

By Mr. BUDGE:

H. R. 4008. A bill for the relief of Tomas Aguirre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4009. A bill for the relief of Jose Louis Barrenechea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4010. A bill for the relief of Enrique Izaguirre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4011. A bill for the relief of Luis Izaguirre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARDY:

H. R. 4012. A bill for the relief of Guy Plumal, Mrs. Jacqueline Plumal, and Michael Plumal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. R. 4013. A bill for the relief of Erwin S. DeMoskoni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 4014. A bill for the relief of Li Chiu Fu and wife, Leung Sue Wa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4015. A bill for the relief of Josef, Paula, and Kurt Friedberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. R. 4016. A bill for the relief of Silverio Bolzoni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORRELL:

H. R. 4017. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain land and improvements to the England Special School District of the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RADWAN:

H. R. 4018. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jackson S. Wu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4019. A bill for the relief of Eugene Lucchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIEMINSKI:

H. R. 4020. A bill for the relief of Ahamad Meah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS:

H. R. 4021. A bill for the relief of Reginald Wynne Davis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4022. A bill for the relief of Lorenzo D. Meadows; 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:

86. By Mr. HILLELSON: Petition of J. L. Lewis, and 35 others, urging the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which will reduce the tax burden caused by the payment of 32 cents out of every dollar earned by the average American; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

87. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution of the Kenosha County Medical Society for the revision of the doctor draft law, Public Law 779; to the Committee on Armed Services.

88. Also, petition of members of the WCTU of Janesville, Wis., urging passage of legislation to prohibit alcoholic beverage advertising over the radio and television and in our magazines and newspapers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

89. Also, resolution of the Business and Professional Women of Burlington, Wis., in favor of the St. Lawrence seaway project and in the joint participation of the United States with Canada in the development and control of the seaway; to the Committee on Public Works.

90. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the city clerk, Corning, Calif., requesting enactment of legislation to appropriate moneys necessary to bring the Veterans' Administration hospital program to the needed standards to meet the needs of the veteran population

of California; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

91. Also, petition of Mrs. Beulah Phillips, and others, of Orlando, Fla., requesting enactment of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447, social-security legislation known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

92. Also, petition of Mrs. Faith B. Barkre, and others, of Orlando, Fla., requesting enactment of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447, social-security legislation known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1953

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O Thou infinite and gracious spirit, who hast made us for Thyself, may we now be numbered among the seekers and finders of God for we need Thee so greatly in our private and public life.

Grant that we may yield ourselves gladly and unreservedly to the guidance and discipline of Thy divine truth in order that our minds and hearts may be emancipated from all those fears which weaken, those doubts which darken, those sins which blind and deaden our souls, and those sorrows which make us lonely.

We are daily beseeching Thee that Thou wilt create within the hearts of men and nations those finer feelings and nobler thoughts which are the progenitors of achievement in the building of a more glorious civilization.

Inspire us with the same lofty aspiration which filled the life of St. Patrick, Thy servant, whose Christlike character and ministry, many in this and other lands are honoring today.

Hear us in the name of our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill and concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2466. An act to amend the act of July 12, 1950 (ch. 460, 64 Stat. 336), as amended, which authorizes free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in specified areas; and

H. Con. Res. 64. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Washington State Whitman Statue Committee to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of the late Dr. Marcus Whitman, the holding of ceremonies, and permanent location in Statuary Hall.

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

S. 173. An act for the relief of Socorro Gerona de Castro;

S. 255. An act for the relief of Sister Odilia, also known as Maria Hutter; and

S. 1229. An act to continue the effectiveness of the Missing Persons Act, as amended and extended, until July 1, 1954.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, on this special day—St. Patrick's Day—from the bottom of my heart I wish "you all"—of the North, the South, the East, the West—"The top o' the mornin'."

This is one day of the year when the world is divided into two classes—those who are Irish and those who would like to be Irish.

St. Patrick's Day is and always will be a day of national importance. I have heard it said not only that St. Patrick was a Scotsman but that he was a Republican. There is no question that he was an Irishman, either real or adopted, and by the results of the last election St. Patrick must have been on the side of the Republicans in the United States.

As direct descendants of the kings of Erin, the Republican Irish—the Allens, the Bates, the Bennetts, the Byrneses, the Corbetts, the Cunninghams, the Doolivers, the Dorns, the Gavins, the Goldenes, the Heseltons, the Hillings, the Horans, the Kearneys, the Kearns, the Keatings, the Kilburns, the McConnells, the McCullochs, the McDonoughs, the McGregors, the McVeys, the Martins, the Meaders, the O'Haras, the O'Konskis, the Pattersons, the St. Georges, the Sheehans—all acclaim the affection we have for "the other side of the aisle" Irish: the Bolands, the Byrnes, the Carnahans, the Delaneys, the Dempseys, the Donohues, the Donovans, the Doyles, the Fallons, the Feighans, the Fogartys, the Granahans, the Harts, the Kelleys, the Keoghs, the Kildays, the Kirwans, the Lanes, the McCarthys, the McCormacks, the McMillans, the Macks, the Maddens, the Mahons, the Mollohans, the Murrays, the O'Briens, O'Hara of Illinois, the O'Neills, the Philbins, the Regans, the Rileys, the Rooneys, the Shelleys, the Sullivans, and the Suttons.

St. Patrick was a great missionary and early Christian. While in this House the Republican Irish may be slightly outnumbered by the Irish on the other side of the aisle, we promise you much missionary work in the next year.

Lest there be overconfidence on the side having the greater numbers, let it be said that the fighting Irish may have been outnumbered but never outfought. We shall send into this battle O'Konski, of Wisconsin, to convert O'Klein, of New York, and in reserve against the unbelievers we challenge you with "County Clare" Hoffman.

If anyone makes light of the difference in numbers, remember, there may be only one saint but many sinners.

Which proves conclusively that St. Patrick was an Irishman and a Republican.

But today on St. Patrick's Day—and for today only—all is sunshine and harmony among the Irish and the non-Irish

from alpha to omega—from ABBITT, of Virginia, to ZABLOCKI, of Wisconsin.

Special greetings of affection to you all and Erin go Bragh.

LUMP-SUM PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS FOR ACCRUED ANNUAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation which will exclude from the provisions of the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, officials in the executive branch of the Government specified in Public Law 359, 81st Congress, the act which established the rates of pay of the heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent offices. This includes Presidential assistants and top level Presidential appointments.

This bill, when enacted into law, will prevent any such payments to department and agency heads in large sums such as has been recently disclosed by the Comptroller General's report to the Appropriations Committee. This report pointed out that some retiring department and agency heads of the Truman administration received in excess of \$5,000 in accumulated annual leave. In fact, one high official received over \$12,000 in a lump sum for accumulated annual leave.

In addition to legislation which will prevent such payments in the future, I am asking the Comptroller General to conduct such investigations as are necessary to determine whether or not there was misrepresentation in the certifications of officials calling for such large lump-sum payments for accumulated annual leave.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Operations may have until midnight tonight to file a report.

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

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file a rule.

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

There was no objection.

INQUIRY INTO CERTAIN OPERATIONS AND CONDITIONS IN KOREA

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Armed Serv-

ices, I present a privileged resolution (H. Res. 171).

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Defense report to the Clerk of the House in broad general terms—

(a) the purpose of the combat raid called Operation Smack;

(b) whether a timetable for the attack was made available to invited guests before the attack was staged;

(c) whether the schedule for the attack was bound in covers and given a colored front;

(d) if the answer to the last question is in the affirmative—

1. what was the reason for that procedure?;

2. how many were printed and the number, by whom and to whom distributed?;

3. if schedules, or any advance notice of, or orders for, the attack were printed, to what officers—not individual names—were they distributed?; and

4. please furnish us a copy;

(e) who, if anyone, was present as visitors or spectators and, broadly, what were the reasons for the attendance of each?

(f) were motion pictures made of the operation? If the answer is in the affirmative—

1. by whom;

2. for what purpose; and

3. if made, by whom and for what purpose were they to be used in the United States, or elsewhere?;

(g) have the lines in Korea been more or less stabilized for a year? And, if so, what was the specific purpose of this raid?; and

(h) approximately how many men in the Armed Forces of the United States were killed, how many additional men in the Armed Forces of the United Nations lost their lives, and how many in each category were casualties?;

(i) who representing the press was present?;

(j) have there been shortages of ammunition and weapons in Korea? If the answer is in the affirmative—

1. during what time; and

2. to what extent?;

(k) at the present time, have the Armed Forces in Korea an adequate supply of ammunition and weapons, adequate food and clothing?

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the report contains all of the information requested in the resolution offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed in the RECORD in its entirety with the exception of the colored cover which is not readily susceptible of reproduction. At this point I might say that any Member of the House may look at the cover which merely contains the infantry division insignia.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to let the Members of the House know that there is nothing on the inside, but the report, as the gentleman from Missouri states, does contain answers to the questions filed.

Mr. SHORT. I wish to say to the gentleman from Michigan, in order to be exact, that I think the report as I am submitting it for this purpose in its entirety with the exception of the reproduction of the cover will answer the ques-

tions in his resolution. Any Member of the House, however, is perfectly welcome to examine the contents of the folder which is in the safe over at my office. It is top secret, because it contains a minute description of battle actions and maneuvers.

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

Mr. SHORT. Gladly.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. As I understand, the committee of the other body is going into this matter of ammunition anyway.

Mr. SHORT. That is quite correct.

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

There was no objection.

TO INQUIRE INTO CERTAIN OPERATIONS AND CONDITIONS IN KOREA

Mr. SHORT, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following adverse report (to accompany H. Res. 171).

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the resolution (H. Res. 171) to inquire into certain operations and conditions in Korea, having considered the same, report unfavorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the resolution do not pass.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, March 14, 1953.

HON. DEWEY SHORT,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request for a report by the Department of Defense on House Resolution 171, 83d Congress, a resolution of inquiry into the circumstances surrounding Operation Smack.

The attached memorandum from the Secretary of the Army contains the information requested by the resolution.

Very sincerely yours,

ROGER M. KYES,
Acting.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., March 14, 1953.

Memorandum for: Secretary of Defense.
Subject: House Resolution 171, resolution to inquire into certain operations and conditions in Korea.

Reference is made to your memo routing slip of March 10, 1953, from Rear Adm. H. A. Houser, United States Navy, Director, Office of Legislative Liaison, Office of the Secretary of Defense, assigning to the Department of the Army the responsibility for preparing replies to Congress on the questions set out in House Resolution 171.

On February 3, 1953, the Chief of Staff, United States Army, Gen. J. Lawton Collins, appeared before the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and presented full factual information with respect to this military operation. Additional information which became available to the Department of the Army since that date was submitted to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives in connection with the report of the Department of Defense on House Resolution 121. The information furnished with respect to House Resolution 121 is, however, repeated herein so that an integrated report may be furnished to the committee with respect to House Resolution 171. The answers to the specific questions set out in House Resolution 171, to supplement the testimony of General Collins, are set out below.

(a) The purpose of the raid: The general purpose of Operation Smack was to destroy the enemy on the objective, to capture prisoners, to obtain military information of intelligence value, and to destroy underground

fortifications by the combined and coordinated employment of air-artillery-tanks and infantry.

(b) Whether a timetable for the attack was made available to invited guests before the attack was staged: A timetable, or better, an itinerary, outlining in prose style the main events including the tactical plan of attack and a withdrawal was furnished the observers just before the attack.

(c) and (d) 1. What was the reason for that procedure (using a colored cover)? The purpose of such a cover in this case was to identify the issuing headquarters and to indicate the security classification.

2. How many (covers) were printed and the number by whom and to whom distributed? The approximate number of mimeographed copies produced (none were printed) was 30. These were distributed by an officer of the Operations Sections, Headquarters 7th Infantry Division, to the commanding generals of the 5th Air Force, the 7th Infantry Division, the United States I Corps, and the 7th Infantry Division Artillery. In addition, copies were furnished to regimental and battalion commanders (a total of 7 officers) of the 7th Infantry Division, staff officers of the United States I Corps, and 7th Infantry Division (16 officers), and staff personnel of the 5th Air Force (3 officers). None were distributed to the press.

3. If schedules, or any advance notice of, or orders for, the attack were printed, to what officers—not individual names—were they distributed? It is believed that the answer to this specific inquiry is contained in 2 above. The schedules were presented to the officers indicated in the preceding paragraph at the briefing which occurred just prior to the actual attack.

4. Please furnish a copy of the schedule. There is attached hereto a copy of the operation plan for Operation Smack classified as Secret, although there is no security reason for protecting this operation now, since it has been completed. The operation plan, however, actually furnishes information on combat methods now employed in Korea and, for that reason alone, should not be made public at this time. It is, therefore, requested that this classification of the plan itself be retained and that the plan be returned to the Department of the Army when it has served the committee's purposes.

(e) Who, if anyone, was present as visitors or spectators and, broadly, what were the reasons for the attendance of each? In addition to the key military personnel described in the answer to (d) 2 above, 15 members of the press were invited by the public information officer of the 7th Infantry Division to attend as spectators although the action was in no way designed as a demonstration for military observer or spectator benefit. The arrangement for the press was in no way unusual and their presence was for the purpose of assisting them in obtaining a better understanding of the action to be expected and of the operation as a whole, so that they could report accurately to their respective news agencies timely items of interest that would fulfill their particular needs. Such procedure is not unusual, having been employed during World War II and during the more active phases of the present Korean conflict.

(f) Were motion pictures made of the operation? Yes.

1. By whom? Motion pictures were made of the operation by Mr. Knoshi Kilsuchi, representing Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer News of the Day, and Mr. Akri Shirashi, representing United Press television.

2. For what purpose? These pictures were taken for public newsreel release and/or television purposes.

3. If made, by whom and for what purpose were they to be used in the United States, or elsewhere? It is assumed that such pictures, if suitable, would be processed by the home offices concerned for public release within the United States and elsewhere.

Established procedure provides that film processed by home offices shall be submitted to the Department of Defense Security Review Board for censorship prior to public release. To date no such pictures have yet been presented to the Security Review Board.

(g) Have the lines in Korea been more or less stabilized for a year? And, if so, what was the specific purpose of this raid? The lines in Korea have been more or less stabilized for about a year with both sides engaging in small-scale patrol activities and probes of defensive positions. Due to a number of factors, such as the extensive defensive works constructed by the enemy, and his reluctance to move about openly during the bitter cold months of winter, it has become increasingly difficult for United Nations forces to obtain ample numbers of prisoners for interrogation. Hence the specific purpose of this raid was solely military in nature and was, as stated before, to destroy the enemy on the objective, to capture prisoners, to obtain military information of intelligence value and to destroy underground fortifications by the combined and coordinated employment of air-artillery-tanks and infantry.

(h) Approximately how many men in the Armed Forces of the United States were killed, how many additional men in the Armed Forces of the United Nations lost their lives, and how many in each category were casualties? Friendly casualties resulting from this raid were as follows: Killed in action, 3; wounded in action, 61; and missing in action, 0. All casualties were United States Army personnel.

(i) Who representing the press was present? The following members of the press were granted permission to watch the operation: Forrest Edwards, Frederick Waters, and George Sweers, Associated Press; Louis Cloffi, Columbia Broadcasting System; Sarah Park, Honolulu Star-Bulletin; Ichiro Fujimura, International News Photos; John T. Casserly, International News Service; Knoshi Kilsuchi, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer News of the Day; Frederick Painton, United Press; Hisao Egoshi and Warren Lee, United Press Photos; Akri Shirashi, United Press Television; Irwin Fox, Voice of America; and M. Sgt. Richard H. Bertlett and Airman 1st Class Kenneth C. Johnson, Pacific Stars and Stripes.

(j) On March 10, 1953, the Chief of Staff, United States Army, Gen. J. Lawton Collins, appeared before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and presented full information with respect to the Army's ammunition situation. There is attached to this memorandum the statement submitted by General Collins to that committee, which answers the questions in House Resolution 171 concerning ammunition. There have been no shortages of weapons reported to me.

(k) At the present time, have the Armed Forces in Korea an adequate supply of ammunition and weapons, adequate food and clothing? Yes.

ROBERT T. STEVENS,
Secretary of the Army.

STATEMENT BY GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS, CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY, BEFORE THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE, ON AMMUNITION

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, before I enter into a discussion of the Army's ammunition situation, please allow me a few general observations in order to place my remarks in proper perspective.

First, I wish to reiterate my profound respect and admiration for General Van Fleet, who commanded with great gallantry the assault regiment of my VII Corps in Normandy on D-day. It has been my high privilege and pleasure to have recommended General Van Fleet for his first star; to have had a hand in his selection for assignment to Greece; and to have recommended him to command the Eighth Army. In my judgment he is one of the finest Army commanders ever to wear the American uniform.

My next observation is that we are literally fighting a war in peacetime—or what is supposed to be peacetime. This is something unprecedented in American history. We have been mobilizing, fighting a large-scale war, and demobilizing all at the same time. Never before have we struggled to meet enormous battlefield rates of consumption of materiel with only a limited mobilization of this Nation's great industrial capacity.

The next point is that when considering the ammunition situation, responsible authorities in Washington must consider not only each military theater of operations but the global situation as well. About 50 percent of our Army today is overseas. Most of our forces are in the Far East and Europe, but others are guarding vital outposts elsewhere throughout the world. The ammunition reserve stocks necessary, both overseas and in the United States, to back up these forces are of tremendous importance. Similarly, the commander of an active theater—such as the Far East Command which includes Korea—is responsible for, and must weigh carefully, the distribution of ammunition in his theater. Finally the 8th Army Commander must hold some ammunition in reserve and arrange a system for allocation to his front-line units. The fighting in Korea is, of course, the gravest concern of all of us. However, any examination of ammunition supplies in Korea cannot be isolated from our ammunition supplies worldwide.

It is not only natural—it is the duty of a field commander in battle to concern himself with the situation in his particular command. At times he may even disagree with a higher commander on what he thinks he needs to accomplish his mission; and it is entirely possible that they both may be right; for they are making their estimates from different points of view and with different responsibilities. It is also possible that their estimates may be based on different concepts of the job to be done. In other words, "What is the mission, and how is it to be carried out?"—or in layman's language, "What is the job, and how is it to be done?" and "How much is required to do that job?"

Every combat commander is interested in getting as many weapons and as much ammunition as possible for his troops. It is to be expected that vigorous, aggressive commanders will demand more and more ammunition. When I was a division commander during the campaigns on Guadalcanal and in New Georgia, and a corps commander in Europe, I was always concerned with the amount of ammunition I had, and the tanks, artillery and aircraft to shoot it, particularly if I thought I could get my hands on any more.

As I have said many times, I have not been satisfied and I am still not satisfied with our ammunition reserve stocks, which is really one of the true measures of our complete readiness to fight. However, before going further, let me emphasize that since the outbreak of the conflict in Korea the Congress has appropriated all the ammunition funds requested by the Department of Defense in its budgets on Army account. None of my remarks are to be construed as implying anything else, and, so far as I know, no responsible officer of the Army has ever said otherwise. Congress has done what it was asked to do, and has given us the ammunition funds which have been requested of it.

The Army's ammunition situation is nothing new.

On December 9, 1950, 6 months after the Korean war began, I told a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations:

"It will take some time to regain an acceptable reserve position."

On July 30, 1951, I reported the following to a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations:

"If the fighting continues, there must result a consequent weakening of our readiness

posture because much of the equipment being procured would have to go to Korea, thus adversely affecting our planned war reserve position."

On May 5, 1952, I told a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, at a time when some consideration was being given by the Congress to a proposal to limit actual expenditures of money already appropriated by the Congress:

"We cannot cut ammunition—too many American lives are immediately at stake in Korea and too many American lives are potentially at stake in Europe. * * * The most severe drain has been on ammunition and we could not risk a reduction in deliveries under any circumstances. If combat in Korea should continue, or if our troops in Europe were attacked, we would have no reserves of some of the most important types of ammunition and our frontline troops would have to limit their ammunition expenditures to what came off our production line. Some of the types of ammunition most important to our frontline soldiers have been rationed in Korea because production still does not equal normal expenditures, and World War II stocks either have been exhausted or have approached exhaustion."

As a result of my testimony and that of the Secretary of the Army on that subject, Congress did not place a limitation on the expenditure of Army funds during fiscal year 1953.

[Discussion off the record.]

On March 5, 1953, I told a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations: "The ammunition situation in the Far East Command is generally good, and is steadily improving. Ammunition stocks within the Eighth Army are on the whole up to the authorized level of supply. Our real problem is that we have not been able to fill the necessary reserves which the Far East Command needs."

So much for the ammunition reserve stockpile for our worldwide needs which has been unsatisfactory, and still is, but which is gradually improving. Its rate of improvement depends on a number of factors which will be discussed in detail later.

But what about the ammunition in the hands of front-line troops in Korea?

Mr. Chairman, I have made seven trips to Korea since the fighting began, with the principal objective of determining the needs of our men on the ground. My first trip was on July 10, 1950, and my most recent one was in January 1953.

During the early fighting our troops were, in general, permitted unlimited quantities of ammunition, although it was necessary to control the firing of certain types from the very beginning. However, there has always been a sufficient supply to carry on the United Nations operations and to insure that our forces could withstand any attack the enemy could launch and sustain, considering his capabilities. I have no doubt but that there have been instances when small units have run short of ammunition because of unusual weather or terrain conditions or because of enemy action, but these instances have been rare and of a temporary nature.

Along with our concern for ammunition in the hands of troops in Korea has been our consideration of the overall reserves necessary to meet possible contingencies throughout the Far East Command. In this regard, the former theater commander in the Far East, General Ridgway, told this committee on May 21, 1952:

"We have had shortages, and we still do in certain categories * * * some artillery calibers, and we do not have quite the ammunition that has been authorized and which was felt necessary, which I recommended, and which was authorized from here. But that is on an ammunition stockpile level, and I would say that generally there are adequate supplies of ammunition

there now, except in one or two particular categories."

Only last week the present theater commander in the Far East, General Clark, said that there had been some rationing of artillery ammunition but added:

"There was always enough whenever we needed to shoot it—in any quantity. The Eighth Army has enough ammunition to stop any all-out Red offensive in Korea."

Here in the United States we have been concerned not only about the ammunition in the hands of troops, and in reserve in Korea and to meet contingencies in the Far East Command, but also about our overall reserves to meet a potential threat in Europe and elsewhere in the world. In this regard, a special subcommittee of the House visited Korea during the period August 15, 1952, to September 14, 1952. This is what the committee's report says:

"One of the principal matters of concern to the committee prior to its departure from the United States was the alleged shortages of ammunition in the forward areas. In Korea and the Far East, the committee was gratified to find that these alleged shortages of ammunition were by no means as critical as had been rumored. Based upon the testimony of high-ranking officers, the committee concluded that the ammunition supply is entirely adequate to meet the present tempo of the war and any foreseeable emergency that may arise. At the same time, considering the overall world picture, it is highly important that the production of certain types of ammunition be increased. Two factors which seem to have considerable bearing upon the production of ammunition are the recent steel strike and the apparently inevitable delay between determination of needs and the actual receipt of the ammunition end production. Factories must be placed in operation, assembly lines organized, and all of the other elements of mass production must be effectively carried out well in advance of the actual turnout of ammunition.

"There is no lack, however, in this respect from which the enemies of our country can receive any gratification or encouragement."

Thus far, I have tried to make it clear that there is a difference between ammunition stocks in reserve and those in the hands of front-line troops. That is why it is important that there be a complete understanding of just what we are talking about, for there can be wide differences in the use of the term "shortage." It is largely a matter of determining "how much is enough" and "enough for what purpose."

Our problem has always been—and this has often been stated publicly—that we have not been able to build our ammunition reserve stockpiles to the point where we feel they should be. On the other hand, there has never been a shortage of ammunition in the hands of our troops (unless some isolated instance because of local difficulties of distribution) either to repel an attack that actually developed or to conduct our own operations. It is important that this be understood not only to reassure the American people and their United Nations partners who have troops in Korea, but to give pause to the enemy who might otherwise be misled into further aggression because of a mistaken belief that such aggression could be successful.

To understand completely our current ammunition problems, it is necessary to review the pre-Korea days when the world situation was much less tense.

At the end of World War II the Army had rather large stocks of ammunition, but these stocks were not as useful as the quantities would indicate. Much of this ammunition had become "not ready for use" due to normal deterioration in storage. Because of these stocks of ammunition—large, but unbalanced in quantities of the different types of rounds, and to a degree unserviceable—

and the understandable urge for economy in the early postwar years, the Army bought almost no ammunition prior to the fall of 1950 except for training and for new types. The record of obligations of appropriated funds during the period fiscal year 1947 through fiscal year 1950 shows that less than \$25 million per year went toward ammunition. In the face of such small procurement and because of the regular firing of ammunition for training, our stocks were gradually being reduced.

[Discussion off the record.]

At that time, reserves of ammunition were concentrated chiefly in depots in the United States. The size of these depot stocks may appear quite formidable to anyone unfamiliar with the rate at which ammunition is expended in violent combat, such as began on June 25, 1950, against a ruthless Communist enemy with seemingly endless manpower. For a time our weapons fired without limitation. As our reserves fell off, and it became increasingly evident that the war in Korea was likely to be prolonged, it became necessary to exercise firm controls over the firing of ammunition through a system of allocation or rationing. But even with such a system in effect, let me illustrate the intensity with which the Korean conflict has raged. From June 1950 to December 31, 1952, we have fired against the Communist in Korea:

More than 600,000 tons of 105-millimeter ammunition.

More than 300,000 tons of 155-millimeter ammunition.

More than 75,000 tons of 8-inch howitzer ammunition.

More than 80,000 tons of 4.2-inch mortar ammunition.

More than 55,000 tons of 81-millimeter mortar ammunition.

More than 15,000 tons of 60-millimeter mortar ammunition.

More than 8,000 tons of grenades.

In addition, we have expended more than 1.8 billion rounds of small arms ammunition. What do these figures mean?

They mean that we have expended in Korea:

Almost as much artillery ammunition as was shot during the whole of World War II in the Mediterranean and Pacific theaters combined.

Almost as much artillery ammunition as was expended in all theaters of World War II during 1944—the year when our operations were at their peak and expenditures were the heaviest.

The tremendous amounts of ammunition which we actually fired have enabled us to outshoot the enemy throughout the war in Korea. As indicated in this chart, which I would like to insert in the record, during 1952 we fired 22,917,757 rounds of all types of ammunition as compared with the enemy's 2,365,062, a daily average of 62,616 for us and 6,462 for the enemy. This means we fired nearly 10 times as much as the enemy did. Even at the peak of the enemy's artillery firing in October and November of last year, their daily average was 20,849, compared to our average of 119,137. In other words, during the month they did their heaviest firing we shot back six times as much.

