so far as the farmers are concerned should be on a Nation-wide basis.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, may I ask if there will be a half minute left after this gentleman gets through?

The CHAIRMAN. All time will have expired at the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks.

Mr. EATON. Will the gentleman permit me to interject a remark?

Mr. FULTON. Yes, I will be glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman, my friend from New Jersey.

Mr. EATON. I would like to recall to the House that we are supposed to be engaged in discussing relief and help to

Korea and Formosa, if the gentleman will deal with that for a few minutes.

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

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have listened to 1 hour's debate on the rule and 2 hours of general debate this afternoon, and nobody has yet told me what our American foreign policy is in this regard. The question I want to ask, which I think is the whole crux of the American foreign policy, is how far are we willing to go beyond economic aid to support the democratic government of Korea.

Mr. FULTON. We are not at this time going beyond economic aid, because we have withdrawn our military forces.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the committee substitute.

(The Clerk read the first section of the bill.)

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BONNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 2319) to promote world peace and the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States by providing aid to the Republic of Korea, had come to no resolution thereon.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF YALTA CONFERENCE

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. Boggs] be permitted to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, we are now marking the fifth anniversary of the conference of the Big Three at Yalta, where they conferred from February 4 through February 11, 1945.

Neither this anniversary nor any other anniversary of the Yalta Conference is anything which the American people care to celebrate. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, the fervent and unfulfillable thought of most Americans at this time is that the world would have been infinitely better off had such a conference never taken place. When the Yalta Conference took place in February 1945, we were on the brink of winning World War II. And it was also at Yalta at the same time that we unnecessarily bartered away the peace.

The truth of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, that since 1945 we have not been nearly so much engaged in the making and maintaining of peace as we have in trying to undo the secret agreements entered into at that small Crimean seaport. One of the results of the Yalta Conference came very near fulfillment at the end of 1949, with the loss of China to a Communist government.

Another result of the Yalta agreement was the dismemberment of Poland and the subjugation of her freedom-loving people to a foreign totalitarian state. It should be recalled, too, that it was to protect the territorial integrity of this same Poland that Great Britain and France went to war in 1939. Thousands upon thousands of the sons and daughters of Poland fought and died for the principles of freedom and a democratic form of government. Such principles might reasonably have been achieved except for the agreements reached at Yalta.

It is for these and many other reasons that I state today that most Americans, and certainly all of those who are of Polish descent, wish without hope that this conference had never taken place. Consequently, we must continue to strive to overcome and to rectify the grave injustices which resulted from the Yalta Conference and which deprived millions of people of the freedom which they cherished and for which they fought so valiantly.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a statement by Dr. Edgar Fuller.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an address delivered by his colleague the gentleman from Ohio [Mrs. Bolton].

Mr. REES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and include editorials.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances.

Mr. SHORT (at the request of Mr. SHAFER) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a newspaper article.

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a report submitted by the chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include extraneous matter.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a radio address by Mr. Don Eva.

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

Mr. NOLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I obtained unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a speech delivered by Mr. Donald Richberg in my district on Thursday of last week. The speech was returned to me by the Government Printer because it was one-third page longer than the rules

allow. The cost is \$191.34, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. SHELLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address made by Hon. HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS dealing with the water situation in California and paying tribute to his predecessor, the late Richard Welch.

Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include excerpts.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include remarks of Mr. WERDEL.

Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered.

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

TAFT-HARTLEY LAW

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, President Truman yesterday dropped the Taft-Hartley hell-bomb on the heads of the coal miners and their families. By it he will spread the hunger and starvation that exists in the coal fields. With it he has announced that he joins with the coal operators and the steel trust in their campaign to smash the unions. With it he has made a mockery of his campaign pledges to outlaw Taft-Hartley.

Four hundred thousand coal miners were pushed to the Taft-Hartley wall to be sprayed with all the lead at the command of Truman, Denham, and the coal and steel magnates.

And though the miners today are the immediate target of the giant financiers and their political valets, it is the wrecking of the entire labor movement that is their end objective.

It is to sound a dire warning of this gigantic plot to break the American labor movement that I take the floor today.

Only because United States Steel, National Steel, and their controlled coal companies refuse to bargain with the

United Mine Workers are the miners and the country faced with the situation which exists today. Only because United States Steel and its billionaire owners are determined to smash the mine workers union are the miners on a 3-day, and no-day week.

And only because the mine workers union refuses to bow its head before this vast financial power is there still time for the 15,000,000 other members of the American labor movement to save their unions and the miners.

For 8 months the miners and operators have been locked in this titanic struggle—the power of organized, unified strength of workingmen on the one hand, and the power of money and property and the greed for more profits of bloated money bags on the other.

Plain and simple, the men who dig coal out of the darkness and danger of the earth, want 95 cents more pay for their day's labor. They want 15 cents more for their welfare fund, for the widows and orphans of the miners, for old-age benefits, and for medical care in the event of the inevitable accident. And they want to maintain their union free of any and all restrictions imposed on them by the mine operators through Federal and State laws.

To this, the mine operators, sitting as dummies on the knees of the steel financiers, have said "No" for 8 months. This is the same chorus the steel workers heard last fall. It is the same "No" now being intoned to the telephone workers, and the Chrysler auto workers.

And why should it not be the same chorus? It is the policy of the J. P. Morgan Co., the du Ponts, the Mellon banking family, the vast Cleveland bank holding chain, the auto works. It is they who decreed in their directors meeting months ago that John L. Lewis and the mine workers' union must be ground to dust and the rest of the labor movement, the A. F. of L. and CIO, must be split, ripped, and chipped to pieces by any means.

They had the perfect weapon at their command—the Taft-Hartley law. They had a Denham as overseer for the law. And they had a President who would order use of the law. Today, months after their plan was adopted, hunger and starvation have been wrought in the coal fields, to the miners, their wives and children. The plan has brought increased suffering to the thousands of broken miners who today should be receiving medical care through the welfare fund. It has increased the misery of aged miners subsisting on pennies because the coal operators have reneged on their payments to the welfare fund.

It is the most calloused, deliberate campaign to torture, sicken, and destroy one group of people this Nation has seen since the great depression. It is akin to the mass-murder chambers created by Hitler.

And along with this rule-or-ruin plan of the financiers against the miners, is the concomitant financial ruin to small, independent mine owners, independent storekeepers, and professional people depending on miners to exist. It has meant the loss of jobs to thousands

of railroad workers and other distributive workers. It has injected the germ of paralysis into every blood stream of American life.

This is the result of the relentless determination of the Wall Street money bags to smash the miners' union and all unions, to make every mine and mill an open shop, a sweatshop. It is Ben Fairless and Irving Olds, of United States Steel and J. P. Morgan Co. who are to blame for the Nation's coal dispute—not John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers.

Lewis and the miners behind him solidly are fighting to increase the \$14.05 minimum wage to \$15 a day. No one can say that even \$15 is enough for the miners. No one can dispute the necessity of the welfare fund, and the fact that the miners would never have gotten the fund or anything like it, just through the great love the operators are now piously proclaiming for the miners. No one can dispute the right of the miners to strike, and have their only weapon at their command at all times.

