

Maj. Gen. John Koehler Gerhart, 525A.  
Maj. Gen. Dean Coldwell Strother, 591A.

*To be brigadier generals*

Maj. Gen. Elmer Blair Garland, 322A.  
Brig. Gen. Matthew Kemp Deichelmann,  
331A.

Maj. Gen. Leland Samuel Stranathan, 406A.  
Maj. Gen. Edward Holmes Underhill, 421A.  
Maj. Gen. Roy Henry Lynn, 492A.  
Brig. Gen. Merrill Davis Burnside, 495A.  
Maj. Gen. Robert Oswald Cork, 523A.  
Maj. Gen. Paul Ernest Ruestow, 548A.  
Maj. Gen. Wiley Duncan Ganey, 553A.  
Maj. Gen. Walter Campbell Sweeney, Jr.,  
555A.

Maj. Gen. Morris John Lee, 556A.  
Maj. Gen. David Hodge Baker, 557A.  
Brig. Gen. Daniel Francis Callahan, 579A.  
Maj. Gen. Gordon Aylesworth Blake, 582A.  
Maj. Gen. John Paul McConnell, 611A.  
Maj. Gen. Kenneth Burton Hobson, 616A.  
Maj. Gen. Hunter Harris, Jr., 624A.  
Maj. Gen. Robert Broussard Landry, 635A.  
Maj. Gen. William Oscar Senter, 648A.  
Maj. Gen. Joseph Francis Carroll, 23161A.

**IN THE NAVY**

Adm. Lynde D. McCormick, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as President, Naval War College.

Vice Adm. Jerauld Wright, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of an admiral while serving as commander in chief, Atlantic and United States Atlantic Fleet.

Vice Adm. John H. Cassidy, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of an admiral while serving as commander in chief, United States Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Vice Adm. Thomas S. Combs, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as a fleet commander.

Rear Adm. Edmund T. Wooldridge, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as a fleet commander.

Vice Adm. Matthias B. Gardner, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Plans and Policy).

Vice Adm. Robert P. Briscoe, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Fleet Operations and Readiness).

Vice Adm. William M. Callaghan, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as commander, Naval Forces, Far East.

Rear Adm. Thomas G. W. Settle, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as commander, Amphibious Force, Pacific Fleet.

**NAVAL RESERVE**

The following-named officers of the Naval Reserve for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral in the line and staff corps indicated, subject to the prescribed qualifications:

**IN THE LINE**

John J. Bergen  
Leon J. Jacobi  
George M. Wauchope

**IN THE DENTAL CORPS**

Charles R. Wells

**IN THE SUPPLY CORPS**

William L. Nelson

**IN THE CHAPLAIN CORPS**

Maurice S. Sheehy

**IN THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE**

**PERMANENT APPOINTMENT**

*To be major general subject to qualification therefor as provided by law*

Karl S. Day

*To be brigadier generals subject to qualification therefor as provided by law*

John D. Macklin  
Bertrand T. Fay

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.  
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we are entering upon this new day with gratitude for the many blessings and bounties of Thy divine providence.

Thou art acquainted with and canst supply all our needs. Wilt Thou teach us so to ask that we may receive and so to seek that we may find every needed blessing.

Grant unto us the spirit of patience and obedience to Thy holy will. In our times of perplexity and uncertainty, be Thou our guide and counselor, and in our times of despair, be Thou our refuge and strength.

Sustain us with a confident and hopeful frame of mind as we labor to hasten the dawning of that day when nations shall dwell together under the sovereignty of the Prince of Peace.

Hear us in His name. 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 bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 962. An act for the relief of Gabrielle Marie Smith (nee Staub);

H. R. 1148. An act for the relief of Antonino Cangialosi (or Anthony Consola);

H. R. 1529. An act to facilitate the development of building materials in Alaska through the removal of volcanic ash from portions of Katmai National Monument, Alaska, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1568. An act to amend section 6 of chapter 786 of the act of June 6, 1900, entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes" (31 Stat. 323; title 48, sec. 108, U. S. C.);

H. R. 2351. An act for the relief of Sam Rosenblat;

H. R. 2441. An act for the relief of Husnu Atallah Berker;

H. R. 2747. An act to amend title 17 of the United States Code entitled "Copyrights" with respect to the day for taking action when the last day for taking such action falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday;

H. R. 3045; An act for the relief of Nickolas K. Ioannides;

H. R. 3306. An act to provide for the relief of certain reclamation homestead entrymen;

H. R. 3961. An act for the relief of Margherita Di Meo;

H. R. 4024. An act to change the name of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument to the "Appomattox Court House National Historical Park";

H. R. 4056. An act for the relief of Manfred Singer;

H. R. 4707. An act for the relief of Lee Yim Quon;

H. R. 4738. An act for the relief of Gabriel Hittrich;

H. R. 4886. An act for the relief of Ingrid Birgitta Maria Colwell (nee Friberg);

H. R. 4984. An act to remove certain limitations upon the sale or conveyance of land heretofore conveyed to the city of Miles City, Mont., by the United States;

H. R. 5085. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marie Tcherepnin;

H. R. 5529. An act to preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va., the most important historic properties relating to the battles of Manassas, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6434. An act to amend sections 401 and 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to simplify the procedures governing the establishment of food standards.

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

H. R. 1067. An act to authorize the Supreme Court of the United States to make and publish rules for procedure on reviews of decisions of the Tax Court of the United States;

H. R. 6436. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended; and

H. R. 6702. An act to authorize the care and treatment at facilities of the Public Health Service of narcotic addicts committed by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3575. An act to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. CORDON, Mr. MURRAY, and Mr. ANDERSON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

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

S. 53. An act for the relief of Lewis Roland Edwards;

S. 95. An act for the relief of Mrs. Donka Kourteva Dikova (Dikoff) and her son Nicola Marin Dikoff;

S. 110. An act for the relief of Christopher F. Jako;

S. 203. An act for the relief of Yvonne Linnea Colcord;

S. 246. An act for the relief of Gerrit Been;

S. 347. An act for the relief of George Taipale;

S. 366. An act for the relief of Sister Concepta (Ida Riegel);

S. 435. An act for the relief of Setsuko Kinoshita;

S. 447. An act for the relief of Vasiliki Tountas (nee Vasiliki Georgion Karoumbali);

S. 483. An act for the relief of Miss Elvira Bortolin;

S. 496. An act for the relief of Dr. Samson Sol Flores and his wife, the former Cecilia T. Tolentino;

S. 507. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eleanor Emille Nell;

S. 587. An act for the relief of Carlos Fortich, Jr.;

S. 614. An act for the relief of Eero and Tina and Karina Waskinen;  
 S. 628. An act for the relief of Aloisia Schlotter;  
 S. 653. An act for the relief of Meteorima Shizuko;  
 S. 661. An act for the relief of Nino Sabino Di Michele;  
 S. 769. An act for the relief of Mrs. Robert M. Roskos (formerly Maria E. Laedel);  
 S. 803. An act for the relief of Donald R. Dyson and Kenneth M. Dyson;  
 S. 804. An act for the relief of Antonios Vasillos Zarkadis;  
 S. 809. An act for the relief of Vittoria Sperti;  
 S. 860. An act for the relief of Jaunita Lach and Leticia Androda Lach;  
 S. 891. An act for the relief of Albina Sicas;  
 S. 917. An act for the relief of Stefan Burda, Anna Burda, and Nikolai Burda;  
 S. 939. An act for the relief of Njdeh Hovhanissian Aslanian;  
 S. 1063. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to review the records of commissioned naval officers who failed of advancement during the war, and for other purposes;  
 S. 1073. An act for the relief of Mary Shizue Hirano;  
 S. 1126. An act for the relief of Sandy Michael John Philip;  
 S. 1135. An act for the relief of Stamatios James Bratsanos;  
 S. 1141. An act for the relief of Hildegard Noble;  
 S. 1155. An act for the relief of Giuseppe Bentivegna;  
 S. 1225. An act for the relief of Brunhilde Walburga Golomb, Ralph Robert Golomb, and Patricia Ann Golomb;  
 S. 1290. An act for the relief of Ruth Sonin;  
 S. 1296. An act for the relief of Elfriede Hall;  
 S. 1313. An act for the relief of Olga Balabanov and Nicola Balabanov;  
 S. 1321. An act for the relief of Michajlo Dzieczko;  
 S. 1352. An act for the relief of Siegfried Rosenzweig;  
 S. 1362. An act for the relief of Rev. Ishal Ben Asher;  
 S. 1395. An act for the relief of Manasseh Moses Manoukian, Elize Manoukian, nee Kardzair, and Socra Manoukian, also known as Socrates Manoukian;  
 S. 1477. An act for the relief of Gerhard Nicklaus;  
 S. 1600. An act for the relief of Esther Saporta;  
 S. 1808. An act for the relief of Hildegard Monti;  
 S. 1850. An act for the relief of Dr. John D. MacLennan;  
 S. 2070. An act for the relief of the estate of Givens Christian;  
 S. 2198. An act for the relief of (Sister) Jane Stanislaus Riederer;  
 S. 2243. An act for the relief of Seiko Nagal and her minor child;  
 S. 2307. An act for the relief of Harold George Wetzlmair;  
 S. 2308. An act to authorize and direct the investigation by the Attorney General of certain offenses, and for other purposes;  
 S. 2340. An act for the relief of Alphonsus Devlin;  
 S. 2360. An act for the relief of Jacob Vandenberg;  
 S. 2411. An act for the relief of Ruth Berndt;  
 S. 2438. An act for the relief of Maria Teresa Rossi;  
 S. 2469. An act for the relief of Francisco Vasquez-Dopazo (Frank Vasquez);  
 S. 2499. An act for the relief of Hua Lin and his wife, Lillian Ching-Wen Lin (nee Hu);  
 S. 2596. An act for the relief of Lucy Mao Mei-Yee Li;

S. 2777. An act to provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, between Haines, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation;  
 S. 2844. An act to amend the act of December 23, 1944, authorizing certain transactions by disbursing officers of the United States, and for other purposes;  
 S. 3096. An act to further amend section 4 of the act of September 9, 1950, in relation to the utilization in an enlisted grade or rank in the Armed Forces of physicians, dentists, or those in an allied specialist category;  
 S. J. Res. 69. Joint resolution requiring the preparation of an estimate of the cost of reconstructing Ford's Theater in Washington, D. C.;  
 S. J. Res. 119. Joint resolution to validate conveyance of a 40-acre tract in Oskaloosa County, Fla.; and  
 S. J. Res. 130. Joint resolution requesting the President to proclaim the week May 2 to May 8, inclusive, as National Mental Health Week.

#### FREE DISTRIBUTION OF WALL MAPS

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful of finding out during the day whether or not the bill, H. R. 8680, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, contains any hidden items, such as was undoubtedly contained in the bill we passed last year.

While this administration preaches economy, we find that the Secretary of the Interior has authorized the printing of 30,000 wall maps of the United States which he announces are to be given to Members of Congress for free distribution. The newspaper release stating that there will be 40,000 of these maps printed, says that 10,000 will be on sale at the Government Printing Office for \$4 each, indicating that a fair value of the maps which are to be given away by Members of Congress are worth \$120,000, though I imagine if there was any way of computing the value of the personal services going into the production of these maps it would be far more than that.

While I have no way of knowing definitely, I believe I am expressing the views of a large majority of Members of Congress when I say they would prefer that this free distribution be made some other way than through Members of Congress, if each Member is to be limited to approximately 50 copies. Already, I have received more than that number of requests, and I know there will be probably several hundred requests before the maps are actually available for mailing.

Despite the fact that I have explained in my weekly newsletter that few persons have any practical use for the large 5- by 7-foot map, which is unmounted and printed in two sections which are folded, nevertheless there is always a line forming for anything that is free.

Surprisingly enough I did receive 1 request in the mail this morning accompanied by a check for \$4 to be forwarded to the Government Printing Office for 1 of these maps.

I feel that if this administration is to be consistent in its announced intention to support economy measures, all of these maps should be sold at a price which will result in no loss to the Government.

#### MRS. ROSA O. SHANNON

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 490 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives to Mrs. Rosa O. Shannon, widow of Henry C. Shannon, late an employee of the House of Representatives, an amount equal to 6 months' salary at the rate he was receiving at the time of his death, and an additional amount not to exceed \$350 toward defraying the funeral expenses of the said Henry C. Shannon.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 433 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the further expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 217 incurred by the Special Committee To Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$120,000, including expenditures for employment of such experts, special counsel, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by said committee and signed by the chairman of the committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia, if not otherwise engaged.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the sum and insert "\$65,000."

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I assume this is a privileged resolution. I see no need to take a great deal of time on it. It is a resolution which provides additional funds for the investigation authorized by the House of tax-exempt foundations. I might say the committee has already had \$50,000, practically all of which was expended. The committee asked for \$120,000, and the Committee on House Administration saw fit to reduce the amount to \$65,000, as indicated by the committee amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GRANTING STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 238) granting the status of permanent residence to certain aliens, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1453)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 238) granting the status of permanent residence to certain aliens, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered (7) and (8).

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) and agree to the same.

LOUIS E. GRAHAM,  
RUTH THOMPSON,

FRANCIS E. WALTER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ARTHUR V. WATKINS,  
ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON,  
PAT MCCARRAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 238) granting the status of permanent residence to certain aliens, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives was advised by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization on December 4, 1953, that the two aliens to whom the granting of permanent residence was proposed under the amendments of the Senate numbered (7) and (8) had been granted permanent residence administratively by complying with the pertinent provisions of the general immigration laws. Therefore, congressional action on the two cases is no more necessary.

LOUIS E. GRAHAM,  
RUTH THOMPSON,  
FRANCIS E. WALTER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PRIVATE CALENDAR

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

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1432) for the relief of Peter Penovic, Milos Grahovac, and Nikola Maljkovic.

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, Peter Penovic, Milos Grahovac, and Nikola Maljkovic 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 fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quota or quotas for the first year that such quota or quotas are available.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRAHAM: Page 1, line 4, after the word "act", strike out the name "Peter Penovic."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "For the relief of Milos Grahovac and Nikola Maljkovic."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ANDREW D. SUMNER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1208) for the relief of Andrew D. Sumner.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That Andrew D. Sumner, of Brandy, Va. (Army service No. O-364738), be, and he is hereby relieved of all liability to refund to the United States any part of the moneys erroneously paid by the United States to his former wife, Mrs. Ila Frances Sumner, as class E allotments, for the period from July 1, 1942, to January 31, 1944, inclusive.

SEC. 2. 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 the said Andrew D. Sumner the sum of \$196.09, which represents a like amount refunded by him to the United States on account of the erroneous payments of class E allotments to the said Mrs. Ila Frances Sumner for the period from July 1, 1942, to January 31, 1944, inclusive: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

#### FRANZ GERICH AND WILLY GERICH

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1231) for the relief of Franz Gerich and Willy Gerich, his minor son.

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 Franz Gerich, the sum of \$202.38, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for hospital and medical expenses incurred by him; and to Willy Gerich, his minor son, the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, pain, and suffering sustained by him as the result of an accident which occurred on May 25, 1945, in the vicinity of Lauderbach, Czechoslovakia, when a United States Army tank collided with a vehicle in which Willy Gerich was riding: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

#### J. A. VANCE CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1107) for the relief of the J. A. Vance Co.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the J. A. Vance Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., the sum of \$10,281.93. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of such company against the United States for refund of the Federal income taxes which it was required to pay for the taxable year 1944 as a result of the refusal of the Treasury Department to allow, as a deduction from gross income under section 23 (p) of the Internal Revenue Code, the contribution made by such company to its profit-sharing employees' trust for such taxable year: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the sum and insert "\$7,341.53."

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.

#### MARY K. REYNOLDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2874) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of

Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Mary K. Reynolds, as successor in interest to the Colonial Realty Co.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That (a) notwithstanding any statute of limitation or lapse of time, any provision of law to the contrary, any release, or any prior acceptance by the claimant of partial performance by the United States, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Mary K. Reynolds, as successor in interest to the Colonial Realty Co., against the United States resulting from the alleged failure of the Secretary of the Interior to complete the exchange of lands authorized and directed by the act entitled "An act providing for an exchange of lands between the Colonial Realty Co. and the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 23, 1933 (48 Stat. 1295), as supplemented by the act entitled "An act giving credit for water charges paid on damaged land," approved June 14, 1933 (48 Stat. 1300), in the manner and to the extent required by such acts.

(b) Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court (1) to proceed as a court of equity jurisdiction in the adjustment of accounts between the claimant and the United States, (2) to enter such order or decree granting equitable relief as justice and right shall require, and (3) to enforce any such order or decree in any manner or by any proceeding available to a district court of the United States for the enforcement of its orders and decrees.

Sec. 2. (a) Suit upon such claim may be instituted hereunder not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this act. Except as otherwise provided herein, proceedings for the determination of such claim, and review and payment or performance of any judgment, order, or decree thereon shall be had in the same manner as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under section 1491 of title 28 of the United States Code.

(b) Payment of any judgment rendered hereunder for damages and compliance by the United States with any order or decree entered hereunder for equitable relief shall constitute a full and complete satisfaction of all claims and demands of the Colonial Realty Co., its successors and assigns, arising from the acts cited in subsection 1 (a) 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.

#### ESTATE OF PRESTON LEON STUBBLEFIELD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6086) for the relief of the estate of Preston Leon Stubblefield.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Preston Leon Stubblefield, late of Little Rock, Ark., the sum of \$5,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the estate against the United States arising out of the death of Preston Leon Stubblefield in a fire which destroyed dormitory Q of the housing authority of the city of Richmond, Calif., on January 10, 1944. The fire was caused by a defective fuse in the dormitory, which was constructed under the supervision of the Federal Works

Administrator during World War II. 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.

#### HAROLD J. DAVIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7413) for the relief of Harold J. Davis.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, in the administration of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742; 5 U. S. C. 51), as amended, Harold J. Davis, of Tulsa, Okla., shall be held and considered to have been an employee of the United States on the 3d and 4th day of July 1944, within the meaning of section 40 of that act and the injuries sustained by him on those dates shall be deemed to have been sustained in the performance of his duty in accordance with the first section of that act.

Sec. 2. Claim for compensation under this act may be filed any time within 1 year after the date of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That sections 15 to 20, inclusive, of the act entitled 'An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes,' approved September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 765-769), are hereby waived in favor of Harold J. Davis for compensation for disability alleged to have been sustained by him on the 3d and 4th of July 1942, while serving in line of duty under orders of the United States Navy as fire chief on the United States naval air station, Dutch Harbor, Alaska, during enemy air attacks.

"Sec. 2. That no benefits except medical expenses shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act. Claim for compensation under this act may be filed any time within 1 year after 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.

#### SISTER CONSTANTINA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 208) for the relief of Sister Constantina (Teresia Kakonyi).

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, Sister Constantina (Teresia Kakonyi) 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 read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GIULIO SQUILLARI, MRS. MAGGIORINA BARBERO SQUILLARI, ROSANNA SQUILLARI, AND EUGENIO SQUILLARI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 532) for the relief of Giulio Squillari, Mrs. Maggiorina Barbero Squillari, Rosanna Squillari, and Eugenio Squillari.

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, Giulio Squillari, Mrs. Maggiorina Barbero Squillari (his wife), and Rosanna Squillari and Eugenio Squillari (their minor children) 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 fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct four numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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

#### DR. UHENG KHOO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1209) for the relief of Dr. Uheng Khoo.

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, Dr. Uheng Khoo 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 read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REV. FRANCIS T. DWYER AND REV. THOMAS MORRISSEY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1937) for the relief of Rev. Francis T. Dwyer and Rev. Thomas Morrissey.

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, Rev. Francis T. Dwyer and Rev. Thomas Morrissey 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 fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State

shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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

#### DORA VIDA LYEW SEIXAS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2534) for the relief of Dora Vida Lyew Seixas.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of section 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Dora Vida Lyew Seixas shall be classified as an immigrant under the provisions of section 101 (a) (27) (C) of that act.

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

#### AUTHORIZING SALE OF CERTAIN LAND IN ALASKA FOR USE AS A HOSPITAL SITE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2009) to authorize the sale of certain land in Alaska to the Ninilchik Hospital Association, of Ninilchik, Alaska, for the use as a hospital site and related purposes.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Ninilchik Hospital Association, of Ninilchik, 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 association, for use as a hospital site and related purposes, the following-described land situated in Alaska: The northeast quarter northeast quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter and the northwest quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter of section 34, township 1 south, range 14 west, Seward meridian, Alaska, containing five acres.

SEC. 2. That the conveyance shall be made upon the payment by the said association 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.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, following the word "purposes", insert the words "and for so long as same is devoted to such use by said association."

Page 2, line 6, strike the figure "\$1.25" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$10."

Page 2, line 14, strike the period, insert in lieu thereof a colon, and add the following: "*Provided further,* That said conveyance shall not be made unless or until said proposed grantee shall have complied with all applicable statutes and regulations of the Territory of Alaska pertaining to associations of the general class of said proposed grantee.

"Sec. 3. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this act, the Secretary shall convey the lands to the Ninilchik Hospital Association of Ninilchik, Alaska, only if the hospital pays the price fixed by the Secretary within 5 years after notification by the Secretary of the price.

"Sec. 4. If, at any time following conveyance of such lands to the Ninilchik Hospital Association, the Secretary of the Interior makes a determination that the association or its successors is no longer using such lands for the purposes specified in section 1 of this act, title to the lands conveyed shall revert to the United States. This reverter provision, however, shall cease to be in effect as to such lands 25 years after issuance of patent therefor."

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.

#### AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF INTERIOR TO SELL CERTAIN LAND TO THE BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2016) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain land to the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

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 the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America for church purposes, the following-described land situated in Alaska:

The northeasterly half of block 10 of the East Government Hill Subdivision at Anchorage, Alaska, comprising lots 7, 8, 9, and 10 of block 10, as shown on the official plat drawn by the Alaska Railroad, and described as follows: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of block 10, which is located at the intersection of the southerly side of Hollywood Drive with the westerly side of Elm Street; thence south fifteen degrees thirty-eight minutes west, one hundred sixty-nine and seventy-one one-hundredths feet along the westerly side of Elm Street; thence south sixty degrees thirty-eight minutes west, fifty seven and fifty-seven one-hundredths feet along the northwesterly side of Elm Street; thence north twenty-nine degrees twenty-two minutes west, two hundred seventy-seven and fifty-seven one-hundredths feet along the northeasterly side of the alley through block 10; thence north sixty degrees thirty-eight minutes east, twenty feet to a point on the southerly side of Hollywood Drive; thence south seventy-four degrees twenty-two minutes east, two hundred twenty-two and eighty-four one-hundredths feet along the southerly side of Hollywood Drive to the point of beginning, containing an area of twenty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-four square feet or sixty-eight one-hundredths acre, more or less.

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 the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

With the following committee amendment.

Page 3, line 4, change the period to a comma and add the words "plus the cost of survey."

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.

#### AUTHORIZING CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO BOARD OF EDUCATION OF PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4496) to authorize and direct the conveyance of certain lands to the Board of Education of Prince Georges County, Upper Marlboro, Md., so as to permit the construction of public educational facilities urgently required as a result of increased defense and other essential Federal activities in the District of Columbia and its environs.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed or other appropriate means to the Board of Education of Prince Georges County, Upper Marlboro, Md., upon such terms and conditions as she may deem necessary, all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to those portions of Lot No. 3 and Lot No. 4 of the Godding Croft property located east of Indian Head Road, Maryland, and now under the control and jurisdiction of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, as the Secretary shall determine to be needed and usable by the Board of Education of Prince Georges County for educational purposes, upon payment by such board to the Secretary of an amount equal to the cost to the United States of the property to be so transferred plus the cost of all improvements placed upon the property by the United States.

SEC. 2. The instrument of conveyance to be delivered by the Secretary shall contain appropriate provisions whereby there is reserved to the United States of America (a) all right, title, and interest in and to any and all oil, gas, hydrocarbons, minerals, or other ores, and source of fissionable materials and substance, together with the right to prospect for, mine, extract, and remove the same, and (b) the option to revert title to the property so conveyed in the event the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare determines that the Board of Education of Prince Georges County, its successors or assigns, fails to commence use of the said property for educational purposes within a reasonable time (as determined by the Secretary) after the delivery of the instrument of conveyance or thereafter fails for a period of 1 year to utilize the property for educational purposes.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 8, strike out "cost."

Page 2, line 9, strike out "to the United States" and insert in lieu thereof "fair market value."

Page 2, strike out lines 10 and 11.

Page 2, line 14, strike out "(a) all."

Page 2, strike out lines 15, 16, and 17.

Page 2, line 18, strike out "for, mine, extract, and remove the same, and (b)."

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.

#### FAVORING THE SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called Senate Concurrent Resolution 60, favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

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

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

A-4934625, Abbey, Alfred.  
 T-107480, Advocat, Judith (nee Levy).  
 V-777692, Ahn, Chung Oak.  
 V-777692, Ahn, Moo Hel.  
 A-6610497, Aniag, Federico Enriquez.  
 A-2691316, Anninos, Spiros or Spiros Markantonatos.  
 A-5062766, Athanasiaides, Peter or Panagiotis Michael Malakas.  
 T-142741, Aurora, Delantar.  
 A-5834397, Ayala-Rodriguez, Demetrio.  
 A-5919879, Back, Erik Nestor Ernfrid.  
 0300-123824, Bahchavan, Marika Stelianou.  
 A-9707485, Ban, Chan or Ban Chan or Chin Bin.  
 V-905914, Barba, Teresa Felipe or Teresa Felipe Agcaoil Asuncion.  
 V-529612, Bartoli, Nondina Massetti.  
 V-1634429, Benjamin, Artzweek (nee Hartoun or Hartounian).  
 A-4037830, Bennedetti, Cipro or Cipro Giovanni Mafaldo Bendetti.  
 V-455711, Bennett, Panalig Gomez (nee Jose) or Fannie Gomez Jose Bennett.  
 E-22435, Berger, Harry or Mordka Sznale-der.  
 A-3408662, Bing, Moy or Bang Moy.  
 0403-2698, Bonanni, Aristide or Harry Bonanny.  
 T-1807528, Brosch, Mary Elizabeth.  
 A-2363302, Burgos-Mariscal, Baltazar.  
 A-5072218, Burns, James Johnson.  
 A-6592473T, Butani, Kalyan Gyanden or Kalyan Gyandev Butani.  
 T-1497408, Caraviotis, Gerassimos or Jerry Caar or George Kalamiotis.  
 A-5347538, Carlsen, Alf Sofus.  
 T-1892575, Caro, Domingos Salvador.  
 A-1789328, Casella, Ilario Paul or Mario or Flavio Casella.  
 A-7266012, Castro, Mabel Christina De or Belle Sommers or Mabel Ferrav.  
 T-1495439, Cerda, Luis Mario.  
 T-2760826, Chan, Albert Jeung or Chan Foon Jung.  
 A-5396158, Chang, Tsuen-Kung.  
 A-4886664, Chen, Peter You Lo or Chen You Lo.  
 A-9559629, Chew, Dick Wah.  
 V-889258, Chiang, Richard Chi-Chen.  
 A-7415673T, Chiang, Richard Yu-Ying.  
 A-3119234, Chu, Sun Chang.  
 T-2072676, Chung, Charles Denson.  
 E-1174, Churchill, Sylvia Mary.  
 E-1173, Churchill, Harry George.  
 A-4403432, Clausen, Claudius Peter or Claudius P. Clausen or Claud Clausen.  
 E-2230, Comitas, Spyridon or Spyridon Lukas Komitas.  
 A-8117133, Crawford, James Monroe.  
 T-1497436, Curtin, William Arthur.  
 A-6685995, Cywiak, Czumol (Samuel).  
 A-6675172, Cywiak, Mania.  
 A-2733441, Daly, Rita or Rita Berman or Rita Medvied.  
 A-5910610, Deckellis, Salvatore or Sam Pepedicio.  
 A-2934221, Depetrillo, Angelina.