These heavy expenditures in Korea have been necessary to save casualties and at the same time to destroy the enemy in his heavily fortified positions. I have supported these expenditures in every possible way even to the extent of lowering our depot stocks here in the United States.

[Discussion off the record.]

In summary then the reserves of certain kinds of artillery ammunition in the Far East command have not been as great as we would like to have had them during the past year and a half, even though Congress has appropriated all the money asked of it. Our difficulties are practically all traceable to the

fact that we have been fighting a large-scale war in Korea in "peacetime."

In order to build up the necessary emergency reserve stocks of ammunition in the Far East Command, it has been necessary to reduce our reserve stocks here in the United States, and it has been necessary to control the normal average daily firing rates of the Eighth Army in Korea. The control of firing rates is nothing new. It was necessary in past wars just as in this one. If commanders are given unlimited quantities of ammunition, there will be waste because of the natural tendency to fire if it is available. General Clark, as the theater commander, must maintain ammunition reserves not only for Korea but for Japan as well. Therefore he must allocate ammunition to the Eighth Army in Korea.

General Taylor, who is responsible for the entire front, must also maintain ammunition reserve stocks and must allocate supplies to his corps commanders, and they in turn to the divisions. This is possible without endangering our troops because attacks very seldom occur simultaneously along the entire front, and reserve stocks must be immediately available to support the sectors where combat is most violent.

Although ammunition reserve stocks and the allocation of ammunition have been necessary, a unit under attack is authorized to expend whatever ammunition is necessary to repel the attack. Similarly, a commander is authorized to expend all the ammunition necessary when conducting raids or similar operations.

As a result of my inspection in January 1953, I can report that the ammunition situation in the Far East Command is generally good, and is steadily improving. Ammunition stocks within the Eighth Army are on the whole up to the authorized level of supply. Again, I would like to emphasize that our real problem is that we have not been able to fill the necessary reserves which we believe are necessary within the Far East Command as a whole.

While I regret the necessity of going into such details for the record—if they have served the purpose of reassuring the American people that our troops at the front have the ammunition to defend themselves as they have so ably done in the past; if they have given notice to potential aggressors that fire will be met with much greater fire, then I feel that this has been well worth while.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA?

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned today with the confusion and misunderstanding surrounding the phrase "critical defense housing area" as used in the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended. The reason for my concern on this point will, I think, be crystal clear when you realize that the Oak Ridge, Tenn., area lies in my district.

And even though there has been a nearly continuous shortage of housing in the Oak Ridge atomic-energy area ever since the Manhattan project started, the Oak Ridge area cannot qualify as a "critical" defense housing area under the rent law as it is now written.

That the development of atomic energy is essential to defense is indisputable

in this age of nuclear fission. That the availability of adequate and economically obtainable housing is a necessary aid to getting the job done at Oak Ridge as well as at other defense establishments is also an indisputable fact. Why then is it impossible for Oak Ridge to obtain a "critical" designation? Simply because, under the present rent law, the Congress requires there be a "substantial in-migration" of defense workers or military personnel before "critical" designation can be made for the area.

The requirement of "in-migration" is absurd when you think about it. To point up the absurdity consider this: The Oak Ridge area could be certified as "critical" if, in the face of the present critical housing shortage, a "substantial" number of additional personnel were brought into this Oak Ridge area, thus making an already dangerously tight housing situation a disastrous housing situation—and a still more serious threat to the successful operation of vital atomic energy plants.

This senseless restriction of "in-migration" before critical certification was written into the law 2 years ago by a Democratic-controlled Congress. It has no place in any sensible legislative standard for determining critical areas. Surely, we Republicans can do better than this. We can remove this proviso which has caused so much confusion and has operated in such an erratic manner that, if continued, it could result in a serious threat to the effectiveness of the whole mobilization program.

I am certain that when President Eisenhower called for the continuation of rent control beyond April 30 he had in mind situations such as exist in the Oak Ridge area and similar situations which exist in other defense areas.

Of all the major atomic energy centers, Oak Ridge is the only one which cannot qualify as a critical defense housing area. The Savannah River area, South Carolina and Georgia, the Arco-Blackfoot area in Idaho, and the Hanford, Wash., works are all now enjoying the full protection of the Federal rent-control law—but the Oak Ridge area does not have this protection from the ironic circumstance that it was in many ways the most important to the whole atomic energy program and was operating full blast even before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

Oak Ridge will not be able to get full rent-control protection and neither will a lot of other very important defense centers, unless the proviso dealing with "in-migration" is eliminated from any new rent-control law this Congress provides in answer to the request of the President.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I received, as I suppose each of the Members did, a letter from a colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON], advising everyone that today he will address the House for 1 hour.

I want to call the attention of the Members, Mr. Speaker, to the last paragraph of that letter, in which it is stated:

The committee, since its inception, has been under constant and unremitting attack from those whose goal it is to destroy America and its free institutions.

I wish the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON] in his talk this afternoon would let us know whether or not that is a warning or a threat that any Member who does not agree with the procedure of the Committee on Un-American Activities or privately or publicly disagrees with its findings, is to be classed as one who is attempting to destroy the free institutions of America and America itself. Is that the technique that the Committee on Un-American Activities wants to use? In other words, that anybody who finds fault with that committee is to be classed as an individual who desires to destroy the free institutions of America.

I hope the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON] will have time this afternoon to answer that question.

THE 10-A DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, CALIFORNIA

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 2936) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands to the State of California for use as a fairground by the 10-A District Agricultural Association, California.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand it, this bill had not been reported in time and was not on the Consent Calendar for consideration yesterday; is that correct?

Mr. ENGLE. That is right. It was No. 15 on the Consent Calendar, but could not be considered because it had not been on for 3 legislative days.

Mr. HALLECK. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from California has conferred with me about calling this bill up at this time, and after discussing the matter with him and learning something of its urgency, also learning that it had been otherwise cleared with the leadership on both sides, I told him he might call it up. However, I think it may be well for me to make a statement at this time, after which I would like to have the gentleman from California explain for the RECORD the urgency of the matter.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to make this statement: As we all know, these remarks are reported by the committees and are placed on the Consent Calendar. As a general rule, it promotes orderly

procedure to have the measures considered by the objectors who are charged with that responsibility, rather than for those of us who are in positions of leadership to undertake the responsibility of examining the bills and arranging for them to come up by unanimous consent.

The gentleman from California does not find himself in disagreement with that position. He insists upon the urgency of this matter, and, as I say, it seemed to me there was sufficient urgency to justify it being called on this occasion. But I make this statement only to put everyone on notice that unless there is some unusual reason for this sort of procedure, the measures that are on the Consent Calendar should come up for consideration on the days regularly assigned for the calling of that calendar. Now, if the gentleman from California will explain for the RECORD the urgency of this particular matter, I would appreciate it.

Mr. ENGLE. I appreciate the remarks of the distinguished majority leader, and, of course, I am wholly in agreement with what he says. This bill involves a transfer of 34 acres of land that the 10-A District Agricultural Association of California has to use in order to conduct its fair operations. Unless we get this land swap through immediately, they will not qualify for State funds and, as a consequence, will be put off for another year. They have to qualify at least by the end of the present fiscal year. This bill has yet to go through the Senate. In view of these considerations the majority leader was good enough to waive the general rules in this case, which I appreciate very much.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of California all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following-described land in Siskiyou County, Calif., containing an area of thirty-four and one-half acres, more or less:

South half of the south half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, section 35, township 48 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo Meridian, and lot 1, section 2, township 47 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo Meridian, containing approximately thirty-nine and nine-tenths acres; less five and four-tenths acres containing rights-of-way for county road, Bureau of Reclamation laterals and drains, and treatment plant and sewer line to the city of Tulelake, Calif.

SEC. 2. The land conveyed pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be used only for public purposes, including but not limited to such purposes as are authorized for a district agricultural association, and the conveyance herein authorized shall be made upon the expressed condition that if the land shall be used for other purposes the conveyance shall be held to be forfeited and the title shall revert to the United States. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to determine the facts and declare such forfeiture and reversion and such determination and declaration shall be final and conclusive.

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.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be discharged from further consideration of H. R. 2229, a bill to increase the maximum amount of Federal funds which may be expended for any one water facilities project in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States, and that it be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

It is the sense of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs that this bill properly comes within the scope and jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.

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

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, one of the chief criticisms which has been made against the Committee on Un-American Activities is that it has operated without a clear and adequate definition of the meaning of "un-American activities" and without any rules of procedure. I cannot speak for the committee after I left the Congress on January 3, 1945, but during the nearly 7 years that I served as its chairman I can state emphatically that we did have rules of procedure, rules that were announced on the first day of the hearings in 1938, and that we also defined very clearly the meaning of "un-American activities." Whether those definitions and rules have been carried forward by the present committee, I do not know.

Mr. Speaker, in order to keep the record straight and for the information of those who seem to be deeply concerned about this matter, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this point the principles and rules of procedure for the Committee on Un-American Activities announced by its chairman on August 12, 1938, and I invite anyone who is interested in procedure for congressional committees to read those rules; and I also ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this point the definition adopted unanimously by our committee in the first report of the committee on January 3, 1939, defining "un-American activities" and the scope of our inquiry.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DIES. The information referred to is as follows:

PRINCIPLES AND RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, ANNOUNCED BY ITS CHAIRMAN, HON. MARTIN DIES ON AUGUST 12, 1938

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

I understand that it is customary for the chairman to make a preliminary statement before the committee begins to take evidence. The Chair will make his statement very brief.

This special committee was created by a resolution of the House of Representatives, House Resolution 282, for the purpose of conducting an investigation of the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States; the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution; and all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Chair wishes to reiterate what he has stated many times—namely, that this committee is determined to conduct its investigation upon a dignified plane and to adopt and maintain throughout the course of the hearings a judicial attitude. The committee has no preconceived views of what the truth is respecting the subject matter of this inquiry. Its sole purpose is to discover the truth and report it as it is, with such recommendations, if any, as to legislation on these subjects as the situation may require and as the duty of Congress to the American people may demand.

We shall be fair and impartial at all times and treat every witness with fairness and courtesy. We shall expect every witness to treat us in the same way. This committee will not permit any character assassination or any smearing of innocent people. We wish to caution witnesses that reckless charges must not be made against any individual or organization.

The Chair wishes to make it plain that this committee is not after anyone. All that we are concerned with is the ascertainment of the truth, whatever it is.

It is the hope of the committee that we can admit the public to the hearings. However, in the interest of a dignified and judicial hearing we cannot tolerate any demonstration, disorder, or interruption on the part of those who are the guests of the committee. If any such demonstration, disorder, or interruption occurs, the person or persons responsible for it will be immediately ejected by the police and denied further admittance.

The Chair wishes to emphasize that the committee is more concerned with facts than with opinions, and with specific proof than with generalities. Opinions, conclusions, and generalities have no probative force in any court of justice and they cannot be made the basis of any findings on the part of this committee. It is the Chair's opinion that the usefulness or value of any investigation is measured by the fairness and impartiality of the committee conducting the investigation. Neither the public nor Congress will have any confidence in the findings of a committee which adopts a partisan or preconceived attitude. Statements and charges unsupported by facts have no evidentiary value and only tend to confuse the issue. It is easy to smear someone's name or reputation by unsupported charges or an unjustified attack, but it is difficult to repair the damage that has been done. As I previously stated, this committee is determined to be fair and just to everyone, and when any individual or organization is involved in any charge or attack made in the course of the hearings, that individual or organization will be accorded an opportunity to refute such charge or attack.

In investigating un-American activities it must be borne in mind that because we do not agree with opinions or philosophies of others does not necessarily make such opinions or philosophies un-American. The most common practice engaged in by some people is to brand their opponents with names when they are unable to refute their arguments

with facts and logic. Therefore, we find a few people of conservative thought who are inclined to brand every liberal viewpoint as communistic. Likewise, we find some so-called liberals who stigmatize every conservative idea fascistic. The utmost care, therefore, must be observed to distinguish clearly between what is obviously un-American and what is no more or less than an honest difference of opinion with respect to some economic, political, or social question.

WHAT ARE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES? AMERICANISM DEFINED

In order to determine what activities and propaganda are un-American, we must first define Americanism. No scientific definition will be attempted, but we will undertake to set forth in simple and understandable language what some of the chief principles of Americanism are. In the first place, Americanism is the recognition of the truth that the inherent and fundamental rights of man are derived from God and not from governments, societies, dictators, kings, or majorities. This basic principle of Americanism is expressed in the Declaration of Independence, where our immortal forefathers said that all men are created equal and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, chief among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. From this declaration and the well-established interpretations that have been put upon it from the beginning of the Republic down to the present moment, it is clear that Americanism recognizes the existence of a God and the all-important fact that the fundamental rights of man are derived from God and not from any other source. Among these inalienable rights which are the gifts of man from his Creator are: (1) Freedom of worship; (2) freedom of speech; (3) freedom of press; (4) freedom of assemblage; (5) freedom to work in such occupation as the experience, training, and qualifications of a man may enable him to secure and hold; (6) freedom to enjoy the fruits of his work, which means the protection of property rights; (7) the right to pursue his happiness with the necessary implication that he does not harm or injure others in the pursuit of this happiness. Upon this basic principle, the whole structure of the American Government was constructed. The system of checks and balances in the Constitution was wisely conceived and ingeniously constructed to provide every possible guaranty that every citizen of the United States would enjoy and retain his God-given rights. First, the Federal Government was specifically enjoined from exercising any power that was not expressly or by necessary implication granted to it in the Constitution. Second, such powers as the Federal Government was authorized to wield were wisely distributed between the three great departments, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The essence of Americanism is therefore class, religious, and racial tolerance. It should be emphasized in the strongest language possible that the maintenance of these three forms of tolerance is essential to the preservation of Americanism. They constitute the three great pillars upon which our constitutional Republic rests, and if any one of these pillars is destroyed, the whole structure of the American system of government will crumble to the earth. Therefore, the man who advocates class hatred is plainly un-American even if he professes racial and religious tolerance. The converse of this proposition is equally true. It is as un-American to hate one's neighbor because he has more of this world's material goods as it is to hate him because he was born into another race or worships God according to a different faith.

The American Government was established to guarantee the enjoyment of these fundamental rights. It therefore follows that in America the Government is the servant of

the people. The rights of the people are protected through laws and their strict enforcement. For this reason, law and order are essential to the preservation of Americanism while lawlessness and violence are distinctly un-American.

Americanism means the recognition of the God-given rights of man and the protection of those rights under the Constitution through the instrumentality of an independent Congress, an untrammelled judiciary, and a fair and impartial Executive operating under the American system of checks and balances. Americanism likewise means the protection of an unorganized majority from an organized minority as well as the protection of a helpless minority from an inconsiderate and thoughtless majority.

The characteristic which distinguishes our Republic from the dictatorships of the world is not majority rule but the treatment of minorities. Dictatorships muster huge majorities at the polls, through intimidation and high-powered government propaganda, but these majorities are used for ruthless tyranny over minorities. The majority rule of the American form of government is distinguished by its recognition of certain rights of minorities which majorities cannot alienate.

All of these definitions of Americanism are based upon the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. (From Report of Committee on Un-American Activities, January 3, 1939.)

RÉSUMÉ OF FIVE IMPORTANT CURRENT LEGISLATIVE SUBJECTS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit here a résumé of five important current legislative subjects in which I am sincerely and actively interested:

INCOME TAX

Recently I introduced in this House of Representatives, H. R. 3713, a bill which provides for an increase of dependent exemption from \$600 to \$800 for the current year 1953, and from \$800 to \$1,000 for 1954 and subsequent years.

Some tax relief is long overdue, especially for the low-wage peoples of this Nation, as I have stated so many times in the past. There is much talk and speculation regarding the lowering, and in some cases the complete elimination, of some other types of taxes, but there is no better way to give relief to the school teacher, the farmer, the small-business man, the family man, and all the lower-income groups, than by lowering the personal income tax. This great group of working Americans needs attention first and now.

SOCIAL SECURITY

I have called to the attention of the House Ways and Means Committee the need for revision of the social-security law to increase the benefits and to include lawyers, ministers, farmers, school teachers, small-business men, and other interested groups on a purely voluntary basis, and to lower the age limit for receiving benefits from 65 to 60 years. Both of our great political parties pledged revisions of the social-security

law; now is the time to prove the value of those pledges.

TIDELANDS OIL

The tidelands oil issue will be debated before the House soon. As I have said before, and I want to repeat, that I believe this great wealth belongs to all the States and not to just 3 or 4 and their cohorts, some powerful oil companies. Who paid for the Louisiana Purchase? All the people. Whose blood was spilled in the Mexican War, the result of which brought the great Southwest and the far-western areas into the folds of the United States? It was the blood of our sons from all over the Nation. Should one particular section of this great country have the benefits of tidelands-oil revenue? No. I say, let this revenue be channeled through the veins of our weakened and worn educational system. Let every young American in this Nation have a change for better education. I have six children to educate in the great mountain State of West Virginia. I want them to have the best education available to our young children. On the other hand, I want every other man's child to have equal opportunity with mine, no matter where he lives, what his race, his creed, or his color. Let the teachers, who are the real sculptors of future America, be paid salaries worthy of their position and value. A generous God gave us this natural resource; let us use it as He intended it to be used—for the benefit of all men.

AGRICULTURE

As goes the economy of the farmer, so goes the economy of the Nation. This I believe. Now, and not in June, or next year, is the time to get started on a long-range farm program that will give hope and proof to all our farmers. We look to the Agriculture Committee for a concrete program that will be neither a handout nor a desertion, and with all sincerity, I pray that that committee bears in mind special recognition for the small farmer.

PEACE

Korea is with us still. Mothers of Korean fighters pathetically ask, "What is being done to end the war in Korea?" I feel an answer is long overdue.

Yes, Korea is still very much with us, but there is no better time to think, and speak, and work for peace than at the time peace is absent. My bill, H. R. 1421, to create a Department of Peace, is before this august body for recognition. We need a Department of Peace and I agree wholeheartedly with the noted newspaper publisher Frank Gannett when he said in his recent letter to President Eisenhower:

A Department of Peace could help America put an end to war.

Unity for peace is as necessary as unity for defense. We, as representatives for all the people of these United States, must work together, not only for a strong and victorious defense, but we must never forget for one moment that peace is the real purpose of all our efforts. New and world-shaking problems come to us daily and sometimes we find it extremely difficult to know and use the right methods to solve them. But, by keeping our eyes on the ultimate goal of

peace; remembering history has shown that those things that are lasting and permanent are based on the Holy Scriptures; and by applying the logic of the teachings of this Great Book—we cannot fail.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, today is a great day for the Irish. It is a great day for all freedom-loving people. It is a great day for all who believe in religious freedom.

St. Patrick was one of the great leaders in the fight for freedom for all people, not only because he was a deeply religious man, but because he personally had suffered the pains of slavery.

The sons of Aaron are happy to join with the sons of Erin and the sons of all other freemen in today's tribute to the memory and spirit of St. Patrick.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker—

A fruitful clime is Eire's, through valley,
meadow, plain,
And the fair land of Eire, O!
The very bread of life is in the yellow grain
On the fair hills of Eire, O!
Far dearer unto me than the tones music
yields
Is the lowing of her kine and the calves
in her fields,
And the sunlight that fell long ago on the
shields
Of the Gaels, on the fair hills of Eire, O!

Let me take this joyful occasion, the celebration of the anniversary of St. Patrick's entry into the glorious host of the saints of God, to speak, not of that great and beloved saint, nor of the tragic past of his dear Ireland, nor of the splendid contribution the Irish have made in the building of our own Nation, but of Ireland now. Let me give some consideration to answering, for the present day, that famous question of Napper Tandy's, "How's poor ould Ireland, and how does she stand?"

"Poor ould Ireland," for all her antiquity, is one of the youngest nations of the world today, and, for all her past sorrows, one of the happiest and most peaceful. In Red Nough Macnamara's words, translated by James Clarence Mangan, "A fruitful clime is Eire's, through valley, meadow, plain, and the fair land of Eire, O!" The Republic of Ireland is today a handsome, healthy baby, due to celebrate her 4th birthday on the 18th of next month.

In spite of the fact that some 50,000 agricultural workers have left the farms since 1947, going into manufacturing and trade, Irish farm products have shown, in general, a steady increase in

money value and a small increase in production sufficient to provide more consumption on the farm, more consumption in the towns and cities of Ireland, and greater exports. Greater use of agricultural machinery and the increasing adoption of principles of scientific farming have, of course, contributed to this result. So, doubtless, has the progress of the great land rehabilitation project, introduced in 1949, by which 4 million acres of underproductive land are being cleared of rocks, drained, graded, terraced, or treated with the needed fertilizers, and put to the most profitable use. Still other acres of underproductive land are being removed from agricultural production, and reforested, repairing the damage done by centuries of absentee-landlordism during which timber would often be cut and sold without provision for its replacement, until today the visitor from almost any other part of the world is astonished to see, on so evidently fertile an island, such vast treeless expanses.

As indicated by the movement of workers from farm to manufacturing and trade, Ireland is continuing its trend toward achieving a healthy balance in production, and in some manufactures, notably railways and tramways, brewing, and distilling; figures for recent years show substantial increases. How pleasant it is to think that Guinness and Irish whisky, whose taste evokes the very spirit of Ireland, are becoming more available throughout the world, and contributing to the enrichment of that dear land. And in the matter of railways, I find it surprising that that small country, only 300 miles from north to south, and a little over 100 miles from east to west, was served, in 1950—the latest year for which figures are available—by almost 2,500 miles of railways.

Ireland's merchant marine has made a good start, with a fleet of 12 vessels flying the Irish flag on the seas of the world.

For the provision of power that will allow Ireland's industry to continue its growth, the Turf Board is carrying out the ambitious project of draining the peat bogs that cover one-seventh of the country's surface, so that the peat, the characteristic fuel of Ireland, may be available for the use of those industries equipped to burn peat; and, by supplying domestic needs, may free great quantities of other fuels for industrial use.

It has been Ireland's unfortunate necessity to import far more than she exported, but recent years have shown the happy tendency for imports to decrease, and exports to increase; and emigration, always a drain on Ireland, is fortunately lessening, though population figures still show some decrease from year to year on account of emigration.

In the arts, particularly poetry and drama, participation is general and interest intense. Such organizations as the Gaelic League and the Gaelic Athletic Association, bringing back to full life and vigor the ancient Irish tongue, literary traditions, and violently exciting games, enrich and intensify the lives of all the people. Poets, both in Gaelic and in an English colored by Gaelic verse form and turns of phrase, are mak-

ing their poems out of the stuff of the life around them, and experiencing the salutary effect of having a large, vitally interested audience to greet their productions with enthusiasm or sharp criticism. As the schools go on turning out graduates with a command of spoken Gaelic, it is to be expected that more and better writing will be done in that language, and that the audience for literature in Gaelic will continue to increase.

Ireland is happy now, in its independence, and enjoying an increasing prosperity. Its hopes for the future are excellent. May that future soon bring to Ireland the restoration of the six counties still held from her by England—the last remaining relic of the 800 years of occupation and attempted colonization of Ireland. In two of those six counties there is a substantial minority in favor of union with Ireland—and in the other four counties there is a majority in favor of union with Ireland. England's possession of Ireland, through all those 800 years, was never complete. Always there has been some region clinging to the forbidden language, some group carrying on determined resistance to political domination and economic oppression, and always the vast majority of the people of the country clinging to their Catholic faith, against whatever repression their masters might devise. It is to be hoped that the freedom of Ireland is not to be forever limited by the stubbornness of her would-be conquerors in clinging to that last remnant, of little value to England, but essential to the completeness of the land of Ireland—one with her by every reason of geography and history. This is said in the warmest friendship to England and her people, our blood brothers and our brave allies in two world wars, and today in Korea fighting side by side with our men to protect the right of a small nation to its complete independence and territorial integrity.

It is all Ireland, not so ridiculous a percentage as twenty-six thirty-seconds of Ireland, that I mean when I speak of Ireland; it is all Ireland that is held in the living arm of St. Patrick, and it is all Ireland that is celebrated in Joseph Mary Plunkett's great poem, *This Heritage to the Race of Kings*:

This heritage to the race of kings,
Their children and their children's seed
Have wrought their prophecies in deed
Of terrible and splendid things.

The hands that fought, the hearts that broke
In old immortal tragedies,
These have not failed beneath the skies,
Their children's heads refuse the yoke.

And still their hands shall guard the sod
That holds their father's funeral urn,
Still shall their hearts volcanic burn
With anger of the sons of God.

No alien sword shall earn as wage
The entail of their blood and tears,
No shameful price for peaceful years
Shall ever part this heritage.

Plunkett's words were no figures of poetic speech. He gave his life, as many of my hearers will remember, with his friends, fellow poets, and fellow patriots, Padraic Pearse and Thomas MacDonagh, when they were captured and executed by the British after the unsuccessful revolt of Easter Week, 1916.

We honor today the saint who, having been a slave and escaped, went back to his former masters, armed only with the love of God, and conquered them. We honor, too, the land that, under his patronage and through the blessing of God, has held its faith and its essential, spiritual freedom through eight centuries of foreign rule. In this spirit, let us pray that the example of St. Patrick and of the heroic people of Ireland may be a powerful encouragement, and a stimulus to hope, for those people and lands now enslaved by alien powers, and that those people and lands may soon breathe the free air that now blows over Ireland.

JOHN BARRY, FATHER OF THE AMERICAN NAVY

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I assure the House that while my ardor is great, I do have sufficient restraint and I will not use the bit of blackthorn which I hold in my hand to rescue from his Republican captivity the wandering member of the O'Hara clan from Minnesota.

Mr. Speaker, on the morning of this St. Patrick's Day at the monument to John Barry, father of the American Navy, I was presented with this symbol of Irish virility in righteous causes—the shillelagh. Men and women of Celtic blood have made large contributions to the cause of free government and to the welfare of mankind of every clime. With men and women of other bloods they have wrought in the great American melting pot an indestructible cathedral of democracy. Generations of Irish Americans have gone to their graves with bitter disappointment because a deserved recognition had not been accorded the great Irish American regarded by them as the real father of our American Navy. Mr. Speaker, I think that this St. Patrick's Day of 1953 can be made memorable by a virile revival in the chambers of this historic hall of the demand that the name of John Barry be engraved on the roll of immortal American heroes at Arlington. There must be no continuing discrimination anywhere in the fabric of our democracy, and certainly not where rest the remains of our heroes. I hope and pray that my words today will be taken up throughout the length and breadth of these United States and that they will not be silenced until the visitor to the shrine of American patriotism scanning the engraved names of our heroes at long last can see the name of John Barry.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ADDONIZIO. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to join in honoring the memory of St. Patrick, the patron saint of the Irish, and in extending best wishes to my friends of Irish descent.