Some 1,700 mine operators have already signed agreements with the United Mine Workers, according to John L. Lewis. The contract adds about 15½ cents to the previous cost of a ton of coal, after all tax deductions. These operators have found that the 15½ cents added cost can be absorbed without any loss of profit to them.

Yet United States Steel, which just announced its highest profit in 20 years, pleads poverty to the public as it continues to reject the miners' demands for living wages. In 1949, United States Steel made \$165,958,806. This was divided among stockholders at \$5.39 a share, several months after this giant corporation split its shares three for one. In other words, the dividend amounted to \$16.17, as compared to the \$4 dividend in 1943.

In addition to being the largest steel producer in the world, United States Steel is one of the biggest mine operators. The captive mines owned by the steel companies produce over 52,000,000 tons of coal a year, over 10 percent of the coal produced a year. Tied up directly with the steel companies is the giant Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co., the largest commercial producer. Together they produce over 100,000,000 tons a year.

Another large mining group is controlled by the Island Creek Coal Co., which in turn is controlled by the Cleveland Trust Co. This control is extended to the entire Southern Coal Producers Association. The Mellon banking family, through the Koppers Co., operates mines producing 14,000,000 tons of coal a year. The Stone and Webster engineering combine, owned by the steel trust, owns large mines in Illinois. A number of other large mines in Indiana and Illinois is owned by Hubert Howard, now chairman of the Munitions Board in the Department of Defense and a close personal friend of Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson.

Thus the control of the Nation's coal mines has been taken over by a handful of financial tycoons. This handful has enlisted the aid of President Truman and

the Taft-Hartley board against the miners and all labor.

This financial combine has for years made known its callous disregard of the lives and safety of the men who work in the mines. In 1949, exactly 593 men were killed in the mines, and 38,200 were injured. This is a low figure in the mines and is due to the reduced work-week in effect since July. In 1948, there were 1,013 men killed, and 54,045 injured.

But in all the years, the financial moguls have fought every attempt to improve the conditions in the mines. They have deliberately consigned men to horrible deaths. In the last 5 years, more than half of the men who work in the mines, 262,372, have been injured, and 4,797, killed.

Is it any wonder that the miners fight for what they believe is right? Is it any wonder that the men who face death every day are not afraid of the dollar-backed power of the steel plutocrats, and the Taft-Hartley-backed power of their willing servant in the White House?

The miners have justice and right on their side. Now they need the backing and support of all people, especially the officers and members of the A. F. of L. and CIO who have in the past benefited from the miners' struggles.

If ever there was a time for the unity of labor, the time is now. The coal and steel magnates have created their own kind of hell-bomb and Truman has dropped it on the coal fields. A. F. of L. and CIO members joined with the miners can pull the fuze and prevent the bomb from going off to destroy the labor movement.

I call upon A. F. of L. President William Green and CIO President Philip Murray to cast aside their differences to lead this necessary movement in support of the miners. I call upon them to urge a Nation-wide movement to demand that the Taft-Hartley hell-bomb be stopped, not dropped on the miners. I call upon them to use their strength of offices to insist again and again until it is accomplished that Simon Legree Denham be fired.

And I call upon them to renew their demands that the Taft-Hartley law be repealed in this session of Congress. The law can be repealed in a matter of days with their help. It can be repealed if every professed friend of labor in this House joins in signing discharge petition No. 2 which can bring up the bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley law in a short time. Certainly there are 218 friends of labor in this House. It is about time these friends came forward.

All working people know that President Truman can no longer be counted as a friend of labor. All working people now know that his kind of friendship breeds hunger and starvation in the coal fields and steel towns. All working people now know that Truman serves the steel oligarchy. Labor will remember this in 1950 and 1951.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1950.
Hon. HARRY S. TRUMAN,
President of the United States,
White House, Washington, D. C.
DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We represent great numbers of men. They are citizens and tax-

payors. They are men with family responsibilities. They perform an essential service. They serve a harsh and brutal industry. Its toll of broken men and its usage of human flesh are without parallel in modern industry. Their employers are, in a controlling sense, greedy, grasping, and devoid of ordinary compassion.

The mine workers have the same ideals and dreams as other Americans. They wish to provide for their families and serve their God and their country without reserve. To do so, they must eat and have shelter to face the menace of the years and to retain the courage to combat the terrifying vicissitudes of their toil.

The industry contract expired June 30, 1949. For 8 months, the organized coal operators have refused to execute a successor agreement. For 8 months, the operators have gloried in the protection given them by an oppressive Federal statute. For 8 months, Mr. President, they have boasted that the abomination, known as the Taft-Hartley Act, rendered it unnecessary to concede anything, and that in the end your high office, wielding Taft's club, would beat the mine workers into submission.

So now it comes to pass, Mr. President, that as a penalty for refusing the coal operators' dictated terms your office offers arbitration by three strangers, who know not of the industry nor the human beings who delve in it.

With due respect, Mr. President, the mine workers do not wish three strangers, however well-intentioned but necessarily ill-informed, to fix their wages, decree their working conditions, define their living standards, and limit the educational opportunities of their children. Such strangers cannot see into a mine worker's home, nor peer into the hearts of his loved ones. The mine workers believe that as free citizens in a free country they have an inherent right to pass upon these vital considerations themselves, and that no stranger, however situate, should be given such power over their lives.

It is no answer, Mr. President, to suggest that your plan, as set forth in your telegram of January 31, permits acceptance or rejection by either party, after rendition of judgment by your agents. The mine workers know that any rejection of your agents' findings, after issuance, would cause them to face the oppressive legal sanctions of Taft's bill of attainder against labor unions. The mine workers know also, Mr. President, that the heavy hand of Government would not be laid concurrently on the shoulders of the coal operators as they make wassail in the privacy of their exclusive clubs.

For 7 months since the expiration of the agreement, the mine workers have made personal sacrifices to insure the country sufficient coal. It is a travesty upon justice that they should now be slugged by a legal blackjack to satisfy the overweening avarice of their reactionary employers.

To use the power of the state to drive men into the mines, on the terms and for the profit of private employers, is involuntary servitude, violative of the spirit, and perhaps of the literal text, of the thirteenth amendment. It is questionable whether one could postulate that such mass coercion would insure enthusiastic service from grateful men.

Respectfully submitted.

NEGOTIATING REPRESENTATIVES,
UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA,
By JOHN L. LEWIS.

(Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include letters sent to the President by John L. Lewis.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE] is recognized for 15 minutes.

THE PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR POTATOES

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, our Government calls it a price-support program for potatoes.

Sounds good.

We are led to believe that something constructive will come from it.

After all, hundreds of experts and hundreds of millions of dollars are tackling the problem.

But how does it actually work out?

We know that 5,000 potato farmers in Aroostook County, Maine, are getting an average of \$13,000 each from the United States Treasury for raising more tubers than we can consume.

The general idea is to keep these farmers happy at all costs.

The Government started out on the theory that the price of spuds must be kept up to guarantee the farmers a fair return for their labor and investment so that they would continue to be good customers of industry.

But even Einstein cannot figure out how you can reduce a surplus by rewarding the growers for raising an even greater surplus.

Meanwhile, several million Americans are unemployed.

Their unemployment compensation checks, in many instances, have run out.

Unfortunately, they cannot postpone their appetites.