A-1161587, Dettman, Heinrich Frederick or Hellman.  
 A-5998383, Diczno, Dorothy Josephine.  
 A-7476663, Digneo, Angiolina A.  
 0300-228588, Dolmo, Lorenzo Martinez or Patricio Lorenzo Dolmo Y Martinez.  
 A-7476513, Duculan, Ricardo Tangalin.  
 A-5061754, Felizardo, Manuel.  
 1200-41417, Fleisher, Walter Leon.  
 T-141338, Foisia, Faapio or Telesia Faapio Foisia.  
 A-8021829, Fong, Hong Yen or Larry Fung.  
 A-3224574, Francis, Fernando Emilio.  
 A-3115089, Franzan, Emil.  
 A-3536436, Fun, Fu Yue.  
 A-7279371, Gama, Ubaldo Vasquez.  
 A-6730889, Garcia, Adolfo Gonzalez y or Enrique Najera.  
 A-7841472, Garcia, Inocencia Claustro.  
 T-1496107, Garcia-Leon Reynaldo.  
 0300-396679, Gillespie, Edmund John.  
 T-2760320, Gislser, Henrietta (Henrike) D.  
 A-7115195, Gmaz, Maryann Agnes.  
 0900-42120, Gobos, Angelo Peter.  
 T-2760278, Godinez, Cruz Romero.  
 A-6314246, Gomez, Jesus or Jesus Gomez-Porras.  
 A-7137250, Gonzales, Liselotte formerly Patzold (nee Tatsch).  
 A-4345185, Gorbach-Dansky, Edna or Gorbach (nee Caplan).  
 A-9682095, Graikste, Fricis.  
 V-192461, Grazia, Antonio De.  
 T-1496875, Griffith, Chesley Allan.  
 A-1773828, Griffo, Onorio Vittorio.  
 A-5175586, Guertin, Walter Emery.  
 T-1496439, Haire, Rebecca Joyce.  
 A-6929726, Han, Lew Fee.  
 V-1485716, Hansen, Berthilde Marie Yonne (nee Agostini).  
 A-3652255, Harabalja, Gaudenzio or Rade Hardich.  
 A-7039526, Haro, Eduvijes Cota.  
 0300-349142, Harris, Virginia McKinney De.  
 T-2760110, Hau, Fook.  
 A-3508069, Hauser, Frank Fredrick or Frank Hauser or Franz Haeuser.  
 T-1497354, Helgesen, Brynjulf Havernaas or William H. Helgesen.  
 0300-404729, Hellem, Torger.  
 A-6099177T, Henning, Lenarda.  
 A-6429734, Hernaez, Faustina Estraela or Marceline Espanto Benitez.  
 T-2760847, Hideshima, Juro or Joe Yama.  
 T-2760836, Ho, Huynh Ngoc.  
 A-7505162, Hologkitas, Ioannis or John Gitas.  
 A-4047719T, Holt, John Chi-Chong.  
 T-2760287, Holthouser, Jane Albright.  
 V-1022653, Horvath, Ladislaus or Richard Dickson.  
 V-1022652, Oss, Kenneth or Kenneth Dickson.  
 E-2211, Hourl, Ibrahim.  
 A-5270901, Hull, Diedrich.  
 A-7258718, Ignatjeff, Galina or Galina Igntaleff.  
 A-1191039, Ino, Motosaburo.  
 A-5104058, Inoue, Jube or Satory Ota.  
 A-6348277, Jadulang, Luisa Baraoed or Fidela Fermin Bartolome.  
 A-3227332, Jakobson, Viktor A. or Viktor Alexander Jakobson.  
 A-7392146T, Jen, Loy Gim.  
 T-2760313, Jew, Steven Chin or Chin Ta Ben.  
 A-9649397, Johansen, Frank R.  
 A-5159713, Joung, Jack Hing.  
 A-7383816, Joyce, Isabella Monica.  
 T-1496871, Juarez, Benito.  
 T-2760173, Kawada, Shigeru or Hideo Yano.  
 A-4583491, Kerr, Jane Young Ritchie.  
 A-7549306, Kishi, Masao.  
 A-7828194, Koutroulis, Demetre.  
 A-7828195, Koutroulis, Anastase.  
 1200-46282, Kramer, Herta Johanna or Rita Kramer (nee Maurer).  
 A-5045459, Kremenic, John Nick.  
 A-6139100, Kudo, Juan Sukehiro.  
 0300-414309, Kui, Sit or Seid Kwee.  
 A-6142212T, Kuo, George Chi-chu or Chi-chu Kuo.

A-8189333, Kuo, Ta-Hsien or Lawrence T. H. Kuo.  
 A-7983477, LaDuc, Juliette Grace.  
 A-7612531, Lalla, Anna Liisa (nee Ravantti).  
 A-6919673, Laue, Herbert Otto.  
 T-2760830, Laurentis, Gelsomina B. De.  
 A-8106987, Lee, Gee Wing.  
 T-2760235, Leong, Foon You.  
 A-8082612, Liufau, Moana or Wightman.  
 T-2760254, Luna, Concepcion Arias.  
 A-8082613, Ma'Alona, Pifolau L.  
 A-5696059, MacGregor, Donald Gordon or Cecil George Gordon Ballantyne.  
 A-3505715, MacKinnon, Malcolm.  
 A-7743501, Magalee, John Emanuel.  
 V-120091, Magrisso, Liza Niego or Liza Niego.  
 T-2760848, Makota, Mita or Shinichi Miumi.  
 A-7967332, Maliniconico, Carolina.  
 0300-185373, Mapp, Leslie.  
 A-4196314, Marrinhas, Ismael Da Silva.  
 E-910019, Martinez-Guzman, Antonio.  
 T-2760840, Maruyama, Tomio.  
 A-7427012, Marzekandof, Nina.  
 A-5760254, Matsudo, Yoritsuke.  
 A-5635890, Matsudo, Toshiko (nee Tanaka).  
 A-4991483, McLaughlin, Ana Adela (nee Harty).  
 T-1497349, Meglio, Salvatore Di or Joe Vitiello.  
 0300-419066, Meighan, Ernesto Concepcion or Tony Meighan.  
 A-5620677, Mendez, Maria Correa vda, de.  
 T-2072689, Mendez-Correa, Jesus.  
 T-2072690, Mendez-Correa, Carmen.  
 T-1892719, Mendoza, Evangelio Barreto.  
 A-3521394, Mendrinos, Theodore George.  
 0300-210670, Merro, Antonio.  
 A-5349845, Mickelson, Edith Esther (nee Bjorklund) or Michols.  
 E-2760257, Milner, Leslie James.  
 A-4717737, Munoz-Tirado, Alfredo.  
 T-2760263, Murphy, Norah Marie.  
 A-6387327, Nadkarni, Moreswar Vithal.  
 1600-102807, Nakamura, Denzi or Joe Ikoma Kamimura.  
 A-7526846, Narian, Suraj.  
 A-4764451, Nelson, Evangeline Melinda.  
 A-7197846, Nelson, George Edward.  
 A-5057432, Novickis, Julian Jahn.  
 A-4876701, Nusenow, Jennie.  
 A-6792383, Oglagea, Eudachia (nee Eudachia Rotova).  
 T-2760371, Ono, Chiyoji.  
 A-7371642, Orsi, Michele.  
 A-3206690, Ortiz-Cariton, Miguel or Miguel Cariton Ortiz or Miguel Ortiz.  
 0300-385723, Osbourne, Lewis Vincent or Osbourne Leslie.  
 T-2760811, Otani, Kohel.  
 A-5087633, Pai, Shu Tang.  
 A-5383161, Paul, Frances (nee Lau Cheng Shee).  
 A-6458726, Perez-Juarez, Raul.  
 A-4186066, Perez-Perez, Roman or Roman Perez or Ramon Perez.  
 T-1497418, Prudente, Nemesio Encarnacion.  
 E-2760272, Quan, Suet Ying (nee Suet Ying Lu).  
 E-42710, Ramirez, Emerenciana or De Martinez or vda, De Martinez or Valenzuela or Medel or Turrey.  
 A-6976563, Ramos-Quintana, Juan.  
 E-43850, Recio, Pedro Sergio.  
 A-1336338, Richardson, Helen Wal-Fong (nee Shim) or Helen Wal-Fong.  
 A-6286745, Roland, Rita (nee Serles).  
 0300-412971, Romano, Vincenzo or Vincent Romano.  
 T-1496081, Russell, Diana Lynn.  
 T-1496082, Russell, Sherrann Margaret Yvonne.  
 T-1497345, Sakahura, Eichi.  
 T-1497344, Sakahura, Kiyoko.  
 T-2760846, Sakamoto, Zenichi.  
 A-5742858, Salvo, William Pasita or Guillermo Salvo.  
 T-1408506, Samiano, Felicidad Palpallatoc.

- A-6711959, Sanchez, Maria Magdalena Valdez de (nee Maria Magdalena Valdez-Machado).  
 A-6587969, Sanchez-Nieblas, Vicente.  
 V-529774, Santina, Romano Della.  
 T-1892479, Savident, Verna Marjorie.  
 A-2588651, Sazaglis, Emanuel or Emmanuel Sojacklis or Sajacklis.  
 A-6199563, Semolic, Iuo Anton.  
 A-7081057, Sgarlato, Santo.  
 A-6425290, Shing, Tung or Dong Shing.  
 0804-7408, Silva-Gonzalez, Fernando.  
 A-9765536, Smith, Henry George.  
 A-9620245, Soesman, Hendrik Conscience.  
 A-5834217, Soita, George.  
 T-2643827, Soria, Luz Tapia.  
 T-1497426, Stagner, Jr., Gordon Hall.  
 T-142450, Steinberg, Robert.  
 A-6215881, Stenlake, Dora or Dorothy Freudiger.  
 A-6277626, Stephenson, Samuel Bolivar.  
 A-3511890, St. Pierre, Pierre Henry.  
 A-5337663, Strom, Carl Erik or Soderstrom.  
 T-2760832, Sumi, Zenkuro.  
 A-7283608, Sung, William Z-Liang.  
 A-7283610, Sung, Jr., William Kyl-Teh.  
 T-2760824, Tagumi, Fusao.  
 T-2760828, Tagumi, Asako.  
 T-2760159, Tahara, Rokoichi.  
 A-800105, Tai, Chien.  
 V-1344365, Tai, Fen Liu.  
 0300-292150, Tambolini, Alberto Cesar.  
 T-2695559, Tesar, Anna.  
 A-4996462, Therkselen, Kristian Dahl.  
 T-2760251, Thomasser, Thomas C.  
 A-2084203, Toba, Kojire or Susumu Imai.  
 V-703982, Urbarri, Maria Dolores Guinza-nos.  
 T-2760189, Vargas, Eduardo Austria.  
 V-904452, Venenciano, Ricardo Vloria.  
 0300-186842, Villano, Molly Amelia or Molly Amelia Vine.  
 A-6297293T, Villarama, Jr., Antonio or Tony Villarama, Jr.  
 A-9783200, Visakis, Antonios, or Antonios Vysakis or Antonios Bezakis.  
 T-2760306, Vonk, Cornelis Nicolaas.  
 A-6706054, Wall, Sonia Sookhdeo.  
 T-2073616, Wein, Fern Myrtle or Myrtle Fern St. Clair or Colleen Davis, or Fern Myrtle Jones.  
 T-64728, Weitz, Rayah (nee Sheindel Ratta Halberstam) or Rayah Halberstam.  
 T-2760829, Wong, Fook.  
 A-2659747, Wong, Shee Lum or Gum Hook Wong.  
 T-2783706, Wong, Toy On or Wong Poo.  
 A-8258735, Yaps, Gustaf Henry or Gustaf Jobs or Jobe.  
 A-6139101, Yocum, Leonor.  
 T-2760818, Young, Alfred Acham.  
 A-7391983, Young, Helen Foong or Fung Yu Feng.  
 T-2760202, Young, Leong Kam or Leong Lai Ying or Chan Sow Lon or Violet Chan.  
 A-7539109, Young, Pau Lien.  
 E-901039, Zepeda, Amado.  
 A-7397001, Zoppe, Giovanni Alberto or Alberto Zoppe or Alberto Giovanni Zoppe or Giovanni Zoppe.  
 A-8091938, Hing, Lai Dong.  
 T-2695128, Poe, Richard Robinson.  
 A-3269637, Ming, Li.  
 T-2760195, Miyoshi, Shibebaru.  
 A-7439475, Montajano-Fernandez Salvador.  
 A-5022981, Monti, Dante or Dante Napoleon Monti or Dante Cardel or Dante Demonty or Ramiro.  
 A-2849042, Morales, Santiago or Santiago S. Morales.  
 T-2760314, Moshovis, Christos Antoniou.  
 A-7491006, Moy, Fook Ming.  
 T-2760373, Alfonso, Maria Anderson.  
 A-9765372, Ali, Mohammed.  
 0300-367231, Arzu, Simon.  
 A-9013403, Azzopardi, Emanuel or Joe Gott or Gatt.  
 A-7036796, Baillargeon, Joseph Denis Roland.  
 A-1258558, Barretta, Giuseppe or Joseph Barretta.  
 T-1956114, Bartolo, Blodia Pena De.  
 T-1956115, Bartolo-Pena, Aurora.  
 T-1956116, Bartolo-Pena, Rosa.  
 A-6507006, Berger, Jechiel Nobek.  
 A-6465424, Berger, Liezi (nee Balzmann).  
 E-40207, Binkowski, Sylvia Dorothea.  
 0300-329285, Birch, Aubrey Samuel or Aubrey Alexander Burke.  
 0501-15938, Brightly, Irma Miers formerly Irma Miers.  
 A-5260319, Buttery, Carnette Leofrida (nee Arthur).  
 A-3072127, Camino, Francisco Luis or Francisco Camino.  
 A-3455567, Caruso, Nunzio or Nunzio Charles Speciale.  
 0900-58197, Casillas-Vega, Jesus.  
 A-2754547, Cassola, Giovanni Angelo or Giovanni Cassola.  
 0804-6856, Castro, Maria Eufemia Merino De.  
 T-1892628, Chan, Albert or Chu Hing or Henry Chu.  
 A-7007271, Chao, Phoebe Shih or Phoebe Stone.  
 A-7755805, Chao, Wu-Wai or Wu Wei Chao.  
 T-604401, Chock, Anna or Anna Mool or Mui Chiu-Yung.  
 A-7050979, Choy, Mock or Mei Tzai.  
 T-2760252, Cinquni, Paolino.  
 T-1496059, Constantouros, George or Giorgio Anthony.  
 E-28183, Crawford, James Peter or Janis Peteris Skujins.  
 A-5804994, Domes, Mirlam Katherine formerly Scott (nee Runchey).  
 V-922600, Dorsey, Dorrit (nee Dorrit Pol-lak).  
 0300-421138, Erwin, Henry George.  
 V-304627, Eshabarr, Ada Ferraz.  
 T-2760343, Fernandez, Luis Pledade.  
 A-8031554, Fillis, Theodore George.  
 A-5276083, Firth, John Joseph or John Joseph Collins.  
 A-8031277, Frett, Alice Hilda Maud.  
 A-7363088, Gianias, Stavroula.  
 A-7363089, Gianias, Lianoula.  
 A-8031279, Gramm, Dorothy Noreen or Dorothy Noreen Ray.  
 A-7244910, Grunberg, Herman or Herman Greenberg.  
 A-2063373T, Hal, Wong Koon or Wong Shee Tong.  
 0300-164506, Halberstam, Chaim David.  
 A-7279436, Handeland, Katherine (nee Geswein).  
 A-2498890, Hing, Won or Wang Hing Wong.  
 A-3204928, Hofer, Alexander Karl.  
 A-3204977, Hofer, Alma Thekla.  
 A-2994125, Hulungo, Alex.  
 A-8078869, Jensen, James Bonilla.  
 T-1496883, Jensen II, James.  
 T-1496884, Jensen, Lillian.  
 A-5948272, Jleel, Abdul Rayman.  
 A-2921239, Jorgensen, Finn Roar.  
 0300-248929, Karg, Wilhelm Charles or William Charles Karg.  
 T-79659, Kaufmann, Un Soon (nee Park).  
 A-8082614T, Kerisiano, Leauga (nee Leauga Manu).  
 A-7476963, Kahn, Awal.  
 A-9765882, Kobin, John Herbert or John Herbert Kabin.  
 A-5216277, Kun, Li Ping or Ping Kun Li.  
 T-1510176, Li, Chow Tze-te or Tze-te Chow Li (nee Chow Tze-te) or Tze-te Chow or May Chow.  
 A-3511499, Kwai, Liu.  
 E-2213, Langford, Phillip Jack or Purdy Langford.  
 A-8155663, Lee, Chia-Ting Chu.  
 A-3762789, Loo, Yat Kow or Loo Kow.  
 T-2072606, Lopez-Dias, Carlos.  
 0300-390568, Louis, Wing Hay or Louis Hay or Louis Wing Hay.  
 A-1543049, Malarciuc, Nicolai or Nicholas Malarciuk.  
 A-7251836, Mancuso, Maria (nee Maria Mone).  
 T-2760837, Maoki, Victor Usaburo.  
 T-2760155, Maoki, Elena Hitomi.  
 A-6143979, Maoki, Blanca Sadako.  
 T-2760157, Maoki, Libia Hideko.  
 T-2760156, Maoki, Eloy Mitsuo.  
 T-2672867, Martinez-Gutierrez, Miguel or Luis Martinez, Luis Renteria.  
 0900/64474, Martinez-Martel, Rosendo.  
 A-1695687, McDonald, Berl Forbes.  
 A-6985957, Medina, Virginia Garcia.  
 A-6502622, Mendes, Manuel Pinto y.  
 A-2475765, Mileto, Joseph.  
 A-2118749, Mineshima, Ryotaro or Ryotaro Minejima.  
 A-1365586, Montero, Manuel Sebastiano or Manuel Montero.  
 A-8205467, Nappi, Theodore Victor or Teodor Viktor Kos.  
 A-7915500, Ngow, Kwok Chong.  
 A-7057299, Pangtay, Concepcion.  
 0804-5560, Quiroz-Molina, Antonio or Ciro Martinez.  
 A-9545289, Rial, Francisco Riviero.  
 A-6149341, Riera, Francisco or Francisco Florentino Rey Riera Y Saborit.  
 A-7736801, Roderick, Mary Louise Pilon (nee Ladouceur).  
 A-7736802, Pilon, Harvey Gerard.  
 T-1956093, Roque, Sylvia Virginia.  
 0300-419561, Rosanna, Victorio or Victor or Victor Rosonno.  
 T-1956173, Sanchez-Rodriguez, Eliezar.  
 T-666954, Sanz, Petra Pardo or Anastasia Pardo Sanz or Anastasia Petra Pardo Sanz or Petra Pardo or Petra Pardo-Sanz.  
 0606-48862, Sardinias, Jose Penalver y.  
 T-1892549, Schuon, Marie Gertrud (nee Solomon).  
 0300-311027, Seidel, Margit.  
 A-9561973, Shaw, Sau or Saw Ping or Sin Tsan Zou or Zau or Shu Soon Ping or Sha Soon Ping.  
 A-9692901, Silberberg, Eduard.  
 E-29695, Soto-Navares, Luz.  
 E-29691, Corral-Soto, Efen.  
 E-29692, Corral-Soto, Ubalдина.  
 E-29690, Corral-Soto, Arsenio.  
 A-5211356, Spagnuolo, Carmella Esterine (nee Valentino).  
 A-5041975T, Symonds, Freda Annette.  
 T-1510119, Sysmal, John Oskari or Yuho Oskari Sysmalainen.  
 T-1496866, Takahashi, Kazuyuki.  
 A-4096539, Takahashi, Yoshinobu or Yoshiharu Ishihara.  
 0300-396137, Tavarez-Jimenez, Colombina Altagrafia.  
 A-7048753, Taylor, Argie.  
 A-3623624, Tharia, Bhagat Singh.  
 0707-8623, Thompson, Alexander Woodrow or Alexander Reid or Jerema Beckford or Alexander Woodrow Jones.  
 A-5187721, Thomson, Andrew.  
 E-49208, Troulino, Theofrastos.  
 A-9836727, Tsvolakis, George.  
 0300-390737, Tung, Wah or Chung Wah or Jung Wa.  
 A-2708079T, Tyau, Hok Hen Kong (nee Hok Hen Kong).  
 A-6963120, Vasopoli, Suk Hyun Lee.  
 E-067382, Vasquez, Bernardo.  
 T-2626429, Villalobos-Allala, Juan.  
 A-2440470, Villalobos, Virginia Maria Ontiveros de.  
 T-1495436, Voropaef, Victor Paul.  
 A-7125229, Weiss, Charles or Carol Balan.  
 T-106482, West, Edda May.  
 A-8317018, Woolf, Faith Elizabeth (nee Homes) formerly Young.  
 A-2947182, Yuen, Kun Choy or Kun Yuen or Yuen Choy.  
 A-5055232, Adamantopoulos, Theologos V. or Thomas Adams.  
 A-9776887, Anastassatos, Panaghis.  
 A-8082615T, Aunu'ua, Itagia.  
 A-7203341, Bailey, Charles or Phillip Bailey or Phillip Augustus.  
 A-3536358, Bailey, David.  
 A-3921778, Ballejo, Juan or Vallejo.  
 A-6594348, Bendetson, Aaron or Josef Mandel.  
 0300-234210, Bowen, Lucille (nee Skeete).  
 A-5730147, Branco, Jose Rodrigues.

- 0300-394057, Butzalis, Vasilios Theodore or Bill Butzalis.  
 A-4362095, Cacerea, Hector Edward.  
 T-2659522, Calascibetta, Francesco.  
 A-8082529, Capertorto, Giovanni.  
 A-6650117, Cardenas, Jose formerly Jose Carrillo-Pintor.  
 A-6650116, Cardenas, Baldomero formerly Baldomero Carrillo-Pintor.  
 A-3801216, Carlsen, Carl Georg or Karl Georg Karlsen.  
 A-7469274, Chen, Wen Tsao or W. T. Chen.  
 A-3390109, Chong, Louie or Chong Louie.  
 A-6857753, Campean, Ignacio.  
 0900/61071, Diaz, Carlos Hernandez.  
 A-4173528, Eng, Jack Gang or Gan Chack Eng.  
 T-2585527, Fat, Lee Lin or Fred Lee or Lin Fred Lee.  
 A-8091889, Fernandez, Francisco Avelino Fernandez.  
 A-4831029, Filinich, Anthony or Antonio Finilnick.  
 A-6609410, Foo, Hall John or Hall San Foo or Som Tuk.  
 E-079904, Forn, Olga Rafaela.  
 T-479520, Frazier, Adelaida Roque or Adelaida Patricia Roque y Santiesteban.  
 A-9732347, Frederiksen, Karl Frederik.  
 A-4813522, Garcia, Matias Ponga.  
 V-963698, Gounaris, Callio Spiros (nee Kalogritsis).  
 A-1180097, Hassan, Saedie Ben or Saedie Hassan or Eddie Hassan.  
 V-928113, Hellenbrand, Maria Josephine or Maria Josephine Costa.  
 A-5837188, Holnberg, Arthur.  
 A-9694541T, Janin, Gilbert.  
 A-4454386, Johansen, Hjalmar or Hjalmer Gulmala Johansen.  
 A-7222307, Johnson, Maria Grazia or Mary Grazia Restaino (nee La Gala).  
 A-6097897, Kato, Carlos Magochi.  
 A-6139156, Kato, Shizuko.  
 A-6097891, Kato, Kasumi.  
 A-6097892, Kato, Kazuo.  
 A-6075942, Keating, Claretta Sellens.  
 A-5343310, Koufos, John George or John Koufor or Ioannis Koufos.  
 A-2061908, Lakomski, Stanislaus or Stanley Lakomski or John Gumbola or Gumbole.  
 A-8155662, Lee, Chuan-Hsiang or Leo Lee.  
 A-7984771, Leong, Him Bo or Yen Leong.  
 V-754264, Leung, Victoria Hui-Fen Wang or Victoria Wang Leung.  
 A-7273968, Lombardo, Antonietta (nee Lombardo).  
 A-8196111, Maderakis, Evaggelos.  
 A-4386901, Matias, Caliko or Ernesto Matias or Ernesto Ibanez.  
 A-1294200, McDevitt, Francis J.  
 0300-355828, McKinney, Alonzo.  
 A-7439988, McLean, Jonathan Alexander.  
 A-2955414, Medina-Cepeda, Roman.  
 A-2386280, Meinhardt, Hans.  
 T-1956166, Medez-Sainz, Martin.  
 0300-406129, Mun, Tin.  
 A-6324196, Nicolini, Violet Gladys formerly White (nee Violet Gladys Peachey).  
 A-5684909, Niro, Domenic Angelo.  
 A-5341376, Ohle, Mathilde or Eilfriede Ohle.  
 A-2044457, Okajima, Hisa Takei (nee Takei).  
 A-3447248, Osmundsen, Olaf Sverre.  
 A-4551379, Paric, Theodore Bozidar or Nattallo Pariz or Nat B. Paric.  
 V-949897, Perullo, Felicidad Hernandez Rodriguez.  
 A-1004650, Read, John Patrick.  
 T-1956176, Rodriguez-Navarro, Eustacio.  
 A-5353593, Robinson, George Hiram.  
 A-4273182, Roper, Mariano Moreno.  
 A-6819105, Rothberger, Louis or Leiduch.  
 A-7930630, Safran, Tibor.  
 V-545024, Sagredo, Gloria B.  
 0300-408873, Sagredo, Eduardo David.  
 E-37678, Salinas-Martinez, Eulalio.  
 A-3938269, Sgambelluri, Carlo Antonio.  
 V-782635, Shelton, Maria Helena (nee Beckers).  
 A-7445710, Shoenut, Josephine Mary formerly Smith, Docherty, McLaughlin, Steel, Camerelleri, Schneider or Boyd or Mary McKinley, or Mrs. Earl Goforth (nee Busby).  
 A-4114054, Simich, Andrew or Andrija Simic.  
 T-2760220, Singh, Kartara.  
 A-4981269, Smith, Robert.  
 A-4941433, Soufarapis, Damianos Thomas.  
 T-1510249, St. Armand, Marie Anne (nee Poitras).  
 T-1510250, St. Amand, Edgar or Joseph Edgar Felix.  
 A-8304554, St. Amand, George or George Cyrille.  
 A-5270114, Stangeland, Johannes.  
 A-4471370, Straussman, Yetta (nee Yetta Pepper).  
 A-3007625, Stuker, Frank or Stucker or Franz Stuker.  
 A-4780071, Tavares, Antonio Marques.  
 A-7445938, Toro, Filiberto Ramon del.  
 A-5059603, Traversoni, Robert Luigi or Luigi Traverso or Alberto Traversone.  
 0300-325178, Tselentis, Spiros or Spiridon.  
 1600-101412, Valenzuela, Irma Leija de or Irma Leija Abzave de Valenzuela.  
 T-1956165, Vasquez-Avila, Cristobal.  
 A-7457841, Venegaz, Pedro Diaz.  
 A-5720296, Vernie, Mike.  
 A-4036455, Williams, Nathaniel Joseph Samuel.  
 0300/47675, Wilson, Clifford George or Roy George Wilson or Roy Edwards.  
 A-6624882, Wong, Sung-Yuen.  
 A-7183457, Yerganian, Elpis Serkos (nee Persou).  
 A-5719771, Yurko, Anton.  
 A-2995373, Sakamoto, Rinichi.  
 T-1499165, Ali, Ahmad Yusaf or Joe Alley.  
 1411-1484, Alvarado, Juana Gonzalez De.  
 A-4356461, Angelis, Soterios or Sam Harris.  
 0300-309207, Antonsen, Halvor.  
 E-49879, Avera, Eugenia Baladad or Eugenia Baladad.  
 A-7802989, Bluehdorn, Fritz Heinrich.  
 A-5682921, Boettcher, Rudolf Gustav or Rudolf Faust.  
 0300-289243, Burton, Annegret or Annegret Schaede.  
 0300-289243, Burton, Gustav Adolf or Gustav Adolf Schaede.  
 0300-289243, Burton, Walter or Walter Schaede.  
 A-5612163, Butt, Chan or Chin Butt or Ng Hiwg Dor or Hing Diw Ng.  
 A-3318221, Calogridis, Theodore Dimitrois.  
 A-1819770, Cambria, Guiseppe.  
 A-6526244, Campbell, Lucius Ezekiel or Samuel Campbell.  
 A-3898658, Cervantez, Ignacio Cota.  
 0300-311168, Chang, Sheila Liu.  
 E-16164, Chisholm, John.  
 A-4083719, Choy, Song or Henry Choy or Choy Song.  
 T-2760255, Clancy, Ida Espanita.  
 V-905981, Claridad, Angelita Roldan.  
 V-575941, Concha-Cardenas, Eduardo.  
 T-2760964, Cortez, Faustino Acevedo.  
 A-7439858, Cortez-Bedoy, Armando.  
 0300-407883, Cowan, Morris or Morris Kogan or Moses Cohen.  
 A-3647357, Cruz, Guadalupe Castillo de or Guadalupe Puebla.  
 0402/16370, Diaz-Martinez, Jose.  
 A-6143947, Dodochara, Jitsuo.  
 A-6143946, Dodochara, Takeno.  
 A-6143944, Dodochara, Takashi.  
 A-6143942, Dodochara, Masako.  
 A-6143945, Dodochara, Tamotsu.  
 A-6143943, Dodochara, Hiroshi.  
 E-1225, Downer, Frances Veronica.  
 A-7805960, Escuton, Aida Luinaque.  
 A-1809863, Esteves, Joaquim or Jack Stevens.  
 A-5635045, Fermin, Thomas Joseph or Farmer.  
 V-339153, Fernandez, Silvio Rafael Almonte or Silvio Almonte.  
 V-338548, Almonte, Argentina Agustina Peralta De, Almonte, Argentina Agustina (nee Argentina Agustina Antonia Elena Peralta).  
 A-5229425, Finch, Arthur Stephen.  
 T-2760288, Fong, Raymond Poy or Fong Sheu Foy.  
 A-5190582, Fonoimoana, Toa Gimamao.  
 A-5190588T, Fonoimoana, Line.  
 T-2659451, Fortin, Jeannine, Marie.  
 V-162922, Friedle, Garlina Marie.  
 T-2760256, Fulton, Robert Harper.  
 A-6847783, Fung, Hsien-Shi Yu or Hsien-Shih Yu.  
 A-1005750, Galvin, Antonia.  
 A-5799421, Galvin, Lola.  
 C-6072869, Galvin, Vita.  
 A-5987747, Garcia, Herman.  
 T-2760374, Garcia-Jimenez, Carlos.  
 A-7379730, Garcia-Marquez, Jesus Federico.  
 A-6006015, Garcia-Sanchez, Francisco.  
 A-4353149, Giorello, Vincenzo.  
 T-609205, Gim, Shirley Li-Ying.  
 V-922004, Goetz, Walter Andreas.  
 A-9771442, Goncharoff, Aleksei Nikicith.  
 A-2380158, Gonzalez-Marcas, Nikilo.  
 E-49880, Guerrero, Manuela Bulosan or Carmen Guerrero Lista.  
 E-49881, Guerrero, Cierli.  
 A-7188731, Gutierrez, Antonia.  
 A-6180693, Gutierrez, Edgardo Calloway.  
 A-4151737, Haidasch, Eleonora.  
 A-5821768, Hale, Samuel.  
 A-5320765, Hansen, Niels Kristian.  
 A-2181452, Hardy, Charlotte Maud.  
 A-1478011, Harsi, Oscar Joseph.  
 0300-398054, Hasim, Abdul.  
 V-779880, Hing, Archibald Harvey Mah.  
 T-1956134, Jara, Ramon.  
 A-6139148, Kamisato, Junken.  
 A-6139152, Kamisato, Ushi (nee Nakado).  
 A-6139149, Kamisato, Chieko.  
 A-6139150, Kamisato, Motoko.  
 A-6139151, Kamisato, Yasuo.  
 A-4294896, Katsipis, Evangelos or Angelos Cipas.  
 V-418197, Kauf, Anastasy Ludwig.  
 A-9511658, Kew, Chow Ah or Ah Kew Chow.  
 A-2140784, Klatt, Richard Gottlieb.  
 A-6804013, Koh, Byung Choll or Byung Soo Koh.  
 V-904964, Kureen, Ezra Shummail.  
 V-890211, Kwan, Sung Tao.  
 A-6763903, Kwoh, Huan-Tsing or Teddy Huan Tsing Kwoh or Theodore Huan-Tsing Kwoh.  
 0300-303317, Kwoh, Emily Tzu-Ying or Emily Lu Kwoh or Emily Huan-Tsing Kwoh (nee Emily Tzu-Ying Lu or Tzu-Ying Lu).  
 T-2760366, Lam, Mee Gim Louie.  
 T-2760414, Lam, Betty Fung Tan.  
 0300-361849, Lee, Oy Gum.  
 A-3711135, Lee, Shue or James Lee.  
 A-9795338, Lewis, Rufus Emlyn or Michael Sheridan Nolan or Eugene Lewis or Rufus A. Lewis, or Rufus Euguen Sheridan Lewis.  
 A-6682660, Li, Zen Zuh.  
 A-7594569, Jen, Li Fong Soon or Soong Jen Fong.  
 A-3921548, Licon-Carrasco, Ramon.  
 A-3098631, Licon, Rosenda Rodriguez De.  
 A-9029164, Ligias, George or Giorge.  
 A-7539780, Ling, Victoria Kuo-Fen, M. D. or Kuo-Fen Ling or Victoria Rosamond Ling.  
 A-7444615, Lipschutz, Naftali.  
 A-6033428, Liu, An-Hwa.  
 A-6703462, Liu, Ann Ling.  
 A-7078785, Lopez, Julio Campos.  
 E-053649, Lopez-Garcia, Aurelio.  
 E-053650, Olmos-Garcia, Julia.  
 A-9658696, Lorenzo, Manuel or Manuel Lorenzo Pena.  
 A-7031302, Louie, Nancy Ma.  
 A-2933110, Lubrano, Salvatore.  
 E-44761, Martinez-Rodriguez, Tomas.  
 E-44762, Martinez-Rodriguez, Efran.  
 E-15098, McLean, Marion Agatha.  
 A-7177875, Meeks, Reginald Victor.  
 T-1497353, Miao, Charles S. C. or Shau Chong Miao.  
 A-3423342, Miller, John Constantine.  
 A-8196566, Monserrate, Martha (nee Leon).  
 A-8065219, Montes-Gonzales, Agustín.  
 A-6385639, Montes-Gonzalez, Alfonso.  
 A-6877589, Montoya, Miguel.  
 E-064649, Mora-Anguiano, Juan.  
 A-7093002, Mulnelo, Luis Antonio Ortiz y.