As witnessed in the tributes being paid him here in the House today, the memory of St. Patrick is as green as the living shamrock itself, or as the land of Ireland. It was St. Patrick who changed the character of the people of Ireland from pagan to Christian; from a chaos of marauding bands under rival chieftains, stealing, destroying, enslaving, and killing, to a land of order and peace, that grew to be the center of learning and civilization for all Europe.

In his youth as a slave in Ireland, St. Patrick began to love the island and its people, and to learn Gaelic. When free and away from Ireland, he dreamed and planned for his return. There is a legend, supported by geographical probabilities, that on his way back to Ireland as a missionary, he stood on a mountain in Wales and looked over, calling down a blessing upon the land to which he was to devote the rest of his life. As a good missionary, he worked all his life to perfect himself in the language of the people he lived among and served, but contemporary Irish accounts speak with affectionate amusement of his foreign-sounding phrases, and occasional use of words which he thought were Gaelic, but of which his Irish listeners could make no sense at all. This was a fortunate failing for us, for critical and skeptical scholars, examining the writings attributed to St. Patrick, find in them, besides the thoughts and feelings consistent with his character, blunders in Gaelic of precisely the sort that amused his contemporaries, and the sort that would have been impossible to a native speaker of Gaelic, however uneducated. With his brilliance as an administrator, his saintly nobility of character, and his iron determination of will, St. Patrick might have been too perfect to inspire the devotion of the Irish of his own time and of the succeeding centuries, had he not had this harmless and endearing imperfection to make it plain that he was human.

The story of the quick wit of St. Patrick, in demonstrating the nature of the Trinity by plucking a shamrock from the ground where he stood, is brought to mind by the rhyme still taught to children in Ireland by their parents or grandparents:

Three folds of the cloth, yet only one napkin is there,
Three joints in the finger, but still only one finger fair;
Three leaves of the shamrock, yet no more than one shamrock to wear.
Frost, snowflakes, and ice, all in water their origin share,
Three Persons in God; to one God alone we make prayer.

Among the writings attributed to St. Patrick is a blessing on Munster, which has been well translated by Alfred Percival Graves. For this occasion, on which all Ireland and all who love Ireland celebrate St. Patrick's glorious entry into the kingdom of Heaven, I shall take the liberty of changing a word, so as to call

down blessings on Ulster, Leinster, and Connacht, as well as on Munster.

Blessing from the Lord on High
Over Ireland fall and lie;
To her sons and daughters all
Choicest blessings still befall;
Fruitful blessing on the soil
That supports her faithful toil!

INDIVIDUAL INCOME-TAX REDUCTIONS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, those persons who are trying to block action on H. R. 1, the tax-reduction bill reported favorably from the Ways and Means Committee by a vote of 21 to 4, ask me why I am in such haste to get a rule to bring the bill to the floor for a vote. First of all, it is a part of the parliamentary practice that a chairman directed to report a bill to the House ceases to function individually so far as that measure is concerned and becomes the representative of the committee in charge of the bill. Moreover, so binding are the obligations of a chairman in the handling of a bill reported by his committee that charges to the effect that he is not sincerely cooperating to secure its passage give rise to a question of privilege. It is my duty as chairman under instructions of the Ways and Means Committee to use all parliamentary means to bring H. R. 1 to the floor. There is a second reason for urging immediate action on H. R. 1. I have made official inquiry as to how long a time will be needed administratively to make the individual income-tax reductions provided for in H. R. 1 effective July 1, 1953.

A study of this matter has been made by the administrative officials and it is believed that a minimum of 60 days after the law is enacted will be required to prepare, print, and distribute the withholding tables and instructions required under H. R. 1. There will be about 6 million circulars consisting of 16 pages which will have to be sent out to the field officers of Internal Revenue for distribution to various employers and employees. This will mean that H. R. 1 should be enacted at the latest by May 1, 1953.

Since time will, therefore, be necessary in order to meet the July 1, 1953, deadline to get H. R. 1 through the House early in April.

Why, I ask, endanger the tax relief of 30 million taxpayers who come under withholding and, therefore, should get their full 11-percent reduction on July 1, 1953, under H. R. 1?

Why should the membership be placed in the position of repudiating a solemn campaign promise to reduce personal income taxes to get elected to Congress?

Is our political party to be charged with obtaining public offices under false pretenses?

The promise to reduce individual income taxes should be acted upon now,

before it becomes a settled conviction of the people that the candidates elected last November cannot be trusted.

I know that given an opportunity to express their will on H. R. 1 the Members' support will be unanimous in discharge of their pre-election promise to reduce taxes. In urging action immediately I am performing my duty under the instruction of 21 members of the Ways and Means Committee. H. R. 1 is a committee bill. It is to fulfill a party as well as an individual promise to the people.

MILITARY SITUATION IN EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, who or what can we believe about our military situation in Europe and the Far East?

In recent weeks the following statements have emanated from high places:

General Eddy, who will retire at the end of this month as head of the United States Army in Europe, says: "We're all set—ready for anything."

But General Ridgway, supreme commander of the NATO European army, says Russia could capture Paris in 40 days.

French General Juin declares: "Russia could take Paris in 23 days."

British General Fuller describes as pathetically unreal, particularly without German troops, the NATO military of about 25 partially equipped divisions to oppose some 200 Russian divisions in the event of war.

Secretary of State Dulles told the American people by radio and television not long ago that the NATO military is not dead—just asleep.

After 2 long years of propaganda, the spending of hundreds of millions of American tax dollars, and thousands of American homes broken by the draft to furnish troops for NATO, as well as Korea, we end up with a European military that is admittedly asleep.

General Van Fleet says there has been, and is today, a shortage of ammunition in Korea. General Collins claims there is no such shortage.

British General Ismay, Secretary-General of the NATO, says the building of Europe's defenses is ahead of estimates. He says NATO has 4,000 first-line aircraft ready to meet any aggression from the east.

On the same day that British General Ismay made this statement, two Russian MIG-15's roared out of Czechoslovakia and shot down one American F-84 Thunderjet and sent another scurrying for safety.

The Associated Press dispatch from Germany, describing the shooting down of the American plane, said this:

His—

Lieutenant Brown's—

F-84, an early type of jet outclassed by the Soviet-built MIG-15's for at least 3 years, crashed and burned.

It is obvious that the other American plane headed for safety because the pilot knew he could not possibly compete with the more modern Russian aircraft.

If the statement of General Ismay is correct—that there are 4,000 first-line planes in the NATO setup—then it does not make a lick of sense that American pilots should be forced to fly obsolete planes in patrol duty along the Russian frontier.

It is high time the American people be told the truth. It is time that those in places of authority provide more facts and less fiction.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

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

GRANTING PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 29) favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

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

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

- A-6963020, Amsel, Andor.
- A-7898535, Avilo, Rudolf.
- A-6592016, Balberiski, Miron or Bell.
- A-6756307, Baqal, Mohamad Amir or Mohamad Amir Boukal.
- A-6552873, Brotleit, Zofia Kusewicka.
- A-9825254, Bussani, Andrew.
- A-7096997, Chang, Peter Yun-Pao.
- A-6431861, Chang, Jean M. Y. (nee Young).
- A-6623722, Chang, Shau Hoa.
- A-6623721, Chang, Tsang Wa.
- A-6625811, Chang, Yuan Lo.
- A-6851532, Chao, Tsei-Yu or T. Y. Chao or Chao Tsei Yu.
- A-7073396, Chechik, Luba (nee Luba Rusak).
- A-6848439, Chen, Min.
- A-6830501, Dischka, Zsuzsanna.
- A-6917990, Domb, Mozes.
- A-7828138, Domb, Cyla.
- A-7828139, Domb, Fryda.
- A-7131176, Esop, Verner.
- A-6740258, Fanaberia, Cael Morika.
- A-6713644, Fanaberia, Masia (nee Rubin).
- A-6886818, Feldblum, Meyer.
- A-6536894, Fleischman, David.
- A-6841247, Fleischman, Iiona Sara (nee Elizkovitz).
- A-6769948, Frankel, Nechemie.
- A-6758622, Frankel, Chana (nee Wachs).
- A-7056845, Furer, Menashe or Menasze or Menasche or Menash Furer.
- A-7210070, Gawronski, Antonina (nee Ritgistein).
- A-6769935, Gedeon, Elle Jabra.
- A-6860145, Gedrovics, Alberts.
- A-6903711, Grunwald, Alexander.
- A-6448004, How, Julie Lien-Yng or Julie How.
- PR901282, How, Bang.
- PR901281, How, Rose May Ng or Rose Howe.
- A-6737212, Huang, Yao Sien or Eva Yai-Sien Huang.
- A-6576346, Jacobowitz, Bela (Jakobowitz).
- A-6848236, Jacobowitz, Eva.
- A-7197382, Jaszkowski, Tadeusz or Ted Jaszkowski or T. Jaszkowski.
- A-7427989, Karm, Meinhard.
- A-6772233, Khalidi, Suleiman Faud El.
- A-7491361, Kirilloff, Boris Ephim.
- A-6887572, Kopelowitz, Ester (nee Tessler).
- A-7178548, Laurik, Evald.
- A-8091096, Lee, Margaret Chia Lin (Margaret Therese Lee).
- A-6171207, Lee, Yiu Yung.
- A-6953010, Lieber, Sarolta (nee Berger).
- A-6851545, Loo, Ching Chee.
- A-7153905, Loo, Chia-Ying Chang (nee Chang).
- A-6819172, Maslyiah, Noory Hesel or Noory Hesel Musaleh.
- A-6467056, Metsalo, Valentin.
- A-6415978, Molnar, Theresia.
- A-6923768, Muller, Vera.
- A-7095882, Munteanu, George Nicholas.
- A-9107940, Nakielski, Bernard or Makielski.
- A-8091555, Novak, Joakim Ante.
- A-6801965, Pan, John Joel-Siang or John Pan.
- A-6611055, Potocka, Maria.
- A-9668080, Rand, Vladimir.
- A-6776588, Rotbart, Motel.
- A-7094824, Saltoun, Ishaq Heshel.
- A-7841095, Saltoun, Raina.
- A-7841096, Saltoun, Salum.
- A-9825231, Scrivanich, Antonio Nicolo.
- A-7048886, Shulman, Joel or Julian Shulman or Julian Szulman.
- A-6606633, Spierer, Villiam or William or Villimos.
- A-6508114, Stern, Herman.
- A-9825170, Swidzinski, Czeslaw.
- A-7144911, Swoycki, Emery Anthony or Emerich Antonin Svojski.
- A-7365957, Szekeley, Suzanne.
- A-9541479, Tani, Johannes.
- A-6862642, Tessler, Margit (nee Margit Sonnenschein).
- A-6258292, Tsia, Pe Chiu.
- A-7934047, Tulk, Johannes.
- A-7243463, Tye, Josephine Chou.
- A-6990780, Wagner, Wienczyslaw Josef.
- A-6701808, Weiss, Rachel Ruth.
- A-6881779, Weisz, Eva.
- A-7134269, Wisniewski, Roxalia.
- A-7197533, Woo, Kok Liang.
- A-7197534, Woo, Lily Ji-Yuen.
- A-7197535, Woo, Andy Ying-Chung.
- A-7197536, Woo, Benny Fong-Chung.
- A-6291894, Zydorowicz, Zygmunt Stanislaw.
- A-6291893, Zydorowicz, Stanislaw (nee Babel) (Bombel).
- A-6615482, Cimze, Brigita.
- A-6619075, Sils, Jakabs Rudolfs.
- A-6615484, Cimze, Wilhelmina Albertine (nee Upmanis).
- A-7181298, Ambaras, Berek.
- A-7181299, Ambaras, Ruchla Leja (nee Spektor).
- A-7181301, Ambaras, Szmul or Samuel.
- A-7181300, Abaras, Chaja.
- A-6933862, Antos, Viktor or Viktor Adler.
- A-7073948, Bajor, Laszlo.
- A-7073949, Bajor, Margaret (nee Bermann).
- A-7125348, Belohlavek, Ladislav.
- A-8015690, Boni, Donato or Bonich.
- A-7982580, Chen, Betty Shu-Hsien.
- A-7350806, Chen, Chi-Cheng.
- A-6542129, Deutsch, Emery.
- A-6542128, Deutsch, Edith.
- A-7395122, Dunn, Fung Wen-Feng.
- A-6899359, Eisendraft, Jente Perl.
- A-7975403, Greisman, Chaim.
- A-6933870, Greisman, Dyna (nee Dyna Stern).
- A-6511086, Gulewski, Chaim Ber.
- A-6843542, Halberstam, Serena.
- A-7143248, Hauser, Moses.
- A-6896010, Kac, David or David Katz.
- A-6794615, Kahan, David.
- A-6819107, Konig, Simon.
- A-7383019, Konig, Judit.
- A-6917988, Lefel, David.
- A-7841092, Lefel, Iliana Sarah Lefel.
- A-7841094, Lefel, Henry.
- A-7066379, Leicht, Alfred.

- A-6757650, Liberman, Chaja Cross.
A-7057929, Loblovics, Jirina.
A-7445230, Loblovics, Peter Stepan.
A-9669698, Loser, Ladislav.
A-6429571, Lukacs, John Adalbert.
A-7184075, Nagy, Gustav.
A-6953276, Ostreicher, Sally or Sara Ostreicher.
A-9825173, Piccini, Giovanni or John Piccini.
A-9825233, Piccinich, Antonio.
A-9825234, Picinich, Giovanni (John).
A-7048776, Pribramska, Milena Jaroslava.
A-6803937, Propper, Hinda.
A-7243272, Rofe, Clemy (nee Hassoun).
A-7243273, Rofe, Roland.
A-6542415, Ronikler, Adam.
A-6275646, Rosenthal, Cecilia Lucy (nee Rochlin).
A-6937373, Rottenberg, Laszlo.
A-6851434, Shen, Mary.
A-6441693, Shew, Lester Fook.
A-6441694, Shew, Alice Lee.
A-6450187, Shimanovsky, Alexander Eugene.
A-6450157, Shimanovsky, Xenia Nikosevna.
A-6450158, Shimanovsky, Nikolai Alexander.
A-6450159, Shimanovsky, Natalie Alexander.
A-6905008, Strauss, Leo.
A-7863422, Strauss, Elizabeth (nee Elizabeth Brody).
A-7125300, Szilas, George.
A-7125301, Szilas, Veronica Anna.
A-6913912, Tabak, Guta.
A-9825237, Tarabochia, Antonio Giovanni.
A-6805581, Teitelbaum, Dorothy.
A-7135687, Werner, Vera Stein.
A-7116390, Winter, Berek Litman.
A-7427544, Winter, Mordechai.
A-7802010, Zaharoff, George Alexander.
A-6659388, Zak, Irene Anna (nee Segal).
A-6663293, Zak, Daniel.
A-6663244, Zak, Michael.
A-6779061, Abdul-Nabi, Slon Moshli.
A-6907333, Abramczyk, Abram.
A-7074032, Blumenstein, Jerta.
A-6509235, Brecher, Samuel.
A-6703334, Chang, Joyce Loretta.
A-6848604, Chien, James Tai Tze.
A-7975994, Chiu, Leung.
A-9836671, Cymer, Alfred or Alfred Ziemer or Alfred K. Cymer or Cymer Alfred or A. Cymer.
A-7934149, D'Antoni, Giuseppe Giovanni.
A-6949998, Dresdner, Desider.
A-6983006, Felkay, Miklos.
A-6983007, Felkay, Magdalena.
A-7445428, Felkay, Julia Agnes.
A-6496385, Fischman, Moses.
A-6472344, Fischman, Piri (nee Jeremias).
A-9765956, Fook, Lum or Lam.
A-6390069, Gerencser, Frank.
A-6390070, Gerencser, Anne.
A-7132030, Goldberger, Ernest.
A-6929650, Gorodecki, Aba.
A-6480449, Gorog, Frigyes or Frederic Gorog.
A-7125154, Gorog, Margit.
A-6887741, Gunsburg, Mendel.
A-6666944, Haberfeld, Eugene.
A-6922074, Halpert, Mendel.
A-7491705, Ho, Hao Jo.
A-7828496, Ho, Hsiang-Chiao Huang.
A-7828498, Ho, Lily Li-Lien.
A-7828495, Ho, Louise Li-Si.
A-7828597, Ho, William Wei-Yu.
A-7125390, Iritz, Magda.
A-7354858, Iritz, Andras Ferenc.
A-6438637, Jurisevic, Milo Tripe.
A-6438638, Jurisevic, Jelena Milo.
A-6438640, Jurisevic, Radmila Milo.
A-6438639, Jurisevic, Svetozar Milo.
A-6987919, Karastoyanova, Marguitta Bogdanova.
A-7056457, Karcz, Jerzy Felks.
A-7097876, Karcz, Irena.
A-7134826, Karlik, Oldrich (Olda) Evse Spithnev.
A-7095980, Kovacs, Ilona Marie (nee Tovalgyi).
A-7095981, Kovacs, Judith Ilona.
A-7095982, Kovacs, Katalin Pirokska.
A-6847906, Keng, Hilda Hsi Ling.
A-9506160, Kingsepp, Alexander.
A-7210424, Kotas, Jindrich.
A-7197295, Kucera, Sonia or Sonia Kucera.
A-7802992, Kun, Jozsef Lajos or Joseph Kun.
A-9290474, Lian, Choo Joon.
A-6709345, Kwong, Tin Yu.
A-6991771, Leidermann, Susan Veronica.
A-6985787, Leidermann, Paul.
A-6848564, Lin, Ru-Kan or Ru Kong Lin.
A-8001257, Ljubcic, Maria Luca.
A-7210293, Madis Voldemar.
A-7210288, Madis Ilona.
A-7863133, Madis, Ilona, Jr.
A-7863134, Madis, Voldemar, Jr.
A-7991037, Maram, Maria.
A-7629040, Michalski, Stefan Antoni.
A-6555935, Milikowski, Boruch or Milikowsky or Boruch Milikowski or Milikowski or Bouch Milikowski or Borouch Milikowski.
A-7483287, Moy, Don Tsit.
A-7095886, Miculescu, Mircea.
A-6849839, Nieh, Tseng-Lu.
A-7125298, Olkin, Golda.
A-6852886, Ostreicher, Ester or Esther (nee Peristein).
A-7868150, Pi, Teh Ho.
A-9825275, Piccini, Matteo.
A-7201404, Ripka, George Prokop.
A-7863155, Ripka, Hubert Jean Michel or Hubert Jan Michel Ripka.
A-6704266, Romanowska, Alicja Theresa or Alice Romanowski.
A-6933560, Setton, Renee Albert.
A-6746537, Shina, Isaac Saleh.
A-9825384, Tarabochia, John.
A-6403591, Tkachenko, Arkady.
A-7142101, Twardon, Gerard Edward.
A-7828393, Veres, George Stephen.
A-7828395, Veres, Catherine Renee.
A-7828394, Veres, Paul Stephen.
A-7095791, Vizer, Jozsef or Joseph.
A-7095792, Vizer, Erzsebet or Elizabeth (nee Papa).
A-7264780, Pal, Peter or Paul Vizer.
A-7915647, Wang, King-Ching.
A-7354350, Wang, Shen Kuang.
A-7379754, Wang, Chao-Chih Shih.
A-6622376, Wang, Shih Jien.
A-7427597, Yang, Bernard Kenneth.
A-7248107, Yu, Fu Ching.
A-6698842, Choye, James Hung or Tsai Hung.
A-6933906, Feder, Solomon.
A-7052513, Feher, Janos.
A-7052514, Feher, Klara (nee Vajda).
A-7052515, Feher, Agnes Julianna.
A-7053576, Friend, Jacob Lion.
A-6159672, Hudec, Ladislav Edward.
A-6159673, Hudec, Gisella Isabella.
A-6903729, Irany, Jalal, Zend.
A-6704668, Jacob, Ellis Samuel.
A-9778010, Kaplur, Serge Michael.
A-9506849, Klak, Tadeusz Boleslaw.
A-7052354, Kremnitzer, Samuel.
A-7898806, Kremnitzer, Sala.
A-7298969, Ku, Ta Hai.
A-7350229, Kurzenbaum, Konstantin Paul.
A-1804133, Lillo, Rudolf Karl.
A-6460230, Lis, Josef Lisek Vel.
A-6071234, Liu, James Hsi-Hwa.
A-9825110, Maslobobjew, Ryszard.
A-7356260, Metes, Mircea Virgil P.
A-7809812, Nacinovich, Francesco Giovanni.
A-9831492, Paszek, Emil.
A-7249625, Quon, Yuk Lum or Egal Kim Quon.
A-6704260, Rymarska, Stanislaw Janina or Stella Rymarski.
A-7197296, Schwarzenberg, Francis (Francisek).
A-7197297, Schwarzenberg, Amalie (Amalia).
A-7809033, Schwarzenberg, Ludmila.
A-6982895, Sevcik, Jaromir.
A-7809012, Siao, Ruby Wang.
A-7809013, Siao, Lilly.
A-5206882, Silla, Johannes.
A-6992868, Slon, Caroline Eliahou (nee Caroline Eliahou Khazzam).
A-6943745, Somogyi, John.
A-6985795, Stransky, Frank.
A-6985796, Stransky, Kamila.
A-9716791, Strawinski, Adolf.
A-9825125, Szymankiewicz, Kazimierz.
A-6844603, Wang, Kung-Lee.
A-6848123, Yen, Jen Hwa (Moore Yen).
A-9766047, Abelnicks, Karlis Alexandris.
A-6763814, Ahmad, Abder Raouf Sayied.
A-9621982, Baric, Slavko.
A-9825347, Bresaz, Metodio Vittorio.
A-7201326, Chao, Margaret Ellen.
A-6868652, Chasan, Samuel.
A-6843905, Chasan, Lala.
A-6843906, Chasan, Daniel.
A-6665493, Djordjevich, Ilija Milan or Eli M. Georgevich.
A-6363788, Dwek, Joseph.
A-7021050, Fung, Corinne Lillian or Corrine Lillian Kwong.
A-9825078, Geba, Waclaw Stanislaw.
A-6857645, Geedon, William Jabra.
A-7176712, Geiger, Leslie alias Lelsie Laszlo Geiger.
A-7197556, Geiger, Elizabeth nee Elizabeth Klein alias Elisabeth Kozmo.
A-6370411, Gottlieb, Suszanna Gabriella.
A-6829523, Hofer, Andras or Andre or Andrew or Andre, Fernand, Francois Hofer; Andras Nandor Ferenc Hofer.
1100-23457, Huang, Yuan Chung or Wei Ta Huang or Walter Huang.
A-6652842, Kenigsberg, Szaja Abram.
A-7144083, Lederman, Abram.
A-6923751, Lewita, Pinks.
A-7903765, Mikulich, Gildo (nee Ermine-gildo Miculich).
A-6819103, Pick, Teresa Zeller.
A-6555822, Rosenstein, Muzza.
A-6987833, Sebestyen, George Stephen.
A-7941803, Simicich, Giovanni.
A-9825228, Tarabochia, Antonio.
A-6881776, Traube, Moses.
A-6949360, Traube, Frida Pessa.
A-6848504, Tsou, Kwan Shung or Tsou-Kwan Chung.
A-6983523, Visolanu, Florica Corneliu (nee Balteanu).
A-8001252, Wei, Chue Sue.
A-7118818, Winkler, Thomas.
A-9634634, Adamson, Armant.
A-7074001, Allmanestiano, Mihai.
A-7052865, Allmanestiano, Ioana.
A-7118760, Blau, Sidonia (nee Weiss).
A-6953297, Brod, Ivan.
A-6739686, Chao, Pei Chu.
A-6973682, Chang, Linda Tung-Chen.
A-7111908, Chiao, Gene Liang.
A-7111909, Chiao, Wei Ying Lin.
A-6522482, Chou, Kuo-P'ing alias Ch'Iao-Chen Chou (or Chow), alias Shou-Ying Chou (or Chow) alias Hsien-Chen Chou (or Chow).
A-6921258, Deutsch, Joel.
A-6595663, Druker, Haim Girsch.
A-6595664, Druker, Rebecca Afraim.
A-6595662, Druker, Leah alias Lillian Druker.
A-6854411, Fabry, Gavriella.
A-7135698, Fan, Kwan Chi alias Quincey Chi-Chun Fan.
A-6897918, Faybik, Alojz Stefan alias Alien Stefan Faybik.
A-6945554, Froemel, Robert Boris Ivanchenko.
A-6968029, Goldstein, Margarita Martin.
A-7395111, Hu, Helen or Yu Hsin Hu.
A-6851699, Huang, William Yung-Nien alias William Edward Huang.
A-7141717, Izsak, Julianna.
A-7279652, Izsak, Robert John.
A-6771471, Karkar, Ya'Qub (Jack) Nasif.
A-7985654, Kask, Johannes alias Johannus Kask.
A-7178540, Kask, Nelly (nee Jarg) alias N. Jarg or Nell Jarg or Nellie Jarg or Millie Jarg or Nellie Jarge or Nelly Jarg Kask.
A-7863386, King, Peter Wei Kong.
A-6930672, Kramer, Esther or Ester.
A-6279271, Landau, Judith.
A-6521591, Loutchan, Ludmila Maria.
A-7125164, Lowinger, Ida (nee Ida Klein).