They could use these surplus potatoes in the way that God intended that they should be used—primarily to sustain human life.

But they have not the money to buy them.

And they famish in the face of bulging harvests.

Now one would think that a benevolent government like ours, so bountiful in its payments to the farmers, would give away the 50,000,000 extra bushels to the needy in distressed areas.

But the Government is horrified by such a simple and humane solution.

Lost in a maze of artificial rules and afraid to offend the fattening growers, the Government would rather see these potatoes rot than feed them to the needy.

Five hundred million dollars have been thrown away on the price-support program for this one commodity alone during the past few years and what do we have to show for it?

The bankruptcy of a plan founded on preferential treatment for the growers as against the consumers.

Let us abandon this extravagant failure and replace it with a program that will meet the needs of both city dwellers and farmers before the American public loses what lingering faith it may still have in the whole agricultural set-up.

Here is the sorry situation:

Eighteen hundred growers on Long Island collected checks averaging \$13,000 each from the Government.

In Connecticut they did better, to the tune of \$15,625.

In Rhode Island they raised the take to \$25,000 apiece.

Because Uncle Sam guarantees the price, growers are choking their fields with plants.

In their zest for overproduction, they might try lighting up the fields at night

to accelerate growth or subject the poor struggling potatoes caught in a traffic jam to hurry-up injections.

Who knows?

When Government encourages the surplus it is trying to curb, everyone wants to get in on the pay-off.

Even Canadian growers, envious of the gold in "them thar spuds," are smuggling theirs into Maine in order to get lush profits while the getting is good.

Meanwhile, up and down the Atlantic seaboard, we have a number of industrial cities and towns classified as, distressed areas, because of unemployment conditions.

No jobs, no paychecks, no unemployment compensation, no relief.

Hungry mouths and surplus potatoes, with the Government standing in-between.

And what does the all-wise and kindly Government do at this critical time?

It begins to dump the unwanted spuds back on the farm.

It paid \$1.25 a bushel for them, but is going to sell them for 1 cent per 100 pounds to the very farmers from whom it bought them.

Strange business, no matter how you look at it.

When the round robin is over, the Government is the loser by many millions of dollars, while the farmer welcomes back his prodigal potatoes to be used as fertilizer and livestock feed.

The rest will be dumped into the ocean or left to rot just to get rid of them.

But wait, wait a moment, the Government steps in to offer a part answer to the problem.

It will help to distribute some of the surplus through the school-lunch program.

But whoever heard of children eating a substantial food like potatoes for a light lunch.

The grown-ups, the unemployed bread-winners of the family, will not have a chance to get this sustenance because the Government will dye the potatoes to prevent their sale for human consumption.

Because the Government prefers to keep them away from the needy and to let them go to waste just to keep prices up.

Fantastic?

Criminal?

Sinful?

These and other words have been used to describe an experiment in the field of economics which has been expensive, ineffective, and inhuman.

In plain words, the average American is disgusted with, and resentful of, such tragic failure.

He demands a change in the Agricultural Act of 1949, which considers the feeding of surplus potatoes to livestock as more important than distributing them to unemployed human beings who are in need of food.

In the winter of 1947, the Government buried—yes, buried—millions of bushels of choice U. S. No. 1 potatoes because it did not know what to do with them.

Last year, Ralph Trigg, key figure in the price-support program, minced no words when he spoke at the Maine potato-blossom festival.

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He warned that— and I quote—

The whole farm price-support program is threatened by the extravagance of Government potato purchases.

We simply cannot go on indefinitely with any program which results in excessive waste and which costs the taxpayers of the country too much.

The trouble seems to be that potatoes are being grown for the Government, and not to meet market needs.

In view of the fact that over-all demand for this commodity has been declining for years, the Government is now on the hook.

It is supporting a parasite group which should no longer be encouraged to live off the Public Treasury.

Potato farmers should turn their efforts toward the production of useful crops for which there is a demand in the free market.

If the potato mess opens the eyes of the American people to the fact that over \$7,000,000,000 are involved in the whole agricultural price-support program, then urban housewives, workers, and the unemployed throughout the Nation may well rise up in protest against any subsidies to farmers.

In some ways that would be unfortunate, but the blame for it could be placed squarely on the hideous waste revealed in the operations of the potato price-support plan.

A major surgical job must be performed without further delay if we are to save the potato industry itself from its own excesses.

My immediate concern, however, is to save the present surplus from destruction and to make it available to the needy people of our country.

Conscience and common sense leave us no other choice.

At present, welfare outlets can secure this surplus commodity by paying transportation costs from shipping points.

Most cities and towns in Massachusetts, for instance, could obtain such stores at an average shipping cost of 30 cents per 100 pounds.

It is obvious that a preponderant number of communities in the United States do not have welfare or unemployment problems of a size where extra allotments of potatoes are needed to meet local relief demands.

There are some industrial areas which are hard-hit, and it is the problem in such localities that I have in mind.

In discussing the matter with Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan last week, he indicated his disapproval of the willful destruction of this commodity and expressed an interest in any plan that would divert potatoes to those human beings who are in need.

It is my belief that dried eggs and dried milk from surplus stocks should also be distributed to worthy cases.

How?

By legislation to amend the Agricultural Marketing Administration and reinstate those functions of the old Surplus Commodity Corporation whereby surplus foods would be given free to needy people instead of the worms.

The Federal Government would pay transportation costs to the local public

welfare outlets or to those private relief agencies duly approved by the welfare departments of the individual States.

Provided that such allotments be made only those distressed employment areas as designated by the Department of Commerce.

Of 33 classified as such in October 1949, New England had 15.

In view of the fact that a majority of these substandard areas, plagued by unemployment, are in or near the principal potato-producing region, transportation costs would be held to a minimum.

Local wholesalers or retailers who sell to State institutions or to the welfare departments of the cities and towns need not raise the cry of "unfair competition" on this score.

In the first place, the needy are seldom able to buy potatoes in the free market.

Secondly, under the terms of the bill I am introducing, allotments will be approved only in excess of the monthly rate of purchases made by State, municipal, and private agencies to meet their normal welfare loads as averaged over the past 13 years.

In some quarters it is suggested that we ship our surplus overseas, but I am firmly opposed to this as impractical, and as ignoring the needs of our own people.

It is sickening to think of the millions of bushels of potatoes being wantonly destroyed when so many unemployed could get temporary life-support from them right here in the United States.

The problem as I see it is not how to get rid of them but how to put them to the good use for which they were intended.

And I think that the question of a perishable surplus food should have priority over other issues.

The American people want to share in the goods and commodities which they produce.

They will not excuse those who throw them away.

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

VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include an address delivered by Mrs. Timothy A. Buckley, department vice president, department rehabilitation chairman, American Legion Auxiliary, Massachusetts.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, last night I heard the commander of the American Legion, George N. Craig, deliver a very powerful protest at a rehabilitation banquet against the Hoover suggestions. I agree with him thoroughly in everything that he said. If this Hoover report should go into effect we would have a socialization of many activities of the people of the United States. It would be a decentralization and a recentralization into different departments, and very expensive, and all at the expense of the veterans.