- A-2674257, Nunez, Rosenda Parra de.  
T-2760197, Nngiam, Hai or Giam Sim Hai.  
A-2031943, Nye, Gladys Catherine or Catherine Goodwin Nye.  
V-889494, Orloff, Ivan Y.  
A-3599586, Panton, Leslie Alexander.  
T-2760250, Paolitto, Francesco Antonio.  
0300-387233, Pedone, Paolo or Pablo.  
V-435793, Pierce, Maria de Jesus Romero de.  
T-2760318, Piretta, Battista.  
A-6255887, Quispel, Jan Dirk or John Quispel.  
A-5607811, Radich, Anton.  
A-2399682, Radovic, Felicijo or Philip Radovic or Felicijo Radovic or Philip Radovich or Filip Radovic.  
A-2028988, Rau, Willi.  
A-5296696, Rodrigues, Domingos.  
0900/41539, Rodriguez, Jorge Sanchez.  
A-7240348, Rojas, Rogelio.  
A-7240349, Rojas, Jaime.  
A-1151154, Rubio, Alberto.  
A-5536719, Sahlberg, Olga Emilia.  
0300-239870, Samaras, Fanoula.  
A-5738547, Sanders, Constance Sophie (nee Howell).  
T-1499170, Sanen, John Joseph.  
A-7739679, Sang, Leung Mun.  
T-1495423, Santana, Helen Alvarez.  
A-3870550, Scala, Eduardo.  
A-5040491, Schmidt, Mary Ann or Maureen Schmidt.  
V-169425, Sehkou, Balwant Kaur.  
A-5600896, Selak, George.  
E-49911, Shee, Tang Seto.  
A-4408554, Shek, Too or Shek Too or Do Dick.  
A-8190870, Sikoutris, Michael Pericles.  
A-9634473, Silvestre, Julio P.  
0502-6579, Simsuangco, Enriqueta Vera or Sims.  
A-5602759, Smet, Frans De or Frank De Smet.  
A-6171155, Spencer, George McDonald.  
A-4648310, Sum, Yip.  
A-5967444, Takamura, Kilchiro.  
0300-270370, Tchang, Paul Klakong.  
0300-304548, Tchang, Rose Sul-Hwa (nee Sun).  
T-141777, Te'o, Valoleti Senine Kipeni or Senine Kipeni Te'o or Valoleti Senine.  
A-9245354, Teodosio, Lucio Guardino.  
A-7178754, Terashita, Takeshi or Takeshi Matsuno or Yoshikazu Nozari or Jerry Nozaki.  
0900/59013, Trejo, Estevan Sandoval.  
A-4809136, Trencher, Rose or Rose Grand or Rose Rand.  
E-067383, Trillo-Rodriguez, Apolonio.  
A-3875034, Tsuchiya, Yoshiyuki.  
A-6964557, Tuger, Harry.  
A-4448158, Vasquez, Placida DeMara de.  
A-2033999, Vastarelli, Antonio or Antonio Vastarelle or Antonio Vastarella or Antonio Concetto Vasterelle or Antonio V. Concetta.  
A-7469183, Villasenor, Raymundo.  
A-7469184, Villasenor, Antonio Espino.  
T-1497306, Villasenor, Maria Teresa.  
T-1956097, Wang, Chien-San.  
A-4936295, Whitney, Chapman Swain.  
A-3693064, Wing, Syd Shiu or Sydney Wing-Shiu Wing Sit.  
A-6353566, Winn, Alicia Ferla.  
A-7975202, Wisdom, Leon Lloyd.  
T-2760413, Wong, Ding Kow or Angie Wong.  
0704-4684, Wong, Helen Ai-Len.  
T-2760303, Yamaguchi, Sumi.  
E-49882, Yap, Joseph Fook On.  
A-9533022, Yee, Ah.  
1200-37259, Yee, Wong How or Wong Hom Lee or Yee Nam Gim.  
1209-10307, Sing, Yee Loy.  
A-9764943, Younus, Sheik Mohammed or John or Johenie Younus or Mohn Younus.  
E-1313, Yudgudis, Antanas or Yuodgudis or Juodgudis or Anthony Yuga.  
T-1495362, Adachi, Katsuhiko.  
T-2783971, Adamec, Anton.  
A-9801454, Ahmed, Nazir Uddin.  
T-2670509, Ajolo, Eufemia or Encarnacion delos Santos or Eufemia Torio or Encarnacion Dela Rosa (nee Eufemia Bongolan).  
T-2670511, Ajolo, Jimmy Jesus or Jesus Torio.  
T-2670508, Ajolo, Leatrice Socorro or Socorro Torio.  
T-2670510, Ajolo, Virginia or Virginia Torio or Filipina Delos Santos.  
A-2384755, Baboura, Theodoros Nicolaos or Teddy Babouras.  
1600-100879, Baustian, Carol Mary (nee Fergus).  
A-3949927, Blyden, Ina Eudgenia.  
V-749701, Bortolini, Pietro.  
A-1578365, Bruneau, Therese Beatrice (nee Sevigny).  
1515/1271, Bryan, Ruth or Galon.  
A-6228522, Camporeale, Anastasio or Anastasia Camporeale Di Gennaro (nee De-genaro).  
A-6314501, Carmona, Dolores.  
A-3746465, Carregal-Rey, Juan or Jose Carregal Rey.  
A-7445878, Charles-Tello, Pedro.  
A-7445885, Charles, Marta Dominguez De.  
A-9691860, Chevat, Vincent or Chebat or Vincente Chebat or Vincente Nicholas Chebat.  
A-5347260, Chianello, Michele.  
A-3981732, Chun, Wei Foo or William Chun.  
T-1807527, Ciota, Odoardo.  
A-5807143, Coster, Conrad.  
A-5207735, Crose, Anton or Anton Cross.  
A-6223744, Davies, James.  
E-2210, Delano, Nora Bertha Hortensia nee Migliorati.  
T-1965175, Drew, Anne Lillian.  
A-6362604, Ergas, Ronald Jonathan.  
A-3396218, Faber, Josefa (nee Josefa Hut-ton) or Sophie Faber or Sophie Koehler.  
A-3269360, Fink, Nathan.  
A-4139678, Firt, Choing or Fat Chong or Chaing Fart.  
A-4652050, Fonolmoana, Mataniu Apl or Mataniu Apl Tuia.  
A-1593703, Franz, Kurt Erwin Otto.  
A-5305597, Friedrich, Josefa (nee Riesenhuber) formerly Mentboer.  
A-5370523, Gamero, James Pacheco or Santiago Pacheco.  
A-5967239, Ganiko, Yaju or Uaju or Jorge Ganiko.  
T-209484, Gomez, Francisco Andres or Francisco Gomez or Frank A. Gomez.  
A-9798375, Gonzales, Jesus.  
A-5327663, Gonzalez, Rita Garcia (nee Pivara Perez).  
A-5597777, Gottschalk, Walter or Harry Gottschalk.  
V-427436, Grace, Vilma Carlota.  
A-6421287, Grinblat, Israel David.  
V-126592, Hernandez, Herlinda Pena (nee Herlinda Pena-Garcia).  
A-6097844, Honda, Fujie.  
A-3078969, Jacobsen, Arthur Conrad or Arthur Jacobsen.  
A-6427473, Jadulang, Cresencia Casel or Dolores Mangligot Labangcop.  
A-4007834, Jan, Chin.  
A-1012212, Johansen, Ejnar or Einer or Ejnai.  
0707-9127, Karnavas, Nicolaos or Nick.  
A-4491759T, Katz, Bertha.  
A-9135882, Kiviroski, Eino.  
A-7284985, Kohn, Josef.  
A-6830546, Kotakis, Dimitriyos Anastas or Dimitrios A. Kotakis.  
T-2760962, Levy, Remedios Cisneros.  
0300-251666, Lombardi, Giovanna (nee Giovanna Nardone).  
A-4550888, Lopez, Carmen or Carmen Gonzalez Lopez or Emilia Ida Boan.  
A-2078340, Lorentzen, Sven Reidar or Sven Lorentzen.  
A-4460992, Lum, Ming Yick or Ming Lum or Ming Y. Lum or Eddie Lum.  
A-7445275, Lumbreras-Martinez, Miguel.  
A-7445555, Lumbreras, Santos Araujo de.  
A-7317594, Malar, Pawlo.  
0300-280376, Malek, Herman.  
0300-280374, Malek, Liglla (nee Ella Taub).  
E-49839, Martinez, Macaria Lara De or Macaria Lara.  
A-7445309, Martinez-Siaz, Federico.  
0300-277019, Mathes, Shalom.  
T-1807526, Medina-Maris, Bernardino or Epitacio B. Medina.  
A-7858263, Minguez, Jose Santamaria.  
V-353648, Molina, Pas Gonzalez De.  
E-901100, Montalvo-Saldivar, Sigifredo.  
E-901101, Montalvo, Celestina Gonzalez de.  
E-059642, Andrade-Gonzalez, Jose Refugio.  
A-3643693, Mosrie, Abbes Joseph Hamed or Abbes Joseph Hamed.  
A-6153103, Naganuma, Iwaichi.  
A-6153102, Naganuma, Isoka.  
A-6153098, Naganuma, Kiyoka.  
A-6153100, Naganuma, Kazumi.  
A-6153096, Naganuma, Sumika.  
A-6153095, Naganuma, Kazuchigue.  
A-6153097, Naganuma, Kazaharu.  
A-6153099, Naganuma, Kazumi Jull Cesar.  
A-5967437, Nakagawa, Yoshio.  
A-6096818, Nakagawa, Kazuo or Julio Caesar Kazuo Nakagawa.  
A-6153160, Nakasone, Katsujiro.  
A-6153159, Nakasone, Makato.  
A-6153158, Nakasone, Mitsuko.  
A-5977610, Oyakawa, Yoshitatsu.  
A-6153194, Oyakawa, Yae or Yae Miyagi-Oyakawa.  
V-644957, Pasdermadjian, Bedros.  
A-4829891, Pasdorek, Stepan.  
A-5674937, Pollock, Ann Boyce or Ann Pollock.  
E-052544, Pozo-Olaez, Jose Manuel Bernardino Del.  
A-2623497, Ramirez-Vega, Jose.  
A-6943413, Reilly, Frances Lillian or Persighetti.  
E-901031, Rodriguez-Chavez, Alfonso.  
E-901032, Rodriguez, Maria Luisa Patino De.  
A-4831958, Schaller, Ellen or Ellen Ljung-dael (nee Scharf).  
0300-294420, Shan, Dong Ah.  
E-49909, Shee, Chu Mark.  
A-5190552, Sophas, Merietha Antoinette or Merietha Lucinda Martin.  
A-1667289T, Sullivan, Michael.  
A-7295723, Sung-Kao, Chang Daniel or Su Yuen Chang.  
A-3408081, Weber, Paul or Nikandr Z. Gaidukevich.  
V-351314, Wei, Peter Hsieng Lien or Wei Hsing Lien.  
V-369382, Wei, Pearl Y. C. Shu or Pearl Yu Chin Shu Wei.  
0300-268430, Westley, Fiorella Nanninl.  
A-3944758, Yow, Chow Ling.  
A-4398933, Zimmerman, Dorothy C. or Dorothy Giffen (nee King).  
A-8317033, Abair, Lillian Gates.  
T-1496079, Agullar-Castillo, Jose Rodrigo.  
T-2760375, Albright, Angeles.  
T-2760228, Alderman, Edith Victoria.  
0900/39366, Amezcua, Joaquin Suarez or Adolph Veselada Soris or Robert V. Soria.  
A-5306991, Arnes, John.  
A-6726982, Ascencio-Garcia, Salvador.  
A-5116120, Backman, Sybil.  
A-2121297, Baratto, Lydia or Lidia Olivia Baratto or Lydia Menconi.  
T-2760267, Barcellona, Ferdinando.  
0300-257969, Berndt, Carl Albert Werner.  
V-469367, Bien, Charles Wan-Nien.  
A-7439148, Bonetti, Gaspare.  
0900-65092, Brenco, Guglielmo.  
T-1496857, Broadfoot, George Turford.  
T-1497380, Browne, Adrian Santa Maria.  
A-7197527, Buranis, Polyxeni Dimitriu (nee Badallarou).  
A-5909674, Carstens, Heinrich Harry or Heinrich Harry Carstens Schreiner or Henry Carstens or Heinrich Carstens or Harry H. Schreiner.  
0300-264869, Celli, Domenico.  
T-1760404, Chang, Hou-Chun.  
T-1760405, Chang, Lan-Chuen Chen.  
A-9508683, Chang, Wah Tsai.  
A-2520258, Chao, Ming Chung or Chao Ming or Ming Kee.  
A-4995256, Chester, Arthur Percy or Pearcey Chester.  
T-2671920, Chu, Ah Dong or Ah Tsu Dong.

T-2760321, Cleope, Francisco Villegas.  
 A-9833810, Coelho, Carlos Valentin.  
 T-1495426, Conde, Edward Marcellus.  
 T-1495427, Conde, Isabel Laura.  
 A-9579506, Contreras, Victor Nicasio.  
 T-1499175, Cortez, Alberto.  
 V-38991, Cricelli, Rose or Rose Forlano.  
 A-6361065T, Cruz, Alipio De La or Alipio Tacot.  
 A-9621936, Czaplak, Jozef Stanislaw or Joseph Stanley Czaplak.  
 V-304963, Ducay, Livinia Causin.  
 A-5455408, Duffin, Ella Marie.  
 0300-418529, Edwards, George.  
 0300-217040, Fanouriakis, Manthos.  
 A-4565335, Feldman, Minnie.  
 A-7596984, Ferrer, Pierre Benoit.  
 0707-7449, Filipshi, Lucian.  
 T-1496084, Fitch, May Gertrude.  
 E-49013, Flores, Angelina Martinez De.  
 23-109884, Flores-Hernandez, Andres or Andrew Flores.  
 A-7863939, Flynn, Rosemary Dale.  
 A-3743395, Fook, Ng.  
 T-938080, Gadiot, Hulda Ruth.  
 A-1727782, Gaspar, Joseph.  
 V-581720, George, Constantina Thomas or Constantina John Thomas or Constantina J. Thomas.  
 A-6728271, Gluckselig, Elfriede.  
 A-6038750, Graham, John Lionel.  
 A-4637839, Guilherme, Augusto.  
 V-905641, Hale, Anthony.  
 A-5712360, Hamberis, Ioannis Andreas or George Sarris.  
 A-7284226, Hartwell, Marie Augusta (nee Joseph).  
 A-6089779, Hayner, Beatrice Baylon or Beatrice Libre Baylon.  
 A-1430048, Hrycak, Nellie or Nancy or Chrycak or Nellie Struck or Krondat.  
 A-5964211, Jacobi, Manfred.  
 A-5678422, Jones, William John.  
 E-49903, Jong, Susan Kong Suet (nee Susan Kong Suet Taam).  
 0300-419718, Joy, Yip or Yip Joy Sen or Yip Yiu or Yew or Jose Yat.  
 V-1598512, Karm, Aino (nee Rannamees).  
 A-3600259, Katsatos, Christos Demetriou or Christophores D. Gachos.  
 A-3809343, Kaufman, Morris or Maurice Kaufman or Meiser Koffman.  
 A-5902096, Kramis, Salim.  
 A-3989023, Klock, Eugene.  
 A-9765829, Kosticki, Walter Wladyslaw or Kostecki.  
 A-1151409, Latiff, Roslie or Roslie Lattif.  
 A-1151583, Lattanzi, Bertha or Bertha Vogel Lattanzi or Bertha Josephine Vogel or Bertha Josephine Engelberger.  
 A-7897636, Lauser, Demetria D.  
 A-9556548, Lee, Shu Fong or Chu Fou.  
 T-2760411, Leong, Lum or Lam Leung.  
 0300-6859, Lepp, Boris.  
 T-2760270, Leung, Yuk Chung.  
 T-2760963, Levy, Marcel Rene.  
 A-9701850, Limanis, Oscar Valdenar.  
 A-2793099T, Lindstrom, Gustav Herman.  
 0400-47422, Lipson, Rebecca.  
 A-7041422, Lorenz, John Clarence.  
 A-6063032, MacGavin, William Ramon.  
 A-6718350, Mamatos, Stella (nee Virirakis).  
 V-890076, Kwai, Choo Tung Yuk or Choo Quai Fong.  
 T-2672866, Man, Choo Chee.  
 A-9765402T, Manof, Abdul or Abdul Manof or Abdul Monof.  
 A-7363576, Marshall, Genevieve Marie Ghislaine (nee Lebrun).  
 A-1810027, Martinovich, Miljenko or Mel Anton Martin.  
 A-8021376, Martins-Batista, Jose.  
 A-9545588, Mavraganis, Dimigrios John.  
 A-5028090, McBrien, Mary Joseph or Mary Joseph Devany or Catherine Devany.  
 A-1251408, Meraz-Flores, Julio.  
 0400/46404, Miller, Byron George.  
 A-6153063, Miyahira, Setsuko.  
 A-6153064, Miyahira, Tetsuo.  
 A-6153061, Miyahira, Emiko.  
 A-6153062, Miyahira, Tadashige.  
 A-6153065, Miyahira, Tadanobu.

A-2166140, Mon, Tse Gin.  
 A-6420372T, Mou-Lai, Morley or Morley L. or Morley Lai Cho or Morley Cho.  
 A-6183755T, Chow, Nancy Chow or Yinya Chos Cho.  
 A-7427570, Mueller, Robert.  
 A-7583122, Naef, Elizabeth.  
 T-2760827, Nakano, Hiroto or James.  
 T-2760217, Nakashoji, Yaichi or Frank Nakashoji.  
 A-2100540, Ng, Yuk Lin.  
 A-5773780, Nipp, Frank Lung.  
 A-7129706, Ogata, Akiko.  
 A-6185233, Onaga, Yoshihiko.  
 A-6185234, Onaga, Yuki.  
 A-6185235, Onaga, Yoshinori.  
 0900/64265, Ordaz-Velasquez, Rafael.  
 A-8259845T, Owens-Orjas, Sergio Orlando or Lino Garcia or Orlando Owens.  
 A-8134559, Pascua, Teodora Lagasca Inovejas or Petra Padua Faraon.  
 E-050405, Pena, Justo L.  
 A-7945407, Petersen, Sven Edvard.  
 A-6708954, Picariello, Dora (nee Vilani).  
 A-7137164, Plumeri, Rosina (nee Plumeri).  
 T-1497350, Poy, Chow Gum or Sam Poy Low.  
 A-5645701, Primis, Angeline Paul.  
 A-9683972, Radovic, Sime.  
 E-050431, Rarangol, Nicanora Borromeo or Nicanora B. De Guzman.  
 A-5647947, Montanez, Rosa Raya.  
 T-1497429, Raya-Cerda, Beatrice.  
 A-1479617, Raymond, Ross.  
 A-5953803, Reynaldo; Juanito Romo.  
 A-4049057, Rodriguez, Daphne Lherisson.  
 T-1496060, Rodriguez, Juan J.  
 E-49073, Rodriguez-Flores, Evarardo.  
 T-1499176, Rodriguez-Larra, Oscar.  
 A-3452771, Rosen, Issie.  
 A-3400715, Rosen, Celia (nee Izon) or Sylvia Elson or Anna Gross.  
 T-2760298, Ruiz, Jesus Gonzalez.  
 A-4658895, Sacco, Emilio.  
 A-2984012, Sam, Yuen Chen Shee Chun Ah.  
 A-4503538, Sassano, Vincenzo.  
 T-1495434, Seoane, Frank Rocha.  
 E-49913, Shee, Tai Ling or Yuen Kyau Ling.  
 A-8227444, Soong, Ts Liung or John Soong.  
 A-4386630, Soong, Maying (nee Hsi).  
 A-1211143, Tadano, Takeo or Frank Tadano.  
 A-5343419, Tamm, Benita Marie.  
 T-141894, Taualli, Eneleata.  
 A-51214225, Taube, Ester Amalia formerly Markkanen (nee Rasanen).  
 A-4931821, Ting, Robert Ung-Mah.  
 V-371424, Tom, Share Gum or Kenneth Tom.  
 A-7445935, Toro, Francisco Ramon-del.  
 A-6211861, Torres, Fortuna Orta De or Fortuna Horta.  
 A-3780431, Tripodi, Rosario.  
 A-4089056, Turner, Robert Weir.  
 A-7457016, Valle, Piera Maria or Gorini.  
 E-33543, Valoria, Theresa Garcia.  
 T-1496093, Vasquez, Josefa M.  
 0400/39400, Veneziale, Antimo.  
 A-3084937, Vieyra-Cuellar, Manuel.  
 T-1497431, Watanabe, Hyakujiro.  
 A-3696512, Westphalen, Harry or Harry Weston.  
 A-0901246, Wing, Ah or Huang Hui Hsien or Wong Hui Hsien.  
 T-2760361, Wong, Joong Seu Chin.  
 A-6851479, Yang, Yuan-Hsi.  
 A-6851670, Yang, Stella Chih Hsin.  
 A-9700101, Yee, Wong.  
 T-2760965, Yoshida, Tatsuki.  
 E-49905, Young, Ngan Nung (nee Ngan Nung Lee).  
 A-3023901, Yue, Kwok John.  
 V-371425, Tom, Bee Hall.  
 0300-400109, Johansen, Elif Malnert.  
 0500-42905, Pelaez, Eusebio.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 13, after the number "A-4037830" strike out the name "Benn-

detti," and substitute the name "Benedetti."

On page 46, at the end of the bill, add the following names:

"A-6988016, Nicolaou, Kalliope Mosas nee Kalliope Nikolaos Karavokirou."  
 "A-6775542, Satyendra, Kudumalakunte Narasinagara."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FAVORING THE SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called Senate Concurrent Resolution 61, favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

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

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

E-49889, Abrahamo, Rhody Mangaser (nee Rhody Maglaya Mangaser).  
 A-2556502, Acker, Leon or Judah Leib Acker.  
 A-6427474T, Agatol, Vicenta Tabisla.  
 A-2065023, Amoignon, Alexis.  
 A-7983435, Aycart, Jose Guillermo Le Bianco y aka Jose Franquiz.  
 T-2672042, Barrera-Hernandez, Pedro.  
 A-5395297, Beltran, Fulgencio alias Joe Baltran.  
 A-1531635, Berger, Emma alias Emma Giacomelli.  
 A-4363509, Best, Albert Augustus or Albert Best.  
 A-7357996, Braga, Maria Etelvina Silva.  
 A-4697469, Brown, Madge.  
 T-2760280, Bun, Hong.  
 V-1250373, Cadora, Nameh Yusuf.  
 A-6982873, Carpio, Teodoro Obispo.  
 A-7350909, Carugati, Eraldo.  
 A-7350910, Carugati, Minerva (nee Faini).  
 T-1892648, Carvalho, Eladio Aris alias Eladio Aris.  
 A-7849504, Casavecchia, Faliero.  
 A-7044481, Castaneda, Javier or Javier Castaneda-Simental.  
 A-7044036, Castaneda, Ramona Lopez de.  
 A-7350892, Castillo, Hortencia Agor.  
 A-3292453, Cavallaro, Oreste.  
 A-1676510, Chen, Louis alias Chen Yon alias Yun Choy.  
 T-2760305, Chang, Chung Kuel.  
 A-9103566, Chang, Tom alias Chang Tack.  
 T-2760288, Chin, Sang.  
 A-4587736, Chiu, Gin-Hsing alias Chiu Gin Hsing.  
 E-49884, Chong, Kwai Yuen.  
 A-7399966, Chow, Hilary Gath (nee Hilary Gath).  
 A-6531339, Christ, Aspasia or Aspacia Christ or Aspasia Roata.  
 0300-67259, Clark, Frank Wesley or Frank Clark.  
 A-9776939, Collil, Vittorio alias Vittorio Mario Carlo Collil.  
 V-172600, Costa, Angela Aurora or Angela Aurora di Oliveira.  
 99591/618, Costa-Perreira, Jose da.  
 A-4435468, Cueneo, Carolina (nee Temacini).  
 A-7978966T, Cyarvides, Feliciano Rafael Soto y.  
 V-906057, Dowell, Milagros E.  
 A-5345903, Dromi, Rose Marie aka Rose Marie Silipo or Carmelina Davello.  
 A-3402603, Elchin, Fred Wilhelm.  
 A-5687748, Eilers, Oscar.  
 T-1367776, Elauria, Ernesto.