A-9914609, Pusic, Paul.
 A-9825124, Puzska, Jan.
 A-7184152, Radnai, Pal Andras alias Paul Andrew Radnai.
 A-7197543, Radnai, Eva (nee Eva Balazs).
 A-7383442, Sakin, Anna (nee Boxer).
 A-7383443, Sakin, Shulamith.
 A-7383444, Sakin, Judith.
 A-7178370, Sihv, Eduard (or E.; or Edward Sihv; or Eduard Shiv).
 A-6183233, Tamm, Igor.
 A-9580292, Toomberg, Valdemar.
 A-7057641, Treblinska, Rywka alias Rywka Treblinski or Regina Treblinski, or Hochsztein (nee Treblinska).
 A-7967275, Tung, Chen Huan.
 A-7398350, Vali, Eduard Julius.
 A-6922682, Winkler, Sandor.
 A-7046213, Winkler, Margit (nee Szerou).
 A-6790612, Wu, Chien Keng.
 A-9825045, Swiderski, Romuald.
 A-6916445, Ulm, Arvo Johannes.
 A-6779243, Schidlof-Vojnovic, Ivan, or Ivan Schidlof.
 A-7079927, Weiss, Bernat, or Bernard Weiss.
 A-6354566, Krajdzen, Moszko.
 A-6849467, Skarzynska, Aniela, or Irena Merenholt.
 A-5534198, Zombory, Ladislav.
 A-7941170, Chong, King Kee, or Kee Chong King or Casey King.
 A-7786119, Gorski, Boleslaw Pawel.
 A-6862321, Adamus, Stanislaw.
 A-7193792, Kulej, Hanna Teresa.
 A-7193793, Cholewicki, Victor Stefan.
 A-9677603, Aasma, August.
 A-7129220, Aurel, Mozes.
 A-6903692, Bluth, Lenke Einhorn.
 A-6861310, Chao, Hieh Chang, or Frank Chao.
 A-6852888, Feldbrand, Mandl.
 A-7868117, Frank, Frieda.
 A-6857573, Halpert, Sari Meisels.
 A-6887552, Ickowicz, Majer.
 A-6983574, Indig, Abraham.
 A-7841098, Indig, Irene.
 A-7052337, Levendel, Irene.
 A-6691413, Lin, Shuh Yuen, alias Shuh Yuen Liu.
 A-6794943, Malhas, Ruhl Abdul-Hamid.
 A-6612875, Masri, Mahmud Said.
 A-9778303, Mazurek, Eugeniusz.
 A-6887709, Meisels, Naftali.
 A-7190317, Molostvoff, Catherine Basil.
 A-7125385, Nowomiast, Mojzesz Hirs, alias Marvin Henry Newton.
 A-7125386, Nowomiast, Mina (nee Kaplan), alias Mina Newton.
 A-7841884, Nowomiast, Mark, alias Mark Newton.
 A-8001241, Petelka, Zofia (nee Korpowska).
 A-7427649, Rzepkowiec, Michael.
 A-6917991, Schwimmer, Zoltan.
 A-7390586, Sedlak, Mirko Svatopluk, or Mirko Sedlak.
 A-4768149, Shu, E. Hah.
 A-7048743, Stern, Martin.
 A-7124129, Tan, Pal Chu.
 A-9766004, Toomepuu, Juhau.
 A-9766003, Toomepuu, Juri.
 A-6163781, Tsai, Chen Yu.
 A-7144079, Wolf, Aron Nathan.
 A-6862641, Adam, Mozes.
 A-6440636, Aizer, Salim Shaoul.
 A-5876212, Ambrus, Jan.
 A-8001260, Arro, Arnold.
 A-6952382, Beer, Adam, Eugin.
 A-7210292, Bekeffi, Laszlo, alias Leslie Bekeffi.
 A-7210291, Bekeffi, Magdalena.
 A-6967636, Chen, Paul Kuan Yao.
 A-7483958, Cheng, Ai Ming.
 A-7483959, Chen, Lilly Li.
 A-9765114, Cieslak, Alfons.
 A-6929687, Diller, Abraham Iser.
 A-6662080, Domb, Jerachmiel, alias Jerachmiel Donn.
 A-6805594, Faber, Laszlo, alias Laszlo Theodore Faber and George Leslie Faber.
 A-6567671, Friedman, Leopold.
 A-6903791, Gilbert, Suzanne, alias Suzanne Goldberger.

A-6737204, Godkin, Michael Joseph, or Moses Joseph Godkin.
 A-9536244, Gutmman, Villem or Willem, or Vellem, Willem, William, Vilam, or Wilhelm Gutmann, Gutman, Guttman.
 A-7049993, Hazzan, Leon Isaac.
 A-7049994, Hazzan, Renee.
 A-6862650, Herman, Michel.
 A-6991850, Herman, Maria.
 A-6887727, Horowitz, Majer.
 A-7276014, Hwang, Lai-Yin Grace.
 A-6985811, Ionntiu, Mircea.
 A-6903748, Kaftanski, Seymour, alias Szepestel Kaftanski.
 A-6390210, Kangro, Valdeko.
 A-7085991, Kassab, David Jacob.
 A-6627380, Kiang, Frederica Shu-Ya.
 A-9635272, Kiploks, Ludvigs, Paul or Ludvigs Kiploks.
 A-6922685, Klein, Moric.
 A-7828455, Klein, Julie.
 A-7828456, Klein, Tomas.
 A-6386367, Kogerman, Sulev Kristjan.
 56133/591, Kuljaca, Jovo Petro.
 A-6847740, Kwong, Man Hong.
 A-7087401, Lautman, Zoltan.
 A-6983796, Lee, Joseph Alexander.
 A-6694226, Li, Kuan.
 A-6625627, Li, Frances.
 A-6794979, Lieber, Leopold.
 A-6794944, Loh, Ellen (Ai Lien Loh, Ellen Lo).
 A-7757809, Loo, Ping Yok.
 A-6995548, Lowy, Gustav.
 A-6756293, Lucaci, Larisa.
 A-6805570, Odinak, Alec (Elya Odinak).
 A-6373385, Petrova, Olga Gregorie.
 A-6904771, Plizyc, Stefa.
 A-6934637, Popoff, Sergei Vasilievich.
 A-6390227, Raid, Kaljo, alias Kaljo Raamann.
 A-7073587, Rizk, George Sliman, formerly George Sliman Rizk Abu Judom.
 A-7463362, Sabel, Bela.
 A-7463363, Sabel, Ilona (nee Adler).
 A-7903795, Sabel, Irene.
 A-6771472, Salah, Nadim John.
 A-6647101, Schulz, Jiri.
 A-6938007, Schwartz, Hillel Aron.
 A-7243320, Shalmon, Yacoub Raphael, alias Jack Rachael Shalom.
 A-6867165, Sommerstein, Emil.
 A-6886844, Szeto, Shih-Chuan.
 A-7290210, Sztrachman, Aleksander.
 A-9734415, Tai, Ying Wah.
 A-6983820, Taub, Ladislav Vasile, alias Lawrence Taub.
 A-6628885, Vaughan, Nellie Ladd.
 A-7197550, Waldman, Arpad.
 A-7752326, Wang, Chi-Yuan.
 A-6849833, Wang, Virginia Fu-Chuang.
 A-6904341, Wechsler, Samuel.
 A-6760585, Weil, Nicholas Andrew (Miklos Andor Weil).
 A-6886824, Weiss, Josef.
 A-6844256, Wenger, Irving (Izrael Wegler).
 A-6844257, Wenger, Ida (Chaja Wegler).
 A-7130820, Berland, Felicja, alias Felicia Berland.
 A-7182346, Borowiec, Andrzej Stanislaw.
 A-9758751, Bracco, Giovanni.
 A-7139089, Bracco, Simon Guisto.
 A-8057048, Cugliani, John, or Ivan Kuljanic or Ivan Milan Kuljanic.
 A-7046293, David, Masouda M. S. S.
 A-7139010, Deblinger, Srul.
 A-6959748, Deblinger, Kate (nee Guttman).
 A-7934151, Fable, Joseph, or Joe Fable.
 A-7079925, Fulop, Jenő.
 A-7144001, Goldberger, Magdalena.
 A-6528723, Halpern, Aron.
 A-9565851, Hindreus, Hans Meeme.
 A-6159671, Joles, Joel Leib.
 A-6737779, Klein, Moritz.
 A-6891804, Kohn, Judith.
 A-6755538, Liang, Tsch.
 A-7779160, Loo, Shou Ming.
 A-6903760, Morrissey, Suzanne Rath.
 A-6949995, Neufeld, Josef.
 0300-299946, Paema, Ernst.
 A-7244193, Picinich, Matteo.

A-7123477, Rawicki, Jerzy Jacob alias Jerry Rawicki.
 A-7276711, Sang, Chang Chuan.
 A-6934990, Schnabel, Moses.
 A-9776513, Stilger, Wlodzimierz Jan.
 A-7828578, Surian, Giovanni.
 A-6849828, Tal, Gertrude Loe or Hsiao Tso Loe.
 A-6620485, Tsang, John Lien-Kwei.
 A-9555577, Veider, Carl (Karl) Alfred.
 A-7118759, Weiss, Ervin, alias Erwin Weiss.
 A-7118778, Weiss, Frieda.
 A-6238175, Yang, Peter Quay, also known as Yang Quay and Yang Kwei.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RICHARD H. BACKUS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 777) for the relief of Richard H. Backus.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to credit the accounts of Richard H. Backus, of Fernow Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., with the sum of \$313.12, representing the value of Government property lost, for which he was held accountable, while in his custody as first lieutenant, Army Air Force.

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. JENNIE MAURELLO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 778) for the relief of Mrs. Jennie Maurello.

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

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

There was no objection.

KURT J. HAIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 782) for the relief of Kurt J. Hain.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Kurt J. Hain, of Rochester, N. Y., in the amount of \$434, which was paid him as a per diem allowance during the time he was employed as a civilian in Europe by the United States Army.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That Kurt J. Hain and Arthur Karge be, and they are hereby, relieved of all liability to refund to the United States the sums of \$434 and \$322, respectively, representing the amounts of certain payments received by them from the United States in lieu of quarters and subsistence, while they were civilian employees of the United States Army and on detached service at London, England, in 1946. In settlement of the accounts of any disbursing officer of the United States full credit shall be given for the said payments of \$434 to Kurt J. Hain and \$322 to Arthur Karge."

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 Kurt J. Hain and Arthur Karge."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LT. THOMAS C. ROONEY AND MRS. THOMAS C. ROONEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 814) for the relief of Lt. Thomas C. Rooney and Mrs. Thomas C. Rooney, his wife.

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

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

There was no objection.

HARRY BLOCK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 870) for the relief of Harry Block.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and directed to execute a quitclaim deed to Harry Block, covering the premises located at 111 Conselyea Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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. LOUISE BLACKSTONE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 946) for the relief of Mrs. Louise Blackstone. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Louise Blackstone, Greenwood, Miss., the sum of \$1,481.85. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Louise Blackstone against the United States for payment of an amount which is equal to the difference between the amount (based on pay and allowances of a private) which was paid on account of the active service with the United States Army which her brother by adoption, the late Scott W. Crull (Army service No. 6970975), rendered during the period beginning December 1, 1941, and ending June 16, 1945, and the amount which would have been so paid if such amount had been computed on the basis of the pay and allowances of a sergeant. The said Scott W. Crull was captured by the Japanese armed forces in the Philippine Islands, and died when a Japanese ship on which he was being transported was sunk. 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.

SUSAN KAY BURKHALTER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1456) for the relief of Susan Kay Burkhalter, a minor.

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

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

There was no objection.

DAVID H. ANDREWS AND JOSEPH T. FETSCH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2363) for the relief of David H. Andrews and Joseph T. Fetsch.

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 David H. Andrews, 36 Woolsey Avenue, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., the sum of \$157.53 to cover the allowable cost of the shipment of household effects, including packing, crating, drayage, and unpacking, from Washington, D. C., to Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., incident to his transfer from the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C., to the New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and to Joseph T. Fetsch, 77 Middle Neck Road, Sands Point, Port Washington, N. Y., the sum of \$278.60 to cover the allowable cost of shipment of household effects, including packing, crating, drayage, and unpacking, from Washington, D. C., to Sands Point, Port Washington, N. Y., incident to his transfer from the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C., to New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEC. 2. No parts of the amounts 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 either of the foregoing claims and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provision 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.

FLOYD C. BARBER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2815) for the relief of Floyd C. Barber.

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

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

There was no objection.

GEORGE A. FERRIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2817) for the relief of George A. Ferris.

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 George A. Ferris, of Scotville, Mich., the sum of \$110.40, in full settlement of all

claims against the United States for refund of a penalty for overloading his truck while carrying a load of Army freight, which overloading was admittedly the error of the Anniston Ordnance Depot, Anniston, Ala., in May 1951: *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 8, strike out the words "a penalty" and insert "the amount of the penalties collected from him."

The 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.

CLEMMER CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3215) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider and render judgment on the claim of the Clemmer Construction Co., Inc.

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

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

There was no objection.

CARROLL O. SWITZER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3230) for the relief of Carroll O. Switzer.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding section 1204 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, or any other provision of law, there shall be paid, out of any appropriation available for payment of salaries of judges of the district courts of the United States, to Carroll O. Switzer a sum representing the salary of a judge of a district court of the United States for the period which the said Carroll O. Switzer served as district judge for the southern district of Iowa after August 9, 1950.

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.

M. SGT. ROBERT A. ESPE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3231) for the relief of M. Sgt. Robert A. Espe.

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 Robert A. Espe, master sergeant, United States Air Force, the sum of \$15,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Robert A. Espe against the United States on account of the death of his wife, Joyce Merlyn Espe, and his infant son, Victor Robert Espe, on January 26, 1950, while

passengers in an Air Force plane which disappeared after leaving Elmendorf Air Base at Anchorage, Alaska; *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.

ALASKA COUNCIL OF BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2011) to authorize the sale of certain public lands in Alaska to the Alaska Council of Boy Scouts of America for a campsite and other public purposes.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Alaska Council of Boy Scouts of America is hereby authorized for a period of 1 year from and after the effective date of this act to apply for the purchase of, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to convey to the organization for a campsite and other public purposes, the following-described public lands situated in Alaska:

Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, and 8 of section 10, township 5 north, range 9 west, Seward meridian, embracing approximately one hundred thirty-three and eighty-six one-hundredths acres.

Sec. 2. That the conveyance shall be made upon the payment by the said council for the land at its reasonable appraised price of not less than \$1.25 per acre, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the conveyance hereby authorized shall not include any land covered by a valid existing right initiated under the public-land laws: *Provided further*, That the coal and other mineral deposits in the land shall be reserved to the United States, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under applicable laws and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

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.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2013) to authorize the sale of certain land in Alaska to the Calvary Baptist Church, of Anchorage, Alaska, for use as a church site.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Calvary Baptist Church, of Anchorage, Alaska, is hereby authorized for a period of 1 year from and after the effective date of this act to apply for the purchase of, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to convey to the church, for use as a church site, the following-described land situated in Alaska: Beginning at corner numbered 3, United States Survey No. 3047, A & B, North Addition Numbered 4 to Anchorage Townsite, located at the point of intersection of the northerly side of Manor Avenue with the easterly side of North Seventh Street; thence north fifty-four degrees twenty-eight min-

utes thirty seconds east, one hundred ninety-nine and ninety-six one-hundredths feet; thence north thirty-five degrees thirty-one minutes thirty seconds west, twenty-six and ninety-three one-hundredths feet; thence south eighty-nine degrees fifty-eight minutes west, one hundred ninety-four and seventy-nine one-hundredths feet; thence south fifty-four degrees twenty-eight minutes thirty seconds west, forty-one and thirty-seven one-hundredths feet; thence south thirty-five degrees thirty-one minutes thirty seconds east, exactly one hundred and forty feet to the point of beginning, containing four-hundred-and-thirty-seven one-thousandths acre.

Sec. 2. That the conveyance shall be made upon the payment by the said church for the land at its reasonable appraised price of not less than \$1.25 per acre, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the conveyance hereby authorized shall not include any land covered by a valid existing right initiated under the public-land laws: *Provided further*, That the coal and other mineral deposits in the land shall be reserved to the United States, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under applicable laws and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

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.

TED B. LANDOE AND RODERIC S. CARPENTER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2019) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain land to Ted B. Landoe and Roderic S. Carpenter.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon the filing of an application within 1 year from the date of this act and the payment of the purchase price within such period, the Secretary of the Interior shall sell and convey to (1) Ted B. Landoe, a tract of land described as lot 1, block 15, original Anchorage townsite, Alaska, and (2) Roderic S. Carpenter, a tract of land described as lot 6, block 15, original Anchorage townsite, Alaska.

Sec. 2. The purchase price for each lot shall be the appraised value of such lot, exclusive of any increased value resulting from the development or improvement of the lot by Landoe or Carpenter, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

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.

GRANTING OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the resolution (H. Con. Res. 73) favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

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

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

A-6571865, Azouni, Omar Suleiman.
A-6034282, Basri, Saul Abraham alias Shaoul Abraham Basri.

A-7362992, Beker, Jiri or George.
A-7056018, Bigajer, Henry.
A-7927807, Bigajer, Maria (nee Klein).
A-7184426, Bornemisza, Adele.
A-6868664, Brodt, David Majer.
A-7125013, Cerveny, Jaroslav.
A-2688593, Chang, Yuan Wen-King alias Pauline Yuan Wen-King Chang.
A-8057496, Chang, Pan Yih alias Daniel Chang.
A-6819167, Dahlan, Joseph George.
A-6886895, Deutsch, Gyula.
A-6803930, Diamant, Robert.
A-7184060, Fabian, Bela.
A-6464490, Garutso, Alexander Steven.
A-7362421, Goldstein, Miksa or Max.
A-6862635, Grandjean, Ilona Elisabeth.
A-6933905, Groberg, Abram.
A-6933838, Hajnski, Henryk.
A-6754448, Hodnette, Emilie Syrova.
A-7134271, Horowitz, Herman.
A-7182150, Horowitz, Regina Scheer.
A-7483633, Ioan, Marie Chantal.
A-7095883, Bratianu, Vintila.
A-7483207, Bratianu, Despina Marguerite.
A-6709343, Jacob, Leah.
A-6843562, Jastrab, Ibolya.
A-6794727, Joseph, Sabat.
A-6929652, Kassees, Hanna Sa'Adallah alias John S. Kassees.
A-6759331, Kourilova, Vlasta Jindra or Kouril.
A-6847969, Kuo, Chi Sheng.
A-7828052, Li, Chu Fang Wu.
A-7243087, Li, Pei.
A-7133238, Liang, Tomson Chuan-Po.
A-7795750, Ling, Theodore.
A-6196851, Ling, Leah.
A-6196853, Ling, Amy.
A-6196852, Ling, Hubert.
A-6803965, Macsai, John or Janos Macsai.
A-6956200, Mikolajczyk, Marian.
A-9914607, Mojsilov, Milenko Rada.
A-6985784, Mostecky, Iva (nee Eret).
A-6985785, Mostecky, Iva Vaclava Marie Luisa.
A-6922679, Oestreicher, Moric.
A-7915652, Oestricher, Ester (nee Schon).
0500-37887, Ounapuu, Anton.
A-7915651, Pavich, Krsto.
A-5358599, Pezzullich, Emilio alias Milan.
A-6985963, Pollak, Rudolf.
A-6830454, Qalla, Mahmood Abdullah.
A-9716946, Rannik, George Juri alias George Tilling.
A-7802994, Rannik, Ole (nee Laanvere).
A-6903774, Rogel, Samuel.
A-6952327, Stein, Geza.
A-6887557, Stein, Herman.
A-6855671, Szamet, Josef.
A-7975176, Tercovich, Joseph.
A-6163703, Tsai, Chun Hsiang.
A-5291485, Tsai, Shu Chen or Anna Tsai or Sister Marda Tsai.
A-9764882, Waiczat, Josef.
A-7279395, Walter, Lajos.
A-7078090, Walter, Irene Wiesner.
A-6620502, Wang, Henry Kung-Chueh.
A-6923160, Weinberger, Saul.
A-7975402, Weinberger, Cyla.
A-7975401, Weinberger, Jacob.
A-7079576, Weiss, Judith.
A-7187464, Winkels, Elena or Elena Bohdanecka.
A-6009015, Zia, Joshua E.
A-6009018, Zia, Doris Pan.
A-9825023, Sawicki, Zbigniew Joe.
A-6509234, Apter, Moses alias Mozes Apter.
A-6422791, Autengruber, Milan or Milan Rastislav Autengruber.
A-7048870, Beckmann, Veronica Eszter.
A-6949996, Berkowski, Mojsze or Mojsze.
A-6924618, Bialkowski, Danuta.
A-7967726, Chao, Shih Shun alias Richard Chao.
A-7057123, Dolinska, Zofia Helena.
A-7197508, Frohlinger, Eugene.
A-7367900, Giernalczyk, Stefan or Giernalczk or Gieralczyk or Gierwalczyk.
A-7283199, Glikson, Josef.
A-7283200, Glikson, Cypera.
A-7283201, Glikson, Jerzy.
A-6916044, Herzer, Ivo.

- A-7095740, Jogis, Arvi formerly Jurgins.
A-7095741, Jogis, Helga formerly Jurgins (nee Sulla).
A-7841818, Kucich, Oscar.
A-6330092, Lau, Johann also known as Lau Tso Han.
A-7445337, Loh, Carolyn Y-T.
A-6818121, Nessim, Abraham Salim or Ibrahim S. Nessim.
A-6903693, Nussenzweig, Olga.
A-6886828, Paneth, Alter.
A-7210287, Pill, Jerzy also known as George Pill.
A-8001229, Radovich, Maxmillian.
A-7178955, Rottmann, Mozart.
A-6916032, Steinmetz, Klara (nee Polatsek).
A-6916034, Polatsek, Elsa.
A-6851519, Tao, Kwang-Yeh known as William K. Y. Tao.
A-7941175, Tao, Yu-Tsai known as Anne Tao.
A-7941176, Tao, Ke-Chiang known as David Tao.
A-6851546, Tsun-Hou, Lu.
A-6835823, Zelouf, Victor Sasson also known as Yictor Sasson Zelouf.
A-6612442, Bohosiewicz, Erwin.
A-7190311, Bohosiewicz, Pawel.
A-6958987, Chow, Lee Yuen.
A-7955269, Dimini, Millano.
A6617748, Dimitriyevitch, Pierre or Peter Aleksander.
A-6968042, Felerabend, Ivo Karel.
A-9825160, Gornicki, Adam Wacław.
A-9037759, Grzeta, Josip Marko.
A-6698714, Hamoui, Salomon Aslan or Hamwi or Hamwal.
A-6386627, Jizba, Zdenek Vaclav.
A-9673334, Jurkovic, Luka.
A-9542733, Kodurand, Leo.
A-7056415, Korda, Peter Bela (Krausz).
A-7056416, Korda, Marianne Rose (Engel Endrenyi).
A-7292654, Lee, Ying alias Robert Ying Lee.
A-7985939, Lo, Agnes Kit-Ling or Kit-Ling Lo.
A-6855623, Mandel, Salomon.
A-6610332, Mashal, Haskel Shaul.
A-6920582, Matrai, Bela Ludwig.
A-7174072, Negulescu, Istrate Gheorghe.
A-6667084, Niselbaum, Echel or Yechel Niselbaum.
A-6528823, Nuselbeh, Hisham Zaki.
A-7809073, Skenazi, Sarah.
A-6937366, Szatal, Janos E. or Szatay, alias Jean Szatal.
A-7178989, Tasnady, Joseph alias Joseph Tasnady Tiedrenzel alias Hans Bruner.
A-6751969, Wyszogrod, Morris alias Moses Morris Wyszogrod.
A-7445765, Ye, Richard Cheng (Cheng Richard Ye (Yeh), Cheng Ye).
A-6857543, Moorma, Eino Fred.
A-7186415, Ajgengold, Symcha Jojna.
A-6669703, Alpern, Berec.
A-6952374, Balazsy, Elizabeth or Elizabeth Balazsy-Barta.
A-7955268, Carcich, Romeo Peter.
A-6923157, Feig, Lea.
A-6623435, Gersten, Zorica.
A-7419844, Hsia, Wei Yen.
A-7419843, Hua, Yu-Ching.
A-9685271, Kong, Lee Wing or Lee Wai Ding.
A-9542194, Kotovs, Grigorijs.
A-7125194, Krausz, Erno.
A-7138433, Krausz, Magdolna (nee Friedman).
A-7352275, Krausz, Eva.
A-6095041, Li, Loo-Yi.
A-6095146, Li, Yu Hwa New.
A-6095147, Li, Ronald Liang-Kuh.
A-6166808, Osusky, Stefan.
A-6704109, Paley, Iona Solomonovich.
A-7143252, Pan, Henry Cheng Hsing.
A-7686295, Perkins, Valentine Smoleff.
A-7244215, Pli, Helmut Ewald.
A-7439283, Raun, Joann.
A-6771850, Saliba, George Shamoun.
A-8031934, Szubert, Jadwiga Adelberta.
A-6537002, Tang, Yueh-Mei (nee Huang, known as Madeleine Tang).
A-6665387, Trela, Stanley (Stanislaw).
A-6794976, Zeller, David.
A-6891800, Zeller, Herman.
A-9825095, Zmyslowska, Jozefa.
A-6218708, Kallab, Jiri.
A-7057982, Kallab, Aloisie.
A-8021333, Kallab, Valeriana.
A-8021334, Kallab, Anna.
0300-233579, Kallab, Maria-Jana.
A-9765892, Kurkiewicz, Marian.
A-7073954, Szalatnyacova, Louisa.
A-6316965, Tang, Chi-Chien alias Jack Chichien Tang or Jack C. Tang.
A-6821620, Tcheng, John Tsou-Ling.
A-6933872, Apel, Izchok.
A-6904306, Berger, Josef.
A-7279367, Berger, Melanie.
A-7279368, Berger, Robert.
A-7116341, Birnbaum, Dora (nee Lebovitz).
A-6819585, Borek, Feliks Rubinstein.
A-6709169, Cernius, Filomena or Filomena Vaidilaite.
A-6986499, Chow, Frances Chi.
A-6989489, Duvan, Boris.
A-6989488, Duvan, Nadejda.
A-6989487, Duvan, Irene.
A-6884230, Farkas, Ernest.
A-6904299, Galupkin, Elja or Elia.
A-6760568, Garai, Lydia Agnes.
A-6521600, Goldner, Noemi Susan.
A-6916062, Gottesmann, Dezzo or David Gottesman.
A-8031937, Hanja, Aita (nee Oliv).
A-8031938, Hanja, Rudolph.
0300-309594, Hanja, Yuri Thomas.
A-6616280, Hariri, Mahmud Said.
A-6452910, Hawinowicki, Mara or Havinoviski.
A-7197515, Horvath, Tibor.
PR-902563, Jones, Lilla Carola.
A-8021273, Klaas, Selma alias Selma Nilson.
A-6887212, Kennedy, Miklos alias Miklos Stern.
A-6414654, Koo, Ge-Tsung.
A-7594552, Koo, Ts-Zung.
A-6704261, Kopera, Maria (nee Rycerz).
A-7046752, Lempicki, Alexander.
A-9650707, Lepa, Mihkel.
A-6554469, Lipski, Tadeusz.
A-6251862, Liu, Li Shiang.
A-7046283, Marecek, Karel Vaclav.
A-095897, Marecek, Maria Barbara.
A-8082101, Marecek, Karel Frantisek.
A-8082100, Marecek, Miriam Anna.
A-8082099, Marecek, Bozena Vera.
A-6999088, Menache, Esther Shaoul.
A-9731416, Peaske, Kaarel.
A-9766019, Piaskiewicz, Jan Tadeusz.
A-9765690, Rabar, Simone.
A-6949334, Rios, Eszter or Esther or Eszter Fazekas (nee Major).
A-7095380, Rubinstein, Simon.
A-6922094, Schachter, Imrich.
A-6564147, Sheng, Marie Ming-Yi.
A-6690379, Sohn, Isabella (nee Ravay) alias Isabella Herman.
A-7056451, Stass, Ludmila (nee Kregiel).
A-7046265, Sturc, Ludovit.
A-7046266, Sturc, Helena.
A-7046267, Sturc, Susan Vera.
A-6858259, Ting, Fu Sheng alias Andrew Pusheng Ting.
A-6848022, Shung, Ming Cheng or Ming Cheng Ting alias Luch Shung Ting.
A-9770893, Trela, Leon Tadeusz.
A-6848499, Tsai, Nai Hsin.
A-6142235, Tung, Tze-Kuel.
A-6963104, Vall, Viktor.
A-6534362, Wainer, Dora (nee Segerman).
A-6667951, Wainer, Joseph Abraham.
A-7483336, Wang, Kwang Nien or Kenneth Wang.
A-8021362, Wen, Li Shu or William Li Shu Wen.
A-6952371, Wiener, Berec.
A-7138101, Zachariasiewicz, Wladyslaw.
A-6827524, Zakova, Marie-Antonie Jarmla.
A-7095569, Barton, Frank X.
A-7095570, Barton, Alice Margaret.
A-7863152, Benedig, Erno.
A-7863158, Benedig, Margit (nee Steinberg).
A-7196419, Chan, Kwoon Chung.
A-7118737, Chang, William or Ching-Sung Chang or Ching-Sheng Chang.
A-6851661, Chen, Christine Ching-Sung.
A-0946874, Chen, Chung Chi.
A-8021403, Chen, Fu-Hwa Yien.
A-7383215, Ettisch, Felix Hsu.
A-7934152, Fishman, Leon.
A-6917983, Fried, Magdalina.
A-6891816, Hsu, Tao-Chiuh or T. C. Hsu.
A-7821461, Ing, Z. T. or Ting Shang-Teh.
A-7052331, Kolaja, Jiri Thomas.
A-7128146, Laamann, Uno.
A-8057474, Lee, Hong-I.
A-8057472, Lee, Ya-Wei Yew.
A-8057475, Lee, Jeannette.
A-6612725, Li, Sumin.
A-7795633, Li, Suefong.
A-7795635, Li, Suete.
A-7276375, Li, Virginia Cheng.
A-6933858, Muller, William or William Muller.
A-7910447, Ozolins, Bruno Francis.
A-7419933, Pao, Boris or Boris Bolian Pao.
A-7419934, Pao, Krystyna Bogdanska.
A-6851541, Pastoohoff, Peter Michael.
A-6772211, Saad, Edward Theodore or Saliba Saad.
A-7064188, Schwartz, Paul or Paul Soros.
A-6624082, Sheng, Chenhua H.
A-6624081, Sheng, Dora S.
A-8057047, Shun, Wah.
A-6923163, Stern, Carol.
A-6949345, Stocki, Gabrielle.
A-6333110, Trumbic, Mate.
A-7768049, Tsu, David Teh-Wel.
A-7073968, Weiner, Jacobina.
A-7868089, Weiner, Mircea or Mitchell.
A-7868090, Weiner, Mariano or Murray.
A-6891808, Wolf, Jacob.
A-7415061, Wu, Louise Siu Ching.
A-6032950, Yang, Biau.
A-6567550, Yang, Chang-Tsing.
A-6991827, Zacharia, Esa Matuk.
A-7283179, Grossfeld, Henrik or Haym or Henry David.
A-7048905, Moravcsik, Michael Julius.
A-7048902, Moravcsik, Julius Matthew Emil.
A-6976873, Racz, Marianna Maria, alias Reihard.
0500-40102, Hasal-Ova, Dagmar Zofie.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 10, line 3, strike out line 3 and insert "A-6623735, Huang, Linda Min-Hui."