I am going to read a part of Commander Craig's address:

I regret to say that the campaign that has been conducted by the citizens' committee has attempted to bring into disrepute the veteran. And while it has only been a few short years since the last shots were fired, which terminated the slaughter of our friends, an attempt is being made to vilify the veteran, to charge him with being a Treasury raider. Why even in the press if a crime is committed it's not a lawyer who committed assault; if he has had service it is as a veteran that he is charged. If civil suit is brought against a person it isn't a truck driver who is being sued, it is a veteran who is being sued, an attempt to defile the status. For those who did their best in time of emergency to preserve our Government, I ask the American people in your name not for special privilege, not for premium, I only ask them for that which is equitable, right, and just.

I told Commander Craig when he appeared before our Committee on Veterans' Affairs that I wholeheartedly agreed with him. By the way, the other veterans' organizations are united in opposition to the Hoover Commission Report. It is an insult to the veterans, and there would be no possible economy that I can see to the taxpayer.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL TALK BY MRS. TIMOTHY A. BUCKLEY, DEPARTMENT VICE PRESIDENT, DEPARTMENT REHABILITATION CHAIRMAN, AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1950, MEETING HELD IN LOWELL, MASS.

Madam Director, district officers, department officer, county commander, post commander, distinguished guests, and members of Middlesex County, it is indeed very nice for me to be with you, the members of my own district once again after having had to be absent from the past district meetings this year. I have attended all district meetings throughout Massachusetts and today is my last. I am always happy to be with you all once again.

As chairman of rehabilitation, I am going to speak to you today on a legislation program which is a part of rehabilitation known as the Hoover Commission pertaining to veterans.

First, I should like to remind units and hospital chairmen to keep records of hospital service hours and send them along to me as soon as possible so that I may have them to incorporate in my report for the area A conference which will be held on March 8 and 9, 1950, at the Bond Hotel, Hartford, Conn. The opening session of this conference will be at 10 a. m. devoted to a panel discussion for department rehabilitation chairman. The afternoon session will be devoted to volunteer hospital worker program in Veterans' Administration hospitals. A bulletin giving information relative to reservations will be mailed to all unit presidents during the coming week.

Maximum service for those who served is the rehabilitation goal of the American Legion Auxiliary. Our purpose is to improve, expand and expedite American Legion Auxiliary service to veterans of World Wars I and II, and their dependents, who are sick, disabled, or in need.

I have here for all to see, the new uniform which will be worn by all volunteers of the American Legion Auxiliary throughout the Nation. I realize very well, that inasmuch as we all started our volunteer service by wearing the orchid uniform, it will be hard for many of us to get accustomed to the new color. However, just as the Red Cross volunteers wear the gray uniform throughout the Nation, so shall we of the American Legion

Auxiliary wear the blue uniform, regardless of State.

We are not serving as volunteers because we wish to be glamorous, our service is one for the sole purpose of bringing just a little of the outside world to those veterans who are still fighting the war, those young lads who left home as they were about to complete high school educations or about to enter college, and others who had completed their education and were on the threshold of a business career or some profession. They served this grand Nation of ours willingly, because they felt that by their service, America would be a better place in which to live. Those who came back whole or otherwise, know now how mistaken they were, how little the general Mr. and Mrs. Public care of their condition.

In all business firms, in all States, cities, or towns, the people are governed by those elected to a particular office, either because they are popular or because the public feel they have the necessary leadership ability necessary, or because they have proven their fitness for such an office. You and I must obey the laws as they are presented to us or suffer the consequence. So it is with the new blue uniform of our volunteers. Regardless of whether or not we like the color, which I personally feel is becoming to everyone, we should accept the new uniform as given to us by our national officers. There is nothing that I as rehabilitation chairman for Massachusetts can do, nor can any other department officer change the ruling made by our national organization.

And now we come to the Hoover Commission of which the part pertaining to veterans is of interest to us.

Our beloved Mrs. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS has just arrived and I feel sure that she will have an inspiring message to present to the members of this council today. We all know that she has always been a most sincere friend to all veterans and has always stood ready to be of service in the best interests of our veterans. We are very honored having her with us today.

I attended the conference of the American Legion held in the Gardner Auditorium of the statehouse and was privileged to hear John Thomas Taylor speak on the Hoover Commission. His talk was inspiring as well as educational and I believe I may say that it was the first time I have heard a speaker on legislation make clear every phase of the legislative program. I only wish that each and everyone of you here today might have been there to have heard him.

Our interest in and concern about the Hoover Commission report, as it affects our veterans, must now become the major phase of the rehabilitation program of the American Legion Auxiliary throughout this Nation. It is the obligation of the American Legion and Auxiliary to fight for the rights and proper privileges of our disabled and needy veterans.

Many of us remember that disgraceful condition after World War I when veterans were forced to stand on street corners selling apples, polishing them while there and also selling pencils. Never again should our veterans be subjected to such a condition.

After World War I totally disabled veterans received only \$30 per month. A 50-percent-disabled veteran received \$15 per month. Widows and orphans received nothing. Nor until the American Legion brought about a bill to give widows a small amount did they receive \$40 per month. Today, because of the continued interest and hard work, disabled veterans receive \$150 per month. Until the last Congress, this amount was \$138. Paraplegics receive as much as \$360 per month. World War II veterans are particularly affected by the Hoover Commission report which is now before Congress.

The Veterans' Administration administrators all laws relating to benefits or services to

former members of the armed forces and their dependents. These benefits are as follows:

1. Disability compensation.
2. Death compensation.
3. Disability pensions.
4. Death pensions.
5. Medical hospital service.
6. Domiciliary care.
7. United States Government and national service life insurance.
8. Vocational rehabilitation and education.
9. Guaranty of loans for purchase of homes, farms, business properties.
10. Unemployment allowances.

The last three named services apply exclusively to World War II veterans.

Following is how the Hoover Commission would split up major functions of the VA among the Federal agencies:

1. All hospital medical attention would be under a United Medical Administration; i. e., the Hoover Commission proposes that the hospital care and medical treatment presently available to veterans under direction of VA be taken over by a new colossal Federal agency, this to be known as the United Medical Administration. This is definitely the beginning of an attempt to divide the veteran from his identity as a veteran. Because many other branches of service, civil and Government, personnel and their families would be included in this medical treatment.

After World War I veterans were placed in poorhouses, almshouses, and even in jails until the VA hospitals were constructed.

Do any of you here today feel that after a young man serves his country in time of war to protect those left at home should be subjected to a jail when he is ill? I don't think so.

2. All hospital construction would be under the Department of the Interior, which means hospital construction of all Government agencies. Only one is familiar with the needs of veteran hospital construction. The one experienced in this work is the Veterans' Administration.

If recommendations of the Hoover Commission pertaining to veterans were followed this all important and specialized work would be transferred to the Department of the Interior.

As I understand it, this committee is saying that there are empty beds in our VA hospitals. At the present time let us consider Cushing VA Hospital: As of December 12, 1949, the capacity of the hospital was 1,100 patients. The number housed as of this date was 801, with 186 World War I and 596 World War II, Spanish-American 16, and 2 peacetime veterans. There are 23 women patients and 1 other not classified.

There are 68 TB patients, 349 GMS, and 384 NP. At the present time there are 8 service-connected patients waiting admission and 408 nonservice connected waiting admission.