- E-33540, Ellis, May Louise.  
T-290200, Engbrecht, Henry.  
V-1412443, Escobar, Gustavo Jose.  
T-2760292, Escueta, Melvin Dangilon.  
T-2760291, Escueta, Rosadia Dangilon.  
T-2760261, Faraguna, Frank Leo.  
A-5993552, Ferrari, Luis Antonio.  
T-2760381, Fung, George.  
0300-14645, Garcia, Felix Crespo Y or Jose Estrada.  
T-2766274, Garcia, Juan Melendez.  
A-5987724, Garcia, Julio Cesar.  
A-5987649, Garcia, Angela Perdomo.  
A-5987746, Garcia, Elvia Maria.  
A-5987742, Garcia, Oscar Rolando.  
A-5987744, Garcia, Lydilla Angela.  
T-2760398, Ghibaud, Ferdinand.  
V-1194829, Giacomo, Pepe Filippo Di.  
2272-P-25220, Gjuristic, Milan or Milos Gjuristic or Gjuristic or Mike Gurick alias Stephan Vukerich.  
E-086874, Gong, William Wing Jung.  
T-2760317, Grossenbacher, Rachel M.  
A-6029512, Haanraads, Jacobus Aukelinus Hendrikus or Jack Haanraads.  
T-2760175, Hata, Fukakichi.  
A-4797435, Hecke, Joseph Louis Van.  
T-1496068, Hernandez, Victor.  
T-2760284, Hill, Cecil Thomas.  
A-5964006, Hlus, Alexander or Klus or Kluss.  
T-1496088, Hoh, George Lok-Kwong.  
T-676877, Hom, Toy Kim Chin or Chin Toy Kim or Hom Toy Kim.  
0300-424284, Housey, Isabell or Elizabeth Hunter.  
A-3916245, How, Quang alias Quang, Willie.  
E-33529, Hwa, Woo Chiang.  
E-33528, Woo, Lily Lee.  
E-49266, Ibarra-Garcia, Jose Trinidad.  
E-49268, Delgadillo-Ibarra, Maria Jesus aka Maria Jesus Delgadillo de Ibarra.  
E-49268, Ibarra-Delgadillo, Jose Refugio.  
E-49269, Ibarra-Delgadillo, Rafael.  
E-49270, Ibarra-Delgadillo, Maria Guadalupe.  
A-7483636, Iorio, Giuseppe Di or Joe Di Iorio or Joseph Di Iorio.  
T-2760376, Jarroni, Giovanni.  
0300-291057, Johnson, Clara (nee Isidore).  
0707-7767, Kadas, Ilona Rozalia (nee Papp).  
T-2760229, Kan, Wai Lum.  
A-4862794, Karamatzanis, Diamantis Nicholas alias Diamond N. Tzanis.  
A-1302620, Kelly, Louise Renee nee Boistart alias Louise Boacy alias Louise Piermattei or Piermattes.  
A-8190821, Kemble, William.  
T-2760162, Kimura, Teiko.  
A-5365304, Klingstrom, Sven Adolf.  
A-5364316, Kosik, Joseph or Koshek, alias Joe Hoffman or Joe Singer.  
E-061206, Kshivda, Antoni or Krzywda.  
A-6311232, Kwan, Elise aka Meu-Tshung Kwan.  
A-6173423, Kwan, Kwo-Chun aka Fred Kwan.  
T-1496880, Lee, Yue Shuen.  
A-2330928, Lecanda, Angel.  
T-1506099, Leith, Anne J. (nee Kavanaugh).  
T-1892045, Leung, George Git or Leung Sun Git.  
A-4743447, Li, Wu Wei or Wu Li Wei.  
A-6618327, Lilley, Marion Elvia formerly Marion Elvia Bron.  
A-5886736, Lopez-Nunez, Antonio alias Manuel Ful.  
A-7469723, Louie, Huana Wan Hsing.  
T-2761994, Luca, Sebastiano De.  
A-7350805, Madden, Barbara Evelyn or Barbara Evelyn McCauley (nee May).  
A-6363939, Mantele, Aurora.  
A-8025125, Marce, Arthur Alfred Joseph De.  
T-2760265, Markoulakis, Evangelos Gregoriou.  
0300-395196, Martinez-Morino, Jose Manuel or Manuel Vascula, or Manuel Rodriguez, or Manual Vasquas.  
A-2589768, Meder, Eduard or Edward Meder.  
A-4882730, Meneghelli, Rudolph alias Rudolph Louis.  
A-9115959, Michkovitch, Alexandre alias Aleksander Miskovic.  
0300-352660, Miller, Avril Anne or Avril Morals Nunez.  
A-1096835, Moeva, Massillie or Jack Moeva.  
V-537852, Mojica, Carlota.  
T-1892728, Monde, Anne Marie or Anne Marie Monde Delgado.  
1519/331, Mora, Concepcion Fierro De.  
1519/332, Carrillo-Fierro, Luis.  
0300-286669, Murray, John.  
1501-18468, Musleh, Jiries Musleh or Misleh Mislen or George Misleh.  
A-4480024, Naungayan, Perfecta Inigo.  
A-1385073, Newman, Asmus Bernard or Asmus Newmann or Newman alias Charles B. Newman.  
A-5437110, Olausson, Carl Maurits alias Carl Maurits Leonard Olausson.  
A-9764604, Palma, Biruta Blumentals formerly Palmashuk (nee Biruta Blumentals).  
A-8117171, Patsaros, Georgeos.  
T-2760308, Patten, Remedios Van.  
A-2874053, Perez, Antonio Fernandez.  
2078/006, Qual, Moy Dong alias Jimmy Moy or Dan Moy.  
A-5030148, Rano, Alfonso or Alfonso Rano or Ranois.  
T-2672868, Rashed, Jimmy.  
A-3527227, Rembeci, Nasl P. or Athanas P. Vassillau, or Muharen Nuri.  
A-4398706, Rodriguez, Leodegario or Manuel Fernandez.  
A-6758242, Rotberg, Lucien Syman.  
0900-60515, Sabala, Jesus Villagomez.  
T-2760200, Saeonin, Jim.  
A-5994386, Salamone, Antonino or Antonio Salamone or Anthony Salamone.  
A-6341307, Salmon, Helen Louise (nee Burns).  
A-6112565, Santana, Jose Munoz alias Jose Santana Munoz.  
A-4354018, Schmidt, Margaret.  
A-5310349, Schmidt, Mathias.  
A-7669705, Seamon, Gabriella Hecko or Seaman.  
A-4991814, Seidler, Herman Paul.  
A-4760223, Shee, Wong or Wong See or Wong Hay Zou.  
A-6650207, Sidat-Singh, Grace or Grace Bissessar.  
A-2243051, Simonias, Miroslav.  
T-1892453, Smith, Iva Calvina.  
A-4933092, Spitzner, Hans Nicholas or Nicolaus Spitzner or Johann Spitzner or Hans Spitzner.  
A-5677642, Steinberger, Joseph Frank.  
0707-K-7565, Stricko, Joseph.  
A-7180914, Striek, Andrew William.  
A-3809056, Torres-Reyes, Castulo Calixto.  
A-2737956, True, Raymond.  
A-5619226, Urahama, Tokujii.  
A-9548130T, Vazques, Julio Aneiros or Julio Anniros or Julio Anniros Vazquez.  
T-2760259, Vecchiardo, Giuseppe or Joe Wechiardo.  
A-1489618, Venetiou, Stamatios or Stamatif or Steve or Stamatis.  
A-9520413, Verginakis, George or Georges Konstantinos Verginakis.  
T-1495337, Villanueva, Montano.  
A-4302985, Vlahopoulos, Spiros.  
V-772159, Warner, Johanna Maria.  
A-6508749, Weinman, Leib or Leib Samuel of Leiv Seiman or Louis Weinman.  
A-6216464, Wolinska, Alicia.  
A-7415212, Wong, May I-Tseng Liang.  
E-4645, Wong, Yong or Wong Yong.  
T-1495435, Yoda, Sei.  
A-6096833, Yuda, Masao.  
A-6154842, Yoda, Masuko.  
A-6444688, Young, Andrew Gock.  
T-1864515, Acoba, Marcela Ballesteros or Sabina Sagario Agas.  
V-1572652, Aguirre, Maria Trinidad (nee Maria Trinidad Arana y Arrien).  
T-2760290, Aksel, Ferdi Abdurrahman.  
A-3717046, Allii, John.  
V-248194, Avanche, Cynthia Alfonso.  
0900-45346, Balagot, Reuben Castillo.  
0900-45347, Balagot, Lourdes Ramirez.  
T-1496407, Bandon, Frederick or Ferdinand Pantin.  
T-2760674, Banegas, Mary Socorro-de La Cruz de.  
A-7476997, Benito, Purificacion Martin de or Purificacion Martin-Buted.  
T-2760655, Bermudez, Antonio Gomez.  
E-057378, Chan, Him or Harry Chan.  
A-4873451, Chikourias, Constantinos or Gus Chikas.  
0707-8538, Chin, Thomas or Chin Wing or Chin Ming Hori.  
A-7445517, Colunga-Olmos, Agustin.  
A-7445503, Colunga, Concepcion Ayala De.  
1409-14928, Colunga-Ayala, Jose.  
1409-14929, Colunga-Ayala, Carlos.  
1409-14930, Colunga-Ayala, Tomas.  
T-2760673, Cruz, Victoriana De La Torre De La.  
A-4735334, Cumella, Calogera (nee Marotta or Pietra Napoli).  
A-3632610, Chang, Willie S. or Sze Ah Chung.  
A-8282069, Cunha, Joao Gomes Da.  
0300-421329, Cutler, Toba, or Tau ba Cotler or Esther Tobe Chazin.  
A-6931316, Davila, Pedro.  
T-2598701, Davila-Hernandez, Jesus.  
E-059669, Delgado-Morales, Raymundo.  
E-059670, Delgado-Escamilla, Benito.  
A-7450951, Dzanetatos, Evangelos.  
A-1756596, Erzen, Ceydet Ali or Joe Erzen.  
A-7604153, Estrella, Maria Velasco.  
A-3327384, Flores, Jesus Olmos de.  
A-3327383, Flores-Flores, Luis.  
A-3998928, Flores-Olmos, Ramon.  
1600-102095, Flores-Olmos, Maria.  
A-3957794, Fong, Yong.  
A-7391994, Franco-Gonzalez, Jesus.  
A-7049530, Garcia-Leon, Domingo or Domingo Leon-Garcia.  
A-8017191, Garrison, Dorothy (nee Chase).  
A-6774257, Ghandi, Sorab Khushro.  
A-3709183, Giglio, Nicolino.  
T-1496783, Glenfield, Robert.  
T-1495424, Gobbo, Ubaldo.  
T-2760378, Goitia, Victoriano Abadia or Victor Abadia.  
A-5417727, Gomez, Gerardo Valcarcel y or Gerardo Valcarcel.  
E-085755, Greenspan, Mollie.  
T-2760367, Gucho-Gonzalez, Guadalupe.  
T-2760368, Gucho-Gonzalez, Mary Luch Nunez.  
A-3560032, Gustavsen, Gustav Bertin.  
V-304441, Hernandez, Jesus Barbaza.  
E-33805, Hoy, Lee.  
A-6033460, Hu, Siem-Tsin.  
A-6033467, Hu, Kwan-Ting Chow.  
A-8031586, Hua, Ming Young or Meng Young Hua.  
0300-346875, Jack, Eng Foon or Foon Jack Eng or Jack Eng or Foon or Foon Jack.  
A-7399354, Jiminez-Nunez, Margarita or Margarita Jiminez de Ramos.  
A-3687538, Kannengieser, Anna or Anna Daskovski.  
A-6963271, Kaprielian, Mardiros or Marco Kaprielian.  
T-1496057, Katz, Emery.  
A-9948102, Landeira, Alvaro Pereira Y.  
A-9687378, Law, Yam or Law Yam.  
A-4892545, Lew, Tai or Lew Share Tai.  
T-2760412, Look, Shee Chan or Chan Shee Look.  
0900/59540, Lopez, Juanita Garcia.  
T-1496848, Lopez-Becerra, Fldencio.  
A-8258789, Lopez-Salazar, Melesio.  
T-2760102, Lu, Sung Nien.  
T-2760103, Lu, Yu Lan Chen.  
A-9553451, Marinkovich, Anton.  
A-6615646, Marquez, Carlos Ramos.  
A-8151362, Ramos, Maria Antonia (nee Abraira).  
A-8117703T, Martinez-Garcia, Jose Antiocho or Jose Martinez-Garcia or Jose Garcia or Jose M. Garcia.  
A-4070522, Masciana, Vincenzo.

- T-2760285, Meeuwisse, Gerardus Antonius Maria.  
 A-2544775, Mets, Julius.  
 A-6588576, Micelli, Anna or Anna Montella.  
 A-5209113, Mirna, Walther Maria Heinrich or Theodore Victor Roelof-Lanner.  
 T-1496078, Moreno-Sandoval, Pedro.  
 A-5968747, Nivon, Carmen Yglesias De.  
 A-7966216, O'Young, William Hui.  
 A-6928242, Partida-Gama, Francisco.  
 E-14051, Patterson, Johanna Wilhelmina.  
 0300/418126, Powell, Calvin Emanuel or Calvin E. Powell or Calvin Powell or Donald Wendell Powell or Donald W. Powell or Donald Powell.  
 0804-7471, Ramirez-Rivero, Alfonso.  
 A-4441999, Ramos, Antonio Munoz.  
 A-4944359T, Regueira-Rodriguez, Joaquim.  
 E-13051, Reina-Cisneros, Marcello Julio or Marcello J. Reina.  
 A-1789812, Riemer, Gyorgy or George Riemer.  
 A-6719005, Robertson, James.  
 A-6958054, Rosales-Silva, Inocencio.  
 A-6958052, Rosales, Rosa Maria.  
 E-48433, Rubio, Guadalupe Murillo De or Guadalupe Muro De Rubio.  
 A-7863925, Salazar-Gomez, Daniel or Daniel Gomez-Salazar, or Pedro Salazar-Gomez.  
 0900/58598, Sanchez-Collin, Salomon.  
 T-1496083, Sanchez-Sanchez, Antonio.  
 T-1496080, Sanchez, Maria Carmen.  
 A-3286238, Schack, Preben.  
 A-2346279, Schiller, Frederick Hugo or Frederick H. Schiller or Friedrich Schiller.  
 T-2760108, Scholobohm, Eunomia T.  
 A-7249633, Schiuchetti, Remo.  
 A-1810755, Shung, Chen Yuet or Yuet Shung Chen.  
 E-15772, Sing, Joe or Chu Mon.  
 A-4757517, Sponarich, Michele or Nick.  
 A-9767586, Sundby, Kaare Sorensen or Kaare Sunby.  
 A-1474604, Swaby, Cyril James.  
 T-2760117, Swee, Sia Kim or Ling Ah King.  
 A-6424398, Takacas, Ferencz or Frank Adler.  
 A-6438873, Tambocon-Linat, Patria Santa Maria.  
 A-1129158, Thomas, James Reyene.  
 T-1496874, Tong, Chong Wo.  
 A-7394695, Ulloa-Garcia, Leandro or Epifanio Pedroza-Gonzales.  
 T-2760689, Uriz, Martin.  
 E-2218, Walsh, Catherine Josephine or Catherine Bushy.  
 A-2572352, Weber, Robert.  
 A-1663455, Webley, Kenneth T.  
 A-5968748, Yglesias, Alexandro Nivon.  
 E-13086, Yu, Lang Ping.  
 E-13087, Yu, Liu Youn Feng.  
 A-5968746, Zafra, Carmen Verdugo.  
 A-5910613, Mejia-Barrajas, Miguel.  
 T-2072795, Morales-Gonzalez, Nicolas.  
 A-7392035, Selvera-Gutierrez, Jose.  
 A-7390753, Selvera, Maria Zarate de.  
 A-6985699, Aguilar, Eloisa Barrera de or Eloisa Barrera-Moya.  
 T-1496892, Aguiniga-Sanchez, Reyando.  
 T-2760383, Aguirre, Ignacio Morales.  
 A-6857727, Albury, George Washington.  
 T-2637183, Alva-Gonzalez, Elias.  
 A-2397499, Alvarez, Tomas Casimiro or Thomas Alvarez.  
 V-666045, Arroyo, Roberto Ramos.  
 V-336632, Au, Fong Chau August.  
 T-2760385, Barragan-Silva, Salvador.  
 E-3034, Barrientos-Martinez, Celso or Celso Barrientos.  
 A-7016195, Barriga, Maria Gloria.  
 T-1496878, Campos, Virginia May.  
 T-1510218, Candelaria, Severino Magdaleno Y Fernandez or Severino Candelaria.  
 A-9691862, Canillas, Eduard Chebat.  
 A-4779242, Cataldo, Vincenzo.  
 E-3291, Chan, Chin or Frank Chan or Frank Chin.  
 E-3935, Chang, Yi Ming or Mrs. Chin Kiang Chang.  
 E-3937, Chang, Nai Shun.  
 E-3938, Chang, Nai Yong.  
 E-3936, Chang, Nai Chong.  
 E-3934, Chang, Nai Hung.  
 T-2753797, Chavez, Julia Agullera de.  
 E-050401, Ching, Marjorie Rosetta (nee Marjorie Rosetta Sarsin or Marjorie Rosetta Lam).  
 E-901117, Cisneros-Garcia, Ramon.  
 E-901119, Cisneros-Sanchez, Jose Guadalupe.  
 A-6252159, Clark, Nelly Burgos (nee Nelly Xerez Burgos).  
 A-4308668, Cobos, Roman.  
 0100-24366, Cognein, Flaviano.  
 A-7054538, Collins, Paul H. or Lothar Friedrich Hermann Lapp or Lopp.  
 A-7898939, Constantinescu, Constantin.  
 A-6936474, Costa, Manuel Zeferino Braz Da.  
 A-4065731, Esquibel, Placido.  
 A-3818366, Fagundes, Manuel Viera.  
 A-9553253, Feldmann, Teodors or Teodors Feldmanis or Theodore Feldmann.  
 A-7983352, Felipe, Marcolino or Felipe Marcolino or Marcolina Felipe.  
 A-4980838, Filz, Richard Henry.  
 A-6534319, Fischer, Herman.  
 A-6843554, Fischer, Zuzana Schonbaum (nee Zuzana Schonbaum).  
 A-5241973, Fook, Huie Wing or Huey Wing Fook or Hoy Wing Fook or Henry Huie or Hoy.  
 A-3470218, Fernandez, Antonio.  
 T-1497369, Galvan-Arrelano, Cirilo, or Cirilo Arcazola.  
 A-7476578, Guerra, Sabina Mata De.  
 E-33633, Halimah, Mail.  
 A-5055188, Hazenberg, Lambertus.  
 A-5516554T, Hecht, John.  
 A-5534285, Hoffman, Sonia (nee Schenker).  
 A-7384342, Hsiao, Tsul Beh or Betty Shaw or Betty Hsiao or Betty Chow.  
 T-2761379, Inouye, Hisao.  
 A-7983038, Kartchner, Elifida Alicia Corn De.  
 A-7978331, Kartchner, Verdell.  
 A-3328901, Kee Wong.  
 A-4257255, Keller, Peter.  
 A-3556986., Koehler, Helga Mary (nee Binder).  
 A-9770811, Korn, Jacob or Carl Behrends.  
 A-5226407, Krisberg, Dorothy (nee Doba Friedmann).  
 A-7366498, Kun, Lam Tung or Dennis Lin.  
 0900-45155, Lu, Eleanor or Eleanor Lin.  
 A-3620691, Lamberti, Francesco or Frank Lambert.  
 V-737077T, Lawee, Alfred Khedouri or Alfred Lawee Khedouri.  
 A-2873670, Lee, Kong.  
 A-6711103, Liu, Frederick Fu.  
 E-47582, Long, Aurora Swanson or Maria Luisa Swanson or Carmen Swanson.  
 A-7021858, Lozano, Edward Paul.  
 T-2760319, Luchesi, Alfredo.  
 A-4758083, Lyons, Dorothy Edith (nee McGregor or Dorothy Edith Pastor).  
 A-4514742, Mayer, Mathias Lajos or Mathias Layas Mayer.  
 E-10454, McGinley, Joseph.  
 A-9133870, Mihatov, Thomas John.  
 A-5659625, Moncayo, Domingo Pedro or Domingo Moncayo.  
 A-5956192, Moore, Seamon James.  
 T-2760101, Mora-Escalera, Heliodoro.  
 A-6063045, Moreno, Paz Benedicto or Maria Paz Magdalena Benedicto.  
 A-5569927, Morgenroth, Sigmund.  
 A-5569926, Morgenroth, Lucie Gast.  
 T-2672412, Muziotti, Jacques.  
 A-9693024, Ngo, Chu Chuan.  
 A-5109697, Nitschke, Reinhold Ferdinand.  
 A-6960467, Palma-Cardenas, Jesus.  
 T-2671995, Pastorino, Luigi Giuseppe.  
 A-5293697, Pierson, Earl James.  
 A-4654701, Pommer, Alfred Gustav.  
 T-2760646, Reasola-Olivera, Javier.  
 T-1496782, Reyna-Bernal, Juan.  
 T-325737, Rivas-Garza, Avelina.  
 A-4575430, Rivera, Maria Consuelo Verdugo de (nee Maria Consuelo Verdugo-Espinosa).  
 A-5644209, Rosier, Marie Josephine De.  
 A-2549028, Rothie, Eddie or Oddie Rothie.  
 A-4698921, Russo, Jennie nee Cervasi or Giovanna Russo or Giovanna Cervasi.  
 A-5731289, Sabit, Vahdi or Mehmet Vahdeddin Sabit.  
 A-2941373, Saenz, Adella Ronquillo De.  
 T-1495328, Saiz, Juan Francisco.  
 T-1495329, Saiz, Olivia Irene.  
 T-1495330, Saiz, Jr., Juan Francisco.  
 A-1332786, Sala, Ferdinando or James F. Sala.  
 T-1496847, Salinas, Luis Garcia.  
 A-7376144, Sapir, Albert Abraham.  
 T-1496793, Sekigahama, Satori.  
 T-2760221, Seminario, Joseph Ysaac.  
 A-9663441, Seng, Lei or Lai Sing or Li Sheng.  
 T-1497413, Sepulveda-Salmeron, Rafael.  
 T-1496061, Shinoda, Sadao Frank.  
 A-0949600, Shun, Chang Ting or Ting-Hsun Chang or Tennyson Po-Hsun Chang or Po-Hsun Chang.  
 A-7930304, Chang, Anna May Ing or Anna May Hsi-En Ing or Anna May Hsi-En Ing Chang.  
 A-7424125, Simoni, Bianca Bolcioni.  
 A-9767674, Sing, Chang Pah or Chang Pan Sing.  
 A-3379226, Soallhy, Abdullah.  
 T-1495431, Solari, Giobatta Ricardo.  
 0300-195653, Sontanes, Ana or Ana Chana Teitelbaum.  
 A-4272067, Sorrentino, Umberto or Alberto or Alberto.  
 T-2760225, Sosa-Angel, Francisco.  
 A-7558995, Sotelo, Enrique Mayorga.  
 T-2276306, Spitz, Leon or Chaim Arye Spitz.  
 V-1431648, Spitz, Ester (nee Feldman).  
 0900/21835, Stock, Gwendolyn Eunice.  
 A-5004073, Suedkamp, Amalie Johanna or Amalie Johanna Sudkamp.  
 A-6924551, Talmadge, William Naftaly.  
 A-1020608, Tjensvoid, Jacob Jacobsen or Jacob Jacobsen.  
 A-3274143, Umana, Lorenzo.  
 A-6534657, Ure, William Patrick.  
 T-1496070, Valdovinos, Joyce Elson.  
 A-5919251, Valerio, Elidio Lopes.  
 A-2031512, Vasquez, Jose or Trent Vasquez or Jose Trent (Trinidad) Vasquez.  
 A-7385768, Veia, Juana Evangelina Vega De.  
 A-5461905, Velliares, George Constantin or George Costas Velliares.  
 A-4684901, Verdin-Flores, Eleno or Delano Verdin-Flores.  
 T-2760401, Versola, Teofilo.  
 A-2488739, Voelker, Clifford Austin.  
 A-6419238, White, Harry Owen.  
 T-1892213, Won, Ong or Ong Wong.  
 A-4236745, Wong, Phoei Kwai.  
 A-9635020, Wong, Tsang.  
 V-778294, Wu, Tche-Wei (nee Tche-Wei So).  
 T-1496870, Yau, Chow Ping.  
 T-2760376, Yoshida, Noburu.  
 0707-7872, Young, Flordeliza Pael or Flordeliza Pael.  
 0707-8033, Young, Ruben Pael or Ruben Pael.  
 T-1496882, Yuen, Yick Hee.  
 T-303126, Zebroff, Elizabeth.  
 A-9302618, Kok, Lum Man.  
 T-2626088, Acosta-Maqueda, Domingo.  
 A-5026968, Aguirre, Encarnacion Gonzalez de or Helen or Helene or Elena Sallaberry.  
 V-906184, Aspiras, Angeles.  
 T-2672010, Ballin-Ramirez, Magdalena.  
 A-1812038, Barriga, Antonia Maria Salcedo De.  
 0900/35364, Bauer, Joseph Carl.  
 A-7491055, Benes, Vaclav Edvard.  
 A-5960640, Blumenthal, Ernst.  
 V-371604, Bow, Jean Chu.  
 A-7398318, Castaneda, Catarino.  
 1600/101499, Chavez, Virginia Pacheco-Ruelas de or Virginia Carrillo or Virginia Guardado.  
 A-8189429, Chin, Wah.