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record at this point a full statement of the purpose of this resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I desire at this time to make an explanation of the purpose of House Concurrent Resolution 13 and similar resolutions which I will periodically offer in the House.

In 1948, the Congress authorized the Attorney General to grant permanent residence in the United States to 15,000 aliens who had entered this country lawfully on a temporary basis if they prove to his satisfaction that they are displaced persons who cannot return to their native countries because of fear of persecution based on their race, religion or political beliefs. Under the same law, the Attorney General had to submit those applicants to a thorough screening and if he found them to be eligible for permanent residence he was directed to submit their names to the Congress for

a rescreening and approval of his recommendations.

In Congress, the Committees on the Judiciary of both Houses scrutinize the Attorney General's recommendations and under an arrangement with the Senate, concurrent resolutions approving the Attorney General's rulings originate with the House committee.

In each case an FBI and a CIA investigation was conducted and in each case approved, a quota number is being deducted for every alien who under such resolution is granted permanent resident status in the United States.

This entire operation is a self-liquidating one. The deadline for filing applications with the Attorney General expired on June 16, 1952, and it is therefore expected that by the end of this Congress all cases deserving of congressional approval will be taken care of.

I might add that according to what the committee hears from the Immigration and Naturalization Service the congressional allocation of 15,000 quota numbers will not be used. It looks like not over 8,000 aliens falling within this category will be permitted to remain in this country.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

DR. ALEXANDER FIALA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 663) for the relief of Dr. Alexander Fiala.

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, Dr. Alexander Fiala shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "immigration and naturalization laws" and insert "Immigration and Nationality Act."

Page 1, line 8, after the word "fee", strike out the words "and head tax."

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.

DR. ALEXANDER D. MORUZI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 673) for the relief of Dr. Alexander D. Moruzi.

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, Dr. Alexander D. Moruzi shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence

as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out the words "immigration and naturalization laws" and insert "Immigration and Nationality Act."

Page 1, line 8, after the word "fee", strike out the words "and head tax."

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.

AKIKO NIINA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 688) for the relief of Akiko Niina.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Akiko Niina, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Romanki, citizens of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "Akiko" and insert in lieu thereof "Takako."

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 Takako Niina."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES RENNICK MOFFETT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 731) for the relief of James Rennick Moffett.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of that act, the minor child, James Rennick Moffett, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of S. Sgt. and Mrs. Milton R. Moffett.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, James Rennick Moffett, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of S. Sgt. and Mrs. Milton R. Moffett, citizens 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.

TIBOR KALMAN JALSOVICZKY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 746) for the relief of Tibor Kálmán Jalsoviczky.

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

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

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

ANNELIESE ELSE HERMINE WARE (NEE NEUMANN)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 748) for the relief of Anneliese Else Hermine Ware (nee Neumann).

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, the provisions of the ninth category of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (Public Law 414, 82d Cong.), shall not hereafter apply to Anneliese Else Hermine Ware (nee Neumann), German wife of Harlen Odgeton Ware, a United States citizen and member of the United States Armed Forces, with respect to any conviction or admission of the commission of any crime in her case of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge on the date of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Anneliese Else Hermine Ware (nee Neumann) may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice have knowledge prior to the enactment of this act."

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.

DR. SUZANNE VAN AMERONGEN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 880) for the relief of Dr. Suzanne Van Amerongen.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration laws, Dr. Suzanne Van Amerongen shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on the date on which she entered the United States.

SEC. 2. The Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any orders of deportation which may have been issued, and to discontinue any deportation proceedings which may have been commenced in the case of the said Dr. Suzanne Van Amerongen.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Dr. Suzanne Van Amerongen shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

The 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.

STEPHANIE MARIE DORCEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 884) for the relief of Stephanie Marie Dorcey.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Stephanie Marie Dorcey, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. Carlyle John Dorcey and Alberta Tondera Dorcey, citizens of the United States.

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.

PAULA AKIYAMA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 955) for the relief of Paula Akiyama.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Paula Akiyama, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Egolf, citizens of the United States.

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.

DANIEL ROBERT LEARY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1101) for the relief of Daniel Robert Leary.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Daniel Robert Leary, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born child of Maj. and Mrs. William E. Leary, citizens of the United States.

XCIX—127

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Daniel Robert Leary, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Maj. and Mrs. William E. Leary, citizens 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.

ASTRID INGEBORG MARQUEZ

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1186) for the relief of Astrid Ingeborg Marquez.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Astrid Ingeborg Marquez may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided,* That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice have knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

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

STEVE EMERY SOBANSKI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1192) for the relief of Steve Emery Sobanski.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Steve Emery Sobanski, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of T. Sgt. Conrad E. Sobanski, a citizen of the United States.

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.

SUGA UMEZAKI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1704) for the relief of Mrs. Suga Umezaki.

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

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

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

EMA SHELOME LAWTER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2353) for the relief of Ema Shelome Lawter. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Ema Shelome Lawter, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Lawter, citizens of the United States.

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.

PAOLA BOEZI LANGFORD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2624) for the relief of Paola Boezi Langford.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Paola Boezi Langford may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided,* That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

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

MRS. IDA BIFOLCHINI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 757) for the relief of Mrs. Ida Bifolchini.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Ida Bifolchini, Adams, Mass., the sum of \$2,149.66. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Ida Bifolchini against the United States for death compensation payable to her as the widow of Marino D. Bifolchini (XC-3860207), a veteran of World War II, for the period beginning January 12, 1945, and ending April 14, 1948: *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.

LT. COL. JAMES D. WILMETH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 837) for the relief of Lt. Col. James D. Wilmeth.

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

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

There was no objection.

CLINT LEWIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1514) for the relief of Clint Lewis.

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 Clint Lewis, of Caldwell, Tex., the sum of \$200. Such sum represents property damage sustained by the said Clint Lewis as the result of an accident involving a United States Air Force airplane in Burleson County, Tex., on January 4, 1951. The claim of the said Clint Lewis is not a claim which is cognizable under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "represents" and insert "is in full settlement of all claims against the United States for."

Page 2, line 1, after the word "Act", insert a colon and the following: " *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

EDWARD F. SHEA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1780) for the relief of Edward F. Shea.

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

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

There was no objection.

STEBBINS CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1967) to reimburse the Stebbins Construction Co.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Federal District Court of the Western District of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render findings of fact as to the amount of loss, if any, sustained by the Stebbins Construction Co., Tulsa, Okla., for reclamation contract No. 12r-16727, arising out of or attributable to the alleged failure of the Government to supply materials, as provided for in said contract.

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 the Stebbins Construction Co.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 10, after the word "contract", insert "and not arising out of or attributable to any disagreement between the Stebbins Construction Co. and any third party which undertook to supply such materials."

Page 2, after line 7 insert "*Provided, however*, That the passage of this act shall not be construed as an inference of liability on the part of 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.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the Stebbins Construction Co."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. LENNIE P. RIGGS ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2667) for the relief of Mrs. Lennie P. Riggs, James A. Carson, and Vernon L. Ransom.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That Mrs. Lennie P. Riggs, James A. Carson, and Vernon L. Ransom are hereby relieved of all liability to refund to the United States the sums of \$243.83, \$212.17, and \$141.83, respectively. Such sums represent compensation received by the persons aforesaid as employees of the United States Post Office, Indianapolis, Ind., during the periods August 1, 1951 to March 15, 1952; January 16, 1952, to March 31, 1952; and March 16, 1952, to April 30, 1952, respectively, all dates inclusive, while they were also employed by the General Services Administration and each was receiving dual compensation from the United States at a combined annual rate in excess of \$2,000. In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States, full credit shall be given for the amounts for which liability is relieved by this act.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Mrs. Lennie P. Riggs, James A. Carson, and Vernon L. Ransom an amount equal to the aggregate of the amounts paid by them, respectively, or withheld from sums otherwise due them, respectively, in complete or partial satisfaction of the claims of the United States for such refunds.

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. MARGARET D. SURHAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3276) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret D. Surhan.

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

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

There was no objection.

AUF DER HEIDE-ARAGONA, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3385) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Auf der Heide-Aragona, Inc.,

and certain of its subcontractors against the United States, and to enter judgment thereon.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction be, and the same hereby is, conferred upon the United States Court of Claims (a) to hear and determine the claim of Auf der Heide-Aragona, Inc., and through it the claims of its subcontractors, against the United States arising out of the performance of a contract dated July 25, 1941, which the said contractor had with the Veterans' Administration for the construction of a hospital building at Fort Howard, Md., the work on which contract was completed on or about November 19, 1943, and (b) to enter judgment as provided in section 2 hereof.

Sec. 2. If the said court shall find (a) that after the date of said contract the United States through any of its departments or agencies delayed the issuance of priorities which resulted in subjecting the said contractor and its subcontractors, or either of them, to additional costs, including overhead expenses, or if the said court shall find (b) that after the date of said contract the United States, through any such departments or agencies, or either of them, including Defense Plant Corporation, sponsored any work program or programs in the general area of Fort Howard, Md., which rendered it impossible for the contractor and its subcontractors, or either of them, to achieve that degree of labor performance which they, respectively, would have achieved if such work program or programs had not existed, or which made it necessary for such contractor or subcontractors, or either of them, to pay higher wages for the labor which was available to them, respectively, than they would otherwise have had to pay, and that the result of such work program or programs was to subject the contractor and its subcontractors, or either of them, to additional costs, including overhead expenses, then the said court shall in either case, and notwithstanding the bar or defense, if any, of laches, lapse of time, or statute of limitations, enter judgment for the contractor and its subcontractors, or either of them, against the United States in the amount of such additional costs and expenses incurred by them, respectively: *Provided*, That such judgment or judgments shall not include any profit to the said contractor and its said subcontractors, or either of them.

Sec. 3. Suit shall be filed in the Court of Claims by said contractor within 6 months from the approval of this act.

Sec. 4. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States.

Sec. 5. Private Law 643, 81st Congress, approved July 6, 1950, is hereby repealed.

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.

PIO VALENSIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3389) for the relief of Pio Valensin.

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 Pio Valensin, route 2, box 684, Galt, Calif., the sum of \$452. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Pio Valensin against the United States for property damage sustained as a result of a fire caused by a United States Weather Bureau balloon on September 27, 1951. The claim is not cognizable under the Federal Tort Claims Act

of 1946: *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.

MRS. EMILY WILHELM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3446) for the relief of Mrs. Emily Wilhelm.

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

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

There was no objection.

BOLINROSS CHEMICAL CO., INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3458) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Bolinross Chemical Co., Inc.

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 of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Bolinross Chemical Co., Inc., of Newark, N. J., for alleged damages or losses resulting from the raid on its chemical plant at 12-22 Orange Street, Newark, N. J., including the alleged destruction of its machinery, equipment, raw materials, and finished products, and the loss of its business, by prohibition agents of the United States, on or about February 20, 1929.

SEC. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations, and proceedings for the determination of such claim, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the cases over which such court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

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.

CAPT. WALTER C. WOLF

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3557) for the relief of Capt. Walter C. Wolf.

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

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. That completes the call of the Private Calendar.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

the Committee on Government Operations may have until midnight tonight to file two additional reports.

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

There was no objection.

CORONATION INVITATION

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a communication for the information of the House.

MARCH 11, 1953.

The Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The British-American Parliamentary Group, through its honorary secretary, Sir Howard d'Egville, has advised the Department that the group has secured 50 seats for the coronation, for use of Members of Congress and their wives. These seats are along the coronation route and will be furnished free of charge.

I believe it would be appropriate for you and the Vice President, to whom I am also writing, to select Members of Congress who may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Sir Howard has suggested that first choice on the seats be offered to the members of the American committee. A list of such members is enclosed. I am passing this along only as a suggestion, for I think you should use your own judgment in the matter.

If I can be of any assistance in furnishing additional information, please do not hesitate to call on me.

It will be necessary to notify Sir Howard by April 18 of the names of the Congressmen and their wives who will occupy the seats, since the Government of the United Kingdom requires these names. The tickets are not transferable, and the trip, of course, will be at the expense of the individuals. In addition, I might point out that the making of travel arrangements and accommodations in London during this period is a serious problem and that early decision on this matter would be helpful. I would appreciate it, therefore, if you would advise me of your selections at your early convenience.

Sincerely yours,

THRUSTON B. MORTON,
Assistant Secretary.

THE CONTINUING ATTACK

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I have conferred with the gentlemen holding special orders after mine, and I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 10 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

(Mr. JACKSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD two editorials.)

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I must first of all apologize to the sons and daughters of Ireland for presuming to address the House at length today upon a very un-Irish subject. I hope that I will be forgiven this intrusion of St. Patrick's Day in dwelling upon the red rather than upon the green. The patron saint of Ireland won immortal fame for his job of ridding the old sod of a plague of snakes, thus freeing the green isles for-

ever of serpents. Later, the Pied Piper of Hamelin was to achieve a lesser degree of immortality by ridding a city of its rodents.

Today, hundreds of years later, a committee of the Congress of the United States is under unremitting attack for a new and tremendous effort to destroy the vermin and the rodents of a new plague—that of global, aggressive, Godless communism, which international conspiracy would strip from man not only the hope of redemption in the hereafter, but the cloak of human dignity while he lives. Under the guise of preserving the basic liberties of men, communism and the agents of the conspiracy seek by every means to destroy the last vestiges of self-determination and of human initiative.

To an ant, the world is a sea of grass, and to one born to the solitude of the North Pole, all directions are south. It is not difficult to understand the orientation, political and economic, of one born to communism and bathed in the turgid waters of Marxist-Leninist philosophy since birth. To a man like Malenkov, throughout his lifetime isolated from the expressions of freedom, there exists no inherent dignity of the individual. One can understand the native brutality of a creature never exposed to human kindness, mutual consideration, the concept of divine providence, and the immortality of man. These are creatures whose plight should stir, if not human pity, at least human understanding.

Communism, as a political force, is not new. It has existed, in pure form, since man emerged, upright and dignified, from the mists of history in the Valley of the Nile. Throughout the ages, communal living has been the tradition of aboriginal tribes in Asia, Africa, and elsewhere. From each according to his merit—to each according to his need—was a practical expression of jungle life—and those who practiced it have remained jungle dwellers.

In 1848, in a Paris attic, two German emigres, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, sat down together to draft a blueprint for world domination. Their blueprint was the Communist Manifesto and the drafting tools were envy, hatred, and greed. In calling upon the proletariat to strike off its chains, the draftsmen gathered together the scattered tenets of aboriginal communism, gave them new direction and vitality, and the Communist revolution was on its way.

In pursuit of the original blueprint, those who were to implement the design were faithful, and their dedication to the achievement of a Communist world absolute. With a fanaticism only matched by the children of medieval history, who flocked by the thousands to join the crusade, the Marxist-Leninists utilized every weapon, psychological and physical, as the movement expanded and raced down the corridor of time.

Into every land went the emissaries of the new order. Into factories, into the ranks of the working class, into schools, churches, and the organizations of young and old infiltrated the "Typhoid Marys" of the new plague. Not bound by any recognizable code of moral ethics, the Communists were not bound by the rules of any game. Truth could be used as a

weapon, but there extended no moral compulsion against the lie, if a temporary or long-range end could be better served. Persuasion, logic, and reason walked hand in hand with coercion, brute force, and torture. Freedom of speech and assemblage were twisted and distorted into weapons to be wielded by those who were evil, stupid, or both. God was derided and crass materialism replaced the Sermon on the Mount and the ethical standards of human conduct which had served to lift mankind from the morass of insensible vassalage to the heights of spiritual understanding were cast aside as evidence of bourgeois stupidity. The insidious deployment of minority against minority, creed against creed, race against race, and color against color was effectively adopted as a major tenet of Communist technique, and out of the labor pains of a civilization attempting to achieve a child of order and justice was spawned a monster of fearful proportions.

In the United States the Communist conspiracy made slight progress during the early years of the present century. The land was founded by men and women of deep spiritual convictions and their posterity in turn builded a new order of things in the Western World upon a firm foundation of faith in God and in mankind. Too, in the building of this country, the architects of the Constitution, and those who later did the actual construction, discovered at an early date that the substantial contributions to the new society were made, not by the drones who were prepared to live off the fruits of those who labored and builded, but by men and women of vision, determination, and initiative. These they honored and these they made the heroes and heroines of our national history.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER. Obviously, a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. 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. 13]

Addonizio	Chudoff	Frazier
Albert	Church	Granahan
Alexander	Clardy	Green
Aspinall	Cole, N. Y.	Gwinn
Auchincloss	Crosser	Hagen, Calif.
Bailey	Crumpacker	Hardy
Baker	Curtis, Mass.	Harrison, Nebr.
Barrett	Curtis, Mo.	Hart
Beamer	Curtis, Nebr.	Hays, Ark.
Belcher	Davis, Ga.	Hays, Ohio
Bender	Deane	Heller
Bennett, Fla.	Dempsey	Herlong
Bentsen	Devereux	Hinshaw
Boland	Dingell	Hoeven
Bolling	Dodd	Hoffman, Ill.
Bow	Dollinger	Hope
Boykin	Donovan	Hruska
Brownson	Dorn, N. Y.	Hull
Budge	Dorn, S. C.	Ikard
Bush	Durham	James
Byrnes, Wis.	Elliott	Javits
Campbell	Engle	Jones, Ala.
Cannon	Fallon	Jones, Mo.
Carlyle	Feighan	Kelley, Pa.
Carrigg	Fine	Kelly, N. Y.
Case	Fino	Kirwan
Chatham	Fogarty	Klein
Chelf	Forand	Kluczynski

Krueger	O'Neill	Sadiak
Landrum	Osners	Saylor
Long	Patterson	Sheehan
McConnell	Poff	Shelley
McCormack	Polk	Sheppard
McMillan	Poulson	Smith, Wis.
Mack, Ill.	Powell	Spence
Miller, N. Y.	Preston	Sutton
Mills	Price	Vursell
Morgan	Rabaut	Welchel
Morrison	Reams	Wheeler
Moulder	Rivers	Wilson, Ind.
Multer	Robeson, Va.	Wilson, Tex.
O'Brien, N. Y.	Robston, Ky.	Wolcott

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GAMBLE). On this rollcall 304 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

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

THE CONTINUING ATTACK

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I feel that as far as I am personally concerned, I should explain that I had no part in this call of the House. I am glad to see that we have a few more Members present. I think anyone addressing the House is moved by that consideration, but it was not, I assure you, by any prearrangement.

I had explained very briefly up to the time of the call of the House in bare outline the organized attack of the Communist Party throughout the world and upon this country, with particular reference to the early part of the present century.

Upon dissension and greed the Communists based their appeal and founded their attack. Masters at the art of propaganda and its dissemination, the agents of the conspiracy found most fertile ground among national and minority groups in this country. Following closely the blueprint of the manifesto, the Communists in the Western World sought to divide and conquer, to reap the whirlwind of greed and dissension. As midcentury approached, the fruits of their labors became too obvious to be longer denied, even by the most abject of Communist apologists.

The Congress of the United States, oft declared by the Communists and the fellow travelers to be an odd assortment of dull and insentient fools, was, on this one occasion at least, ahead of the Nation. It moved promptly to institute counteraction against the agents of the Communist conspiracy, and with firmness and determination which, in rare flashes, characterizes the actions of a representative body in a republic, took the offensive.

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

Mr. JACKSON. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Would the gentleman care to yield during the course of his speech, or would he prefer to yield after he has finished?

Mr. JACKSON. If the gentleman would not mind, I would prefer to yield after I have completed my statement so that I will be sure to get in all of the things I want to get in.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Do you think that you will have time enough to answer some questions?

Mr. JACKSON. I hope so.

The Congress organized and gave legal status to the House Committee on Un-

American Activities because a real and evident need existed. It was considered essential then, as it is now, that the Congress have under its own jurisdiction, and free from any executive restriction or other outside influences which might exert political pressures, a group responsible only to the will of the membership of this body. The Committee on Un-American Activities was not born out of confusion and hysteria, as its critics would have the world believe, but out of study, consideration and deliberate debate.

From its very inception, the committee has been an exposed flank of the House, a flank upon which the waves of Communist and fellow-traveling fury have been hurled. Apologists for traitors and treason have excoriated the individual members of the committee, always reserving their deepest scorn and most bitter invective for any member elevated to the chairmanship. Those chairmen, good and bad, able or mediocre, have been pilloried by a few of their colleagues; by the fellow-traveling press, and by a small minority of citizens who, while not themselves members of the Communist conspiracy, have followed the devious turnings and twistings of Soviet foreign policy without vomiting or turning a hair. Honest Americans by the hundreds have, in the past, entered the Communist Party, seeking justice and equity, a better life for more people, or for other reasons best known to themselves. Disillusioned, frustrated, and embittered by what they found, they left the party and have since devoted their lives to an exposure of the greatest threat to human freedom since those posed by Ghengis Khan and Adolf Hitler. Among the greatest supporters of the House Committee on Un-American Activities today are those who lived the lie of communism and know it for what it is.

This has not been the case with the Communist line of support. In the gray area which lies between the bright red of communism and the white of freedom, thousands of puppets, dupes, and fellow travelers have hewed to the Communist line with a devotion which must bring smiles of derision to the men in Moscow who would make the world an armed camp and barbed wire, rampant on a sea of blood, an heraldic device for mankind.

While professing to deplore communism and human slavery, these allies of aggression attack whenever and wherever possible the agencies of government and the committees of the Congress upon whom has been laid the heavy charge of defending this Nation and its institutions from those forces which would destroy them. Ignorance of the law is said to be no excuse for the commission of a crime, nor is ignorance of the nature and design of slavery any excuse for lending the slavers material and moral support.

The Communist Daily Worker and its party affiliates constitute no grave threat to American institutions when they denounce the committee, its members, and the Congress. One expects that the Communist press will defend an Alger Hiss, a William Remington, or two identified Communists awaiting death in a

prison cell for treason. It is when a Washington Post quotes out of context and paints a distorted picture relative to the activities of congressional investigating committees that there is reason for concern on the part of loyal Americans. A sly comment relative to the work of your committees by any one of a dozen columnists whose goal in life appears to be the undermining of public confidence in the American Congress and its committees is worth a platoon of Chinese Reds in the lines in Korea. An editorial depicting the members of any committee as petty tyrants, fools, and moral lepers does greater damage to the foundations of the American Republic than a successful Communist counterattack above Panmunjon.