At Bedford, the capacity is 1,651, but at the present time as of December 27, 1949, the patients were numbered 1,868 with 1,006 World War I and 655 World War II; 46 Spanish-American and 161 peacetime; 76 women patients. All patients are N. P. condition with a waiting list of 30 service connected and 201 nonservice connected.

These figures will show whether or not our Veterans' Administration hospitals have empty beds as is claimed by the Hoover Commission.

3. All insurance matters would be under a veterans insurance corporation, which means briefly that the Hoover Commission states that the Insurance Division of the VA is inefficient. Yet it proposes to correct this alleged inefficiency by creating an additional experimental corporation to handle this tremendous job—a new Veterans Insurance Corporation.

4. All home loans and veterans housing would be under a Housing and Home Finance Agency. The Hoover Commission wants to

take from the VA the handling of all home loans made possible under the GI bill of rights which the American Legion fought so tirelessly to enact. The Commission fails to mention administration of farm and business loans which remains unexplained.

5. All other benefits, if there are any, would be under the VA. The Veterans' Administration would be merely a shell.

If this bill goes through pertaining to veterans, the "pushing around" plight of our veterans in 1920 would be only a circumstance to the bewildering chaos into which our veterans of today and tomorrow would again be plunged. A veteran could not go to one place, but would be forced to go from one agency to another. He might have to visit 4 or 5 agencies and go through the same red tape time after time. Not a pretty picture for sick veterans.

There would exist competition for beds, then the question, What if veterans were unable to afford private hospital treatment? There should be no competition.

Must our veterans once again be the targets in a vicious attack similar to the heartless Economy Act of 1933? The Hoover Commission report as far as the section pertaining to veterans is concerned is a ruthless campaign to send our veterans down the river.

As members of the American Legion Auxiliary, we must support the American Legion in its stand regarding this Hoover Commission bill pertaining to veterans. We must not sit back and let Johnny do the writing. Numerical strength is what counts. Send letters, cards, and get members not present here today to do the same.

Tell your Senators and Representatives, Congressmen; in no uncertain terms that you as a member of the American Legion Auxiliary are emphatically opposed to the Hoover Commission Report pertaining to veterans. We all realize that we must economize, but why single out our American veteran who offered his life for his country as the target.

In 1920 and 1930, the American Legion thwarted a full betrayal of American veterans.

Let us all get behind the American Legion and help them put over this bill to the benefit of our veterans who offered their lives for their country, for those who paid the supreme sacrifice and for those who still are suffering the ravages of war.

Let each of us offer up a prayer and ask God's help in guiding the citizens who vote to so use the privilege of voting in the right and just way.

What better way to show and demonstrate our appreciation to those who have given so much for this grand country of ours.

We all want good, sound and honest economy, but we do not want dishonest economy such as the part of the Hoover Commission as pertains to veterans.

Write, write, write, and tell your representatives in Washington that you are opposed to any changes in the present law affecting the rights and benefits to veterans. Write and tell them that you feel that the Veterans' Administration is efficient in handling veterans' affairs. Write and ask them to vote against the so-called Hoover Commission bills wherein they affect veterans. Write also and tell them you are opposed to veterans losing their preference in civil service. Then sign your name and address.

In closing may I just say:

"Life is a story in volumes three,
The past, the present and the yet to be
The first is finished and laid away
The second we are reading day by day
Third and last of the volumes three
Is locked from sight. God keeps the key."

For past deeds and kind services, history has been made recording the happiness and comfort you have brought into the lives of others.

The present volume, we are living day by day and giving continued service to those

who have known and still are suffering the ravages of war.

And for the yet to be, only God can foresee, so let us all put our trust in Him and ask Him to give us the health and guidance to carry on for God and country.

LUTHER E. ELLIS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, last week an employee of the Veterans' Administration retired after 30 years of faithful service. That in itself is a noteworthy event, but it is not unusual, for there are many workers in that Government agency who have labored steadily in the interests of veterans since the First World War and now are reaching a point where they must make way for younger and stronger, if not more capable, successors.

I want to call attention to the retirement of Luther E. Ellis, who was the director of the Veterans' Administration coordination service, a position of importance and trust, and only one of the many he has occupied during the 30 years of his service.

Ellis was a brave soldier in World War I. He was the holder of the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery while serving as a captain and company commander with the Twenty-sixth Division, the National Guard outfit from our New England States. He is a very modest and reticent veteran when it comes to talking about his service. He simply will not talk about himself. I wanted to say something here about his accomplishments before the enemy, but the only way I could obtain the facts was through the Adjutant General at the Department of Defense. There I received the following very sketchy, very curt, account of a deed of valor that was outstanding:

Ellis, Luther E., captain, One Hundred and Second Infantry, Twenty-sixth Division. In Bois d'Ormont, France, October 23, 1918. He personally led his company against a strongly held enemy machine-gun position. During the advance he was shot through the lung. When wounded his men halted to render first aid, but he ordered them forward. His example of gallantry contributed greatly to the success of the attack.

Prior to this he had received a citation for bravery in the Battle of Belleau Wood.

The wound he received in the Bois d'Ormont engagement was a very serious one, a machine-gun bullet passing through his body. That wound has never healed. All through the 30 years of devotion to veterans and their needs it has been open and has required almost daily dressing. The condition brought about complications that required frequent operations. Through all this pain and suffering Ellis has worked on his nerve, performing his daily tasks in spite of handicaps that would have stopped a man of lesser courage and determination.

He is an old friend of mine. I recall the long hospitalization he had at Walter Reed General Hospital in 1919 and 1920, when so many of our boys were fighting to get back to normal health and living. He was a favorite among the disabled men; his cheerfulness and his willingness to help the other fellow made him an outstanding figure in the hospital.

After his discharge from the hospital Ellis had several tours of duty as a train-

ing officer for the Federal Vocational Education Board in Chicago and Grand Rapids, Mich. In 1921 he transferred to the newly organized Veterans' Bureau in Detroit, where he became manager of that office.

On August 1, 1931, he was transferred to the central office of the newly organized Veterans' Administration in Washington, as administrative officer in the Solicitor's office. On January 1, 1939, he became executive officer of the regulations and procedures division of the Solicitor's office, and on July 1, 1945, he became executive officer of the coordination service, from which position he was promoted to director of the service on February 6, 1949.

Ellis was born September 29, 1889, in Butler, Ky. He attended grade school in Liberty Center, Ind., and high school in Bluffton, Ind. Then he went to Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, where he received his A. B. degree after starring in athletics.

From 1914 to 1915, he was an instructor in Lafayette (Ind.) High School, and from 1915 to 1917, he taught mathematics and coached athletics in Hammond High School, where he met his wife-to-be, Dorothy H. Gorman, also a teacher there.

When World War I broke out in 1917, he entered an officers' training school and was commissioned a first lieutenant. After serving 21 months overseas as lieutenant and captain—10 months at the front—he was separated from the Army on December 17, 1920.

Ellis married Miss Gorman January 14, 1920, in Chicago. The couple have two children, a daughter, Mrs. William T. Lane, Jr., of Richmond, Calif., and a son, Kent, now a senior student at Yale Medical School. Both children are members of the Phi Beta Kappa for scholastic excellence. Mrs. Lane is a graduate of Northwestern University. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis reside at 1621 Montague Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ellis is a member of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, the Order of the Purple Heart, the Legion of Valor, the Military Order of the World Wars, and several Masonic orders.