- A-6362932, Clushon, Shirley Lyssa or Shirley Lyssa Carlin.  
E-2225, Dicker, Taimi Alina (nee Haino or Fleming or Oninonen).  
T-56019, Dominguez, Agripina Hinojosa (nee Agripina Hinojosa-Gonzalez).  
T-2671919, Economou, John Antoniou.  
A-6727080, Espinosa-Garcia, Miguel.  
A-7383199, Fedje, Gerd Annie (nee Berger).  
A-1337444, Fenkohl, Fred John or Frederick John Fenkohl or Fred John Fenkohl or Fred Fenkohn.  
A-5829251, Fite, Evelyn Agnes.  
0707-6200, Foldi, Peter Andras.  
E-053399, Freulings, Klaus Dieter.  
T-1495120, Garcia-Escobedo, Felix.  
A-5694536, Garz, Albert Rudolph or Albert Garz.  
T-1496064, Gonzalez-Gudino, Jesus.  
A-3502635, Gustavino, Oscar or Oscar Lavine.  
A-3277469, Haakonsen, Fred or Frithjof.  
A-6853231, Hansen, Alice M.  
E-059817, Hernandez-Hernandez, Jesus.  
1209-9475, Houske, Caroline Minnie.  
A-2908481, Jaso-Macias, Higinio Ignacio.  
A-6343643, Katsaros, Efsthathios.  
A-6343644, Katsaros, Penelopi.  
T-1496811, Kobayashi, Tomeki.  
A-7841254, Kuang-Hua, Ch'eng or Alfred Kuang-Hua Cheng.  
A-9523843, Lee, Ling Ah.  
E-36304, Li, Heng Yu.  
A-6211985, Loh, Yuan Chiu.  
A-6624917, Loh, Huan Pao (nee Wang).  
A-6052296, Lomeli-Aceves, Sebastian.  
V-292481, Mahvi, Abolfath.  
V-292480, Mahvi, Josette (nee You).  
T-2760694, Marrufo, Antonio Gomez or Antonio Gomez Maroof.  
A-5267458, Martinez, Casiano.  
E-059775, Martinez-Garza, Pedro.  
A-5821019, Mattison, Frances Ida (nee Gerard).  
A-7096918, McNeal, Emma Antonius.  
A-8259729T, Melville, Cecil Agustas.  
T-2760026, Mendoza, Benjamin Garcia.  
A-5755983, Mitchell, Gwendolyn Bell.  
T-1497419, Mormoris, Andreas Panaciotis.  
A-6440324, Moscoso, Luis Saul.  
A-1943954, Muller, August.  
T-302911, Murguia-Puga, Francisco.  
T-302913, Murguia, Encarnacion Vargas de.  
A-5011983, Nagi, Ali or Abdu Hashen.  
A-6874302, Najat, Mahdokht Mahnaz.  
A-6727081, Nava, Socorro or Socorro Nava de Espino.  
T-2585055, Niemi, Kalervo.  
A-3937040, On, Joe Cing or Joe Hee Yeun.  
A-7967507, Pate, Antonia or Pati.  
A-9831029, Pepe, Vincenzo.  
A-2107665, Perkins, John Rowley.  
V-1339606, Potasi, Palolo or Palolo Asl.  
A-6726238, Ramos-Colio, Gerardo.  
A-5380057, Ratia, Wanda Anna or Wanda Anna Schmidt or Wanda Anna Karska or Wanda Anna Meredyk or Wanda Anna Carlson.  
E-057695, Raygoza-Martinez, Tomas.  
A-4798742, Renteria-Sotelo, Elena.  
T-2626303, Reyes-Villanueva, Pedro.  
A-7469329, Reyna-Pena, Marcos.  
A-7463894, Reyna, Antonia Garcia De.  
A-1475849, Rodriguez, Manuel.  
A-5046332, Salo, Eino John or Ruurik Arthur Harold Westerlund.  
T-1497358, Sanchez-Mercado, Genaro.  
A-6736860, Santa-Maria, Susanna Garavillas.  
A-7036697, Scott, Miriam Augusta.  
A-9948110, Serrano, Matias Nunes.  
E-36310, Strauss, Martha Kaposty.  
A-6380955, Szejn, Samuel or Samuel Stein.  
T-2760113, Tafoya, Andrea Gomez.  
T-1496202, Tornowski, Max Franz.  
T-2760677, Torres-Gonzalez, Paulino.  
T-1496786, Toung, Kouang Kuo.  
T-1496791, Trujillo-Montenegro, David.  
A-8036426, Tso, Lin or Frederick Lin Tso.  
T-934704, Tso, Sou-Cheng (nee Hung).  
A-5072326, Vallejo, Pedro or Pedro Vallejo Fernandez.  
A-4840919, Vega-Vasquez, Antonio.  
A-4840907, Vega, Guadalupe Romero De.  
A-7995695, Valesquez, Antonio Montano.  
A-5336765, Villarreal, Nicolas Rincon.  
T-2760222, Wain, Montague Charles.  
T-2760245, Wallace, Francis La Fontaine.  
A-6990520, Williams, John John or John Jona.  
E-36307, Wong, Kam Kong.  
E-36308, Lowe, Kwok Wun or Mrs. K. K. Wong.  
A-5977644, Yamasaki, Chika.  
A-4299927, Yen, Sit Chan or Harry Sit.  
A-7821371, Ying, Le Wing or Ying Lee Wing.  
A-4147666, You, Eng or Ng You or Johnny Eng.  
A-3986175, You, Ho Kee or Wing You Ho.  
A-7476091, Zepeda-Banda, Pedro.  
E-36282, Acebo, Mary Alisangco.  
T-2760114, Acevedo-Echavarri, George or Jorge Acevedo-Echavarri.  
E-1301, Agcaoili, Mabel (nee Rios).  
E-1302, Rios, Weber.  
0800-86904, Aguirre, Maria de Jesus Zapata.  
A-6849224, Aispuro, Candelario Liarraga.  
A-5935558, Akerfeldt, Einar Ferdinand or Edhansen.  
A-8017244, Alcantara-Trejo, Juan.  
E-33735, Alferos, Marina Sebastian.  
A-6009506, Alvarez-Reyes, Andres.  
V-455688, Antaran, Adoracion Manapat.  
A-4829281, Arraes, Jose Maria.  
T-1495113, Balderas-Rosas, Jesus.  
A-6810120, Barbosa-Torrentera, Carlos.  
T-1496-326, Becerra, Margareta Jimenez De.  
A-7957137, Becerril, Adolfo Alquicira.  
A-5571563, Berner, Julia.  
A-3796299, Brown, Ruth Pearl.  
E-062618, Bueno, Gonzalo Medellin.  
A-3477889, Burchert, William Max.  
E-056806, Bozch, Vladka Jane.  
T-1496076, Carrillo-Villagrama, Daniel.  
A-7445515, Castillo-Gallegos, Ventura.  
T-1020254, Castromayor, Praxedes V.  
T-1495997, Cerillo-Martinez, Gilberto.  
A-7927369, Cervantes, Abelardo.  
A-5756556, Cheng, Andrew I. S.  
A-4874588, Cheng Anna G.  
A-6283269, Ching, Goon Yin (nee Goon Yin Cheong).  
T-2672418, Cornejo, Alfonso G. or Alfonso Cornejo Garcia or Ezequiel Mora-Diaz.  
0700-16009, Craig, Emelia Marie.  
0700-3141, Daikopolos, Tomo Jean or Thomas Jean Dalcos or John or Van or Ivan Dacoff or Ioannis Daikopolos.  
A-5494277, Diaz, Andrea or Andrea Celestina Diaz De Leon Y Brunet.  
T-1496340, Diaz-Robles, Pedro.  
T-1496339, Diaz, Jovita Soto.  
A-7379204, Dinelli, Marta Marchi.  
A-5620232, Dong, You Geou.  
A-3270436, Doria-Ramirez, Jose.  
A-4672326, Dornow, Ester Susanna (nee Trogen).  
V-887347, Duarte-Garcia, Julio or Julio Cesar Edmundo Duarte y Garcia or Julio Duarte or Julio Duarte Garcia.  
E-33917, Duck, Woo Quong or Woo Don Lin.  
A-5587373, Ellingson, Edward Sevrin.  
T-2672522, Ellis, Mary Lydia.  
A-5882561, Espinoza-Diaz, Arturo or Arturo Espinoza or Antonio Ramirez.  
T-1496310, Espinoza-Rodriguez, Jesus.  
0300-306950, Etzler, Manfred or Reilly.  
V-941465, Fumel, Fred Fulvio.  
A-7123705, Gomes, John Gerhart or Ernest Gerhart Haack.  
E-059914, Gracia, Juan Almazan.  
1409-10346, Guajardo-Gonzalez, Benito.  
T-1496808, Gutierrez, Norma Tatton (nee Norma Tatton).  
T-2760315, Hartley, Ruby Helena or Ruby Helena Berntsen.  
A-2429309, Hattori, Denzo.  
A-7278926, Hausgenoss, Wolfgang Karl.  
A-5100619, Hayashino, Shigeaki.  
T-2672094, Hernandez-Rodriguez, Antonio.  
E-062409, Herrera-Castillo, Jose.  
T-1495105, Howard, Eloena Edna.  
A-3483573, Hradil, Joseph or Josef Hradil or Joseph Hodel or Hardil.  
T-1495108, Hurtado, Eloisa Romero.  
A-5349888, Jenessen, Carl Fritz Julius.  
A-6919679, Kakaroukas, Demetrios or James.  
A-5110837, Katz, Sara.  
A-9631655, Khal, Tan Soen or Tan Khal.  
T-1807531, Klemme, Anne Mary (nee Barton or Anne Mary Barton Ranck).  
A-9699008, Kong, Cheong.  
V-905855, Konrad, Josephine Joan.  
A-3631104, Korn, Rose or Rose Kornhauser.  
V-1334722, Kosaka, Kimiko.  
V-332868, Kuhn, Karin Elfriede or Karin Elfriede Ginnan.  
T-2671996, Kwock, Mu Mee.  
A-6333560, Latosa, Purita Zurbito.  
A-4439617, Lee, Get Fang or Get Fang.  
T-2672302, Luna-Vallon, Everardo.  
T-1496798, Mah, Wai Lock.  
T-2760201, Mar, Teresa Fong or Teresa Fong Chen or Chen Wei Fong.  
T-2760649, Martinez-Vedusco, Alfonso.  
T-1892394, Mat, Osman Bin.  
T-2671891, Mata, Refugio Ruiz De.  
T-2626256, Mendez, Roman Cruz.  
0802-4671, Mendoza, Patricio Puente.  
A-1674785, Moreno, Esperanza Hernandez De.  
E-082167, Nava, Jose Luis.  
A-6671895, Nichols, Barbara Jane (nee Jones).  
E-36315, Nobriga, Martha Faustina.  
V-1257477, Noe, Giuseppe Ambrosio.  
T-2672030, Pacheco-Lopez, Andreas.  
0300-366975, Papas, George.  
A-5670288, Payne, Lasarus.  
A-3902995, Pena, Trinidad De La.  
A-9577245, Penasales, Tomas Pabale.  
E-062542, Perales-Guzman, Andres.  
A-4561301, Piccolo, Vincenzo.  
T-2760563, Rahim, Abdul or Abdul Maneer.  
A-6904862, Ramirez-Hernandez, Pedro.  
T-2672368, Rangel-Contreras, Pedro.  
A-4189061, Rivera-Hernandez, Vicente.  
A-4193438, Rivera, Dolores Vega De.  
A-5969080, Robles-Reyes, Manuel.  
E-084920, Rosin, Simon.  
A-3177562, Rottman, Herman Ludwig or Konrad Koch.  
A-7280096, Rumola, Carmela Vicenza.  
T-2672069, Saigado-Larios, Alfonso.  
A-5673286, Sampson, Samuel James.  
A-1096870, Sanchez, Marta Cervantez De.  
A-7890539, Santiago, Jose Refugio Munoz-De.  
A-3783896, Schachtschneider, Carl.  
A-4201416, Singh, Luz Morales De.  
A-5612892, Sprude, John or Johan or Jan.  
A-4147514, Tai, Lai.  
T-1496885, Talantianos, Costas or Costas Tallas or Talas.  
A-5582946, Taylor, Leon Jarvis or Leon Taylor.  
A-3495192, Tongate, Josephine Catherine (nee Cayenne).  
A-7457019, Toy, Leung or Leong Toy or Leong Yen Hor.  
T-2637370, Valencia-Donoos, Abelino.  
T-1496322, Vaquero-Velasco, Alfredo.  
T-1496323, Vaquero, Rosa Zavala de.  
T-1496324, Vaquero-Zavala, Rosa.  
T-2672056, Verduga-Mesa, Jorge.  
0300-349602, Wainwright, Aston Percival.  
0800/71173, Yamuni-Abdala, Juan Miguel.  
A-3808101, Zavitsanos, Nicholas or Nick Zavason.  
E-42667, Almaraz-Mesa, Jesus.  
E-48415, Amarillas, Maria Luisa Gallego de or Maria Luisa Gallego De Mara.  
A-965411T, Ascencao, Manuel.  
A-5965863, Barragan, Felipa or Sister Mary Emmanuel.  
A-4132980, Bauseler, Elizabeth (nee Elliott).  
A-6769945, Bradford, Anna Marie Pasquino (nee Pasquino).

A-2574366, Braut, Antica Zgombic.  
 E-086472, Burgos, Elizabeth Lena or Isabel Alena Burgos.  
 0300/364107, Castro-Villasenor, Roberto or Robert Castro-Billasenor.  
 E-1351, Chang, Nai Zing Mimi.  
 A-6702143, Chen, Hung or Leslie H. Chen.  
 A-6534347, Chen, Ya-Sun or Pauline Chen.  
 E-093504, Chong, Cheung Lee or Lee Chong Fong.  
 A-9801085, Chin, Tim or Chin Yee Gim.  
 T-2672046, Cruz-Ortiz, Jose.  
 A-1101063, Dallah, Abraham.  
 A-6955163T, Dandie, Castley Roy.  
 A-6307810T, Dandie, Rosalind Iona.  
 A-9678723, Dias, Jose Goncalves.  
 A-5818826, Dietrich, Otto Henry or Henry Dilton.  
 A-4066738, Dominguez, Antonio Joaquin or Esteves.  
 A-1282918, Duharte, Pedro Salo.  
 A-4949778, Duran-Roura, Juan.  
 A-5643359, Elliott, Frederick Ernest.  
 A-3195328, Fan, Fong You or Wong You or Fong Lee or Fong Chun.  
 A-4799954, Flynn, James Patrick.  
 A-5700183, Foo, Joe or Fok Joe.  
 A-4210540, Fung, Fung Haan.  
 A-5036098, Gallardo, Benjamin Mosqueda.  
 A-5050854, Gariffo, Carlo.  
 0300-387757, Geong, Leong or Geong Leung or Yick Cheung Leong.  
 T-2753737, Gomez, Cipriano.  
 A-6472070, Gonzalez, Andrea (nee Andrea Rosalia Torres Rojas).  
 T-1496308, Gonzalez-Sanchez, Jose.  
 A-5990216, Gutierrez, Miguel Hermida.  
 A-5927017, Hamano, Yasuke.  
 A-7480701, Har, Mui Fung.  
 A-5967229, Harada, Banroku.  
 A-7371868, Hatzinger, Otto.  
 T-2760130, Henry, Elizabeth Shober.  
 T-2760107, Henry, Lawrence Edwin.  
 T-2760106, Henry, Alexander James.  
 T-2671979, Hernandez-Nunez, Phyllis.  
 T-2671981, Gonzalez, John Vincent.  
 A-5981989, Higa, Renyu.  
 A-3549971, Huang, Kechin.  
 A-3549947, Huang, Tchunki.  
 A-7019078, Huang, Therese.  
 A-7019080, Huang, Luc.  
 A-5280713, Ifli, Lionel Aldwyn or Lionel Foster.  
 A-2230259, Isobe, Frank Shichinosuke.  
 A-6616503, Iwamoto, Shizuko Suematsu.  
 A-6616502, Sakai, Teruko Suematsu.  
 A-6616501, Suematsu, Masayoshi.  
 E-42665, Jurado, Magdalena Luna De.  
 A-9655393, Keung, Kwok Chi or Chi Keung Kwok.  
 A-6153101, Kikuchi, Shizuka (nee Nagamura).  
 A-5972343, Komant, Edmund Alfred or Edmund or Edward or Eddy Komant.  
 0300-403994, Lashley, Charles Ellerton Adolphus or Charles E. A. Lashley.  
 E-082549, Lee, Sing Fook or Lee Sing Fook.  
 A-7850810, Mabalon, Gloria Villalva.  
 A-4632750, Manlapig, Pantaleon Cantanghal.  
 E-33548, Mark, Kim-Chuan Chen (nee Kim Chuan Chen Ow Yung).  
 A-7350031, Martinez, Enrique or Enrique Martinez-Enriquez or Enrique Sanchez-Martinez.  
 E-42653, Martinez, Maria Magdalena Hinostrero De.  
 A-4667587, Missick, Peblito Alois.  
 A-5977631, Miyashiro, Kamacho.  
 A-3600843, Monges, Josephine Castro.  
 A-5967513, Nakamatsu, Yako.  
 A-6153129, Nakamatsu, Kameyo.  
 A-6153130, Nakamatsu, Tokusei.  
 A-6153131, Nakamatsu, Sueko.  
 A-6153132, Nakamatsu, Seiko.  
 A-6153133, Nakamatsu, Seisum.  
 A-6153134, Nakamatsu, Masayoshi.  
 A-6153135, Nakamatsu, Shizuo.  
 A-5237849, Nakamura, Moichiro.  
 A-4676122, Nakamura, Oko.  
 A-3743498, Niemann, Jurgen August.

A-3168467, Nieto, Francisco or Francisco Oyarzun or Francisco Nieto Oyarzun or Oyarzun Nieto.  
 A-5982000, Nishloka, Shigeyoki.  
 T-1496888, O, Manuel De La.  
 0707-8766, Olson, Luz Talana.  
 A-6947388, Ontiveros-Zepeda, Geronimo.  
 A-7240667, Ontiveros, Julia Esquibel Di (nee Julia Esquibel-Castillo).  
 A-6608257, Perez-Perez, Francisco Jose Guillermo Ramon.  
 A-1999412, Pestel, Hans Rolf.  
 A-5170876, Reinhardt, Ernst Hans or Ernst Reinhardt or Ernst H. Reinhardt.  
 E-7127, Rissardi, Giuseppe.  
 T-1495134, Rodriguez-Arrieta, Enrique.  
 0300-193463, Roig, Aida (nee Marti).  
 0300-200153, Roig, Ricardo or Ricardo Roig Escobar.  
 A-618742, Saleyman, Safa Mediha.  
 A-4155880, Santana-Venegas, Jesus or Jesus Venegas Santana or Jesse Santana.  
 T-1496054, Santillanes, Luis.  
 T-1496013, Santillanes, Manuela Nava.  
 E-086915, Sarin, Edward or Eduard Zarin.  
 A-5977600, Sato, Yasujiro.  
 V-905034, Saure, Emanuel Jose Raul.  
 A-6180801, Scheidegger, Macaira Limboy.  
 A-2531771, Schwartzmann, Anna (nee Hirschman or Dukoff or Duhovnal).  
 A-3451850, Semmler, Max or Maximilian Semmler.  
 A-6161498, Shiga, Yoshisada.  
 A-6161497, Shiga, Masako Takahashi.  
 0300-89640, Staack, Heinz or Wilhelm Heinz Staack.  
 A-8150977, Stanoglas, Pete Vello or Pete Vello.  
 A-4955859T, Suleyman, Jemal or Jemal Suleejman or Jim Sam.  
 A-1599443, Sullivan, Selvin.  
 A-7744615, Sze, Denise Pei Yu Wei or Denise Yu Wei Pei Sze, or Dora Pei Yu Wei or Denise Ya-Wei Pei or Denise or Dora Yu Wei Pei or Dora Pei Yu-Wei Sze or Yu Wei Pei or Dora Pei Yu-wei.  
 A-5950757, Takata, Keichi.  
 A-5977659, Tako, Kokichi.  
 T-1495099, Talini, Luigi Alfredo.  
 A-5977656, Taura, Shizuo.  
 V-812915, Tomasowa, Helena Rosanne.  
 T-1496876, Uotila, John Waino.  
 A-9736769, Vintem, Francisco Rodriguez.  
 0300/389550, Wei, Young Min or Min Wei Young or Wei Yung.  
 T-1892129, Woods, Hamilton Patrick.  
 A-8259428, Wright, Robert Theophilous.  
 A-6062881T, Yang, Fu Hsine.  
 A-6095306, Yang, Kia Jing Shen.  
 A-3621532, Yet, Su or Yet Su.  
 A-9744863, Yip, Koom Man or Yip Man Koom.  
 A-5977640, Yogi, Jitsusei.  
 A-5905002, Yook, Lee or Lee Hong or Lee Yook Kew or Li Hung.  
 0300/397731, Yuen, Chun.  
 A-9948032, Palombella, Onofrio.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MRS. ROMOLA NIJINSKY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 675) for the relief of Mrs. Romola Nijinsky. 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, Mrs. Romola Nijinsky 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 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, Mrs. Romola Nijinsky and Paul Bohus-Vilagosi 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 fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers 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.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mrs. Romola Nijinsky and Paul Bohus-Vilagosi."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MRS. KEIKO INOUE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 689) for the relief of Mrs. Keiko Inouye.

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, Mrs. Keiko Inouye 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:

On page 1, lines 3 and 4, strike out the words "immigration and naturalization laws," and insert in lieu thereof the words "Immigration and Nationality Act."

On page 1, line 7, 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.

#### NINA MAKEEF, ALSO KNOWN AS NINA BERBEROVA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 692) for the relief of Nina Makeef, also known as Nina Berberova.

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, Nina Makeef, also known as Nina Berberova, 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:

On page 1, lines 3 and 4, strike out the words "immigration and naturalization laws," and substitute "Immigration and Nationality Act."

On 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. IGNACY ADAM, MRS. AMALYA ALEXANDER ADAM, AND GEORGE ADAM**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 707) for the relief of Dr. Ignacy Adam, Mrs. Amalya Alexander Adam, and George Adam.

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, Doctor Ignacy Adam, Mrs. Amalya Alexander Adam (his wife), and George Adam (their minor son) 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 fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota officer or officers to make appropriate deductions from the first available appropriate quota or quotas.

With the following committee amendments:

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

Page 1, line 9, after the word "fees", strike out "and head taxes."

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.

**HAROLD DONAGHY BISHOP**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 737) for the relief of Harold Donaghy Bishop.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (3) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Harold Donaghy Bishop may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he 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 given as prescribed by section 213 of that 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.

**FAIGA KUNDA**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 792) for the relief of Faiga Kunda.

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, Faiga Kunda 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.

**SISTER ISABEL**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 807) for the relief of Sister Isabel (Purificacion Montemayor Maceo).

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, Sister Isabel (Purificacion Montemayor Maceo) 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.

**JOSEPH VYSKOCIL**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 808) for the relief of Joseph Vyskocil.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence in the United States of Joseph Vyskocil at the port of New York as of April 23, 1950, upon payment by him of the required visa fee and head tax.

Sec. 2. Upon enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota control officer to deduct one number from the quota for Czechoslovakia for the first year that such quota number is available.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Joseph Vyskocil 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 ap-

propriate 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.

**NICHOLAS KATEM ET AL.**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 848) for the relief of Nicholas Katem, Theodosia Katem, Basil Katem, and Josephine Katem.

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, Nicholas Katem, Theodosia Katem, Basil Katem, and Josephine Katem 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 fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct four numbers 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.

**MRS. STELLA REBNER**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 849) for the relief of Mrs. Stella Rebner.

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. Stella Rebner 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.

**ABUL K. BARIK**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 897) for the relief of Abul K. Barik.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the immigration laws, Abul K. Barik 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.

**ROBERT GEORGE BULLDEATH AND LENORA PATRICIA BULLDEATH**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 967) for the relief of Robert George Bulldeath and Lenora Patricia Bulldeath.

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, Robert George Bulldeath and Lenora Patricia Bulldeath 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 the payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota as available: *Provided*, That for the purposes of this act and the immigration and naturalization laws Robert George Bulldeath and Lenora Patricia Bulldeath, who were born in China of British parents, shall be deemed to have been born in Great Britain.

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, strike out "and head taxes."

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.

**MARTHA FARAH**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1144) for the relief of Martha Farah.

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, the alien Martha Farah 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, strike out "and head tax" and insert "*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 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.

**NJDEH HOVHANISSIAN ASLANIAN**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1189) for the relief of Njdeh Hovhanissian Aslanian.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, this bill is identical with S. 939 which has passed the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that the bill S. 939 be substituted for H. R. 1189.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Njdeh Hovhanissian Aslanian 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 read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider and a similar House bill (H. R. 1189) were laid on the table.

**ALWINE REICHENBAUCH**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1348) for the relief of Alwine Reichenbauch.

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, Alwine Reichenbauch 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.

**ANTONIO MESSINA**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1657) for the relief of Antonio Messina.

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, Antonio Messina 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.

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, Antonio Messina may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he 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.

**REV. ROGER KNUTSEN**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1699) for the relief of Rev. Roger Knutsen.

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, Rev. Roger Knutsen 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.

**MRS. FUNG HWA LIU LEE**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1948) for the relief of Mrs. Fung Hwa Liu Lee.

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, Mrs. Fung Hwa Liu Lee 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 the 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 number of displaced persons who shall be granted the status of permanent residence pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended (62 Stat. 1011; 64 Stat. 219; 50 U. S. C. App. 1953).

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, lines 3 and 4, strike out the words "immigration and naturalization laws" and substitute the words "Immigration and Nationality Act."

On page 1, lines 7 and 8, strike out the words "and head tax."

Beginning on page 1, line 11, after the words "from the", strike out the remainder of the bill and substitute in lieu thereof the following: "appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

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.

**ANNIE LITKE**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2427) for the relief of Annie Litke.



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, Annie Litke 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.

**LAJOS SCHMIDT AND HIS WIFE,  
MAGDA**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2505) for the relief of Lajos Schmidt and his wife, Magda.

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, Lajos Schmidt and his wife, Magda, 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 fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to each such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, lines 3 and 4, strike out the words "Immigration and naturalization laws" and substitute "Immigration and Nationality Act."

On page 1, line 8, strike out the words "and head taxes."

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. JAMES K-THONG YU**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2875) for the relief of Dr. James K-Thong Yu.

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, Dr. James K-Thong Yu 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.

**ELIZABETH JUST MAYER**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2907) for the relief of Elizabeth Just Mayer.

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, Elizabeth Just Mayer 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.

**JOSIP STANIC**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4701) for the relief of Josip Stanic.

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, Josip Stanic 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.

**HELGA ROSSMANN AND HER CHILD**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1465) for the relief of Helga Rossmann and her child.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, notwithstanding the provision of the 11th category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, Helga Rossmann and her child may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws; provided that her marriage to her United States citizen fiance shall occur not later than 6 months after the enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Helga Rossmann, the fiance of Sgt. Kenneth T. Brown, a citizen of the United States, and her child shall be eligible for visas as nonimmigrant temporary visitors for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Helga Rossmann is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Sgt. Kenneth T. Brown and that they are found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, except section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall not be applicable

to the said Helga Rossmann: *Provided further*, 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. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Helga Rossmann and child, they shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Helga Rossmann, and her child, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Helga Rossmann and her child as of the date of the payment by them of the required visa fees."

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.

**BARBARA GENE COSTER**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3026) for the relief of Barbara Gene Coster.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That Barbara Gene Coster, who lost United States citizenship under the provisions of section 401 (e) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, may be naturalized by taking prior to 1 year after the effective date of this act, before any court referred to in subsection (a) of section 310 of the Immigration and Nationality Act or before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, the oaths prescribed by section 337 of the said act. From and after naturalization under this act, the said Barbara Gene Coster shall have the same citizenship status as that which existed immediately prior to its loss.

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

**MRS. OLYMPIA CUC**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3038) for the relief of Mrs. Olympia Cuc.

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. Olympia Cuc 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.

**WESLEY HOWARD LEAHY**

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3131) for the relief of Wesley Howard Leahy.

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, Wesley Howard Leahy 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 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 amendment:

Page 1, line 7, after the word "fee.", strike out the balance of the bill.

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.

#### KATHARINA LINK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3249) for the relief of Katharina Link.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of such act, Katharina Link, the German fiancée of Sgt. Richard T. Tyler, a citizen of the United States and a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a non-immigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided,* That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act: *Provided further,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Katharina Link is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Sgt. Richard T. Tyler and that she is found to be otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. If the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Katharina Link, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 241 and 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. If the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Katharina Link, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Katharina Link as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 11, strike out "241 and 242" and insert "242 and 243."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### SISTER IOLANDA SITA ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3903) for the relief of Sister Iolanda Sita, Sister Guerrina Brioli, Sister Pasqualina Coppari, Sister Anna Urbinati, Sister

Ida Raschi, and Sister Elvira P. Menca-relli.

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, Sister Iolanda Sita, Sister Guerrina Brioli, Sister Pasqualina Coppari, Sister Anna Urbinati, Sister Ida Raschi, and Sister Elvira P. Menca-relli 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 fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct six numbers 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.

#### NAHI YOUSSEF

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4236) for the relief of Nahi Youssef.

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, Nahi Youssef 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, strike out "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.

#### MRS. HELEN KON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4510) for the relief of Mrs. Helen Kon.

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, Mrs. Helen Kon 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, strike out "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.

#### GIO BATTA PODESTA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4747) for the relief of Gio Batta Podesta.

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, Gio Batta Podesta 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.

#### RADU FLORESCU AND NICOLE ELIZABETH MICHEL FLORESCU

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4813) for the relief of Radu Florescu and Nicole Elizabeth Michel Florescu.

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, Radu Florescu and Nicole Elizabeth Michel Florescu 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 fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quotas for the first year that such quotas are 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.

#### MRS. BERT I. BIEDERMANN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4869) for the relief of Mrs. Bert I. Biedermann (nee Ermenegilda Vittoria Cernecca).

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Bert I. Biedermann (nee Ermenegilda Vittoria Cernecca) may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, after "(a)" insert "(9)."

Page 1, line 8, insert "*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.

#### MARGARETE HOHMANN SPRINGER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5265) for the relief of Margarete Hohmann Springer.

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, Margarete Hohmann Springer 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.

#### EVA GYORI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5355) for the relief of Eva Gyori.

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, Eva Gyori 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.

#### HATSUKO KUNIYOSHI DILLON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5578) for the relief of Hatsuko Kuniyoshi Dillon.

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, Hatsuko Kuniyoshi Dillon 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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, after the colon insert "*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 committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### MICHAEL K. KAPRIELYAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5820) for the relief of Michael K. Kaprielyan.

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, Michael K. Kaprielyan 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.