It has become the smart thing for certain newspapers and reporters, radio commentators and television performers, to seize upon every opportunity to deride the Congress, to fulminate and fuss over its conduct, to attack personally the motives and methods of its Members, and to generally hold up to public ridicule the elected representatives of 150 million Americans. It is high time that the people of America distinguish between freedom of the press and an unquestioned right to criticize on one hand, and personal attacks upon the Congress, which, if not motivated by the Communist Party and the fellow travelers, at least carry the express blessing of the conspirators.

Secretary of Defense Wilson is said to have stated that "What is good for General Motors is good for America." I say that what is good for the Communist Party is no good for America. Recent editorials attacking the investigating committees of this Congress were good for the Communists. They were not good for America.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities is a legitimate target for honest criticism. Every member of that committee expects to be criticized, justly or unjustly. Criticism is a natural concomitant of service. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, made some comments on this subject in March of 1947. The Director said, and I quote:

My feelings concerning the Communist Party of the United States are well known. I have not hesitated over the years to express my concern and apprehension. As a consequence its professional smear brigades have conducted a relentless assault against the FBI. You who have been members of this committee also know the fury with which the party, its sympathizers and fellow travelers can launch an assault. I do not mind such attacks. What has been disillusioning is the manner in which they have been able to enlist support often from apparently well-meaning but thoroughly duped persons.

The Communists, the leftwing, the sympathizers in press, radio, and television whine and squeal at the methods employed by congressional investigating committees. They profess to believe that the work of disclosing the diabolical nature of the Communist conspiracy should be performed by the FBI, which they hate.

With editorial hands raised in pious alarm, the apologists for human slavery express their horror at the operations of congressional investigating committees

in bringing to the light of day those who are sworn to destroy this Nation.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

Inasmuch as the chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities saw fit to make a point of order before, that there was no quorum present, I now make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GAMBLE). The Chair will count. [After counting.] Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. 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. 14]

Addonizio	Dingell	Long
Alexander	Dodd	McConnell
Arends	Dollinger	McCormack
Aspinall	Donovan	McMillan
Bailey	Dorn, N. Y.	Mack, Ill.
Baker	Dorn, S. C.	Mahon
Barrett	Durham	Miller, Md.
Beamer	Elliott	Mills
Belcher	Fallon	Mollohan
Bender	Feighan	Morgan
Bennett, Fla.	Fine	Morrison
Bentsen	Fino	Moulder
Boland	Fogarty	Multer
Bolling	Forand	O'Brien, Mich.
Bow	Garmatz	O'Brien, N. Y.
Boykin	Granahan	O'Neill
Brownson	Green	Osmers
Broyhill	Hagen, Calif.	Patterson
Buckley	Halleck	Philbin
Budge	Hand	Poff
Bush	Hardy	Poulson
Byrnes, Wis.	Hart	Powell
Campbell	Hays, Ark.	Preston
Cannon	Hays, Ohio	Price
Carlyle	Heller	Rabaut
Carrigg	Herlong	Reams
Case	Hoeven	Reed, N. Y.
Celler	Hoffman, Ill.	Riley
Chatham	Holifield	Rivers
Chelf	Hope	Robeson, Va.
Chudoff	Hruska	Robson, Ky.
Church	Hull	Rooney
Clardy	Ikard	Sadiak
Cole, N. Y.	James	Saylor
Coudert	Javits	Sheehan
Crosser	Johnson	Shelley
Crumpacker	Jones, Ala.	Sheppard
Curtis, Mass.	Jones, Mo.	Spence
Curtis, Mo.	Kee	Steed
Curtis, Nebr.	Kelley, Pa.	Sutton
Davis, Ga.	Kelly, N. Y.	Vursell
Davis, Wis.	Kirwan	Welchel
Dawson, Ill.	Klein	Wheeler
Deane	Kluczynski	Wier
Delaney	Landrum	Wilson, Ind.
Dempsey	Lane	Wilson, Tex.
Devereux	Lesinski	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 282 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

THE CONTINUING ATTACK

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON] is recognized.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, again I assure the Members of the House I had nothing to do with the calling of the roll. I have all night myself, and I am quite content to stay here although I hope that will not be necessary.

The appeal to let the "FBI do the job" is as false and phony as most of the attitudes taken by the liberal press and the professional apologists. Conspirators work in the darkness and they pre-

fer political darkness. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is a great and effective instrument for the gathering, evaluation and documentation of information. Its agents, working within and outside the Communist Party, are, of necessity, anonymous. To disclose their highly secret work and the sources upon which they depend for accurate and factual information would be to destroy the utility of the organization, and to leave the Nation defenseless against the machinations of the conspirators.

The work of the House Committee on Un-American Activities is one designed to give the American people a continuing picture of the Communist Party at work; to expose its propaganda efforts, and to inform citizens of organizations and individuals dedicated to the destruction of the American Republic. Its investigations are confidential only to the extent necessary to determine facts. Its hearings are public, open to all informational media, and its millions of publications go directly to the people of this Nation.

There is no area of duplication or of overlapping in the work performed by the FBI and the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This is best indicated by the words of Mr. Hoover, himself:

The aims and responsibilities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are the same—the protection of the internal security of this Nation. The methods whereby this goal may be accomplished differ, however. I have always felt that the greatest contribution this committee could make is the public disclosure of the forces that menace America—Communist and Fascist. That is why the venom of the American Communist and the now defunct German-American Bund has been directed at this committee as it has also been directed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This committee renders a distinct service when it publicly reveals the diabolic machinations of sinister figures engaged in un-American activities.

In the face of aggression from abroad, in spite of mounting American casualties, irrespective of sworn testimony from scores of witnesses identifying as Communists thousands of citizens of the United States, there still appears to be a fantastic and unbelievable unwillingness on the part of many people to accept the fact of the Communist conspiracy or its efforts to destroy this Nation.

The Ford Foundation, sustained by funds earned in the competitive market place of America, last week announced the grant of \$15 million for investigation. Investigation of what? The nature and extent of Communist infiltration into its own plants in Detroit; the character of organized plans for espionage and sabotage in American science and industry; Communist infiltration into churches, schools, and organizations throughout the Nation?

Not at all, Mr. Speaker. The \$15 million grant was made for the purpose of investigating the Congress of the United States and its committees, to determine whether additional safeguards are required for the protection of civil rights, and for other related purposes.

Mr. Speaker, the House some days ago voted an appropriation of \$300,000 to the

House Committee on Un-American Activities. That appropriation was the greatest given the committee since its organization. It will enable the committee to add new counsel, new investigators and to expand generally the scope of its activities. The total appropriations made for all investigative committees do not exceed \$1 million for the period of a year. If it requires the expenditure of \$15 million to investigate congressional committees, the need for a relatively small appropriation for the investigation of the total area encompassed by the Communist conspiracy can be better appreciated.

The Ford Foundation might well devote some of its efforts to public disclosure of the substantial and vital work performed by the committee in its attempts to preserve the American system under which the Ford Co. acquired the millions being spent in investigation of the United States Congress and its duly constituted committees. Needless to state, the investigations proposed by the Ford Foundation will be greeted with enthusiastic approval from Shanghai to East Berlin. The approval will not be given voice by the silent millions of captive peoples, but by the commissars and their agents.

I respectfully refer the directors of the Ford Foundation to other critics of the committee, and other fighters in the cause of civil rights.

The Civil Rights Congress, cited as subversive and Communist by the Attorney General of the United States and the House Committee on Un-American Activities, will doubtless be happy to join in the investigation.

The Communist Party of the United States would unquestionably be anxious and willing to document the police state methods of congressional investigating bodies.

But the list of willing witnesses available to the Ford Foundation experts is too long to recite at this time. I suggest that the investigators for the foundation consult the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, available on request from the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Fifteen millions of dollars, wisely expended, would flush a lot of Communists out of hiding. It might, in fact, break the back of the Communist conspiracy in this country. But, as it is proposed to be used, it will serve only to lend additional aid and comfort to the Communist Party, and further roil the troubled waters of national determination and unity.

The Ford plant in Dearborn is a seething mass of intrigue and conspiracy, and thousands of unsuspecting and loyal American workers there are being duped. As indicated beyond any question of a doubt during the committee hearings in Detroit last year, the local union, the world's largest, is dominated and directed by Communists and Communist sympathizers. In the event of hostilities with the Soviet Union it is certain that organized sabotage would wreak havoc with production. In the face of the evidence available, it appears criminal folly for the Ford Motor Co. to associate its name and its prestige with any effort to

hamstring or delay the vital investigations designed to render sabotage and subversion less likely in case of war.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities saw fit to make the point of order that a quorum was not present in order that the entire membership might hear these remarks of the gentleman from California, I now, for the same purpose, make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to make a statement.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania is within his rights but the Chair will state that the gentleman from California has been granted 70 minutes; he has used 27. The Chair is going to see that the gentleman from California gets his 70 minutes no matter how late we stay tonight. These roll calls, of course, are not taken out of his time.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania makes the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and eighty-two Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. 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. 15]

Addonizio	Devereux	Kluczynski
Alexander	Dingell	Landrum
Arends	Dodd	McConnell
Aspinall	Dollinger	McCormack
Bailey	Donovan	McMillan
Baker	Dorn, N. Y.	Mahon
Barrett	Dorn, S. C.	Mills
Beamer	Durham	Mollohan
Belcher	Elliott	Morgan
Bender	Feighan	Morrison
Bennett, Fla.	Fernandez	Moulder
Bentsen	Fine	Multer
Boland	Fino	O'Brien, Mich.
Bolling	Fogarty	O'Brien, N. Y.
Bow	Forand	O'Neill
Boykin	Garmatz	Osmers
Brownson	Granahan	Patterson
Broyhill	Green	Philbin
Burleson	Hagen, Calif.	Poff
Bush	Halleck	Poulsen
Byrnes, Wis.	Hand	Powell
Campbell	Hart	Preston
Cannon	Harvey	Price
Carlyle	Hays, Ohio	Rabaut
Carrigg	Hébert	Reams
Case	Heller	Riley
Chatham	Herlong	Rivers
Chelf	Hoeven	Robeson, Va.
Chudoff	Hoffman, Ill.	Rooney
Church	Hope	Sadlak
Clardy	Hruska	Saylor
Cole, N. Y.	Hull	Sheehan
Crosser	Ikard	Shelley
Crumacker	James	Sheppard
Curtis, Mass.	Javits	Steed
Curtis, Mo.	Johnson	Sutton
Curtis, Nebr.	Jones, Ala.	Teague
Davis, Ga.	Jones, Mo.	Vinson
Davis, Tenn.	Kelley, Pa.	Welchel
Davis, Wis.	Kelly, N. Y.	Wheeler
Deane	Kirwan	Wilson, Ind.
Dempsey	Klein	Wilson, Tex.

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 299 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

THE CONTINUING ATTACK

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California will proceed.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I knew it was St. Patrick's Day, but I did not expect a Donnybrook like this.

I was speaking, Mr. Speaker, of the situation in the Ford plant in Dearborn, pointing out that the committee investigations there last year proved that the leadership of Ford Local No. 600 was in large part pro-Communist, to be very charitable.

The Congress of the United States is better able to decide questions of tremendous import to the people of this country than is any group of dream-eyed visionaries in search of a novel way to spend money.

A few nervous educators, egged on and abetted by the Communist Party and the so-called intellectual and liberal press, have created a major tempest in recent weeks over the activities of congressional investigating groups in calling before them persons known to have been members of the Communist conspiracy. Editorial writers, frothing columnists, and commentators have ranged themselves with the Communist wolfpack in decrying any investigation whatever of the extent and nature of Communist infiltration into American education.

Let us get down to cold facts, Mr. Speaker. There are, as of today, more than 150 American educators, past and present, who have been identified as one-time members of the Communist Party in the United States. There are doubtless many more. The American people consider a classroom to be no place for a Communist. So, it would appear, do the college authorities at Rutgers, Ohio State, Temple University, and Harvard, which institutions have suspended or fired professors who refused to affirm or deny identifications under oath naming them as members of the Communist Party. The fact that only a few of the many thousands of educators and teachers are or may be disloyal in no way minimizes the danger, and to say that there are only a few and that they are not important is to say that it is perfectly all right to have one rattlesnake in a kindergarten class.

There is irrefutable evidence of sustained Communist efforts to recruit American educators and students into the Communist Party. There is gradually shaping up a frightening picture of indoctrination and rigid discipline among those educators and teachers who entered the party.

What is the role of a teacher in the conspiracy? One needs look no further than the pronouncement of the Communist Party itself on this point. The Communist, official publication of the Communist Party of the United States, carried an article in the May 1937 issue, entitled "The Schools and the People's Front." The following excerpts may bring illumination to some of the unenlightened minds who view the Com-

munist conspiracy in education as evidence of a healthy spirit of academic freedom.

The Communist states—page 440—speaking of teachers:

They must take advantage of their positions, without exposing themselves, to give their students to the best of their ability working-class education.

To enable the teachers in the party to do the latter, the party must take careful steps to see that all teacher comrades are given thorough education in the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. Only when teachers have really mastered Marxism-Leninism will they be able skillfully to inject it into their teaching at the least risk of exposure and at the same time to conduct struggles around the school in a truly Bolshevik manner.

After commenting on antagonism between students and teachers, page 441:

It must be the task of the party to break down this antagonism between students and teachers by arousing both groups to the realization of their common interests, of the fact that they suffer a common oppression from the same group (capitalists) and that improvement of their conditions demands joint struggle.

Page 445:

Marxist-Leninist analysis must be injected into every class. In addition to this, serious education on immediate social problems and in Marxism-Leninism must be undertaken independently The ultimate demand in this realm (in the college community) must be presenting its (higher education's) material in such a way as to synthesize knowledge, to impart a scientific outlook upon the whole world as a whole, Marxism-Leninism being the only such outlook.

One year later, the same publication carried an article entitled "The Communist Party and the Professionals." Here was stressed the urgent need for new and selective recruiting, willingness to accept Communist discipline, and the importance of rewriting history from the Marxian viewpoint.

Pertinent excerpts of the article follow:

Page 805: Says entry of numerous professionals into the party presents problems which must be solved "before we can fully utilize our Communist professionals."

Page 808:

Selective recruiting: In drawing professionals into the party, care should be exercised to select only those individuals who show by practical work that they definitely understand the party line, are prepared to put it into effect, and especially display a thorough readiness to accept party discipline

Intensive education: There must be special attention paid to Marxian education of professionals entering our party This should have the definite goal of thoroughly communizing their outlook and reorienting their previous intellectual training, so that its full value may be utilized in a revolutionary sense by our party and the masses.

Page 809:

Our teachers must write new school textbooks and rewrite history from the Marxian viewpoint.

The other day the committee had before it Prof. Byron T. Darling, associate professor of physics at the Ohio State

University. His answers are characteristic of the line taken by so-called unfriendly professors. He was asked the question by Mr. Russell, chief investigator of the committee:

Mr. Darling, do you now have in your possession or under your control any classified information pertaining to any project of the United States Armed Forces?

Mr. DARLING. I refuse to answer that question for the same reasons.

Meaning the reason he previously stated that of the fifth amendment.

Mr. KEARNEY asked the question:

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the witness if he has ever acted at any time as an agent for the Russian Government.

Mr. DARLING. No.

Mr. RUSSELL. What is the answer?

Mr. DARLING. Oh, I said "No."

Mr. KEARNEY. Have you ever acted as an agent of the Communist Party?

Mr. DARLING. I refuse to answer that question for the aforementioned reasons.

Mr. KEARNEY. Have you ever transferred any information that was in your possession to officials of the Communist Party?

Mr. DARLING. I refuse to answer that question for the same reason.

Communist recruiting drives snared many educators. The exact number is not now known and probably never will be known. In spite of the squeals of the editorial defenders and Communist apologists, an ever-increasing number of American educators are joining in the fight to purge the Communist minority. Among the courageous leaders is President Lewis Webster Jones, of Rutgers University, whose statement, "Academic Freedom and Civic Responsibility" should be read by every American citizen. Dr. Jones discharged from the university two professors who refused to affirm or deny alleged membership in the Communist Party before an investigating committee of the United States Senate. This prompt and courageous act brought down on him the wrath and fury of the apologists, who were almost apoplectic in their denunciations. The calm and considered statement by Dr. Jones is in the finest spirit of loyal Americanism.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in my speech the article by President Lewis Webster Jones, of Rutgers University, entitled "Academic Freedom and Civic Responsibility." It may be that the article has previously been inserted by another Member, but as I consider it essential to a proper understanding of the position taken by myself in the matter of the current investigations, I ask that it be reprinted notwithstanding.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

(The article referred to is as follows:)

ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

(By President Webster Jones, of Rutgers University)

On December 12, 1952, the board of trustees of Rutgers University announced its decision in the cases of Prof. Simon W. Heimlich and Prof. Moses I. Finley, who had refused to answer questions concerning Communist affiliation put to them by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, on the grounds that their answers might incrimi-

nate them, relying on the privilege provided in the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The cases involve issues in which the public, the members of the university, and the academic community at large are deeply interested.

Acting on my own responsibility as president of the university, I offer my interpretation and amplification of the statement made by the board in announcing its decision.

REVIEW OF PROCEDURE

The cases have been under consideration by the trustees since September 26, 1952. It was obvious from the first that they raised questions of the gravest concern to this university, and indeed to the entire academic world. They should not be decided hastily, nor in response to the balance of pressures. The facts were not in dispute. It was clearly a matter of formulating a policy in a situation both new and serious, in which the Rutgers decision might have the effect of setting a precedent for the larger university community. For these reasons, my main concern was to invoke procedures which would insure thorough, fair, and judicious deliberation by those responsible for university policy. No clear line of procedure is provided in the statutes for cases of this kind; the situation is a new one, not envisaged when the statutes were agreed upon.

The first step was the appointment of a special committee of faculty, trustees, and alumni which was charged to advise me as to the course of action, if any, to be followed in the disposition of the cases.

After extended deliberations, during which both professors were heard, the faculty-trustee-alumni committee reported to me on October 14. The unanimous conclusion, based on detailed consideration of the facts and of the applicable university statutes governing academic freedom, was that the refusal of Professors Heimlich and Finley to answer the questions of the Senate subcommittee relating to possible connections with the Communist Party, on the grounds of possible self-incrimination, did "raise a real question as to their fitness to continue as teachers on the university faculty." The committee further recommended that a special committee on review be appointed by the faculty committee on committees and urged the importance of prompt decision in the interests both of the university and of the two men concerned.

I accepted and acted upon the report of the faculty-trustee-alumni committee, and summoned the faculty committee on committees. This group elected a special faculty committee of review, which was charged with the task of advising the president and the board of trustees as to whether the refusal of Professors Heimlich and Finley to answer the Senate subcommittee's questions as to Communist Party membership, on the grounds of possible self-incrimination, impaired their fitness to be members of the university faculty, taking into consideration the university statute 3.92, which states:

"The teacher is a citizen, a member of a learned profession, and a representative of this university. Since the public may, because of his position, give special attention or credence to his utterances and tend to judge his profession or this university by his conduct his position imposes on him the following special obligations: (1) That he bear these possibilities constantly in mind and seek at all times to conduct himself appropriately."

This was the one issue to be determined, and upon which advice was sought.

On December 3 the faculty committee of review met at the president's house with a committee of the board, and presented its preliminary report, identical in substance with the final report presented to the full meeting of the board on December 12. The

cases had been thoroughly discussed at innumerable committee meetings by members of the board since their inception on September 26; and from December 3 onward, when the recommendation of the faculty committee were known, possible alternative policies were carefully considered. On December 7 a small group of trustees met with me at the president's house and spent the afternoon and evening reading and analyzing the report of the faculty committee, formulating tentative proposals to be considered by the board. I cite these facts to show that the action of the board taken at the meeting on December 12 was neither hasty nor arbitrary; and I am impelled to record my own conviction, based on many conversations with members of the board since September 26, that the trustees have been fully aware of the complexities of the case, and conscientious in meeting their responsibilities to the two professors, the university community, and to the public.

The final faculty report was presented and read to the board at the meeting on December 12 by the faculty committee of review. Subsequently the report was thoroughly discussed. The board reluctantly but unanimously found itself in disagreement with the recommendation of the faculty committee that "no further action should be taken" in the two cases.

The action taken by the board was to offer the two professors the alternatives of reconsidering their decision and satisfy the president and the two vice chairmen of the board as to their willingness to testify, or severing their connection with the university as of December 31, 1952.

THE ISSUES

A great deal has been said and written by those members of the university community who disagree with the action of the trustees. The statement of the trustees was necessarily brief, since it was extremely difficult for so large a group to draft a detailed reply to the report of the faculty committee of review. I feel constrained, therefore, to point out some of the issues which were not involved in the cases of Professors Heimlich and Finley.

First, freedom of teaching and research was not an issue. In their statement of December 12, the trustees reaffirmed that the teacher "has the privilege of freedom to search out and teach the truth," and that "this university will protect him in the exercise of that freedom." The issue was rather that of the definition of the obligations on which freedom rests.

Second, the right to hold unorthodox opinions was not in question. The tolerance of heterodoxy is an essential element in freedom of thought. It is platitudinous to point out that creative changes in thought and action have come from heterodox views. The questions Professors Heimlich and Finley refused to answer did not relate to their opinions, but to their possible membership in the Communist Party. Such membership is not compatible with the freedom of thought and inquiry on which American teaching and research are based. It is no invasion of that freedom, but a necessary measure of protection of the freedom of all of us to seek to determine whether teachers and others in positions of trust are committed to the discipline and program of the Communist Party. Professor Heimlich has been willing to make a full explanation of his position and deny any past or present connection with the Communist Party to me and to the press. There would seem to be no additional "invasion of privacy," therefore, in asking him to reconsider his refusal to answer the questions put to him by the Senate subcommittee.

Third, professional competence was not in question; nor did the trustees attempt to inquire into this matter, which is clearly the province of the faculty and administra-

tive officers. No suggestions of lack of professional competence, or of improper conduct, had been made. The inquiry into the teaching records of the two professors was irrelevant to the issue.

Fourth, the legal right of any citizen to refuse to testify, on the grounds of possible self-incrimination as provided under the fifth amendment, is not in dispute, though the legal as well as the moral wisdom of exercising it is open to serious doubt. Again, the central question was one of the obligations of citizenship.

The sole issue before the faculty committee of review, and before the trustees, was whether, under all the circumstances, a university teacher, and a representative of this university, has an obligation to answer the questions of a legally constituted investigatory body concerning membership in the Communist Party. It is on this issue that the conclusions and recommendations of the faculty committee of review are contrary to the considered convictions of the trustees.

THE PREMISES

The peculiar importance, and the newness, of this issue arise out of the nature of communism, and the world conflict between our own country, embodying the western tradition of freedom, and the bloc of Communist countries under Russian domination. The universities must carefully consider their relationship to this conflict, and their responsibilities as key institutions in the defense of the free world.

The Communist Party is not a political party like any other. It is a secret, conspiratorial organization imposing on its members a discipline and a regimentation of thought quite alien to the normal political parties of a democracy. Its standards of ethics are radically different from the ethical principles on which a free society, freedom of thought, freedom of research and teaching are based. The distinction between heterodoxy and conspiracy is relevant here: the university must insist on the tolerance of honestly held and frankly proclaimed differences of opinion, and its faculty must be free to engage in ordinary, open political activity; but it must protect itself, and cooperate in protecting the country, against any conspiracy which, if successful, would destroy all freedom.

It is true that the fear of communism can lead to excesses, and that many of the actions of self-styled anti-Communists have shown inadequate respect for individual rights. But it is unreasonable to deny that there is a real danger of Communist subversion, or to dismiss all public concern with Communist activity as hysteria.

The public has the right, through its legally constituted representatives, to inquire into the Communist Party membership of individuals. Legitimate and non-hysterical criticisms of the methods of such inquiries are in order; ways must be found to protect loyal people from irresponsible charges. But improvement is not likely to come from negative attitudes of noncooperation.

Universities, both public and private, are strongly affected with a public interest. They occupy a position of central importance in our free society, embodying highest aspirations, and our hope for material and spiritual progress. They are at once the most characteristic expression and the principal guardians of the western tradition of freedom. They are charged with the preservation of the cultural heritage, the discovery of new knowledge and its dissemination, the education of young people as persons, workers and citizens. They cannot confine themselves to techniques, and adopt an attitude of neutrality and withdrawal in the face of the central moral issues of our times. They must teach with conviction; they must not abdicate the larger

intellectual and moral leadership which has been their historical function, and on which their claim to freedom rests.

Public investigation of the universities is legitimate, and should be frankly met. It implies no invasion of academic independence. The interference of any outside group with the proper functions of the university must be resisted, whatever the cost in criticism and loss of financial support. In the determination of the curriculum, methods of teaching and research, the selection of faculty or speakers, the permission of free discussion, the university must be completely independent. In all these matters, which relate to the proper performance of the intellectual functions of a university, public inquiry is legitimate; interference or dictation is not.

But the freedom the universities claim is not a negative concept. It is not freedom from all restraint, from all commitment, but the positive freedom to perform the traditional functions of research and teaching in the spirit of truth. The university is an integral part of society; it is not an isolated company of scholars but a group of citizens—students, faculty, administrative officers, trustees, and alumni—with certain clear responsibilities to the general community and to the scholarly world.

Traditionally and by law American universities—and, indeed, American schools—have been governed by lay boards of trustees. University communities are regulated by statutes jointly agreed upon by the faculties and the boards of trustees, but the trustees are legally in a position of stewardship and must be ultimately responsible for the policies of the universities.

The trustees and administrative officers of Rutgers University are called upon to defend faculty members in their legitimate exercise of freedom of expression, of teaching and research, and the independent control of their own professional affairs. It is clearly part of the duty of the trustees to insist on such independence, and they will continue to do so. It is, indeed, one aspect of the broad educational function of a university to seek to strengthen public understanding and support of the vital importance of freedom of inquiry, expression, and research.

A university almost inevitably is out of step with the wider community. Since one of its essential functions is to be a critic of conventional beliefs and values, with a view to extending the frontiers of knowledge and intensifying the appreciation of values, it must come into conflict with uncritically adopted mores and opinions. This essential conflict is the perennial source of attacks on the universities.

University faculties have only one truly valid defense against such attacks; namely, that they can demonstrate, on demand, that their educational methods and their theoretical findings have been arrived at by trained personnel through the use of thoroughly rational procedures. This demonstration of rationality wins support and confidence from those who for the moment understand neither the procedures nor the results. It is the one firm foundation on which academic freedom rests.

It follows that for members of a university faculty to refuse to give a rational account of their position on vital community issues not only cannot be defended by an appeal to academic freedom but, in fact, cuts the ground out from under academic freedom itself. The one weapon of defense is gone and the entire academic community must suffer accordingly.