It is my hope, and I know that it is the hope of all his friends, that the future will be good to him and that he will finally, through rest and change of atmosphere, gain a little of the comfort and recreation he is entitled to enjoy. Just now he is having one of those frequent sojourns in the hospital, out at Mount Alto, but we know that his courage will assure for a long time to come the possibility of continued association with the many friends he has made.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of my remarks may appear in the RECORD as a separate speech.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCSWEENEY). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

THE WALTHAM WATCH CO.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I could not help but think as

the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE] spoke of the enormous sums that are being spent to pay the growers for potatoes that will be just thrown away, and I listened to his very fine suggestion as to what could be done with these potatoes so that they could be put to good use; as I said, I could not help but think of the thousands of hard-working people who are now unemployed. I refer to the workers, the highly trained precision workers, of the Waltham Watch Co.

That company has made a remarkable record through the years. It made a remarkable record through the war. It is a company which is vitally needed today, I am told by people who ought to know about our national defense. They are needed to make precision instruments which are necessary for our national defense more today than at most times during the past years. I could not help but think that the Government which has spent so much in subsidizing potatoes which are not used is not going to spend money to keep these workers employed in the Waltham Watch Co.

Why the Reconstruction Finance Corporation refused to lend the necessary money to the Waltham Watch Co. I do not know, because I am positive that the Waltham Watch Co., under the terms of legislation which we have enacted, could secure Government orders which would keep these precision workers employed.

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. DONOHUE. I compliment the gentlewoman from Massachusetts for her untiring efforts in trying to keep the Waltham Watch Co. open as well as for her efforts to preserve the watchmaking industry of our country. Is it not true that during the war these watch manufacturers were devoted entirely to the making of precision instruments for the successful prosecution of the war?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. DONOHUE. And is it not also true that during that time the Swiss watch makers imported practically all of the watches which were sold in this country, thereby cornering the market of watches in this country?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is correct. I would like to remark at this point how tirelessly the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DONOHUE], in whose district the Waltham Watch Co. is, has worked. When I came back to Congress this session I really did not know the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DONOHUE] because he looked so serious—he almost never smiles.

Mr. DONOHUE. Is it not the consensus of opinion of all those in charge of our national security and our national defense that the domestic watchmaking industry is most vital?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes. If this company is not kept open and if our watchmaking industry is not kept alive, the workers will go away and we will lose these precision workers.

I would like to say that in this whole picture there has been a foreign connivance toward shutting down in some way or another, I cannot find out, but

it seems there has been connivance that shut down the Waltham Watch Co. The attacks on the Waltham Watch Co. and the people employed there have been extremely vicious by the foreign countries. I understand that the Government has not been cooperative either, in demanding that foreign countries send their machinery to the Waltham Watch Co., or at least sell it to the Waltham Watch Co. so that they could make these precision instruments. I feel very sure that something will be done. Something must be done. As the gentleman knows, of course, he and some of the rest of us tried very hard to get a much better division of imports from Switzerland than we were able to secure.

A complete stoppage of all of our watch companies will take place if this is not done. I will not mention names, but I understand other American watch companies will have to close their doors if the Swiss importations continue.

Mr. DONOHUE. I wholeheartedly agree with the gentlewoman in her observations.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know what the gentleman has done, and I know his great anxiety.

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no question but what in time of emergency, such as war, in particular, the country on one side of the conflict that does not have a watch industry and workers who can produce precision instruments, is at a severe disadvantage. It is my understanding that the only two countries that have watch industries are the United States and Switzerland. If it were not for the three American watch companies, Elgin, Hamilton, and Waltham, during the last war, our country and our allies would have been at a very serious disadvantage. Not only are those precision workers of vital importance in connection with the manufacture of accurate watches, but they are also important in making the instruments used in bombs, submarines, and such things. A watch industry is of vital importance in the national defense of the country, particularly a large country. I understand that England recognizes it and is trying to build up a watch industry. I understand that the Soviet Union, difficult as it is to get any information, is developing a watch industry. So that the watch industry in a nation is important not only in time of peace, to give employment, but it is vital in time of war, and it is amazing how important it is as a part of the national defense.

We had three watch companies, Elgin, Hamilton, and Waltham. It seems to me, from the angle of national defense, that the matter should be very carefully inquired into, to ascertain just how important the American watch industry is.

I was talking with our colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DONOHUE] only a few minutes ago, and he suggested to me that this is a matter that the Armed Forces Committee should look into. I think that is a very excellent suggestion. The gentleman suggested that we take up with the chairman of

that committee the appointment of a subcommittee to look into the importance of the American watch industry in the national defense of our country.

I was also talking to our colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN], who is a member of the committee, and he is wholeheartedly enthusiastic about that suggestion. I am sure that the gentlewoman from Massachusetts will concur in it, that it is a matter of vital importance that complete information be obtained as to the importance of the American watch industry, not only during the last war but, in case of any future conflict, in our national defense.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the lady may continue for five additional minutes, because we have taken up all of her time.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to say to the gentleman that for months I have been working on that angle. The National Defense has told me that it was very vital. I have been very much puzzled and baffled because more requests from the Waltham Watch Co. have not gone to the National Defense. I talked to them even yesterday. Some of the persons told me there that they are vitally concerned in having the Waltham Watch Co. continue, for the very reason of making these precision instruments. I have talked to the White House. I have talked to Dr. Steelman a number of times about it. Under the law it is perfectly possible for the National Defense and the Munitions Board to give orders to these vital industries. Why this is not done before the doors of the Waltham Watch Co. are closed, I am at a loss to understand. My feeling is that the RFC will do something about it, but it should have been done long ago instead of putting these workers out on the street.

Mr. McCORMACK. A subcommittee holding public hearings would establish a record and the public could be acquainted with the importance of the American watch industry in time of emergency. Does the gentlewoman agree with that?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think that is a splendid idea. My only desire is to see immediate action so that these workers in desperation will not go somewhere else for employment.

Mr. McCORMACK. Immediate action, of course, is contemplated. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DONOHUE] made what I thought was a very excellent suggestion and I shall cooperate with him to the fullest extent, as I know will the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Then later on if the RFC chooses to recognize the reorganized Waltham Watch Co., or the present company for that matter, there will be these additional facts to go on.

Mr. McCORMACK. It might develop that we should consider legislation to in-

clude the watch industry as one of the factors of our defense.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think that is very important.

If I might make another suggestion it would be that our Committee on Foreign Affairs investigate the State Department as to its attitude toward national defense, because at times it has seemed very positive that the State Department has gone contrary to our national defense interests, yet they are as much concerned with national defense as the military. I think the gentleman should introduce a resolution asking the committee to look into the State Department and find out the reason they have not done more to protect the watch industry of our country, why they have been so very favorable to the Swiss interests.