#### GERTRUD O. HEINZ

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6026) for the relief of Gertrud O. Heinz.

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, Gertrud O. Heinz may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act and if she marries her United States citizen fiancé, Samuel Kao Kahikina, within three months following the date of the enactment of this 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.

#### NICK JOSEPH BENI, JR.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6478) for the relief of Nick Joseph Beni, Jr.

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, Nick Joseph Beni, Jr., 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.

#### GREGORY HARRY BEZENAR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6636) for the relief of Gregory Harry Bezenar.

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, Gregory Harry Bezenar may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he 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.

#### ERNA WHITE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6998) for the relief of Erna White.

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, Erna White 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.

#### NICOLE GOLDMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7012) for the relief of Nicole Goldman.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Nicole Goldman 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.

#### KURT FORSELL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7500) for the relief of Kurt Forsell.

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, Kurt Forsell may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he 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.

### AUTHORIZING THE POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER CO. TO CONSTRUCT CERTAIN RAILROAD TRACKS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1691) to authorize Potomac Electric Power Co. to construct, maintain, and operate in the District of Columbia, and to cross Kenilworth Avenue NE., in said District, with certain railroad tracks and related facilities, and for other purposes.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the present or future public convenience and necessity require or will require the construction and operation of the crossings, tracks, and other facilities authorized by this act, and that—

SECTION 1. Potomac Electric Power Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America relating to the District of Columbia and a domestic corporation of the Commonwealth of Virginia, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to construct, operate, and maintain in the District of Columbia railroad tracks providing a direct connection between the area bounded by Kenilworth Avenue NE., Benning Road NE., Foote Street NE., and the Anacostia River (hereinafter called the Benning plant area) and the right-of-way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in parcels 176/100 and 176/101 in said District; to construct, operate, and maintain an overhead bridge carrying such tracks across said Kenilworth Avenue NE.; and to construct, operate, and maintain in the Benning plant area all such industrial sidetracks, switches, crossings, tracks, turnouts, extensions, branch tracks, spurs, sidings, and connections as in the opinion of said Potomac Electric Power Co., its successors or assigns, may be or become necessary or expedient or advisable for the development and use of the Benning plant area for such uses as may now or hereafter be permitted by or under the zoning regulations and maps of the District of Columbia as now or at any time hereafter in effect; and said Potomac Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, is hereby further authorized, until said overhead bridge is completed and ready for operation, to construct, operate, and maintain across said Kenilworth Avenue NE., in the District of Columbia, a railroad track crossing at grade to provide a direct connection between the Benning plant area and said right-of-way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and from said crossing at grade to construct, operate, and maintain in the Benning plant area industrial sidetracks, switches, crossings, tracks, turnouts, extensions, branch tracks, spurs, sidings, and connections to the extent hereinabove authorized; and said Potomac Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, is hereby further authorized, in connection with the tracks, crossings, and other facilities herein authorized, to construct, operate, and maintain such electrical or other equipment and installations as in its opinion may be necessary, expedient, or advisable for the operation of said tracks, crossings, and other facilities: *Provided,* That upon completion of said overhead bridge, but not later than 1 year from the date of approval of this act or within such further period of time as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall permit, said Potomac Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, shall remove from said Kenilworth Avenue said temporary railroad track crossing said avenue at grade authorized by the provisions of this section.

SEC. 2. Before any portion of the construction work authorized by section 1 of this act shall be begun on the ground, a plan or

plans for such portion shall be submitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for their approval, and only to the extent that such plan or plans shall be approved by said Commissioners shall such portion of the construction work herein authorized be permitted or undertaken: *Provided, however,* That such approval shall not be unreasonably withheld by said Commissioners.

SEC. 3. Said Potomac Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to permit any railroad company or companies to use the bridge, Kenilworth Avenue grade crossing, industrial sidetracks, switches, crossings, tracks, turnouts, extensions, branch tracks, spurs, siding, and connections authorized by section 1 of this act to the extent deemed necessary or expedient or advisable by said Potomac Electric Power Co., its successors or assigns.

SEC. 4. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to authorize any construction or relocation or removal of railroad track or tracks, or the construction of any structure which will prevent continuous rail transportation by standard railroad equipment by and between the railroad tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the premises of the Benning plant of the Potomac Electric Power Co. via the tracks of the East Washington Railway Co. and the Capital Transit Co., except that this section shall not preclude the construction of an overpass at Deane Avenue, or preclude temporary interruption of the railroad transportation service described in this section when necessary to any construction on Kenilworth Avenue, or when necessary for construction of facilities described in section 1 of this act.

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

### VIKTOR R. KANDLIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5842) for the relief of Viktor R. Kandlin.

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, Viktor R. Kandlin may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he 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.

### HUA LIN AND HIS WIFE, LILLIAN CHING-WEN LIN (NEE HU)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7030) for the relief of Hua Lin and his wife, Lillian Ching-Wen Lin (nee Hu).

Mr. BONIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that S. 2499, which has been passed by the Senate, be substituted for H. R. 7030.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act,

Hua Lin and his wife, Lillian Ching-Wen Lin (nee Hu) 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 fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quota or quotas for the first year that such quota or quotas are available.

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

There was no objection.

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

A similar House bill (H. R. 7030) was laid on the table.

### HANNA WERNER AND HER CHILD, HANNA ELIZABETH WERNER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7802) for the relief of Hanna Werner and her child, Hanna Elizabeth Werner.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Hanna Werner, the fiancée of Wayne Picht, a citizen of the United States, and her child, Hanna Elizabeth Werner, may be eligible for visas as nonimmigrant temporary visitors for a period of 3 months: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Hanna Werner is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Wayne Picht, and that they are found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, except that section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall not be applicable to the said Hanna Werner: *Provided further,* 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. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Hanna Werner and her child, Hanna Elizabeth Werner, they shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Hanna Werner and her child, Hanna Elizabeth Werner, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Hanna Werner and her child, Hanna Elizabeth Werner, as of the date of the payment by them of the required visa fees.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 1, after "section 212 (a)" strike out "(9)", and substitute in lieu thereof "(12)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

### SALE OF PUBLIC LAND TO COMMUNITY CLUB OF CHUGIAK, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2014) to authorize the sale of certain public land in Alaska to the Community Club of Chugiak, Alaska.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Community Club of Chugiak, Alaska, is hereby authorized for a period of 1 year from and after the effective date of this act to file with the Secretary of the Interior an application to purchase, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to issue patent to it, for use as a community recreation center and for other community purposes, a tract of land described as lot 21 of section 9, township 15 north, range 1 west, Seward meridian, Alaska, containing four and ninety-three one-hundredths acres.

SEC. 2. That the conveyance shall be made upon the payment by the said Community Club 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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, strike all of lines 7 to 11, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "land laws. The Secretary shall have the appraisal made on the basis of the value of the lands at the date of appraisal, exclusive of any increased value resulting from the development or improvement of the lands.

"Sec. 3. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this act, the Secretary shall convey the lands to the Community Club of Chugiak, Alaska, only if the club pays the price fixed by the Secretary within 5 years after notification by the Secretary of the price."

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.

### SALE OF LAND TO ALASKA EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2010) to authorize the sale of certain land in Alaska to the Alaska Evangelization Society, of Levelock, Alaska, for missionary purposes.

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 [Mr. BONIN]?

There was no objection.

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

### CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS A PEOPLE'S FORUM

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point. I want to call the attention of the President to his unfounded fear concerning congressional committees.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, last night the President intimidated the American people were unduly fearful of congressional investigations and apparently himself looks askance at them.

My experience has demonstrated that congressional committees and congressional investigations are the only remedy available to the citizens outraged by some bureaucratic ruling or action.

Of course, the President is entitled to his opinion, and so am I. During the last 19 years I have seen more than one situation where some bureaucrat, sometimes an officer in the armed services, arbitrarily has disregarded basic rights of the individual citizen.

A certain section of the press is complaining continuously and viciously about the alleged improprieties of congressional committees, especially one which has been exposing the activities of Communists and communism, which bureaucrats have been coddling and protecting for at least a half-dozen years.

Members of congressional committees hold office for but 2 years. If they get out of line, the people of their districts can throw them out of office, discipline them. The bureaucrats stay on and on. Some are now in the Federal Government who came in in 1935, or before, and a few, from their actions, seem to think they are dictators. Let the President take care of them before he jumps on congressional committees.

Individuals connected with the executive departments are among those who are now fighting some who have attempted to expose Communists, attempted to give the public the facts in connection with the racketeering and extortion so widely practiced.

I wish someone in the executive department would tell me where the average citizen can go for a hearing of his complaints, other than to his Congressman or to a congressional committee.

### SLASHING MINES BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the appropriations recommended in the Interior Department appropriation bill for use of the Bureau of

Mines are substantially below the amounts provided by the Congress last year and in previous years, and also substantially below the amounts requested by President Eisenhower in his budget.

The President, I think, made a big mistake—at least, his Interior Department leadership made a big mistake—in asking for about 10 percent less than the Bureau actually needs for its many and extremely varied research programs for the development of America's natural resources and the conservation of our natural wealth. The hearings of the Appropriations subcommittee reveal clearly that the experts in the Bureau of Mines will be sorely handicapped for lack of funds even if the full budget amount is appropriated.

Actually, of course, the Appropriations Committee slashed these inadequate funds even further. Instead of the \$22,713,000 we provided the Mines Bureau last year, the President asked for only \$20 million. In this bill, we are providing only \$18,414,000. So it is a cut of more than \$4 million below last year and of \$1½ million below the budget requests.

If the Republican Party wants to take responsibility for undermining the effective work of the Bureau of Mines by starving it for funds, there is little those of us on the Democratic side can do about it except voice our deepest regrets and cite the danger. But I am sure before very long the administration and its leadership here in the House—as well as the Senators will be hearing the word from industries throughout the country how this false economy on essential research is going to hurt the steel, aluminum, magnesium, coal, copper, and every other industry dependent upon Mines Bureau research for progress toward lower costs and better production methods.

Whether that word will come through in time to reverse over in the Senate the shortsighted action here in the House, I am sure that before the next budget is drawn up downtown, you will see these mistakes corrected—just as we saw the 80th Congress in 1948 put back into the Mines Bureau appropriation just about everything that same Congress had taken out of it in 1947. You would think the economizers would learn from that experience, but here we are going through it again.

### ATTACK ON INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

I should like, Mr. Speaker, to direct the attention of the House to the section of the Appropriations Committee report on this bill calling for a severe reduction in the information activities of the Bureau of Mines. The report says the Bureau has been putting out an excessive volume of press releases, miscellaneous statistical data, and other information about its program and personnel and says it is wasting money in these activities.

I do not know how generally the Bureau circulates its press releases—whether, for instance, it sends data on coal-mining operations to weekly papers

in areas where no coal is mined. In Westmoreland County, Pa., I do not believe they send us data on gold mining, but, as I said, I am not sure how the distribution of its releases are handled or whether there is duplication or unnecessary distribution.

But I do know that the material the Bureau sends out on coal and related activities is not just casual reading matter for us in the coal areas—it is material of basic importance to our economy. I think the same goes with other types of material the Bureau sends out.

None of the newspapers in my area—and many of them are quite hostile to what they call Government extravagance—has ever complained to me that material they receive from the Bureau of Mines is wasteful. Rather, they feature it prominently in their news columns, for it is news of utmost importance to us.

What I am afraid the committee's report means is that the Bureau should no longer send out press releases on mine safety inspections, which give to the people of a community the true facts on the conditions of nearby mines, which give to the miners the full report on the status of safety conditions in the mine in which they work and risk their lives. Are these releases to be cut out?

Are we to know about the condition of some mine only after a disaster has struck, and then go back to the files and discover the Bureau had issued a warning about these conditions, but it had never seen the light of day in the newspapers?

The newspapers perform a great public service in printing these reports, and I think they should continue to receive them.

What all this attack on Mines Bureau information activities seems to add up to, Mr. Speaker, is that if a corporation can afford to have representatives down here in Washington who can go over to the Bureau of Mines and get the facts on what the Bureau is doing, it does not seem to matter whether the general public—the people who are paying for this service—get the facts or not. I object to that kind of approach. I think unless the committee is prepared to tell us exactly how the Bureau has been abusing its press release function, it should not demand that we throttle the facts and not get them out to the people.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further

consideration of the bill H. R. 8680, with Mr. HOEVEN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the Clerk had read the first paragraph of the bill. If there are no amendments to this paragraph, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### *Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration*

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, \$275,000, and in addition \$775,000 shall be transferred to this appropriation from the appropriation "Construction, Southwestern Power Administration"; *Provided*, That not to exceed \$550,000 shall be available for personal services.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 2, line 21, strike out "\$275,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$625,000", and in line 24 strike out the semicolon, insert a period, and strike out the proviso which begins on that line.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the gentleman from Iowa that we have nothing to say. We are pleased with the amendment, and we thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### *Oil and gas division*

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$100,000.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 3, after line 11, insert:

"Emergency flood and storm repairs: To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel, supplies, and facilities, diverted for the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings, or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed by flood or storm, \$100,000, to remain available until June 30, 1955."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART] will explain the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, this is for the purpose of reimbursing the President's Emergency Relief Fund for funds advanced for repair of flood damage that occurred a year ago to the Fort Shaw and Glasgow Districts, Montana. Similar legislation was written into the appropriation bill in 1953 when it was introduced by Senator YOUNG of North Dakota. The amendment would enable the President to have his Emergency

Fund reimbursed to the amount that he advanced for repairs due to floods on these irrigation projects. If these irrigation projects had been privately owned, this legislation would not be necessary. However, the Solicitor has ruled that it is necessary under these circumstances.

I appreciate very much the committee's offering this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### *Administrative provisions*

Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon the Administrator pursuant to law. Appropriations made herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

Other than as may be necessary to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 percent of the appropriation for construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired-labor basis.

Mr. ANGELL. 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I have great respect for the onerous burden which the Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee on the Interior Department has had to deal with in covering the numerous requests for funds to carry on the operations of this important Department. I regret, however, that the committee has seen fit to cut the budget recommendations for the Bonneville Power Administration so heavily that I fear the efficient operation of this department will be crippled in the next ensuing fiscal year.

The subcommittee has recommended for the next fiscal year \$18,915,000, which is a reduction of \$11,285,000 below the budget estimate of \$30,200,000 and which is \$19,951,000 below the 1954 appropriation. Personal services are limited in the bill to \$6 million and travel to \$500,000.

While I share the objective of the committee to make cuts in every department and every activity where the same can be made without crippling the efficiency of the department, making it impossible for the department to carry on the needed activities, in this instance, for the preservation and full utilization of our natural resources. In my judgment these cuts are too heavy and the budget recommendations should be restored. It should not be overlooked that the Bureau of the Budget, representing the administration, is also endeavoring to reduce the costs of Government and make cuts in appropriations wherever possible and the Bureau recommendations are already below the needs of the department as presented by the officers in charge. It seems that the Bonneville

Power Administration has been the subject of heavier cuts than any other agency. The budget recommendations

and the reductions are shown in the following table which appeared in the report of the committee on page 5:

Facility	Budget program	Reduction	Program approved in bill
Chief Joseph-Snohomish.....	\$6,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000
Bellingham substation.....	324,000	324,000	-----
The Dalles area service.....	2,578,000	2,578,000	-----
Upper Willamette Valley service.....	4,428,000	428,000	4,000,000
Oregon City-Chemawa.....	101,000	101,000	-----
Coos Bay area service.....	1,183,000	1,183,000	(1)
McNary-Walla Walla.....	933,000	933,000	-----
McNary-La Grande.....	45,000	45,000	-----
General structures and improvements.....	810,000	400,000	410,000
Communication facilities.....	648,000	248,000	400,000
Tools and equipment.....	945,000	445,000	500,000
Preliminary engineering studies.....	100,000	100,000	-----
All other items.....	13,336,000	500,000	12,836,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>31,431,000</b>	<b>9,285,000</b>	<b>22,146,000</b>
Carryover balance from the Snohomish-Kitsap facility to be applied to the approved 1955 program.....	-----	-----	2,000,000
Other carryover funds and reimbursements to be applied to the approved program.....	-----	-----	1,231,000
<b>Appropriated funds required.....</b>	-----	-----	<b>18,915,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Use of 1954 carryover funds is authorized.

Mr. Chairman, these heavy cuts, particularly in transmission facilities and Bonneville operations, bring to the front an important problem which is facing the Nation, namely, what is to be our long range program for the conservation, development and full utilization of our natural resources and particularly water resources and hydroelectric power. In the last decade we have witnessed outstanding development in the water resources of the Pacific Northwest, particularly of the Columbia River and its tributaries with special emphasis on hydroelectric power. The development of these resources is the key to the economy and prosperity of the Pacific Northwest, an area of immense proportions and one that has made a valuable contribution to the economy of the United States, both in peace and war.

While we have several projects under construction in the Columbia River Basin which will provide additional hydroelectric power when completed, it is true that we must have some new starts for other projects which will bring into production hydroelectric power if we are not to have a dearth of electric energy in 1958 and the following years. The cuts made in the appropriation for the Bonneville Power Administration will hamper the distribution of the power now being developed in the McNary, The Dalles and the Chief Joseph projects and these cuts should be restored in order to avoid that calamity.

The development of the natural resources of the Pacific Northwest and particularly the water resources, has resulted in a rapid growth of that area in population and in economic development. The growth of power requirement in the Northwest is the result of an extremely rapid growth in population coupled with expansion in electrification of farms, businesses, and industries in the area. In population growth, the Pacific Northwest has far outstripped the United States as a whole. In the period between 1940 and 1950, which is the major development period of the Bonneville Power Administration, the population of the State increased al-

most 50 percent. Besides having a population increase, more electricity than ever before is being used by all classes of customers. Farm, business, and industrial enterprises are rapidly finding new uses for power, and home consumption is steadily increasing.

I feel justified in having been a vigorous advocate of the development of these great resources of the Northwest not alone because they spell prosperity for the area, but because they are sound investments for the Nation as a whole. This Nation in the exercise of wisdom, instead of curtailing the development of these great revenue-producing projects should make available the necessary funds for full development as rapidly as the demand for electric energy requires. Federal funds invested in these public works is in the interest of economy.

The Columbia River and its tributaries has the greatest potential storehouse of electric power of any waterway in the Nation, some 20 million kilowatts, of which only 11 percent has been developed, as I have said. The remainder of this great source of energy and power is flowing to the sea without let or hindrance with a resulting loss of untold wealth to our people and the loss of millions in revenues which would come into the coffers of the United States. The Bonneville plant during the war turned out 570,000 continuous kilowatts, which is equivalent in energy to 8,800,000 barrels of oil. Only 15 units of the Grand Coulee plant is equivalent to 28 million barrels annually. When McNary Dam is completed the oil saving will be about 15,500,000 barrels annually. The usable steam generation in the Pacific Northwest is about 275,000 kilowatts and when this capacity is running to meet low-water conditions 5 million barrels will be consumed. If this displacement energy were developed, the oil saving would be, in round numbers, 290 million barrels annually, or about 95 percent of the total European consumption, or a quarter of our own prewar consumption. I cite these facts to show the importance of undeveloped hydropower in our future economy.

Unfortunately we have no large deposits of gas, coal, or oil in the Pacific Northwest, but the enormous pool of hydroelectric power stored in the Columbia and other rivers compensates for this loss. The McNary Dam project alone will provide the necessary energy for industries which will have a total investment of \$100 million and which will supply employment to 100,000 residents of the Northwest. It is estimated that benefits to navigation from this great dam will reach a million dollars a year, and it will reduce pumping costs for the lands adjacent to the pool approximately \$300,000 a year. The power alone generated at this huge project will return to the Government \$17,500,000 a year to produce which 3 million tons of coal or 11 million barrels of oil would be required. It is significant to recall that hydroelectric power is not expendable like oil, gas, or coal, and that as long as the sun shines and water falls this great source of energy will work around the clock in the interests of the great industries of the Pacific Northwest.

With each passing year it is more plainly evident that the most dynamic influence on the economy of the Northwest is coming from the harnessing of the great power potentials of its large and numerous streams. The Columbia River and its tributaries carry an amount of water which represents approximately one-fourth of the annual runoff of the major power streams of the country. When fully developed this great river alone can provide approximately 30 percent of the hydroelectric power generation of the entire country. When other streams of the Northwest are added the total is in excess of 40 percent. As of January 1, 1953, only 11.6 percent of this total capacity had been utilized through operating plants. Projects now under construction or authorized will bring this total to near 15 percent of the potential.

But this partial harnessing of the great power resources has been sufficient to literally electrify or energize the economic life of the Northwest and to demonstrate the essentials of future plans for logical and orderly development.

Not only are the installed capacities and undeveloped potentials impressive when compared with the country as a whole, but the low costs of power generation make this the area of lowest power prices in the United States.

The benefits of this low-cost hydro-power have been made widely available to the domestic consumers of the Northwest and a matching low level of rates has been provided for industry. This has had great significance in the Nation's war and postwar defense program.

Large heavy-power-consuming industries have grown rapidly to transform the Northwest from a position of little importance industrially to the strategic center of some of the Nation's most strategic and fast-growing industries.

With the large block of low-cost power available from the Grand Coulee and Bonneville and other projects soon to come into production, large new plants for alumina reduction and aluminum

fabrication brought the Northwest, in the brief period between 1940 and 1945, to the No. 1 position in the Nation.

Again, the magic force of large blocks of low-cost power shows its great influence in the recent rapid growth in electrochemical and electrometallurgical industries in the Northwest. Some of the most outstanding of these are aluminum refining, copper and zinc refining, ferroalloys, iron and steel castings, calcium carbide and chlorine and caustic soda.

The rapid growth of the aluminum reduction industry in the Pacific Northwest is the result of alert action by leaders of the region and progressive development of cheap hydroelectric power. There were no aluminum-reduction plants in the area prior to 1940. However, by 1944 the Pacific Northwest's capacity to produce aluminum from alumina—shipped in from other areas—amounted to 310,000 net tons, or 28 percent of the national total. By December 1952, the region's capacity had grown to 498,300 tons, an increase of 58 percent over 1944, and to 41 percent of the national capacity. The big three of the aluminum industry—Alcoa, Kaiser, and Reynolds—have been in the region for some time. It is expected that 104,000 tons of new capacity may be added during 1953-54; by the Harvey Machine Co.—54,000 tons, and the Anaconda Copper Co.—50,000 tons.

Mr. Chairman, I know the opposition encountered in attempting to secure amendments to appropriation bills on the floor, and for that reason I am not attempting to restore the budget recommendations for the Bonneville Administration at this time. I know, however, that the bill will receive most careful consideration in the other body and that every item in the bill will be checked and rechecked with the evidence which will be presented to the Senate committee and I most sincerely hope that when the bill comes back to us and before it is completed in conference and goes to the President for signature, the budget recommendations will be restored for the Bonneville Power Administration, which will enable that agency to function with efficiency and to preserve these valuable resources of the Pacific Northwest upon which our prosperity depends.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resources management*

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; and development of Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law: \$12,592,910.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to speak somewhat out of order since the matter to which I shall address myself will not come up until a little later in the bill. Judge Hatch, Federal district judge in New Mexico, when he was a Senator here in Washington called the Park Service one time and said, "We would like for you to settle a dispute we have

here today." He said, "We have a dispute as to which is the largest cavern or cave, the Carlsbad Caverns or the Mammoth Cave?" The gentleman who had answered the phone said, "Senator, I am sorry but I cannot, under the rules, make comparisons between parks, but I can tell you this without violating the rule, and that is that the Carlsbad Caverns are the largest in the world." And it is the largest cavern in the world. Our friends and neighbors, the Texans, claim that they have the first of everything.

Well, that is one thing they do not have the biggest of because Carlsbad Caverns lies just across the line in New Mexico. Of course, our Texas friends did claim the land under which the caverns are located for many years, but we finally beat them out of it. Of course, they did not know that the Carlsbad Caverns were located under it or they would never have jarred loose of it. The land belonged to New Mexico. In the early twenties, the Legislature of New Mexico very generously passed a resolution authorizing the conveyance of the park to the Federal Government for a national park. Of course, the other day Tony Albert, one of the State land office attorneys, was in my office and he said that they had been looking for the records high and low and they had not been able to find a conveyance of Carlsbad Caverns to the Federal Government. So, it may still belong to New Mexico, and maybe it would be in order for the Federal Government to return the Carlsbad Caverns to the State of New Mexico for operation. If they did so, they could do it without losing one dime because in the few years that it has been in operation, the fees from the park have paid for every dollar of maintenance, every dollar of upkeep, every dollar of operation and every dollar of installations that have been placed there. So that they could return it to New Mexico without losing a dime. Of course, they will not do it. We do not expect them to. But the situation is that the park has netted the Government in the last few years a quarter of a million dollars per year net profit to the Government. I am inserting in the RECORD a tabulation for the years 1943 to 1953, showing the tremendous and rapid increase in the number of visitors. They have increased every year. In 1943 it was 89,126; 1944, 122,467, and so on down until 1951 when there were 493,000. In 1952 they exceeded a half million, and in 1953 it exceeded a half million. All of that increase has come about since we installed a couple of elevators down there. We are now installing two more elevators which will treble the capacity of the caverns.

It has been able to do that, why? Because Carlsbad Cavern is not only the greatest cavern in the world but it is one of the most gorgeous sights in the world. I have here a picture of what is known as the Big Room. You go in there some 800 feet below the ground and you find 7 miles of lighted trail winding through enormous rooms, filled with breathtaking scenes, ever changing in their beauty.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Mexico has expired. (By unanimous consent, Mr. FERNANDEZ was granted 5 additional minutes.)

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

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. HILL. I would like to associate myself with the gentleman in speaking about the grandeurs of Carlsbad Cavern. Mrs. Hill and I visited them and we know what a wonderful place it is. Every American should find time somewhere in his vacation trips to visit this mammoth cave situated in the gentleman's State.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman, and I thank him for his remarks. The time will come when a million people will visit these caverns every year, and they will have to be opened at night, to accommodate the public.

I have in my hand a two-page picture in the National Geographic magazine, that shows the Big Room. The figures I am pointing to are figures of men. They look like pygmies in comparison with the stalagmites that come up from the floor. Away up here you see the ceiling, 280 feet high. The room is at some points 2,000 feet long and 1,000 feet wide. Away in the back there is another group of people and this shows the stalagmites going up from the floor all around.

I remember the first time I went into that cavern some 20 years ago, and into that Big Room. We paused, just as this picture shows, here; and one group at one end and another group at the other, of that tremendous cathedral-like cavern. The guide said, "Everybody keep silent, the lights are going out." The lights went out and there was complete blackness. You could hear a pin drop. Then from the group at the other end we began to hear the singing of Rock of Ages. Then the lights came on, almost as if we were standing in the universe before there was any light or life at the very moment when the Lord said, "Let there be light," and there was light. You felt like shouting with the joy of life. You felt like crying for the glory of God, from that wonderful feeling that you get in that big cavern. Unfortunately the singing of the Rock of Ages, by the stalagmite you see here, known as the Rock of Ages, is no longer possible because of the size of the groups. I hope someday, when we quit penny pinching, they will pipe down organ music and the singing of Rock of Ages once again.

There is another big room called the King's Palace and another called the Queen's Chambers, and another one called the Papoose Room.

In the other room shown by this picture there are stalactites hanging from the ceiling meeting stalagmites growing up from the floor forming columns, the most fascinating columns I have ever seen. There is one stalactite groping down from the ceiling toward a stalagmite reaching up from the floor that come within the breadth of a knife blade of meeting and kissing each other. They stopped growing, however, at that point; they never did kiss, and they are destined never to kiss. These columns are called the frustrated lovers. That is the way I feel when I read this report of the committee, like a frustrated lover.



Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I have been enjoying the description the gentleman has been trying to give of this tremendous cave, but I think it defies description. One can appreciate it only by seeing it. It is the most stupendous thing of its kind in the entire world. I have been there several times due to the fact that I have relatives who live near there.

I wish every Member of Congress—every American—could visit Carlsbad and see the stupendous natural wonders in those caves. It is impossible either to write about it and give an adequate portrayal of it or to speak about it and describe its grandeur and beauty. Again I say I appreciate the effort the gentleman is making in trying to educate the Members of the House in regard to the wonderful work of nature you have there in New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I appreciate the gentleman's kind words and support. I know I lack the vocabulary; I know I have not the training; I know I have not the ability to describe these caverns in such manner as to make my listeners appreciate the beauty, the grandeur, the magnificence of this spectacle. I would, however, refer you to last October's edition of the National Geographic magazine. They did a marvelous job in photographically portraying in natural colors some of the majesty and beauty of these caves. That article is worth a million dollars in advertising for our national parks.