Academic freedom has unfortunately become a defensive notion. As such it does not logically imply the freedom to be silent, as the faculty committee of review has maintained. The freedom to be silent is a civil right guaranteed under special circumstances by the Constitution. But academic

freedom entails the obligation to render an explanation, as clearly and rationally as possible, whenever such an explanation is called for by duly constituted governmental bodies acting within the limits of their authority.

The independence and self-regulation of the university cannot be reasonably claimed, still less maintained, unless our policies are framed with full recognition of our public responsibilities.

Under all the circumstances of our relations to world communism, a minimum responsibility would seem to be that members of the university state frankly where they stand on matters of such deep public concern, and of such relevance to academic integrity, as membership in the Communist Party, even when by a straightforward statement they believe they might incur certain personal risks.

In the cases of Professors Heimlich and Finley, the legal risks suggested as possible were those of a charge of perjury or contempt. These risks must be balanced against the risk of damage to the entire university, and to the profession to which the two men belong, incurred by refusal to testify on the grounds of possible self-incrimination. They must also be balanced against the public risks from Communist conspiracy: A plea of self-incrimination may be used to shelter conspirators, and has, in fact, been so used by members of the Communist Party.

THE QUESTION OF THE PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS

I recognize that the consideration of these two cases, and the concern of the faculty committee of review to stress the legal rights of the two professors, is strongly influenced by the fact that inquiries into subversion—a new problem for the United States—have often been conducted by methods and in an atmosphere which have bred fear and distrust among many loyal citizens. The ordinary protections against irresponsible or malicious accusations have not always been afforded. As a university community, we must give serious thought to the best methods of meeting future investigations, with due regard for legitimate public concern, and full cooperation in the attempt to discover subversion; but with regard also to the protection of individuals, and our own continued independence and integrity. I do not believe that a negative attitude of non-cooperation is a constructive approach to these problems.

I therefore agree with the policy stated by the board of trustees in the December 12 meeting, requiring all members of the university faculty to answer questions concerning Communist Party membership put to them by any duly constituted public body. If, as a result of forthright testimony, a member of the faculty or staff should incur unjustified charges of contempt or perjury, his defense would become a matter of concern to the entire university community. I have no doubt that substantial aid as well as moral support would be forthcoming, it was indeed available to Professors Heimlich and Finley. To get such cases before the courts, where established rules of evidence prevail, would seem to be the most constructive method of clarifying these issues, and combating malicious, vague, or unfounded accusations.

THE TRUSTEES' DECISION

The responsibility for decision in these two cases, which involved a crucial matter of university policy, clearly rested with the board of trustees. The relevant university statutes had been formulated jointly by the faculty and the board; the original committee considering these two cases was a joint faculty-trustee-alumni committee; its recommendations for further procedure in a type of case not fully covered nor envisaged in the statutes were followed. The functions of the faculty committee of review were advisory. The trustees could not agree with its

advice, which was that no further action should be taken.

The trustees expressed their appreciation of the conscientious work of the faculty committee, but were reticent in stating their criticisms in any detail. The main criticism was this: That the faculty committee's report established at some length the legal right of the two professors to invoke the fifth amendment in refusing to testify, a right which was not in dispute, though the legal wisdom of its exercise is questioned; but it did not deal adequately, in the opinion of the board, with the central issue, namely, the obligation of a member of the teaching profession, and a representative of the university, entitled by his position to freedom of teaching, research, thought, and expression, to state his position with respect to the Communist Party in the spirit of truth and courage upon the basis of which intellectual freedom is justified and valued. The faculty committee completely endorsed the stand of the two professors, a stand which the trustees felt to be wrong, and undermining to the integrity of this and other universities.

It is a matter of sincere regret that, on this central issue, the trustees found themselves in unanimous disagreement with the faculty committee of review. It is further a matter of sincere regret that Professors Heimlich and Finley could not accede to the request of the trustees to reconsider their stand, and make themselves available to testify.

REQUESTS FOR RECONSIDERATION

The board of trustees has considered the requests for reconsideration of the two cases which have been received from groups within the university and elsewhere, and has taken cognizance of the votes of the university assembly, as well as communications in support of the decision announced on December 12.

No new considerations relevant to the fundamental issue of policy has been introduced at this time. The communications did not deal with the broad issues which have been discussed in the foregoing statement; they dealt narrowly with technical questions of professional self-regulation which were not at issue.

On the broad question of policy, I affirm the decision of the trustees to be right, and the only decision possible if they are to fulfill their obligations under the charter of this institution.

These cases have been heard at length; the decision is final; and the cases are closed.

May I call on the entire university community to turn their attention to the constructive tasks which lie ahead.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Un-American Activities has never undertaken an investigation of American education. What is more, it never will. There is a tremendous difference between an investigation of education and an investigation of individuals in education who have been identified as Communists, subject to the discipline and directives of the leaders of the conspiracy. If this distinction will be made by those who are understandably concerned with the current investigation, I am confident that the overwhelming majority of American educators, teachers, school administrators, regents, and other officials will join with the committee in an effort to rout out and disclose the Communist vassals in the classrooms of the Nation. The committee's concern is not now, and has never been, classroom procedures, nor the objective teaching of any political philosophy by objective and honest men and women. The citizens of this country do not believe that one sub-join to Communist directives can do an

honest job, and I heartily agree with them on that score.

A week ago, Mr. Speaker, the distinguished and able chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities precipitated a considerable controversy as a result of an appearance on Mutual Broadcasting System's Reporter's Roundup. My first knowledge of the matter came as the result of several calls to my home by newspaper men. These reporters told me that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VELDE] had advocated an investigation of the churches of America. I was shocked at the purported statement, and together with other members of the committee, I disassociated myself from the chairman's position and issued a statement to that effect.

You will recall that certain elements of the press—certain commentators—certain political analysts—succeeded in stirring the entire Nation to dispute. Thousands of words were filed by the press services relative to the matter, and a nationwide controversy came into being.

Religion and the church are very close to the hearts of the American people. Through our national history, in war and in peace, we have, as a people, placed our trust in God and in the theory that right makes might. We have concurred in the old saying that "God and one makes a majority."

Our legislative bodies open their sessions with prayer to the Almighty. The inauguration of President Eisenhower was marked by his simple prayer asking guidance and strength. Unlike the Communists, we Americans believe in the efficacy of prayer, and our churches, cathedrals, and synagogues hold a very special place in our national life. No one can, with impunity, attack the church or churchmen and the suggestion that a congressional committee anticipated an investigation of American churches met with violent opposition.

I was very much concerned about this matter, as were many other Members of the Congress. I made it a point to obtain a copy of Mutual's press release which was made available to press and radio following the program on Monday, March 10. My interest in the matter, aside from a quite natural concern as a member of the committee, was heightened by the fact that mail reaching my office following the broadcast did not evidence the alarm expressed by a few editorial writers and commentators.

To the contrary, the expressions were predominantly in favor of whatever the chairman had said.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that the best and only honest approach to this important matter is to give the House and the country the verbatim and quoted remarks of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VELDE], as reported by the Mutual Broadcasting System. In that way there can be no charge made by the Communist apologists that words and phrases were taken out of context by me with reference to this important matter. I beg of the House to give close attention to the following portion of my remarks, for this is a classic example of how the Communist sympathizers and others pervert ideas,

corrupt meanings, and twist intent to fit their purposes.

A questioner on the program—

And I am using the exact words of the press release—

said that church leaders were becoming increasingly critical of the committee investigation of Communist influences in the colleges and universities and asked whether there was any likelihood of it being extended to the church field.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VELDE] answered, and I quote directly:

I can't say at this time. There are so many other phases of communism and subversive activity that we have to investigate and report upon that it is doubtful that this year we shall get into that field at all. However, I do think that this is very important to get across to the American people: The Soviet Union, through the American Communist Party, is out to destroy all religious freedom in this country.

Authorities to support Mr. VELDE'S statement that communism seeks the destruction of religion are too numerous to document here. Earl Browder, former head of the Communist Party in the United States, said of religion, and I quote:

We Communists do not distinguish between good and bad religions, because we think they are all bad.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VELDE] continued, and I quote directly:

I believe our religious leaders should be made aware of that, and, while we welcome criticism, the committee welcomes honest constructive criticism, we do not like to be condemned for our efforts to point out to the American people and Congress that the Soviet Union is attempting to destroy our religion, and that we are doing our best to avoid that.

Question:

You don't preclude getting into the church field?

Answer by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VELDE]:

Oh, no; it is entirely possible.

Perhaps the chairman had in mind the words of Nikolai Lenin, who said:

Down with religion. Long live atheism. The spread of atheistic views is our chief task.

Question:

Do you think there is a field for investigation there?

Answer by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VELDE]:

Yes; I think there is a field. I cannot tell which direction it would take, whether it would be into some of the organizations which are affiliated with the various churches or whether it would be individuals. I would rather presume it would be individuals.

In mentioning "organizations which are affiliated with the various churches," the chairman may have had in mind one classic instance of a Red-dominated, Red-infiltrated front, the Methodist Federation for Social Action. That group, the activities of which were branded as Red by the California Senate Committee on Un-American Activities in the 1948 annual report, pages 73 and 246, was lauded by Bishop Bromley Oxnam of Washington, a gentleman who now presumes to criticize the work of your House committee in its investigations of

identified Communists. Bishop Oxnam has been to the Communist front what Man o' War was to thoroughbred horse racing, and no one except the good bishop pays much attention to his fulminations these days. Having served God on Sunday and the Communist front for the balance of the week, over such a long period of time, it is no great wonder that the bishop sees an investigating committee in every vestry. If reprinting Bishop Oxnam's record of aid and comfort to the Communist front would serve any useful purpose, I would ask permission to insert it here, but suffice it to say that the record is available to any Member who cares to request it from the committee.

The Methodist Federation for Social Action is not affiliated with the Methodist Church, and it has been repudiated by millions of loyal Americans in that church.

To continue with the script.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VELDE] was asked this question:

Do you think if such an investigation were undertaken—if and when—a man who called you a pretended patriot and morally unfit to investigate the colleges and universities, might come under investigation?

Answer by [Mr. VELDE]:

No, not because of what he called me, or that he criticized the committee. We will make these investigations as fair as we possibly can and we will go ahead and let the record speak for itself.

Mr. Speaker, could any statement be more forthright, more honest than that? Personal considerations are repudiated by the chairman in what must be considered a decent and admirable position.

This constitutes all of the discussion of the religious matter during the actual telecast, as reported by Mutual's press statement. There was a further and informal interview between the chairman and the panel members following Reporter's Roundup broadcast, and the general tenor of the discussion is revealed to be very similar to that which was broadcast.

In reply to questions, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VELDE] stated that any investigation by the committee of Communist influences in religion would, and I quote, "probably include individual members of the cloth, including some who seem to have devoted more time to politics than they have to the ministry."

Perhaps the chairman had in mind the statement made by the Reverend Claude C. Williams, of Birmingham, who is alleged to have stated in public meeting:

Denominationally I am a Presbyterian, religiously, a Unitarian, and politically I'm a Communist. I'm not preaching to make people good or anything of that sort. I'm in the church because I can reach people easier that way and get them organized for communism.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VELDE] continued, and I quote:

The investigation would be in the field of individuals. We would not be investigating the churches any more than we are now engaged in investigating the colleges and universities. We are engaged at present in investigating the extent of Communists in the colleges—for the benefit of the colleges themselves and the people—and we would be doing the same in relation to churches.

It will be noted, Mr. Speaker, that there is not the slightest suggestion of a blunderbuss, overall investigation of any church, any creed, or any denomination. It is stressed, time and again, that this is a matter concerning individual Communists in the various fields.

The chairman went on to state that any broadened scope of the committee's investigations, and I quote the words of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VELDE], "would be to determine whether the American Communist Party, through its membership, is attempting to destroy religion in this country by infiltration and by external means."

It appears to me, Mr. Speaker, that that statement should meet with the ardent approval of churchmen everywhere whose colleagues of the cloth are rotting in Communist jails throughout the world today.

Upon these statements rest the controversy which has raged for the past week, and which actually resulted in the introduction in the House of a resolution calling for the removal of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VELDE] as chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

I acted hastily in disassociating myself from the chairman's words. For that I am sorry, and if any apology is needed, and I am sure it is not, I tender it to my chairman at this time. There is not a word of his reported remarks on this occasion with which I am not happy and proud to associate myself.

I am a Congregationalist by birth and breeding. The little white church across the street from my birthplace in South Dakota holds a special place in my affections. But I see no threat to it and its counterparts throughout this great land in the words and actions of the gentleman from Illinois, HAROLD VELDE. To the contrary, I feel that no greater service can be rendered to God and man alike than to find out what men, if any, would place the thorny crown of the Kremlin upon the brow of the Prince of Peace.

There are Communists in the church, as there are in labor, education, entertainment and the arts and sciences. The robes of a churchman were never intended to cover treason to the Almighty nor to act as a shield against legitimate investigation. A churchman who serves the Communist Party compounds his treason. A layman who advances the cause of the Communist conspiracy betrays his fellow men into slavery, but the man of God who treats with the conspirators betrays those things which are of transcendent importance—his oath, his moral obligations and his Creator.

Those engaged in treason, whatever their callings, enjoy no immunity, nor should they. The educator in the classroom, the churchman in the pulpit, the doctor and the lawyer in their offices, the labor leader in his union, the star of stage, screen, and radio, all are integral forces in a society under bitter and unremitting attack. Their responsibilities as citizens are no less than those imposed upon other Americans in meeting the godless aggression confronting our people. America expects them to meet this challenge honestly and wisely,

defending their proper activities and disclosing to constituted authorities those which they consider to be improper and dangerous. They can do no more—they should do no less.

I am proud to be a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; happy to be in the vanguard of those charged with the defense of my country. I have no apology to make for the work of this important committee, nor for any member of the committee or its staff. The confidence expressed in the committee by the membership of this House some days ago in voting an unprecedented sum of money for its operations, reflects, I believe, the opinions of the American people. It may not reflect the ideas of the professional apologists for communism in the press and on the airways, nor of those in and out of the Congress who have always despised the committee and its individual members, whomever they may be.

It is my sincere hope that the distinguished members of the Rules Committee will see fit to report the so-called Roosevelt resolution to the House for action. That resolution calls upon the House to remove our colleague the gentleman from Illinois, HAROLD H. VELDE, from his post as chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities. While the resolution is aimed at one colleague, its passage would destroy the utility of the committee and shatter the confidence of the American people in its operation. Let that one fact be understood. If there is further evidence of an unspoken collusion between the Communist Party and the fellow-traveling press to abolish the committee, it is my intention to introduce a resolution into the House to do the same thing—but not for the same purpose. I think that the House and the Nation should force into the open those whose animosity is deep seated and of long duration. They should be required to stand up and be counted, and the purpose would be served by reporting the Roosevelt resolution.

If the leftwing and the apologists can drive a wedge between members of the committee, or between the Congress and the committee, a battle will have been won which no Communist divisions could match on the battlefield.

The sound and the fury of the present controversy presents no new voices and very few new faces.

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

Mr. JACKSON. I yield to my distinguished chairman.

Mr. VELDE. Naturally I appreciate the kind words of the gentleman from California. I want to apologize to the sons of Erin, whose day this is, for encroaching upon their time.

I notice the gentleman from California apologized for a remark that he made to the press. I, of course, appreciate that apology and insist that it was not necessary at all. I accept it in all humility.

Furthermore, I want to tell the Members of this House that I concur in the request of the gentleman from California that the Roosevelt resolution be voted out by the Rules Committee; and I especially request that from my good friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN],

chairman of the Rules Committee, that he immediately bring this matter before his group. I realize, of course, that the Rules Committee is a very important arm of the Congress in sifting out and directing what legislation shall come before this House. Since, however, there has been such tremendous demand on the part of the American people to determine this issue once and for all, and since we, the Members of Congress, are the representatives of those people, I feel that it is vitally important that the Rules Committee vote this resolution out, so that we might give consideration to it on the floor of the House; and I am willing to say right now that I will pit my support against the element that is supporting the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROOSEVELT]. I ask this because I know that the Roosevelt resolution is hindering and impeding the work of the Committee on Un-American Activities, and I would like to get it over with as soon as possible so that we may continue that work which I feel all the Members of this body realize is very important at this time in view of the attempted, I might say deliberately attempted, effort on the part of Soviet Russia to provoke war at the present time.

Mr. JACKSON. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the traditional opponents of the committee have, as I have said, advanced in closed order, well-contained. They know where they have been, where they are, and where they are going; and the time has come for the Congress and its committees to stop back pedaling their way into disaster.

The opponents are using brass knuckles and blackjacks, and in attempting to lean backward out of the way, the committee has surrendered the initiative to its attackers. This is a time to stand up and fight, a time to reread the charge laid upon the committee by the House, and a moment to move forward in fulfillment of that charge. Faint heart never won fair lady, and faint heart, mortally wounded by editorial criticism, never preserved liberty nor liquidated the enemies of human freedom.

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

Mr. JACKSON. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON], one of the valuable members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, for what I consider to be one of the greatest speeches that has ever been made on the floor of the House of Representatives in the entire history of the United States. I think the speech of the gentleman from California will go down in history as one of the great speeches that have been made in this body. I only hope that enough patriotic Americans throughout the United States will come forward with sufficient money to have enough copies of this speech reprinted to be sent throughout the breadth of our land, and particularly to every rabbi in every synagogue, every priest in every Catholic church, and every Protestant minister in the entire United States. Further, I have observed that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER], the one who made a

point of order that a quorum was not present, at one time gave as one of the reasons for making the point of order the fact that the chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VELDE], when he made the original point of order did so in order that the Members of the House of Representatives could hear the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON]. I particularly noted that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] has not been on the floor of the House of Representatives at any time during Mr. JACKSON's speech except to come in and make a point of order. I do not know whether the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON] had the gentleman from Pennsylvania in mind or not when he mentioned those who disliked the committee, but I had the honor of serving on this Committee on Un-American Activities in 1943 and 1944 in the House of Representatives, and I think it should be reported to the House that when we brought out the report on the CIO Political Action Committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] was a member of that committee, when the committee was chairmanned by the distinguished gentleman from Texas, the Honorable MARTIN DIES, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] refused to sign that report. I congratulate my colleague from California. You have done a masterful job in the cause of Americanism today.

Mr. JACKSON. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. JACKSON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KEARNS. Today was quite a day in Congress. Today was quite a day because one of our distinguished colleagues delivered an address that, as the gentleman from Illinois said, will go down in history. I had the privilege of sitting next to HAROLD VELDE in the Labor Committee, and I therefore do not want to talk about him as chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee. I want to talk about him as my colleague on the Labor Committee. He has always worked hard to do the best he could for everyone. He has always been sincere. The speech of the gentleman from California today reminds me of the story told of Mark Twain. He used to be noted for his use of strong language. He had a very sweet and demure wife who hated his profane outbursts. She tried in every way to correct his speech. One day he was shaving and he was indulging in his customary language. His wife stood outside the door and repeated everything. He finally opened the door, and he said: "My dear, you have the language, but not the music." So to the distinguished gentleman from California I say: You put beautiful music to words today to eulogize our great colleague.

Mr. JACKSON. I thank the gentleman.

PREPAREDNESS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WINSTEAD] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, we have just listened to a great and inspiring message by our colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON]. He talked to us about the fight against communism at home. As a member of the Committee on Armed Services, I shall talk to you about our military strength. Are we prepared to combat communism abroad? That is a most serious question.

We face today one of the gravest periods in the history of our Nation. At this time a great part of the whole world is lined up on the side of Russian communism.

We know, of course, with Stalin's death Malenkov has taken over. What changes that will lead to, we cannot say. Most people hope that a struggle for power within Russia will bring about a conflict which will lead to a breaking of strength in Russia proper and to a breaking away of Russian satellites.

Such a course would have some appeal, but I caution you that such a period would be fraught with great danger for another all-out conflict. A war on foreign soil has frequently been the means used by tyrants to direct public attention away from troubles at home. Already we have had an American plane shot down over Germany. A few days later it was a British plane. Is this the beginning of Malenkov's effort to demonstrate to his people and the world that he is tough? Is this a beginning of all-out war? These questions I cannot answer, but the outlook is so serious that I feel I should point out to the Congress and to the country that, while we have spent billions of dollars for preparedness, we must raise the question, Are we truly prepared? Is our military in readiness? Is it doing its part within its own organization? I am afraid it is not.

Let me read you recent headlines: "Senators Set Full Probe on Lack of Ammo"—ammunition; "Van Fleet Charges Substantiated."

I am a member of the Armed Services Committee. I heard General Van Fleet's comment. He did not say as much before our committee as has been attributed to him; however, his statement on the shortage of ammunition is most disturbing.

Mr. Speaker, we read in the press where our planes are outflown by Russian planes with superior speed and that we are outproduced in great numbers. These and many other things cause us to be alarmed. We have spent billions of dollars, but has our armed services spent it wisely? Is it bogged down by its own red tape, its own conflicts and competition? May I pause here to say that, by no means, do I wish to imply that all our military leaders are inefficient. Many are outstanding and do what they can to eliminate waste.

I submitted evidence in my possession to the Armed Services Subcommittee on Procurement, which brought about the investigation of the Elvair Corp. I hope every Member who has not done so already will read this report which was signed by Hon. F. EDWARD HÉBERT, subcommittee chairman, and approved by Hon. CARL VINSON, chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, June 20, 1951. I quote the conclusions

and recommendations of this subcommittee:

CONCLUSIONS

The story unfolded in testimony, documents, and investigation of this company is fantastic. It places a severe strain on the patience and the credulity of the committee. It reveals a serious defect in our procurement system, a lack of interest and failure of duty on the part of procurement officers to rise to the full obligation of their offices and assignments in the interest of the United States. It shows how these promoters and banker allies, who were more interested in a "lead-pipe cinch" profit than anything else, can cause the established manufacturers of the country to be passed over, notwithstanding the assurances of the procurement officers that all that has to be done is for them to keep in communication with the nearest ordnance district.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee recommends a thorough overhauling of the procurement investigating staffs so that alert, capable, and interested personnel qualified in their duties are placed in charge; and that inquiries be answered fully and completely, including the passing along of helpful information to the other inquiring district offices. Too much responsibility is vested in preparation and circulation of notices of Government needs on persons having limited capacity and knowledge in the field of procurement, with the result that promoters of the type managing Elvair can gain a foothold.

The committee recommends that all ordnance and procurement districts be required to consult and notify all prospective suppliers listed with them and other districts for quotations in advance of any negotiated bid. Only in this way can the full potential of the industry and manufacturing experience of this country be availed of.

The committee recommends that since none of these contracts have been performed (except a limited portion of one of them), that appropriate steps be taken to terminate or cancel them, whichever is to the greater advantage of the Government.

The committee recommends that the investigation proceed into all the operations of the procurement organizations.

It is recommended that the investigators at Birmingham Ordnance District, John S. Mitchel and Frank Legare, be discharged.

Even though, as a result of this investigation, the contract awarded to the Elvair Corp. was canceled and the military advised me that their entire procurement procedures were corrected and tightened up, not a single person who was involved in awarding this contract was ever dismissed from the service. Presumably, the military is still depending on the same men to do a job for them at a new stand. Can we count on them? This individual case is a minor part of the billions being spent, but it is a symbol of greater laxity and inefficiency. I refer you to committee reports of Senator LYNDON JOHNSON's committee, that of Hon. EDWARD HÉBERT's committee, Hon. HERBERT BONNER's committee, and that of my colleague on the Armed Services Committee, Hon. PORTER HARDY's committee—all of the 82d Congress.

We have billions of dollars' worth of military equipment which this Nation has paid for and which is stored around the world—materiel on which we must depend if we are faced with a larger conflict.

Did you know that most of this equipment is individually packaged, and it cannot be determined, unless tested, whether it is good or bad until the indi-

vidual package is opened? How many wheels are there that will not roll? How many guns are there that will not fire? The old familiar saying: "For want of a nail, a shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, a horse was lost; for want of a horse, a battle was lost," is quite fitting. For example, every piece of mechanized equipment runs on bearings. Without bearings, equipment will not operate. Truly, bearings are strategic. Yet, in one of the largest branches of our military service, over 50 percent of its bearings were last year in questionable condition due to inadequate preservation and/or packaging. Of those reaching the field in serviceable condition, one-half was ruined due to careless depreservation and/or installation after depreservation.

To make this condition worse, rejected bearings were disposed of and some resold to the Armed Forces as serviceable.

Bearings are only one item in the vast quantity of materiel used by the Armed Forces. Radar equipment, planes, ships, ordnance items, medical supplies, and generators are all protected so that in the event of global war, or an expanded Korean war, equipment can be immediately available for action.

These facts were admitted by Mr. N. L. Klein, Chief, Fuels and Lubricants, in Section R. and D. Division, in March 1952, more than a year ago, when he said that in the past a majority of our bearing stocks have been in questionable condition due to inadequate preservation and/or packaging. Of the percentage that has reached the field forces in serviceable condition, approximately one-half of these bearings are generally ruined as a result of careless depreservation and/or installation after depreservation.

The same condition prevails in many areas. We have much materiel stored in the open, much of it in humid areas. Much of it has been in storage for a number of years.

A means, an inexpensive means, to keep tab on these billions of dollars worth of stored equipment has been a prime need. This fact has been recognized for years.

The thing that burns us all up in these critical times is that the military claimed more than a year ago that it had the answer, that it had come up with an inexpensive piece of equipment that would tell the story before we faced a great need, and before lives were lost. It is my information that proof exists that the military authorities did have such an instrument, but due to inefficiency within the service only a relatively small number of such units have been used and that further use is now being held up without any real cause.

Mr. Speaker, as I have stated, I called these facts to the appropriate subcommittee of my Committee on Armed Services. In view of my past experiences, I feel that I should enlist the Congress and the country in my efforts to get a bad situation corrected.

Let me briefly review the salient facts in this case involving a proper means of testing stored equipment. The construction of a reliable and inexpensive device with which to test unopened packages would be a major gain for economy and efficiency. We cannot invest vast sums

in stored equipment unless we know it is maintained in good shape, and the storage will be worse than useless if the equipment becomes spoiled and defective without our knowledge while in storage.

A year ago the magazine *Steel* revealed that the Army Ordnance officials believed they had found the solution to this storage problem. Let me quote from the article published in *Steel*, entitled "Moisture Meters":

Army Ordnance, continuing its attack against rust, uncovered a new weapon in the age-old struggle. Moisture meters, developed by Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Minneapolis, and American Instrument Co., Silver Spring, Md., are the latest additions to the growing arsenal.