I commend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DONOHUE]; and I see the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN] sitting there. I know how much interested he has been in helping the Waltham Watch Co. In fact, the entire Massachusetts delegation has done a lot of work on it. If the administration would arouse its interest or become conscious of the realities of the situation I am sure relief would be forthcoming. The State Department, in connection with the reciprocal trade agreements, has the responsibility to protect our national defense and our vital defense industries, and I believe they have been entirely negligent concerning the United States watch companies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has again expired.

THE HOOVER COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SECREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. SECREST. Mr. Speaker, the Hoover Commission, composed of 12 members, met first on September 27, 1947. For almost 2 years they worked to develop plans for the reorganization of the executive branch of the Government. About 400 experts, in and out of the Government, assisted the Commission in preparing 18 reports containing 277 specific recommendations for changes in governmental organization. Over 100 of these changes could be made effective by administrative action. Over 100 required legislation by the Congress and the balance were to be submitted by the President, subject to a veto by Congress.

No doubt the most important of these recommendations was the unification of the armed forces, which has largely been carried out. It is agreed that in 1951 we will have the best military force that we have had in any year since the war and the cost will be more than a billion dollars less than in 1950.

Six large reorganization plans have already been submitted to Congress and approved. The reorganization programs already in effect should save about \$2,000,000,000 in the coming fiscal year. No doubt many other recommendations

will be adopted and many are now being installed by various executive agencies.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

For many years the veterans of the United States worked hard to get their activities centered in one organization to which they could turn with their many problems. As a result, the Veterans' Administration was established. Every major veterans' organization in the United States has full-time representatives at the central office here in Washington and at the many offices throughout the United States. These representatives handle millions of individual cases, often in cooperation with the veteran's Congressman.

The Hoover Commission made 4 recommendations out of 277 which every veterans' organization and the great majority of veterans oppose. The objection is based on the fact that these changes will cost more and will give the veteran less efficient service.

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

Mr. SECREST. I yield.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Is it not true that this proposed reorganization of the Veterans' Administration would not tend toward greater efficiency? I am very conscious of the gentleman's great work and interest in veterans' affairs, that he is one of the best friends the ex-service-man has in Congress. I am sure he is going to fight to take care of the interests of the veterans even if it does cost just a little more, because it will result in economy in the end.

Mr. SECREST. The gentleman is correct, and I will deal with that subject just a little later.

No one in America is more anxious for a reduction of the national debt than the veteran because every pension of every veteran is dependent, in the future, upon the financial condition of the United States Government. So is hospitalization and other needs of the veteran.

The first vote I ever cast in Congress was against the so-called economy bill. Because of their experience with this legislation, veterans feel they may be called upon to bear an unfair share of the burden in a future depression. With the objectives of the Hoover Commission and with the great majority of its recommendations any veteran, who has had the opportunity to study them, will agree.

Of the many recommendations, the veterans' organizations are principally concerned with four:

First. The Hoover Commission recommends that hospitalization and medical services be taken from the Veterans' Administration and placed in a great new medical bureau to be called the United Medical Administration. Those familiar with the situation are convinced that this is an attempt to make the veterans a pawn in the effort to establish complete socialized medicine in the United States.

Furthermore, veterans' hospitals in general are entirely different from other hospitals. In an Army or Navy hospital a soldier is treated for a limited time. The vast majority are returned to active duty, the rest are given medical discharges. Some return home, others go to veterans' hospitals. Army hospitals

as well as private hospitals are constructed to serve the temporary needs of patients. Tens of thousands of the patients in veterans' hospitals will spend their lives there. Many are helpless. They must have movies and other entertainment to make the years endurable. They must keep their minds occupied and, where possible, their hands. Rehabilitation is an essential part of the treatment. To merely furnish X-ray facilities, operating rooms, medical treatment, and beds would be downright cruelty to permanently hospitalized veterans. When it comes to need or purpose, comparing the average hospital with a veterans' hospital is like comparing a pumpkin to a plum. We can make a good pie out of both, but we cannot grow them on the same tree.

Second. The Hoover Commission would have the Department of the Interior construct veterans' hospitals. Under the present arrangement the Army engineers build many hospitals for the Veterans' Administration. In time of peace we have to maintain a corps of engineers in order to be ready for war. I have always believed that economy will result if we work these engineers instead of compelling them to loaf between wars. For this reason the Army engineers have been given the peacetime duty of constructing flood-control dams, veterans' hospitals, and many other types of public works. To have them continue will not only bring economy but will give them experience vital to greater efficiency in war. The Army has just closed several large hospitals. It may be possible to convert some of these for the use of veterans.

Third. The Hoover Commission has recommended the creation of a Veterans' Insurance Corporation. The creation of the Corporation is not the issue, but veterans feel that it should continue as a part of the Veterans' Administration.

Fourth. The fourth recommendation opposed by veterans is the proposal to transfer the home-loan program set up under the GI bill of rights to the Housing Administration, an agency that has been, and will continue to be, a political football.

ECONOMY

If these four activities are left with the Veterans' Administration, I believe that as much economy will result as if they are transferred. I know that the veterans will be given better service. Today there is a representative of the Veterans' Administration in Zanesville, Cambridge, and Marietta. Veterans in my district can go to one of these offices if he wants to be admitted to a veterans' hospital, or needs medical care. He can go to one of these offices to discuss his veteran's insurance or a loan on his home. Every individual veteran can bring any problem to one of these representatives of the Veterans' Administration. If the four activities are transferred to four separate agencies of the Government, each, at tremendous expense, would have to set up a local office in most of the counties of the United States, or deprive the veterans of someone reasonably close to home to whom

they can take their problems. By having his activities in one organization, he has been able to eliminate some of the red tape that binds nearly every citizen in his contacts with the Government.

Let me cite an example of the merry-go-round the veteran fears. On December 22, 1949, a young man from Ohio was injured in the post office here in Washington. On the 23d he filed claim for compensation. The local postmaster had to fill out a form which had to be taken to the Employees' Compensation Bureau. He was then compelled to go to the Federal Security Agency for a medical examination and continued treatment of a fractured arm. From the Federal Security Administration he had to return to the post office to get another signature from the postmaster. This he took to the Employees' Compensation Bureau who approved his claim and sent it to the Treasury Department from where the check is mailed. During the duration of his injury this young man must go through all these steps every 2 weeks. He did not receive his compensation for the first 2 weeks of injury until the 3d of February, in spite of the fact that I made numerous telephone calls in his behalf. I do not want to see the veteran thus tossed around on a sea of bureaucracy as he surely would be if the activities which affect him are scattered in various branches of the Federal Government.

The American Automobile Association will mark a route for a motorist from Washington to San Francisco. If the driver finds a bridge washed out in Kansas, the sensible thing to do is to detour around it and go on. In the same way the recommendations of the Hoover Commission are a suggested route to economy and efficiency in government. We have already traveled half the journey. Common sense dictates that we bypass the destruction of the Veterans' Administration and proceed to the destination all of us want—a balanced budget and reduction of the debt.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mrs. ST. GEORGE (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) until February 15 on account of official business.