Later this afternoon when we reach that point in the bill I intend to offer an amendment to restore the cut that was made in this item. I have thus far tried to give you a brief idea of what lies beneath the surface in this area; when I offer my amendment I shall try to describe what is on top of the ground and to discuss how we have done our best with what the Lord left for us to do on top of the ground and what needs to be done.

As I say, my amendment will be to restore the appropriation which the Bureau of the Budget had approved but which the subcommittee cut some 95 percent. I hope you can go along with me despite the feebleness of my efforts to bring the inspiring glory of this marvel of nature to you as I would like to have done. I hope you will go along with me on my amendment, so that proper facilities, long delayed, may be constructed to give the visitors from all over the Nation what they are entitled to receive when paying their good money to visit this national park.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Tribal funds*

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3 million from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which

shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal councils and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the membership to this bill. There is something wrong somewhere, but I do not know where. The original request was for \$538 million. The budget reduced that by \$116 million, and the committee reduced it by an additional \$58 million; that is a total reduction of \$175 million. Whether the fault lies on the floor of Congress, in the Bureau of the Budget, or in the Department, it does not seem right that there should be a cut of \$175 million on a bill of this size.

If we had a \$6, \$8, or \$10 billion bill before us and cut it by \$200 million that would be within expectation, but when you cut a request for \$538 million by \$175 million, there is something very wrong somewhere, and I do not think it is the Department.

One of two things is going to happen. The agencies that come under that department are going to be in a lot of trouble or the Senate is going to restore more money to this bill than the House has in the bill. One of those two things is bound to happen. You cannot cut off \$175 million without one of those results happening. There is somebody here who does not know his job and there is going to be a lot of suffering if it ever comes back from conference the way it is written now.

That is one of the reasons why I take these 5 minutes.

The other thing I want to refer to is a series of articles starting yesterday in the New York Times, known as one of the world's great newspapers. They sent a man out to every national park in the United States. They referred to Yellowstone National Park in today's paper. So far as Yellowstone is concerned, the superintendent said it would take \$35 million to operate the park this year and do the things that are neces-

sary to be done in that park. There is a man who knows; yet we only have a few million dollars in the bill for Yellowstone. He said what I said on the floor here yesterday that the man who is collecting the \$3 at the gate went home when his time was up and all the rest got in there free. As the New York Times states this morning, had the Congress appropriated an additional \$10,000 last year toward the Yellowstone National Park they would have collected \$47,000 more in fees. That is not good economy.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I also read the article which appeared yesterday in reference to the Grand Canyon National Park, and I was rather astounded at some of the figures that the gentleman who wrote the article gave. Could the gentleman tell us whether or not the fees that are taken in at the various parks, and they vary, the highest being at Yellowstone Park, go to a large degree in caring for the expenses of the parks?

Mr. KIRWAN. It goes back into the Treasury.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. It goes into the Treasury or does it go in the park fund?

Mr. KIRWAN. To take care of the parks, yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. It goes into the Treasury, so we have to rely on appropriations?

Mr. KIRWAN. They come up with the necessary funds that are appropriated. They tell you in today's paper about Yellowstone.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. This year they estimate the number of tourists will be 50 million.

Mr. KIRWAN. It will be 50 million. Forty-five million people entered the national parks last year.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I want to get this clear in the RECORD. The money that is collected goes to the Treasury, so in order to get an adequate amount of money to administer the parks properly, we have to have appropriations?

Mr. KIRWAN. That comes from the Committee on Appropriations. Forty-five million people entered the parks last year. In 1939 there were only 15 million people entered the parks, yet we had more employees on the parks' payroll in 1939 than we had last year and 45 million people entered the parks. There are 17 less people on the Yellowstone Park payroll this year than there were in 1937. That is not good business, that is not good judgment, it is not good anything.

Mr. Chairman, it is time we take a little inventory of what we are appropriating and what we are doing here. Reference was made to the Grand Canyon National Park where the same thing happened. The man quit taking the \$3 and went on home. All the rest of them went in free. Down there they have a restaurant that will only take care of 600 people. Some days they have as many as 25,000 in the park and it is 60 miles to the nearest town, Williams, Ariz.

I am asking every one of you to give this matter thought and to read the five articles that will appear in the New York Times.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclamation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) and other acts applicable to that Bureau, as follows:

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and would like to have the attention of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY]. I am sure he wants the RECORD to be correct.

Mr. BAILEY. Certainly.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman made a statement yesterday that Yellowstone Park made a profit.

Mr. BAILEY. That statement should apply, as I recall, to the year 1950 when I was trying to provide school facilities for the people employed in the park. It was in my mind that they turned back into the Treasury of the United States, after paying their operating expenses, either \$72,000 or \$142,000. I may be wrong about that. If I am wrong I want to be corrected, but those figures stick in my mind, and I have a very good memory.

Mr. JENSEN. I would not say that the gentleman is not right for the year 1950. I thought the gentleman meant 1953, so I asked for those figures. Now, here are the figures from the Department: in fiscal 1953 Yellowstone Park had total expenditures of \$1,524,502, and the revenues were \$960,257.

Mr. BAILEY. Does the gentleman have the figures for 1950?

Mr. JENSEN. I do not have them available, no. I thought the gentleman meant 1953, so I just got those.

Mr. BAILEY. I was limiting it to 1950.

Mr. JENSEN. I am not saying that the gentleman is wrong on the figures which he quoted for 1950.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this subcommittee on appropriations is due a lot of credit for the long weeks and months the members work each year on this important bill. I think the committee always does a good job with this reservation; from my standpoint the committee is too conservative in providing funds that might to a greater extent provide for the development of this great country of ours. Of course, I do not advocate that we ignore fiscal considerations. In fact the greater our commitments become in military affairs and in the field of world responsibility, the more important become our needs for development and conservation of our own internal resources.

Mr. Chairman, sometime ago I introduced a bill which would provide for a study of the feasibility of bringing surplus waters from the Missouri River Basin to the Great Plains areas of the Southwest for the purposes of irrigation and municipal water supply, flood control, and so forth. That was only a

couple of weeks ago and I would not expect that any provision would be made in this bill at this time for this sort of program. However, I rise to mention the bill at this time because I hope that in a future bill we can make a comprehensive study of ways and means to greatly develop our program for utilizing the great water resources of this Nation. Such a course is in my opinion absolutely necessary for our future development. There is not an area of the country that does not have a water problem, and I think we need a much more ambitious program of study in order to develop the resources of the country, in order to provide a backlog of essential and important public works, and in order to meet the requirements of the future. It would be, of course, unwise, since the committee has had no opportunity to study the proposal which I have in mind, to offer an amendment at this time. Moreover, the budget request for investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation has been very drastically curtailed by the committee. So, I do not offer the amendment, but I hope, if I may, to in some measure, shall I say, propagandize the House and the committee toward the viewpoint of a more ambitious study of our water resources for irrigation purposes and otherwise. We have by no means taken adequate and necessary steps to conserve and develop our water resources.

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction and rehabilitation

For construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects or parts thereof (including power transmission facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized by law, including payments under the act of August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 592), to remain available until expended, \$114,479,700, of which \$55,626,197 shall be derived from the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That, during the current fiscal year, not more than \$24,000,000 of the funds available under this appropriation heading shall be available for personal services and not more than \$800,000 shall be available for travel: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for other than the completion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by the Congress through its legislative and appropriation procedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility of said project, including the necessary distribution system, and (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate consumers: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission facilities within those areas covered by power wheeling service contracts which include provision for service to Federal establishments and preferred customers, except those transmission facilities for which construction funds have been heretofore appropriated, those facilities which are necessary to carry out the terms of such contracts or those facilities for which the Secretary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is unable or unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal projects or for service to a Federal establishment or preferred customer: *Provided further*, That in order to promote agreement among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no part of this or of any prior ap-

propriation shall be used for construction or for further commitment for construction of the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this or prior appropriations shall be used for construction, nor for further commitments to construction of Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Mont., or any feature thereof until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana, and approved by the Congress.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FERNANDEZ: At the end of page 13, line 24, add a new paragraph, as follows:

"Alamogordo Dam: For construction on the Alamogordo Dam Spillway in New Mexico to be nonreimbursable under appropriate finding by the Secretary of the Interior under section 7 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, \$300,000."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Iowa reserve his point of order so that I may state my views on this item?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I must say that it is not authorized by law.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Will the gentleman reserve his point of order for the time being?

Mr. JENSEN. I reserve the point of order against the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, the Bureau of Reclamation requested, and the Bureau of the Budget approved, \$300,000 toward the completion of the Alamogordo Dam spillway in New Mexico, a flood-control feature of the Bureau of Reclamation dam.

Reading the hearings I gather the very distinct impression that the subcommittee members felt the spillway is necessary and should be constructed, and that they were well disposed to approve it. Indeed, I think it may be said that the administration and everyone concerned feel this work has been too long delayed and is absolutely necessary for protection from flood damages which are likely to occur.

However, in the hearings the question of authorization at the present time arose, and the Solicitor for the Department of the Interior ruled a short time ago that there was no authorization for this appropriation.

I cannot help but disagree with the opinion of the Solicitor, but I have consulted with the Parliamentarian and am advised that in view of the Solicitor's opinion, the Chair would be constrained to rule the amendment which I have proposed would be legislation on an appropriation bill, and that such a provision in the bill would be ruled out of order. Consequently, there is no point in my pressing for the amendment.

However, I hope that before the bill reaches the Senate, the Senate committee will look carefully into the statutes, and I hope they will deem it proper to include this item in the bill.

The dam was authorized by the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1414), as a

reclamation dam with authority to make nonreimbursable the amount of the total cost which would be properly allocable to flood control. The dam was constructed, all of the cost was charged to the irrigators and is being paid by them. The only feature of the dam which would be allocable to flood control and therefore nonreimbursable, is the cost of the spillway. Before that was constructed, the war intervened and the completion of the dam by the construction of the spillway was postponed throughout all these years. It is our contention that this portion of the work having been authorized in connection with that reclamation project and not completed, it is still authorized and appropriations may be provided therefor in this bill.

The statute under which the dam was constructed, and under which we contend it should be constructed is the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1414, 33 U. S. C. 707), which reads as follows:

SEC. 7. (Alamogordo Dam authorized.) That the Alamogordo Dam and Reservoir on the Pecos River, N. Mex., is hereby authorized and declared to be for the purpose of controlling floods, regulating the flow of the Pecos River, providing for storage and for delivery of stored waters, for the reclamation of lands, and other beneficial uses, and said dam and reservoir shall be used, first, for irrigation; second, for flood control and river regulation; and third, for other purposes. The Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War are directed to report to the Congress the amount of the total cost of said Alamogordo Dam and Reservoir which is properly allocable to flood control. The appropriation and transfer of such amount from the general fund of the Treasury to the reclamation fund, for credit by reduction of the maximum obligation of the Carlsbad Irrigation district to repay the total cost thereof, is hereby authorized.

I hope the Senate will study the statutes and figure out whether or not we may be able to put it in before the bill is completed.

In view of the circumstances at the moment, however, and since the amendment would be ruled out of order if pressed, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico to withdraw his amendment?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for operation and maintenance, except those derived from advances by water users, shall be used for the particular benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization, or individual is in arrears for more than 12 months in the payment of charges due under a contract entered into with the United States pursuant to laws administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Not to exceed \$225,000 may be expended from the appropriation "Construction and rehabilitation" for work by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit and then only when such work is unsuitable for contract or no acceptable bid has been received and, other than otherwise provided in this paragraph or as may be necessary to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 percent of the construction allotment for any project from the appropriation "Construction and rehabilitation" contained in this

act shall be available for construction work by force account.

Mr. NORRELL. 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 Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I am advised that there continues to be very serious concern by many citizens of California regarding the effects recently executed contracts with public agency customers will have on the Central Valley project in California. Reports persist that such contracts may have a very damaging affect on the water users of the project.

I am informed that the contract with one major public agency commits the major portion of the project power to this one customer and at a special discount—5 percent—not available to any other customer, Federal, public, or private.

I have been further informed that this rate is available for a 10-year period.

In the Flood Control Act of 1944 the Secretary is authorized "to construct or acquire only such transmission lines and related facilities as may be necessary in order to make the power and energy generated at such projects available in wholesale quantities for sale on fair and reasonable terms to facilities owned by the Federal Government, public bodies, corporations, and privately owned companies."

This provision would indicate that facilities of the Federal Government should have prior or equal rights to power generated at Federal projects. In spite of this, I am informed that a very large Federal Defense Establishment—the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory—does not have assurance of being supplied with Federal power subsequent to 1957 because of the contract with the one large public agency customer. The term of this contract with this public agency customer is for 40 years.

Mr. Chairman, I am not personally familiar with the facts involved in this matter. However, those in authority may desire to look into the existing facts and determine what, if anything, further can or should be done.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

##### *Surveys, investigations, and research*

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$25,362,685 of which \$3,800,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations car-

ried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

Not to exceed \$75,000 of the unexpended balance of the funds appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1954, is hereby continued available until expended for preparation of plans and specifications for a building or buildings to meet the special needs of the Geological Survey in the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C., subject to the enactment of lease-purchase or other authorizing legislation.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on February 11, 1954 I appeared as a witness before the subcommittee on appropriations on Interior Department appropriations for 1955, supporting the appropriation for the Colorado-Big Thompson project and in the report on page 1343 you will find my entire testimony, as well as the testimony on page 1417 of J. M. Dille, who is Secretary-Manager of the Northern Colorado Conservancy District. Mr. Dille has been connected with this organization since its inception.

I wish to include in the RECORD excerpts from my testimony, as well as remarks made by the secretary-manager, Mr. Dille:

Mr. HILL. My appearance this afternoon, of course, is concerning the appropriation for the Colorado-Big Thompson project. The figures indicate that it is between 93 percent to 97 percent completed. In other words, we are on our last lap.

I can give you in just a few words what we would like to see this committee do, realizing as I do that the Budget Bureau has recommended, as I recall, \$750,000 for this year. But the truth of the matter is, that is just a million dollars short. And, knowing the administration leaders, and this subcommittee, I am fearful that you will write down \$750,000 and forget the fact that we are on the last lap, and that about \$4 million more will complete the project.

I notice one particular thing that I am proud of in this project: In 1953 we had a very severe drought, but through the fine operation of the Colorado-Big Thompson, thus far completed, we delivered to the eastern slope through the tunnel—and you gentlemen have visited that area and know what I mean by a 13-mile tunnel through the Continental Divide—178,000 acre-feet of water this last season, and it saved the crops in that whole irrigated area, because it furnished us supplementary water for the last irrigation necessary for good cutting of alfalfa hay and beets and potatoes, etc.

So it was fortunate that we had water coming through that tunnel, and the 178,000 acre-feet simply means that water 1 foot deep over that number of acres would be quite a rain. And we are glad the project was so far along.

Mr. JENSEN. I must say, in all fairness and truthfulness, that this committee has always been quite liberal in appropriating funds for a project that has reached the completion stage so nearly as this project has at the present time.

Just what the committee will do, of course, Mr. HILL, we can't say today, but we will certainly give your request a lot of consideration.

Mr. HILL. I might say in closing, Mr. Chairman, that this committee has always been excellent. I have appeared before no committee where I felt I had better reception than before this great committee.

Mr. JENSEN. You have such a convincing manner. If everybody that came before this committee was as convincing as you are, I think we might spend too much money.

Mr. HILL. Thank you for those kind words.

But here is the sticker: You are not saving the taxpayers any money by holding us back because of lack of funds for contracting work, because the sooner we have this finished, the quicker we will start paying the money back.

This last power plant should be finished quickly, and then we will start getting more money immediately. And if we can bring over 300,000 acre-feet of water, you can see what it means in income from the higher taxes that will be collected, both State and National, because of the good crops.

Mr. Dille said on pages 1417 and 1418:

As you know, this is a combined power and irrigation undertaking where the United States retains all the power features and income and the conservancy district obtains the use of the water for supplemental irrigation.

The water diverted from the Colorado River through the Alva B. Adams 13-mile tunnel operates the powerplants on its fall down the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and is then stored for irrigation use in the district.

Construction work started in 1938 and has continued through the 16 years as funds have been provided by the Congress.

The five powerplants are now in operation and producing energy which is fed into the interconnected Colorado-Wyoming system of the Bureau of Reclamation, returning revenue to the Treasury.

Under the terms of a temporary arrangement with the Bureau, the district is renting and distributing the water to those parts of the district that can be served by the incomplete distribution system. These rentals are remitted to the United States and are in addition to the future construction payments.

However, under the terms of the repayment contract between the district and the United States, the repayment of the district's share of the construction costs cannot begin until the project is complete and water can be delivered to all parts of the district.

The project is now over 97 percent complete and only about \$4 million is necessary for the remaining work.

The last features are the Boulder Creek supply canal and the South Platte supply canal. These features must be completed before we can serve the large farming areas in the Boulder Creek and South Platte River Valleys.

A part of the Boulder Creek Canal is now under construction, but we understand that unless the \$750,000 item for the project in the 1955 President's Interior Department budget is considerably increased, the Bureau will not have sufficient funds to complete this unit or to start work on the South Platte Canal.

We respectfully suggest to the committee that they consider whether it will not be sounder economy for the Government to supply the funds to complete the remaining work as soon as possible, permit the repayment to the United States to begin and eliminate the heavy overhead expenses of the Bureau offices in administering an extended small construction program.

Mr. JENSEN. Thank you, Mr. Dille. I must say that Congressman HILL, of Colorado, appeared before the committee a few days ago, and expressed the same wishes that you have expressed, and we went into the matter quite extensively at that time.

I presume that any questions we might ask now, and your answers would be repetitious of the record that has already been made, but you are, of course, backing up the statements made by Mr. HILL, as you will see when you read the record.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF MINES

*Conservation and development of mineral resources*

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and substitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private lands, with the consent of the owner; \$12,564,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property or with a State or its subdivisions for payment of a sum equal to not less than one-half the amount of expenditure to be made for control or extinguishment of fires in inactive coal deposits from funds provided under the authorization of this act except that expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any privately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investigation and supervision.

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do this in order to ask the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], the chairman of the subcommittee handling this bill, a question.

I notice that there has been a reduction in the appropriations for the carrying on of research on extracting oil from shale and alumina. I have received several requests from my State of Wyoming asking what effect this will have on the Laramie, Wyo., research plant and whether it will affect its operation in any way. Will it reduce the work the plant does or will personnel be removed from the plant?

Mr. JENSEN. I should like to have the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] reply to the question because he is chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. FENTON. I would say it would not have any effect at all on the operation. As a matter of fact, the reduction in the amount for research is only about \$40,000 out of an estimated amount of \$476,800 for the whole oil shale problem. As far as the processing is concerned, it is only \$119,000 taken out of \$1,119,000, leaving \$1 million. I understand the Department itself is curtailing to a little extent.

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming. I understand the committee found from the testimony that the process used at Laramie was approximately 10 years in advance of the process at Rifle.

Mr. FENTON. That is absolutely right.

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming. It was not the intention of the committee to curtail in any way the operation of the plant at Laramie?

Mr. FENTON. Absolutely not.

Mr. JENSEN. If the gentleman will yield, may I say that from what I understand about the plant at Laramie it has now reached the point where the extraction of oil from shale has advanced further at the Laramie plant than at any other plant in the United States, and that with further exploration, which is in the offing now, it would appear that the Laramie plant will stay out ahead of

every other plant in the Nation as far as the economical operation of taking oil from shale is concerned.

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming. I thank the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

*General administrative expenses*

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$850,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection with maintenance of regional offices in which the total expenditure for personal services of employees in administrative positions exceeds one-half the expenditure for such purpose in the fiscal year 1954.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BAILEY: On page 22, line 8, strike out "\$850,000" and insert "\$1,250,000," and strike the proviso beginning on line 8 down to and including line 12.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, if the need for economy is as great as the members of the subcommittee would have us believe, then the budget cuts should be distributed equally. We have here a total budget estimate for the fiscal year 1955 of \$422 million in round numbers, which was reduced by the committee to the total of \$363 million or an overall cut of \$58 million. This represents a cut of 14 percent. What makes this even worse is that a large part of the cuts were in general administrative expenses, particularly in the Bureau of Mines where the amount available for the fiscal year 1955 is \$450,000 less than the current budget. This is an approximate 35 percent slash compared to the overall cut of 14 percent. When we look at the Bureau of Mines item, which is only one of many activities of the Department of the Interior, we find quite a story, and I might add a punitive approach as indicated by the language of the committee report. I want at this time, Mr. Chairman, to read some of their comments.

They say on page 14 of their report that, "The regionalization of this Bureau, which took place several years ago, has been constantly under question by the committee with respect to its contribution to efficiency and lower administrative costs. Little or no evidence along this line has been forthcoming to date."

May I say that the committee is dealing with a matter here which belongs properly to the Committee on Education and Labor, and if legislation is needed to outline what the Bureau of Mines shall do, that committee could supply that legislation. You are attempting to do here by an appropriation bill what ought to be done, if it should be done, by legislation.

Let me go ahead to read the remainder of the report:

The committee has included language in the bill to provide that not more than half of the total amount of money, including direct appropriations and transferred funds, that were used for administrative positions in the regional offices during the fiscal year 1954, shall be available in the current fiscal year for this purpose.

Let me say to the gentleman that we have the largest division of the Bureau of Mines located in my district at Mount Hope, W. Va. The 1st session of the 83d Congress passed a greatly enlarged mine-safety bill which is working very well and which has to be implemented. That is going to call for at least the same, if not an increased, personnel within the regional offices, unless it is the intention of the committee to force the abolition of this regional office completely.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] if he has any explanation to offer as to what the committee is driving at.

Mr. FENTON. Referring to regional offices in your congressional district, I am sure the gentleman does not mean that.

Mr. BAILEY. I mean the district office.

Mr. FENTON. The regional office is in Pittsburgh.

Mr. BAILEY. I mean the district office.

Mr. FENTON. Well, we are not talking about district offices; we are talking about regional offices.

Mr. BAILEY. So it appears to me, Mr. Chairman, that the committee was peeved because of the failure of the Bureau to reduce expenses in personnel in the regional offices. The proviso found on page 22 of H. R. 8680 reads:

*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection with maintenance of regional offices in which the total expenditure for personal services of employees in administrative positions exceeds one-half of the expenditure for such purposes in the fiscal year 1954.

If that is not subject to a point of order, it is at least a classical example of a strict limitation designed to punish without justification.

My amendment would not only restore the items of the budget to the figure of \$1,250,000 for expenses in the Bureau of Mines—that is, general expenses in the Bureau of Mines—but it would also strike this restrictive proviso which applies in the same paragraph.

I am opposed to the committee idea of enforcing the committee mandate in this amendment, and I trust that my colleagues will join with me in restoring this item and removing this obnoxious provision.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. Chairman, the committee has no desire to obstruct the workings of the Bureau of Mines.

Certainly no one can accuse me of being an enemy of the great Bureau of Mines. As I have said many times on the floor, I appreciate the work of the Bureau of Mines. I said yesterday, that during the last couple of years there seems to be some apathy, not only on the part of the Bureau of Mines but the entire Department of the Interior, to bring us information which is required by this subcommittee to enable us to intelligently evaluate the justifications and

try to bring out a bill that would not be so complicated.

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

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Is the gentleman now saying in so many words that you did this as a move to punish them for not giving you information?

Mr. FENTON. Absolutely not. I am not saying that. What I am saying is that we cannot, throughout this whole bill, properly evaluate the amount of money that should go into the various items. For the past year or two we have tried to get some information regarding the regional office. The gentleman is confused in his own mind on the regional office and the area offices. This does not touch the area offices. We are trying to improve the area offices by taking away from the regional offices the money allotted to the area projects. So you people do not get the amount of money that you should get in the particular office in your district.

Do I make myself clear?

Mr. BAILEY. That clarifies the situation, but what difference is there between the regional office in Pittsburgh and the office at Mount Hope in West Virginia? They are both divisions.

Mr. FENTON. One is regional and the other is area, as I told you before, and the area has nothing to do with this particular item. We are trying to get the regional offices to give us data showing the amount of personnel they have, and the amount of money they are extracting from the other areas.

Mr. BAILEY. Does 50 percent of the personnel service in the regional office at Pittsburgh amount to \$450,000?

Mr. FENTON. I may say we are trying to get that estimate from the Bureau of Mines. They have failed to bring it up. We have pleaded with them to give us a report of the survey team, and to this date it has not been forthcoming. I was one of those who did not want to write up this bill until we could get that information. I am not antagonistic to the Bureau. I am its friend, if the gentleman realizes it, and I am trying to get some method of consistency in the Bureau, trying to clear this problem up.

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

Mr. FENTON. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. NEAL. May I ask this question relative to the amount that goes to the extent of this particular division of government: Would the closure of such a large number of mines throughout the various parts of the country have anything to do with the ultimate amount of money that would be necessary to administer this proposition?

Mr. FENTON. What does the gentleman refer to?

Mr. NEAL. The amount of money you are appropriating that goes to pay salaries of mine inspectors, for example.

Mr. FENTON. No. It does not affect the mine inspectors at all.

Mr. Chairman, I think the action of the subcommittee should be upheld until we get the proper information.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I would simply like to call the attention of the membership to the items which the Bureau of Mines will now have to administer. The committee's action was simply a reduction of administrative expenses for the Bureau of Mines.

The Bureau of Mines budget, which it requested and upon which the committee acted, for conservation and development of mineral resources is \$2,178,180 below the appropriation for fiscal year 1954. Also, the Bureau of Mines this year does not have any construction program. In that regard their budget request is \$425,000 below the money appropriated for fiscal year 1954.

The committee has been generous in its allowances for all activities of the Bureau of Mines, including appropriating the entire \$5 million as requested in the budget for the health and safety program; however, due to reduction in the other fields of activities in the Bureau of Mines, as shown by their budget presented to the committee, the committee's action was simply an attempt to bring in line the overall administrative expenditures of the Bureau of Mines with the programs being carried on by the Bureau.

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

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Does the gentleman think the committee can justify a 35-percent slash in this expense as applied to the Bureau of Mines? That is what it represents. It is a 14 percent overall reduction in the entire budget for the Department of the Interior.

Mr. BUDGE. On yesterday the gentleman from West Virginia was complaining about a cut which did not exist in the health and safety program. I know that if we took what he would call a percentage or meat-ax cut the gentleman would likewise object to that. We are simply attempting to reduce the administrative expenses of the Bureau. We are not attempting to reduce any of the programs of the Bureau. The committee was satisfied that the Bureau could be administered with the funds provided if it would make the savings indicated in the regional offices.

Mr. BAILEY. I would say that a slash of 35 percent is a meat-ax approach.

Mr. BUDGE. By "meat ax" I do not know whether the gentleman refers to the individual appropriation or to the entire bill. I know that the gentleman would object if we had attempted a percentage cut. Actually, the committee's action here is simply to bring the administrative provisions of the budget in line with the programs which the Bureau of Mines has requested. The funds provided are sufficient. The economies which can be made in the regional offices will in no way affect the important programs of the Bureau of Mines.

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

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Did the gentleman have testimony before his committee upon the effect of some of the experimental programs in reference to oil and natural gas which would follow the cut

in the petroleum and natural gas experimental station's program?

Mr. BUDGE. We did have such testimony. Of course, some of those programs have been cut. That would be another reason why the administrative items could be cut. We do not need as many people to supervise the activities of those actually doing the work when some of the programs have been diminished.

Mr. EDMONDSON. There was comment yesterday from the chairman of the committee on the high salary scale that prevails in this experimental work. Of course, the committee is aware of the fact that very high technical skills are required for the work that is being carried on by the Bureau of Mines in the way of experimental work.

Mr. BUDGE. The subject which the gentleman is discussing would not be involved in the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia because these are purely administrative funds which would have nothing to do with the funds spent on research.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I went into this question of conservation and development because of the gentleman's own reference to it in the remarks he made. The cut which you are imposing here on petroleum and natural gas research is completely out of line with the cuts which have been imposed on coal, liquid fuels, helium, and minerals. Personally, I do not feel the explanation given yesterday in connection with the activities of the Petroleum Administration for defense amply justify the drastic cut which has been imposed in this field of 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  percent.

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

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BUDGE. I would simply like to point out again to the gentleman that the item which he is discussing is not involved in the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia. These are simply the administrative funds. Your committee feels that proper management within the Bureau of Mines will permit the operation of the Bureau as it should be operated in the next fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BAILEY) there were—ayes 24, noes 43.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I am going to address my remarks to page 24,

the items in line 2 and line 11 having to do with the National Park Service. It was my intention to offer an amendment to raise these two items but after talking it over with my colleagues I am not going to offer the amendment, but I do want to address some remarks explaining these two items because I believe they should be raised to the amount in the budget.