The meters consist of two parts: One, a moisture-sensing element about the size of a cigar lighter—it's inserted into a hole in the side of a package—the other, an electric meter plugged into the protruding end of the moisture-sensing part. Readings are taken from a dial needle that points to a green safe area or a red unsafe area. Moisture accumulations can be spotted before the damage actually occurs, and we can save millions, say Ordnance officers. Development work is still going on to make the instrument even more sensitive.

Moisture meters plug a big gap in the defense against rust. Most rustproof packages (for guns, artillery, automotive replacement parts) are used to wrap items—along with desiccant—in an airtight parcel. Most packages serve well; a small percentage prove leaky. Formation of rust, since it otherwise couldn't be detected without opening and inspecting, runs into the big money for Ordnance. It figures the cost of the meters (under \$5 each) will be well worth saving.

Yet not one of these meters has been purchased by Army Ordnance.

A committee was appointed by Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, to study humidity sensing elements. This committee was composed of a representative from Office, Chief of Ordnance, Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps, and Office, Chief of Transportation. This committee reported on February 5, 1952, that committee members were in agreement on the following recommendations:

(a) The investigation has shown that no further development appears necessary by the Army Technical Services.

(b) Laboratory tests begun September 1951 by Frankford Arsenal resulted in this statement December 1951:

The four A sensing elements checked each other to within 1 percent RH throughout the test.

(c) Service tests by Corps of Engineers October 22, 1951, concluded November 9, 1951, resulted in these recommendations, November 1951:

It is recommended that the electrical method of testing method II A packs for humidity conditions within the barrier, as described herein, be adopted by the Corps of Engineers as standard practice in all method II A packs and that the specifications be revised to require the placing of sensing elements therein.

(d) Service tests were begun November 13, 1951, at Frankford Arsenal. Installations were made in a "cocooned" 90-millimeter gun, and 3 method II packs. These elements have been recalibrated by that agency with no change in calibration.

(e) Corps of Engineers approved this method of inspection on December 5, 1951.

(f) Secretary, General Motors preservation-packing conference, wrote on July 6, 1952:

It seemed to me at the time that this was a rather significant advance in the field of packaging for military purposes.

(g) Service tests were held by United States Air Force at Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pa. Several defective packs were found. The depot recommended its use to the Air Materiel Command.

(h) Tests were set up August 26, 1952, with Medical Service at Louisville Medical Depot.

(i) Report of tests at a medical depot October 2, 1952, resulted in the conclusion:

(1) That inspection of method II packages may be performed without opening and destroying the package.

(2) That this system of inspection may be applied to existing method II packages by the addition of sensing elements to the package.

(3) That this system of inspection is considered more economical than the present methods of inspecting method II packages.

Recommendations:

(1) That this system of inspecting method II packages be adopted by the Medical Service.

(2) That this system of inspection be applied to existing method II packages.

(3) That this system of inspection be applied to method II packages on future procurement.

(j) Naval Gun Factory in August 1952 recommended:

(1) That a specification be prepared to cover an electric-type hygrometer.

(2) That this type hygrometer be authorized for use on metal and plastic enclosures aboard ships and in large method II packages.

(3) That the majority of hair hygrometers tested read as much as 30 percent high after 90 days.

(k) The Engineer Research and Development Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, Va., in a report dated October 3, 1952, states that it concluded that an electric type hygrometer satisfactorily measured conditions of relative humidity in a torpedo container within certain limits. It is recommended that this type hygrometer be considered applicable for use in torpedo containers provided the conditions represent the safe relative humidity conditions for items shipped and/or stored in such containers as determined by the service agency concerned.

(l) This system has been used in many tens of thousands of service installations. The reorder by these agencies signifies satisfaction and includes Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps, Transportation Corps, Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the United States Air Force.

(m) The Standards Branch, G-4, in December 1952, directed Army Technical Service to withhold procurement pending standardization. The staff position, according to Lieutenant Colonel Woodrow, on December 31, 1952, was only to control procurement. Knowledge of previous recommendations by the sub-

committee was denied by Lieutenant Colonel Woodrow and Mr. Sergeant of his office. I understand that the action was taken, affecting the entire Army storage program, without the knowledge of Colonel Woodrow. Why was procurement of this instrument halted in such a devious fashion? I have no personal knowledge of the quality of this device, but all of the responsible groups charged with testing such instruments in the service have given it their stamp of approval. Is it economy to provide such an advantageous technical improvement, spend months in developing and testing it, and then virtually halt its procurement at the very time when the device should be in the fullest use?

This individual case warrants the full attention of the entire Defense Department, and it warrants the immediate attention of the proper committee of the Congress. Is this another case of too much administration? There is no economy in cutting down procurement of items which have been built for the purpose of eliminating waste, especially after every test apparently proves its practicability. Was procurement cut back merely because someone neglected to inform a lieutenant colonel that the device in question affected the entire military storage and supply program?

Mr. Speaker, we have spent more than a hundred billion dollars since World War II on preparedness. We have supported our military forces. I have been on the Armed Services Committee for 8 years. We have given full support to recommendations of the military, many times with reservations, but resolving doubts in favor of military advice because of our primary interest in national security.

Mr. Speaker, the military today and many times in the past has reduced its fighting strength and eliminated needed equipment when such action would have been unnecessary if wasteful practices had been eliminated.

In this one problem which I have pointed out today, according to the information furnished me, we are wasting billions of dollars. But more important than this is the risk we run. How much of this more than \$100 billion of equipment on hand and on order will be usable and dependable when we try to use it?

I, too, want to stand up to Russia, but, Mr. Speaker, let us know that the gun is loaded before it is pointed—even in self-defense. The lives of our soldiers and civilians may depend upon early determination and correction of what I believe is a most serious situation. This packaging may be a symbol of similar failures to make proper use of vast funds which have been voted to defend America—not for waste.

I do not want to see our fighting strength weakened. On the contrary, I want to see it increased. In order to do this, we must eliminate the type waste of which I have spoken and we must eliminate every other type of unnecessary spending now going on in the Defense Department.

If we are short of ammunition and supplies, who is responsible? If the proper solution for our supply storage can be stalled for so long, will it be ready

when the supreme test comes? We must insist on corrective action.

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

Mr. WINSTEAD. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. HARDY. The gentleman's remarks disclose to the House of Representatives what I already knew, and that is that he has made a considerable study of the subject. That is not new to me, because I have been aware for 3 or 4 years that the gentleman is intensely interested in government economy. I want at this time to express my appreciation to him for the many conversations we have had and the many times he has assisted me in my efforts to save taxpayers money. In the course of my activities as chairman of the Government Operations Subcommittee during the past 4 years he has been most helpful and has always demonstrated consecration to his duties as representative of his district, his State, and the Nation.

Mr. WINSTEAD. I thank the gentleman.

I have not had time to mention many things that I intended to mention. I have called attention to the committee of Senator LYNDON JOHNSON, the Bonner committee, the Hébert committee, the Hardy committee, and some others. I have supported the military in sound undertakings for 10 years. When General Van Fleet or any other military man comes before my committee and says, "We must have more equipment and more materiel," I only answer, "If you need it, of course we must provide it." As far as the Congress is concerned, we have provided selective service during peacetimes, something we regretted that was necessary. We gave in authorizations and appropriations every year that which was needed for military preparedness.

As chairman of the subcommittee which did such a marvelous job, you know if the military had spent a little more time helping to clean up their own ranks and getting rid of bad personnel and looking into this wasteful storage proposition, then we would be saving, in my opinion, millions of dollars. I am one of those who want to see the strength of our Air Force maintained. I led the fight for a 70-group Air Force. I served on the subcommittee for stockpiling strategic materials, I helped write the magna carta of the Reserves, certainly I do not want to see our military strength cut down. I do believe much of the reductions that the military may have made in personnel and in strength was completely unnecessary if they would only eliminate waste.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I yield.

Mr. HARDY. If I understand the gentleman's position correctly, he joins me in the belief that we can accomplish considerable economy in the military without in any way weakening our military strength.

Mr. WINSTEAD. I want to say that I have been in agreement with the gentleman and other Members of this House and have joined in every effort to wake up the military leaders to what goes on in their own shop. The gentleman has

contributed as much or more than any other Member to improving the operations of Government.

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

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

Mr. COLMER. I have been very much interested in the gentleman's frankness about wastefulness in the military. I want to compliment the gentleman upon the splendid statement he has made of it. I am wondering if the gentleman does not agree with me that regardless of how active and alert the Congress may be, we in the Congress are more or less—more, I would say—at the mercy of the military, in that we are not experts in that field, and must, of necessity, resolve doubts in favor of preparedness, and perhaps we are thereby taken advantage of. Therefore the chief burden of trying to relieve this situation that the gentleman has so graphically described must, in its final analysis, rest upon the military itself.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Exactly so. I am fully in accord with you. Saving waste gives dollars for needed enlargements of strength. We will never do the job unless the military helps by cutting out duplication, removes those people who are either inefficient or who willfully do not do the job they should do in procurement and production.

Mr. COLMER. Would the gentleman also go along with this fact, that possibly whatever danger—and according to my viewpoint the chief danger there to this country is not from military aggression by the Soviet Republic but from the fact that we are in real danger of playing into the hands of the masters of the Kremlin in their chief objective of destroying the economy of this country. If this wastefulness continues we are certainly making a very adequate contribution to the Communists.

Mr. WINSTEAD. I would say that I am certainly fearful of the things the gentleman pointed out; I am also fearful that if we do not put our defenses in strong order the Russian Communists may destroy us also. I know my colleague has been one of the most foresighted Members of Congress. He saw the Russian threat long before many others recognized it. We must not spend ourselves into bankruptcy, neither must we be caught unprepared. Eliminating waste serves both needs.

Mr. FISHER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FISHER. Did I understand you to say that these individual packages, in the absence of this equipment, have to be opened before you can tell whether they are good.

Mr. WINSTEAD. That is what I mean. When the military itself says that half the ball bearings of a major segment of the Military Forces were not usable because of poor handling and such facts were not found out until they were needed in forward areas, it is time we checked on the hundred billion dollars worth of equipment we have already bought before we lose lives and perhaps a war. We say we are prepared. Are

we? I must say it is open to question. We must now take action.

Mr. WHITTEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I yield to my colleague from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I just want to say that the gentleman has made a real contribution. I certainly hope the military will follow this matter up as the gentleman has requested. He is, as usual, completely sound. Times are too serious to have a hundred billion dollars worth of military equipment turn up unsound when it is needed.

Mr. WINSTEAD. I thank my friend and colleague.

FOREIGN CHILDREN ADOPTED BY GI'S

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

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, we in Massachusetts have been brought face to face with a law that apparently exists which I for one think is very cruel: A GI is ordered home; he and his wife adopted a little foreign child and have had the child 2 years. They are now told they cannot bring the child to the United States, that the child must wait 5 years for admittance. GI's and their wives are allowed to adopt children, but they cannot bring them away from a foreign country for 5 years. They either should not be allowed to adopt foreign children or else we should so amend the law as to enable them to bring those children back to this country. Imagine the cruelty of separating a little adopted child from its foster parents or the cruelty of taking those parents away from the child.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Calendar Wednesday next be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, some days ago 22 Members of this body were invited by President Eisenhower to be his luncheon guests today. Realizing it was St. Patrick's Day and that no business was scheduled before the House, we accepted the invitation and spent a very pleasant hour with President Eisenhower.

Imagine our surprise at the conclusion of the luncheon to learn there had been a series of quorum calls in the House, at least three, during our absence; and, of course, none of the 22 Members in the group were recorded as having responded to the roll calls.

Mr. Speaker, I would like for the RECORD to show the names of the Members of Congress who were present at this luncheon. I am sure that had they not been so engaged they would have been on the floor of the House and responded to the rollcalls.

The Members in attendance at the luncheon were:

Democrats: PORTER HARDY, JR., Virginia; PRINCE H. PRESTON, JR., Georgia; ABRAHAM J. MULTER, New York; HUGH J. ADDONIZIO, New Jersey; WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Colorado; CLEVELAND M. BAILEY, West Virginia; WILLIAM A. BARRETT, Pennsylvania; CHARLES E. BENNETT, Florida; RICHARD BOLLING, Missouri; CARL ELLIOTT, Alabama; and MORGAN M. MOULDER, Missouri.

Republicans: BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania; HOWARD H. BAKER, Tennessee; PAGE BELCHER, Oklahoma; FRANK T. BOW, Ohio; CHARLES B. BROWNSON, Indiana; HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho; ALVIN R. BUSH, Pennsylvania; MARGUERITE CHURCH, Illinois; SHEPARD J. CRUMPACKER, JR., Indiana; THOMAS B. CURTIS, Missouri; and JAMES P. S. DEVEREUX, Maryland.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know the gentleman agrees with me when I say that it was very gracious of the President to ask us all to lunch with him at the White House.

Mr. BAILEY. And I enjoyed it immensely.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. He was a very gracious host.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have this day introduced a resolution of disapproval of Reorganization Plan No. 1, the plan to establish a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. I have done this for three reasons:

First. I personally oppose the reorganization plan, very heartily;

Second. I feel this resolution of disapproval had to be introduced to insure adequate discussion of the proposal; and

Third. I feel that the proposed method of reorganization as attempted in this plan is unconstitutional.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I think it might be noted that in 1951 during

the 81st Congress when an almost identical reorganization plan was submitted by President Truman only one Member of the now majority party supported that plan and every other Member on that side opposed it.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. The gentleman and I opposed it then, too.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I hope they still recognize the dangers in such a proposal and that the bill that will be before us for consideration tomorrow will be defeated and that the gentleman's resolution of disapproval will eventually be accepted by the House.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina and to include a report of the Mecklenburg County Get Out the Vote Committee, based upon which the American Heritage Foundation award was made.

Mr. REES of Kansas in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JENKINS in four instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MCGREGOR and to include an editorial from the Mount Vernon (Ohio) News.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RODINO.

Mr. ROOSEVELT (at the request of Mr. YATES) in two instances.

Mr. TOLLEFSON and to include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia and to include an editorial.

Mr. BOGGS in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan and to include an editorial from the Muskegon Chronicle in relation to Elmer J. Engel, a former Member of Congress.

Mr. ELLIOTT in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CRETELLA (at the request of Mr. ALLEN of Illinois).

Mr. FALLON (at the request of Mr. BENNETT of Florida).

Mr. SIEMINSKI.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 173. An act for the relief of Socorro Gerona de Castro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 255. An act for the relief of Sister Odilla, also known as Maria Hutter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1229. An act to continue the effectiveness of the Missing Persons Act, as amended and extended, until July 1, 1954; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, 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. 2466. An act to amend the act of July 12, 1950 (ch. 460, 64 Stat. 336), as amended, which authorizes free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in specified areas.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. POFF (at the request of Mr. ALLEN of Illinois), on account of official business.

Mr. SCHERER, for the period from March 19, 1953, to April 2, 1953, on account of hearings of the Un-American Activities Committee in the State of California.

Mr. CLARDY, for the period from March 19, 1953, to April 2, 1953, on account of hearings of Un-American Activities Committee at Los Angeles, Calif.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 18, 1953, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SHORT: Committee on Armed Services. House Resolution 171. Resolution to inquire into certain operations and conditions in Korea; without amendment (Rept. No. 164). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3853. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," with respect to continuing the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions until 6 months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950; without amendment (Rept. No. 165). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan: Committee on Government Operations. House Joint Resolution 223. Joint resolution providing that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 shall take effect 10 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution; with an amendment (Rept. No. 166). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 179. Resolution for consideration of House Joint Resolution 223, providing that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 shall take effect 10 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution; without amendment (Rept. No. 167). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan: Committee on Government Operations. Intermediate Report pertaining to the German Consulate-American House Program (Rept. No. 168). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan: Committee on Government Operations. Intermediate report pertaining to retention of Rhoads General Hospital as a standby Army facility

(Rept. No. 169). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DEWART (by request):

H. R. 4023. A bill to provide for the revision of the public land laws in order to provide for orderly use, improvement, and development of the Federal lands and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the Federal range, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ABBITT:

H. R. 4024. A bill to change the name of the Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Monument to the "Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 4025. A bill authorizing the appropriation of funds to provide for the prosecution of projects in the Columbia River Basin, for flood control and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 4026. A bill for the relief of the Board of Commissioners of Corson County, S. Dak.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAILEY:

H. R. 4027. A bill to promote the further development of public library service in rural areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H. R. 4028. A bill to prohibit the use of funds of or available for expenditure by any Government corporation or agency for certain payments of annual leave, accruing during any calendar year and unused at the close of such year, of a civilian officer or employee whose salary exceeds the maximum rate of basic compensation provided for grade 15 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CORBETT:

H. R. 4029. A bill to equitably adjust the salaries of auditors at central accounting post offices; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN:

H. R. 4030. A bill to repeal section 4 of the act of March 2, 1934, creating the Model Housing Board of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota:

H. R. 4031. A bill to allow temporary employment of annuitants in the postal field service during the month of December; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H. R. 4032. A bill to amend section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, relating to import controls of commodities and products which affect the national defense; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 4033. A bill to establish in the Bureau of Customs the United States Customs Port Patrol and the United States Customs Border Patrol in order to improve the enforcement of the antismuggling laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KNOX:

H. R. 4034. A bill to amend paragraph 1615 (g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 4035. A bill to provide that when a member of the Armed Forces has had a close relative killed in action he shall not be assigned to a combat zone for a period of 1 year; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McVEY:

H. R. 4036. A bill for the establishment of the National Monetary Commission, to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MACK of Washington:

H. R. 4037. A bill authorizing the appropriation of funds to provide for the prosecution of projects in the Columbia River Basin, for flood control and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. R. 4038. A bill to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, so as to improve the credit services available to farmers seeking to adopt soil- and water-conserving systems of farming contributing toward development of a permanently and abundantly productive American agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 4039. A bill to exempt from the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 the heads and assistant heads of the executive departments and certain other officers and employees in the executive branch; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 4040. A bill to provide for the transfer or quitclaim of title to certain land in Florida; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H. R. 4041. A bill to provide that certain holders of national service life insurance or United States Government life insurance shall have the premiums on such policies waived for the remainder of their lives; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STEED:

H. R. 4042. A bill to promote the further development of public-library service in rural areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana:

H. R. 4043. A bill for the purposes of erecting in Sulphur, La., a post-office building; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Miss THOMPSON of Michigan:

H. R. 4044. A bill to provide emergency relief for certain nationals of the Netherlands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4045. A bill to promote the further development of public-library service in rural areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 4046. A bill to amend section 4 of the act of July 6, 1945, as amended, so as to provide for payment of overtime compensation to substitute employees in the postal field service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. J. Res. 226. Joint resolution extending until July 1, 1953, the time limitation upon the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions which but for such time limitation would be in effect until 6 months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed on December 16, 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. Res. 180. Resolution favoring Irish unity; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. Res. 181. Resolution disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953; to the Committee on Government Operations.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BERRY: Memorial of the 33d session of the South Dakota State Legislature memorializing the Congress of the United States to cooperate with States in the examining and auditing of State departments, institutions, and political subdivisions of the State which are allocated Federal funds

either by direct grant-in-aid or on a matching basis; and authorizing the filing of the audit report of Federal examiners with the State auditor and State comptroller or corresponding department of State government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, relative to flood-control works on the San Joaquin River; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, to provide for the construction of that portion of the central Arizona project known as the Bridge Canyon Dam and Bridge Canyon power plant; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, relative to reducing the Federal excise tax on distilled spirits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, requesting the approval of legislation designed to provide a stabilized market for the products of western mines; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of California (by request):

H. R. 4047. A bill validating certain conveyances heretofore made by Central Pacific Railway Co., a corporation, and its lessee, Southern Pacific Co., a corporation, involving certain portions of right-of-way in the county of Alameda, State of California, acquired by Central Pacific Railway Co. under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. L. 489), as amended by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864 (13 Stat. L. 356); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN of California:

H. R. 4048. A bill for the relief of the Maxwell Hardware Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H. R. 4049. A bill for the relief of Drago Radman, Ante Keznic, Josip Nacinovic, Miro Nacinovic, Sime Bosotima, Miro Vulin, and Ante Bacl; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4050. A bill for the relief of Joe Penovich, Gino Yurman, Frank Zgagliardich, Dan Kurich, Lorenzo Laconi, and Sime Vulin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4051. A bill for the relief of Sister Constantina (Teresa Kakonyi); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. R. 4052. A bill for the relief of Andreas Boulamandis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H. R. 4053. A bill for the relief of Dr. Cristjo Cristofv, his wife Jordana Dilova Cristofv, and his children George and Daphne-Kremena Cristofv; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN:

H. R. 4054. A bill for the relief of Jorge Sole Massana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. R. 4055. A bill for the relief of Eduardo Juarez Diaz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. R. 4056. A bill for the relief of Manfred Singer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 4057. A bill for the relief of Tamami Kusuda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 4058. A bill for the relief of Dorothy Antonia (Suk-fong) Leong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 4059. A bill for the relief of the estate of Eustadio D. Papavasiliopulo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4060. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Demarino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4061. A bill for the relief of Michele Attanaso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATHAM:

H. R. 4062. A bill for the relief of Jahangir Afkhami and Fatima Afkhami Mohajer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 4063. A bill for the relief of Demetrio Serafino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. R. 4064. A bill for the relief of Alfonso Albano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 4065. A bill for the relief of Irene Rogers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H. R. 4066. A bill for the relief of Simonella Evonne Magliulo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAY:

H. R. 4067. A bill for the relief of Franca Spagnuolo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H. R. 4068. A bill for the relief of Akira Hara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 4069. A bill for the relief of Magda Erdossi Frosh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 4070. A bill for the relief of Larry Eugene Lynn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WAMPLER:

H. R. 4071. A bill for the relief of Shady Saleme Shelhoupp; 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:

93. By Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin: Petition of Mrs. H. C. Head, and 71 others, living in Madison, Wis., urging the Congress of the United States to pass legislation to prohibit alcoholic beverage advertising over the radio and television, and in magazines and newspapers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

94. By Mr. HILLELSON: Petition of the 20th Ward Republican Club of Kansas City, Mo. urging that the Congress of the United States wait until the true national condition of the Federal Government is ascertained before making any cut in taxes, and that the policy followed by President Eisenhower is correct; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

95. By the SPEAKER: Petition of William B. Esterman and Ben Margolis, attorneys for Libby Burke and Edward Huebsch, of Los Angeles, Calif., requesting that all subpoenas returnable March 23, 1953, before the House Un-American Activities Committee, on behalf of themselves and other witnesses, be quashed for reasons set forth in the petition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

96. Also, petition of Mrs. Grace Matson, and others, Orlando, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447, social-security legislation known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1953

Rev. F. Norman Van Brunt, associate pastor, Foundry Methodist Church, offered the following prayer:

Eternal and Almighty God, who dost bring forth Thy righteousness as the light and Thy judgments as the noonday, in the presence of ageless realities we pause in reverence and, with a deepening sense of obligation as servants of this great people, pray for courage to attempt, power to achieve, and patience to endure.

Grant that with these virtues we, who hold the birthright of democratic traditions, may meet the crisis of our time with avowed faith in it, praying as we work:

"Faith of our fathers, we will strive
To win all nations unto Thee,
And through the truth that comes from
God
Mankind shall then be truly free,
Faith of our fathers, holy faith!
We will be true to Thee till death."

In Thy name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. TAFT, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, March 16, 1953, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 663. An act for the relief of Dr. Alexander Fiala;
H. R. 673. An act for the relief of Dr. Alexander D. Moruzi;
H. R. 698. An act for the relief of Takako Niina;
H. R. 731. An act for the relief of James Rennick Moffett;
H. R. 746. An act for the relief of Tibor Kálmán Jalsoviczky;
H. R. 748. An act for the relief of Anneliese Else Hermine Ware (nee Neumann);
H. R. 757. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ida Bifolchini;
H. R. 777. An act for the relief of Richard H. Backus;
H. R. 782. An act for the relief of Kurt J. Hain and Arthur Karge;
H. R. 870. An act for the relief of Harry Block;
H. R. 880. An act for the relief of Dr. Suzanne Van Amerongen;
H. R. 884. An act for the relief of Stephanie Marie Dorcey;
H. R. 946. An act for the relief of Mrs. Louise Blackstone;
H. R. 955. An act for the relief of Paula Akiyama;
H. R. 1101. An act for the relief of Daniel Robert Leary;

H. R. 1186. An act for the relief of Astrid Ingeborg Marquez;

H. R. 1192. An act for the relief of Steve Emery Sobanski;

H. R. 1514. An act for the relief of Clint Lewis;

H. R. 1524. An act to facilitate the management of the national park system and miscellaneous areas administered in connection with that system, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1532. An act to provide for the addition of certain Government lands to the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area project, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1704. An act for the relief of Mrs. Suga Umezaki;

H. R. 1967. An act for the relief of the Stebbins Construction Co.;

H. R. 2011. An act to authorize the sale of certain public lands in Alaska to the Alaska Council of Boy Scouts of America for a campsite and other public purposes;

H. R. 2013. An act to authorize the sale of certain land in Alaska to the Calvary Baptist Church, of Anchorage, Alaska, for use as a church site;

H. R. 2019. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain land to Ted B. Landoe and Roderic S. Carpenter;

H. R. 2353. An act for the relief of Ema Shelome Lawter;

H. R. 2363. An act for the relief of David H. Andrews and Joseph T. Fetsch;

H. R. 2561. An act to further amend the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945 by extending the time for filing certain claims thereunder, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2567. An act to amend the act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 493), relating to the relief of certain disbursing officers;

H. R. 2624. An act for the relief of Paola Boezi Langford;

H. R. 2667. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lennie P. Riggs, James A. Carson, and Vernon L. Ransom;

H. R. 2817. An act for the relief of George A. Ferris;

H. R. 2936. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands to the State of California for use as a fairground by the 10-A District Agricultural Association, California;

H. R. 3230. An act for the relief of Carroll O. Switzer;

H. R. 3231. An act for the relief of M. Sgt. Robert A. Espe;

H. R. 3385. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Auf der Heide-Aragona, Inc., and certain of its subcontractors against the United States, and to enter judgment thereon;

H. R. 3389. An act for the relief of Pio Valensin;

H. R. 3458. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Bolinross Chemical Co., Inc.; and

H. J. Res. 206. Joint resolution to authorize the Clerk of the House of Representatives to furnish certain electrical or mechanical office equipment for the use of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 29. Concurrent resolution favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens; and

H. Con. Res. 73. Concurrent resolution favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to