To Mr. SAYLOR, for February 9 and 10, on account of death of a friend.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. IRVING) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, 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. 4106. An act for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1282. An act to authorize grants under the Federal Airport Act for minor projects at major airports, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on February 3, 1950, present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 322. An act to transfer funds to the town of Craig, Alaska;

H. R. 746. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of August Michela, a minor;

H. R. 2585. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for exemption from duty of certain metallic impurities in tin ores and concentrates when such impurities are not recovered;

H. R. 4387. An act to authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by the Treasury Department; and

H. R. 6212. An act to amend section 5 of the Federal Firearms Act.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 8, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1213. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a request for the return of the case of Michele Pennino, file No. A-3546502 CR 25827, submitted on January 16, 1950, with other cases involving suspension of deportation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1214. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of the Archivist of the United States on records proposed for disposal in accordance with provisions of the act approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380), as amended by the act approved July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 434); to the Committee on House Administration.

1215. A letter from the Director, Office of Scientific Personnel, National Research Council, transmitting a letter stating his earnest plea that the bill H. R. 4846 be brought up for consideration by the Congress on February 27, 1950; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1216. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report listing the tort claims approved for payment for the fiscal year 1949 and setting forth the name of each claimant; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1217. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting the Annual Report of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Federal Security Agency, for the fiscal year 1949; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE 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. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 677. A bill for the relief of Nico-

letta and Gullia Pontrelli; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1577). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1866. A bill for the relief of Honorio Canciller Evangelista; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1578). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2705. A bill for the relief of Martin Kenneth Ikeda; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1579). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3018. A bill for the relief of Camilla Fabris; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1580). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4015. A bill for the relief of Kate Laursen; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1581). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4532. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ta Fu Wu; without amendment (Rept. No. 1582). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5566. A bill for the relief of Dr. Agostino DeLisi; without amendment (Rept. No. 1583). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6271. A bill for the relief of Hamako Amano; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1584). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6344. A bill for the relief of Mrs. William Y. Imanaka; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1585). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6414. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Chikako Mary Ohori Hori; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1586). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6589. A bill for the relief of Mitsue Miyamoto; without amendment (Rept. No. 1587). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6689. A bill for the relief of Mitsuko Uemura; without amendment (Rept. No. 1588). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6756. A bill for the relief of Arthur Chen Shu Jee; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1589). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6787. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kyoko Nakamura Kornhauser; without amendment (Rept. No. 1590). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6894. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Nobuko Eto Heard; without amendment (Rept. No. 1591). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7035. A bill for the relief of Hisako Sakata Ikezawa; without amendment (Rept. No. 1592). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. GRANAHAN:

H. R. 7177. A bill to prevent military personnel from replacing civilians in the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JACKSON of California:

H. R. 7178. A bill to amend Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, cited as the Agricultural Act of 1949; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 7179. A bill to amend section 811 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 7180. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury shall make annual reports to the Congress of tax inequities or loopholes which have come to his attention in the administration of the internal-revenue laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NIXON:

H. R. 7181. A bill to amend Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, cited as the Agricultural Act of 1949; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota (by request):

H. R. 7182. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1949; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H. R. 7183. A bill to amend section 82 of the act approved April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 157; 48 U. S. C., 1946 edition, sec. 632), entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii"; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 7184. A bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, in order to provide more effective financial assistance for small business; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RAMSAY:

H. R. 7185. A bill to amend Public Law 359, chapter 287, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BATTLE:

H. R. 7186. A bill to authorize the Public Printer to furnish copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to the Department of State for distribution to all United States missions abroad; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 7187. A bill to relieve postmasters and other paying employees of the postal service from accountability for wrong payment of money orders in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. R. 7188. A bill to amend Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, cited as the Agricultural Act of 1949; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WERDEL:

H. R. 7189. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and authorize a stamp plan; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BEALL:

H. R. 7190. A bill for the relief of dependents of persons killed in collision of airplanes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7191. A bill for the relief of dependents of persons killed in collision of airplanes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H. R. 7192. A bill to provide benefits for the widows of certain persons who were retired or are eligible for retirement under section 6 of the act entitled "An act to authorize aids to navigation and for other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1918, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. R. 7193. A bill to exempt amounts paid for admissions to museums from the Federal tax on admissions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. J. Res. 415. Joint resolution designating the calendar year 1950 as "American Enterprise Centennial Year"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. Res. 462. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate and study the extent to which subversive activities in the Department of State have influenced, and are influencing, the foreign policy of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. Res. 463. Resolution to encourage a peaceful, prosperous, and united Ireland, but without imposing any particular form of political or economic association upon its people; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BOLLING:

H. R. 7194. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rei Yamada Munns and Edward Lee Munns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 7195. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Takino Kajikawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7196. A bill for the relief of Sumie Kira Sakamoto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRANGER:

H. R. 7197. A bill for the relief of Stanley Stringham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 7198. A bill for the relief of Victor Antos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7199. A bill for the relief of Nobuko Maeda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KARST:

H. R. 7200. A bill for the relief of Chu Bud Yick; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 7201. A bill for the relief of Miss Maria Pia DiLaura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7202. A bill for the relief of Alexander Newman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOSEPH L. PFEIFER:

H. R. 7203. A bill for the relief of Vito Manzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. R. 7204. A bill for the relief of Maria Cristina D'Angelo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 7205. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ling (or Lin) and their two children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H. R. 7206. A bill for the relief of Johan Wilhelm Adriaans; 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:

1804. By Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Petition of Mrs. Glen Ostrander and 17 others, from Oelrichs, S. Dak., protesting enactment of legislation to reduce and limit the size of parcel-post packages; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1805. By Mr. HOEVEN: Petition of Mrs. J. O. Ralph and 34 others, of Sac City, Iowa, requesting passage of a bill to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce and the broadcasting of alcoholic-beverage advertising

over the radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1806. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts, advocating that recognition of the Communist government of China by the United States be withheld; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1807. Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts, urging repeal of the wartime excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1808. By Mr. RICH: Petition of the Columbian Literary Society of Mansfield, Tioga County, Pa., in opposition to proposed compulsory health-insurance legislation or any Government medicine known to many as socialized medicine, and favoring the extension of public and private health services and the preservation of a free medical profession; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1809. Also, petition of the Woman's Club of Ulysses, Potter County, Pa., member of the Pennsylvania Federated Women's Clubs, in opposition to any form of socialized medicine or compulsory health-insurance legislation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1810. Also, petition of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Williamsport, Pa.; expressing opposition to compulsory Government-provided medical care; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1811. By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts, memorializing the Congress of the United States to withhold recognition of the Communist government of China; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1812. Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts, memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation repealing the wartime excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1813. By Mr. WHITTINGTON: Memorial of the Mississippi Legislature, condemning statements of Secretary Acheson of loyalty to Alger Hiss, and requesting investigations as to loyalty; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1814. Also, memorial of the Legislature of Mississippi, to prevent Federal liquor licenses in dry States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1950

(Legislative day of Wednesday, January 4, 1950)

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 of all mercy, bowing at this noon-tide altar may we be vividly conscious that we need not turn back to bygone centuries to hear Thy voice, as if Thou dost speak to men no longer in the living present. Give us ears to hear Thy imperial imperatives, above the noise of crashing systems, yea, in and through the change and confusion of our day. So hearing and heeding the voice divine, may our devotion and compassion help to heal the open sores of the world, as we serve the present troubled age. In these days freighted with destiny, keep us true to our highest and to Thy unceasing challenge to our best. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.