I notice in reviewing the Interior appropriation bill that the management and protection item of the National Park Service was reduced \$750,000 by the committee below the allowance of the Bureau of the Budget, and the amount approved was only \$130,450 above that appropriated for 1954. I also notice that under maintenance and rehabilitation the committee reduced the Bureau of the Budget's allowance by \$850,000, or \$300,000 below that appropriated in 1954. These two items provide the funds necessary to protect both the natural and historic areas that are a part of our national park system, and which are visited and enjoyed by increasing hundreds of thousands of people each year.

I would like to point out that during 1954 fiscal year the National Park Service had 23 percent less man-years of employment than it had in 1941, and that in 1953 over 46 million travelers visited the areas of the national park system as compared with 21 million in 1941. If the recommendations received from the Bureau of the Budget had been approved, the National Park Service would still have had 15 percent less man-years to do the work of maintaining, protecting, and operating the parks than it had in 1941.

I have read much in recent years of the rundown conditions of the national park facilities, and have seen with my own eyes the gradual deterioration of facilities in Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks in my own State of Montana. I believe that the request submitted by the Bureau of the Budget was a very modest one. I notice that the Bureau of the Budget allowance for the National Park Service was \$5,385,000 below what this Congress appropriated for this fiscal year. While they cut the National Park Service as a whole by about 16 percent, they at the same time made adjustments between the various items so as to provide for better care of the facilities that they already have. Now the committee comes along and cuts these increased adjustments out and by so doing wipe out the management improvement program which the Bureau of the Budget had in mind.

I have already pointed out that the Bureau of the Budget cut reduced the National Park Service budget by 16 percent, while the overall cut by the Bureau of the Budget below the Interior Department appropriation for funds for 1954 amounted to only 3 percent.

As chairman of the Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee that handles the National Park Service legislation, I am well acquainted with that organization and with the people that make up that organization. In my opinion, they get every cent's worth out of the money we give them. They are not extravagant. The funds they have

do not properly or adequately take care of the facilities which are gradually deteriorating to a point where they are a hazard and a danger to our people who visit the parks. I know that the staff of this organization is greatly overworked, and I know they are greatly concerned over the care of these properties that we have entrusted to them, and the care of the millions of people who visit the parks and historic sites each year.

Another thing that they have done is to try to provide money for these areas through the actual solicitation of funds from outside sources. Money to do work in the parks that belong to all of the people and for which we do not provide the necessary appropriations. I have encouraged them to do this; in fact, Congress has set up a national park trust fund for this very purpose. Furthermore, Secretary Douglas McKay has had a study made of the National Park Service organization and that Service is now in the process of putting that reorganization plan into effect. It is a good program as it puts more money and people right out into the areas to better take care of the properties. However, in order to properly carry out this plan, and rightfully so, there are certain common services for the parks that can be better and more economically handled from a central location, such as regional offices.

I am not asking for an amendment to the appropriation bill at this time, as the time is too short to debate these questions, but I do wish to say that I believe the National Park Service has received too severe a cut, and I most sincerely hope that the Senate will restore the funds requested in the President's budget under the items of "Management and protection," "Maintenance and rehabilitation," and "General administrative expenses," and remove the special limitation placed upon the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service as to how they can spend these funds, and that, if the Senate does so, the House will accept these restored items and changed language in conference.

As I say, Mr. Chairman, I hope that if the Senate sees fit to increase these funds in the appropriation bill, that the committee of conference will agree to it.

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

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. HILL. I just want to say that in our own Rocky Mountain National Park, with the increase we have had in visitors into the park in the last few years, it is absolutely impossible to take care of the park grounds, to police the campsites, and take care of the roads and the gates into the park with the number of employees we are able to have under the present appropriation. Now, if you cut the appropriation down like they are doing in this particular appropriation, there is going to be no way in the Rocky Mountain Park to keep up the facilities. I would like to just mention one thing. We found last year, 1953, that a great number of people were waiting until after 6 p. m. to slip into the park, because after 6 o'clock the gates cannot be

manned because of the lack of manpower.

Mr. D'EWART. I will say to the gentleman that that is true in many of the national parks and that is why we are making this plea today.

Mr. HILL. And, it has also added another thing I would like to mention, and that is the trouble happening in the park by way of law violations that are committed inside of the park. You cannot even take care of the actual criminals, because they too creep into the park in the evening and remain in hiding so it is impossible to properly guard the parks.

Mr. D'EWART. I agree with the gentleman entirely.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH].

Mrs. CHURCH. I would like to commend the gentleman for his well-chosen words, and express the hope that the Park Service will be given adequate appropriations to insure safety and service for the entire program. Has the gentleman in mind introducing an amendment to increase the amount?

Mr. D'EWART. No. I consulted with my colleagues, and they advised me not to. But, I express the hope that this appropriation will be raised to the extent of the budget in the Senate and then that the conferees agree to it.

Mrs. CHURCH. I appreciate the gentleman's forbearance. I am sure there would be wholehearted support for the amendment.

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

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Did I understand the gentleman to say that we had agreed to agree with the Senate in conference?

Mr. D'EWART. No. I expressed the hope that you would.

Mr. JENSEN. All right.

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

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. I wish to commend my colleague from Montana for bringing this matter to the attention of the House. I join with him in his desire and hope that certain increases may be made in the Senate which will be agreeable in conference. For the life of me, I do not see how we can continue to take care of an increase in the matter of visitations to our national monuments and national parks and reduce our expenses at the same time. It does not make common sense. I know from my own knowledge that in areas in my district we are losing money because we are not keeping park personnel on the job at the right time of the day. I thank the gentleman for his courtesy.

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

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the gentleman from California, a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which has legislative jurisdiction over the national parks.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentleman on his remarks

and associate myself with his views with respect to the funds necessary for the National Park Service. I have more national parks and monuments in my district than there are in any other district in the United States. I know that the Park Service has been short of funds and in many cases they have not been able even to maintain the necessary sanitary facilities in the parks for the service of the people. I do hope that adequate funds will be made available for the thousands and thousands of visitors who are using the parks throughout the United States.

Mr. D'EWART. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am sure the gentleman knows that every member of this committee appreciates the value of the national parks. This committee has been very active in seeing to it that adequate facilities in every park are available for every class of people, people with large families. We have leaned over backward to make those places of recreation and comfort available to the poorer people of America.

Let me read just what we have done in the past few years for the national parks, since so much has been said about them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. After all, there are times when the committee must defend itself. This is one of those times. I appreciate the great interest that the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART] has in the parks, and in every other item in the bill. But after all, here are the facts and they must be brought out at this time in all fairness to the committee and to the Congress.

Appropriations for management and protection of the national parks and monuments have been steadily increased from approximately \$2,500,000 in 1945 to approximately \$9 million in 1954.

Appropriations for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities have steadily increased from approximately \$1,500,000 in 1945 to approximately \$8 million in 1954.

Appropriations for construction of new roads and trails and parkway buildings and utilities varied in magnitude from \$11 to \$17 million between 1950 and 1954.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say to the gentleman that those figures are correct but they give the wrong impression. At that time, 1945, we were at war and we were not appropriating funds for parks to the extent we should have during those years. You compare that war year when recreation appropriations were not made to a year like 1953 when people visited the parks by the millions. There were 46 million people who visited the parks in

1953 and it is hardly fair to make a comparison with a year when funds were not made available because of the war. Also in those times there were funds made available to other agencies that were used for maintenance in one way or another that are not available to the Park Service now. In order to make a fair comparison, we should include those funds made available to other agencies with those used in the parks.

Mr. JENSEN. In order to justify the action of the committee, it must be recognized that we are today spending annually over \$40 billion for preparations for defense; that is something else to consider. All of us would like to spend more money for the parks; of course we would. We would like to spend more money for the development of our national resources, our national monuments, the beauty spots and the great places that we have in this country that should be preserved for posterity, for the benefit of the people, and for the enjoyment of the people. But I know the gentleman from Montana is one of the most economy-minded Members of Congress. I also realize and appreciate the fact that he has a great interest in the national parks. After all, however, I must defend the action of the committee by making the statements I have.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWART. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Another point I think the gentleman could have added was that since 1945 we have had inflation. That is what makes more dollars required.

A point was made here earlier in the day that the only way we can get money for parks is through appropriated funds. All the vast amount of money that is collected through fees in these parks goes into the general Treasury. The only way we can relieve the congested situation in the parks, that is very bad, in my opinion, is by getting more money appropriated. I hope those on the other side of the Capitol will listen to our plea. This is the most impersonal criticism that a man can make. There is nothing we get out of it individually. We want this for the people of America. They are entitled to it, we believe.

Mr. JENSEN. We have since 1941 increased appropriations for national parks over 300 percent, while the revenues have increased only about 100 percent. Maybe we had better try to get some more revenues out of these parks from the people that can afford to pay.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. There have been two reductions, one below what the President requested. The Budget Bureau cut that down by several million dollars. Then there was another \$2,500,000 on top of that. It is obvious that this is not enough money to run the parks adequately, according to the testimony of the park directors, whom I follow.

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

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLE. May I make the observation that any of the war years is not a fair standard to apply in connection with

the appropriations received by the Park Service. Nobody could travel during the war years. Everything was at a standstill during those years. As a matter of fact, the facilities in the parks then deteriorated and almost fell to pieces. So using 1941 and 1942 would not seem to me to be a fair standard of comparison as to what an adequate appropriation for the Park Service should be during these years since the war when people are back on the roads and traveling again.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Charman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. Can the gentleman tell me how much we spend on ski lifts and improving resorts in foreign lands such as Austria and Italy, while our own parks are being neglected?

Mr. D'EWART. I wish I could, but I do not have the figures.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Administrative provisions*

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; temporary and emergency contracts for personal services and employment of persons without regard to civil-service regulations as required in the conduct of programs for the control of fires in inactive coal deposits and flood prevention in anthracite mines; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production fund, established pursuant to the act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)): *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to commend the committee and particularly our distinguished colleague from Iowa, the chairman of the subcommittee which formulated the bill that is before us. The budget estimate for the Interior Department covered a wide range of activities many of which have highly technical and complicated backgrounds. The subcommittee made very careful review and examination of those many complicated subjects.

I believe, however, that the committee may not have been fully informed on some of the items that have come up for close attention before the Committee on

Interior and Insular Affairs of which I am chairman. I refer to the item on "Operation and maintenance, Bureau of Reclamation," particularly that portion of the item for operation and maintenance of irrigation and water-supply facilities. The committee report on the bill, page 11, states that the budget estimate of \$23,154,000 is reduced to \$19 million as a means of forcing greater energy on the part of the Bureau of Reclamation in transferring projects to water users' organizations for operation and maintenance. Presumably, the reduction of \$4,154,000 will be applied proportionately between irrigation and power resulting in somewhat more than \$1,200,000 reduction in the funds available for operation and maintenance of irrigation and water-supply facilities, with the balance applied to power operations.

As an individual Member, and on behalf of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, of which I am chairman, I am wholeheartedly in accord with the gentleman from Iowa in bringing about greater and more rapid transfer of projects to water users. That is a matter which my committee also has looked into. Some further progress still is needed, but the record of the Bureau already is very good on that score. Of 75 projects in the operating stage, 64 projects will have been transferred to water users by the end of this year. Those transfer actions are going on right now, two of them having been completed during the past winter, and one is scheduled for this month.

I feel that the Bureau of Reclamation is evidencing sincere effort in carrying out the congressional policy of leaving local matters such as operation and maintenance to the local water user organizations. There are a very few cases in which water users are not yet prepared or willing to assume their responsibilities for project works. Those few cases are characterized by peculiar local conditions, such as, for example, on the Rio Grande project in New Mexico and Texas where the irrigation canals are astride the State boundary, making it impossible for an irrigation district to operate in two different States. In that case only the Federal Bureau of Reclamation is in a position to handle water across the State line.

Another special case is the main canals of the Central Valley project in California. Those canals carry and deliver water to about 30 different irrigation districts strung along some 300 or 400 miles. Ultimately, I am sure, that group of irrigation districts will work out their own organization qualified to take on the job of operating the big canals. At the present time, however, because of the many engineering and legal complications no such organization of the interested irrigation districts exists to do the job. I think that we need not be too concerned about that particular case, however, because, while the Bureau of Reclamation does that work, it is no burden on the Federal Treasury. All of the cost of operation and maintenance on the two projects that I have just mentioned are actually paid by the water users benefited.

Water charges for the Central Valley project in fiscal year 1955 are estimated to yield over \$4½ million in comparison with less than \$2 million which will be spent by the Government for their operation. The few other cases in which the Bureau of Reclamation continues operation and maintenance of irrigation and water supply facilities are similar to those I have discussed. For that reason, I believe it would be unfortunate to reduce the appropriation available to carry on this important work. Reduction in funds would not save the Government money because the water users pay the bill during the same year in which the expenditure is made. Reduction of funds would, however, be a very costly economy because neglect of annual maintenance inevitably will lead to serious deterioration of the facilities and the necessity for even more costly repair work at an early date in the future.

The funds requested for power operation and maintenance for fiscal year 1955 are for the continued operation and maintenance of existing facilities, the Alcovia Powerplant going into initial service in 1955, and the first full year operation of Canyon Ferry, Pole Hill, and Flatiron Powerplants. Wheeling service alone amounts to \$2,341,600, an increase of \$1,584,949 over fiscal year 1954 to service executed contracts. The budget contains \$1,436,450 for purchase power, based on an average water year. During the past years, the Bureau has consistently reduced its costs, and a reduction in the appropriation of this amount would force a diminishment of service and deferment of maintenance requiring greater sums to overcome this situation in future years.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the committee for including in this bill funds for the improvement of Mount Rushmore National Park. This great shrine is one of the most inspirational spots in America. Since this appropriation will be repaid to the Treasury of the United States, it is a good investment.

The development program has been envisioned by the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society, working with the National Park Service. The Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society is a nonprofit corporation whose efforts have been largely responsible for the giant carvings on the mountainside.

When the carvings were first completed, the facilities at the base of the mountain were quite ample to accommodate the crowds but the visitors who come to Mount Rushmore have increased each year, until last year nearly a million people came to view this magnificent shrine. As a matter of fact, President Eisenhower himself was one of the visitors at this shrine last year.

Included in the construction plan is an amphitheater, trails, walks, and overlooks, a service road, a concession building, and a dormitory. It is estimated that the concession building will cost approximately \$180,000. The dormitory, which will be used for those who are employed in the concession business, will cost approximately \$180,000. When the amphitheater is constructed, it will



cost approximately \$125,000. The trails, walks, and overlooks will run approximately \$40,000.

There are other costs, including the reconditioning of the sculptor's studio, which at the present time is being used for the concession. This will cost approximately \$25,000. Extension of utilities, a service road, and so forth, will add to the cost.

The actual total construction will probably run in excess of \$569,000. The Rushmore National Memorial Society will contribute \$50,000 directly from the funds of the society, the balance of \$19,000 over and above that advanced by appropriation, will likewise be raised by the society.

The total amount of \$500,000 which is contemplated through the appropriation of \$250,000 this year and a similar appropriation next year will be returned to the Treasury over a 20-year period. This money will be raised by the society through its concession contract. It is expected that the concession will yield well in excess of \$25,000 a year since that is approximately the amount which was produced during the past season when the facilities were so badly crowded that it was impossible to give the kind of service the public needed and the society and the park service would like to give.

This entire development program is the result of the cooperation between the National Park Service, the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society, and friends of this great shrine in an effort to accommodate the increasing numbers of visitors who come each year, and to provide facilities for holding patriotic gatherings at the base of the great mountain memorial.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities*

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$8 million: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for maintenance of roads, other than national parkways, outside the boundaries of national parks and monuments.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 24, starting with the word "*Provided*," on line 11 and ending on line 14.

Mr. Chairman, I do this regretfully because I am in accord with the objective of the committee in putting the language in, which is to make the States take care of and operate and maintain the roads outside of the park. But in Montana we have two instances where there will be access roads to national parks which will be left totally without maintenance, and which will be used by a great many people. One of them is the road from Red Lodge to the Cook City entrance to Yellowstone National Park, that portion of it in Wyoming. This language would prevent the use of funds for the maintenance of that road. It is

a road used by hundreds of thousands of people. There will be no maintenance on it, which will make it exceedingly dangerous. The other road is in Glacier Park which connects the Canadian National Park with our Glacier National Park. If this language is left in the bill no funds will be available for the maintenance of the roads; therefore, I make the point of order that the language is contrary to existing law found in Public Law 230, 83d Congress, 1st session.

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

Mr. D'EWART. I yield.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the gentleman from Montana has seen fit to make this point of order. I see no justification for the Federal Government being called upon to maintain the access roads which are located outside the boundaries of the national parks, particularly when some of the States are charging a sales tax on sales made inside the boundaries of the park, and thereby deriving a very substantial revenue to the State. For that reason, I feel the language should remain in the bill. It was put in the bill for the purpose of making the States maintain the roads which are outside the boundaries of the national parks. Again, as I say, I regret that the gentleman from Montana has seen fit to make the point of order against this language.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I agree with the objectives of the committee, but I am compelled to insist upon the point of order.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

Mr. Chairman, the language which appears on page 24 which the gentleman from Montana seeks to strike out is purely a limitation upon this appropriation bill. It is purely and simply a limitation of an appropriation.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, it occurs to me that there is probably no statutory authority for the expenditure of Federal funds outside of the limits of the national parks. If there is no such statutory authority, the language would not be legislation on an appropriation bill, and the point of order would not lie.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I will quote the law—Public Law 230, 83d Congress, 1st session:

SEC. 7. Wherein such rights-of-way as may be necessary to construct, improve, and maintain roads within the authorized boundaries of any area of said national park system and miscellaneous areas, and acquisition of lands and interest in lands adjacent to such rights-of-way, when deemed necessary by the Secretary to provide adequate protection—

And so forth.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Even though such expenditures are authorized by law, the fact still remains that you can provide a limitation on an appropriation bill, and I so contend.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I should like to be heard further briefly on the point of order.

I have examined the provisions of Public Law 230, section 7, as read by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART]. I do not interpret that language to be an authorization for the spending of Federal funds to maintain highways outside of the National Park Service. I do not think the language is subject to that construction.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HOEVEN). The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair has carefully studied the point of order submitted by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART]. The Congress, although it is authorized to make appropriations, can also deny the use of such appropriations by proper limitations.

The Chair feels that this is a limitation and not legislation upon an appropriation bill, and therefore overrules the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Construction*

For construction and improvement, without regard to the act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available until expended, \$8,056,099.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FERNANDEZ: On page 24, line 21, strike out "\$8,056,099" and insert "\$8,556,099 and, in addition, the Secretary is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts, not exceeding \$950,000, to complete the construction of a public-use building and appurtenant facilities in Carlsbad Cavern National Park, N. Mex."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment: That it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New Mexico desire to be heard?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The first part of the amendment is to increase an appropriation which is made in this bill for the purpose of construction, which is clearly authorized by law, and the last part of the amendment is merely to give authorization to enter into contracts to finish construction, with appropriations to be made at a later time instead of having the appropriation for the full amount made now. The House often grants contract authority to contract ahead of appropriations. These buildings which are going to be built, and must be built sooner or later, may be built only in a period of 2 years, since it will be late before they can start in fiscal 1955, but bids for construction should be let for the full construction, even though the balance will not be expended until the following fiscal year. That is the only economic, businesslike way of doing it. So I say the amendment certainly is in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The Chair calls the attention of the gentleman from New Mexico to the following language in his proposed amendment: "and, in addition, the Secretary is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts, not exceeding \$950,000, to complete the construction of a public use building and appurtenant facilities in Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex.," which is clearly legislation upon an appropriation bill.

The Chair sustains the point of order. Mr. FERNANDEZ. I offer a further amendment, Mr. Chairman.

I ask that the Clerk read the amendment without the authorizing language.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FERNANDEZ: On page 24, line 21, strike out "\$8,056,099" and insert "\$8,556,099."

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the amendment is to restore a part of the appropriation for Carlsbad Caverns which was reduced by the committee from \$1,500,000 to \$50,000, plus \$125,000 for roads.

The amendment restores only that amount of money which will be expended in this coming year if the construction is to go forward.

Awhile ago I tried to give as best I could a description of what lies under this ground. On top of this ground when these caverns were made a national park there were no elevators; there was a ravine, and on the north side of the ravine, as you will see in this map, there was a natural entrance. At that natural entrance some buildings were built by the CCC back in the thirties for quarters, a little over a dozen buildings, and a small dormitory. No public service buildings have been built there for offices because they always realized that eventually the main offices should be constructed where the elevators would be constructed, when the money was made available, across the ravine on the other side. So they have hobbled along with these buildings as best they could. Out of the dormitory they made a little office, but it is so small there is hardly room to hang your hat. They have a little building that is used as a ticket office. Last year there was an item authorized by the Bureau of the Budget for both elevators and public buildings, but it was reduced only to the elevators which are under construction and will be completed this coming winter or next spring. When completed it will be necessary to build new office buildings on the other side of the ravine, because the buildings that are now available are totally inadequate. They were inadequate in the beginning when they had 90,000 visitors a year, but they are totally inadequate now when they have over half a million visitors. When the new elevators are in operation the number of visitors will jump to 800,000 or a million.

The new building to be built across the ravine will contain a lobby accommodating 400 people and a small place for a concessionaire; and, by the way, the Federal Government gets a share of the concessionaire's revenues; it will also provide housing for the elevators. There

will be a small auditorium, seating about 400 visitors, where lectures which are now given at the natural entrance will be given to the groups going down on the elevators. There will be a nursery for small children and aged people who have to wait the 4 or 5 hours when the rest of the family are in the caverns. They cannot sit out in the broiling sun, in the wind, or in the rain. Toilet facilities, of course, have to be provided. You must realize that on days like the Fourth of July and Labor Day as many as 7,000 or 8,000 visitors go in in 1 day, in groups as large as 1,000 or 1,200. Adequate facilities can operate more economically and in a more businesslike way, all in one operation and under one contract, instead of piecemeal.

That is the reason I had contract authorization in my original amendment for the balance of \$950,000, which went out on a point of order. Since that was the case, we should have at least the amount necessary for the first phase of the construction which can be done in the first year of construction.

In time it is going to be necessary to open the caverns at night. In order to get to the natural entrance or to the ticket office presently used or to the office across the ravine, such as it is,

they would have to walk almost a quarter of a mile. When you come out of that gorgeous cavern we do not want them to come out and find just a barren place there, and if it is raining have to rush a quarter of a mile to the ticket office or to where their cars are. The cars should be parked right where the elevators are, where the buildings are going to be built as called for by the plans. If a wind is blowing, and it blows often over there, it is a miserable thing for the people to come out in daytime hanging onto their hats, and at nighttime it would be worse.

Mr. Chairman, the sensible, the economical, the businesslike way to do it is to have this money available ready for the construction of these buildings when the elevators have been completed. As long as I am here as a Member of Congress I shall insist that this national park, which has netted a profit of \$3 million to the Federal Government over and above all expenditures, be treated in a proper manner and given the right kind of facilities.

Mr. Chairman, under permission given earlier by the House in regular session, I insert in the RECORD a tabulation showing total receipts, total expenditures, and the number of visitors during the decade 1943 to and including 1953:

U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service—Comparative statement of obligations and revenues, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, fiscal years 1923-53, inclusive

Fiscal year	Obligations			Revenues			Revenues in excess of expenditures
	APM <sup>1</sup>	Developments	Total	Fees, etc.	Federal taxes	Total	
1923							
1924							
1925	\$5,000		\$5,000				—\$5,000
1926	25,000		25,000	\$3,718		\$3,718	—21,282
1927	14,664	\$7,700	22,364	32,628		32,628	10,264
1928	28,493	2,327	30,820	55,682		55,682	24,862
1929	63,490		63,490	84,983		84,983	21,493
1930	103,271		103,271	136,242		136,242	32,971
1931	124,221	3,016	127,237	143,780		143,780	16,543
1932	130,163	4,733	134,896	113,677		113,677	—21,219
1933	135,688	1,242	136,930	77,237		77,237	—59,693
1934	49,356	53,966	103,322	89,731		89,731	—13,591
1935	51,411	221,257	272,668	131,461		131,461	—141,207
1936	62,773	106,652	169,425	173,405		173,405	3,980
1937	62,634	26,010	88,644	238,706		238,706	150,062
1938	99,481	8,409	107,890	304,327		304,327	196,437
1939	92,030	49,738	141,768	273,856		273,856	132,088
1940	99,856	74,448	174,304	322,019		322,019	147,715
1941	99,605	53,941	153,546	352,949		352,949	199,403
1942	104,378	29,287	133,665	309,122		309,122	195,454
1943	90,151	2,184	92,335	119,314	\$15,864	135,178	42,843
1944	89,171	2,626	91,797	105,007		105,007	13,210
1945	94,056		94,056	136,757	\$12,470	149,227	55,171
1946	102,869	738	103,607	289,683	\$5,014	344,697	241,090
1947	147,434	4,483	151,917	407,590	\$8,119	490,709	338,792
1948	171,664	8,200	179,864	442,683	\$2,388	535,071	355,207
1949	200,396	18,258	218,654	441,906	94,480	536,386	317,732
1950	213,499	15,459	228,958	428,708	89,764	518,472	289,514
1951	230,665	77,120	307,785	397,709	82,399	480,108	172,323
1952	227,254	3,789	231,043	458,309	83,139	541,448	310,405
1953	263,953		263,953	406,759	82,035	488,794	224,841
Total	3,182,626	775,983	3,958,609	6,477,948	712,230	7,190,178	

Total net profit from fees, etc. \$2,519,739  
 Total net revenue from Federal taxes 712,230

Total net revenue to Federal Government 3,231,969

<sup>1</sup> Administration, protection, and maintenance costs.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated on the basis of 20 percent of admission fees, as the information is not available in the Washington office.

Number of visitors Carlsbad Caverns National Park, 1943 to 1953

Calendar year:	Number
1943	89,126
1944	122,467
1945	193,237
1946	380,465
1947	405,266
1948	435,481
1949	431,187

Number of visitors Carlsbad Caverns National Park, 1943 to 1953—Continued

Calendar year:	Number
1950	467,283
1951	493,618
1952	531,751
1953	510,318
Total	4,060,199

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. Chairman, it would be a wonderful thing if we had a few hundred million dollars or a billion dollars to spend for such things as the Carlsbad Caverns, as the gentleman would like to have us do. It so happens that we have places to spend that money that are much more important.

I may say that the committee saw fit to appropriate more money than the budget allowed for irrigation, reclamation, and flood-control in New Mexico. We have appropriated \$50,000 for a shelter. You can build a pretty good shelter house for \$50,000 if they do not spend it all on plans and specifications.

Mr. Chairman, I have visited the Carlsbad Caverns. I have been out there twice. It is a wonderful place and it is also true that it makes money. It is about the only national monument in this country that does make money. But what is wrong with saving a little of that money that we make from Carlsbad Caverns to kind of help along at other places where we need it so badly?

The gentleman referred to weather. Why, bless your heart, that is one reason we appropriated more money for irrigation in the State of New Mexico. In my humble opinion, if the gentleman would spend more time in an effort to get more money for irrigation in his State he would be spending his time to better advantage rather than trying to build buildings out at Carlsbad Caverns that we can get along without.

That is a very dry climate out there. You do not have to build a lot of facilities to take care of the people and to keep them from getting wet. They can sit in their automobiles, and all of them come in automobiles. They can sit in their automobiles within a city block from the point where you go down into Mother Earth at Carlsbad Caverns. You do not have to wait very long because the tour begins on the hour, as I remember. Now, what is so important about building a building that costs \$1.5 million when we have got so many other places to spend this money? I am satisfied that 99 percent of the American people would say, "Yes, I know a lot of places where we can spend \$1.5 million to much better advantage than to build this great, wonderful castle on top of Carlsbad Caverns."

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to concur in what the gentleman from New Mexico has told you. The Carlsbad Caverns belong to the United States Government. It is a national park. Ordinarily, we create a national park for recreational purposes which require a large surface area. The caverns are no such park although they provide both education and recreation. They are underground and make the collection of a proper admission charge possible. There is this to be said about the Carlsbad Caverns: From the day the Federal Government took them over until today there has not been one dime of taxpayers' money put into them that has not been taken out,

with interest. Everything has been paid for through collection of the admission fee. Furthermore, during the time we have had a 20 percent Federal tax on admissions the Government has received in excess of \$700,000 from that tax alone.

Now, I would not disagree very much with our distinguished chairman of the Department of the Interior Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. I do not think there is a more fair man in the Congress of the United States. I do not think we have a better committee than that which he heads. The members have to consider every park in the United States, and probably the money available is insufficient to cover the needs of all. I recognize that, too. But, I do say this is an investment that returns—I will not use the words "dividends," because that is an offensive word right not—but it does return to the Government the investment plus a profit. We have only a few tours through the Caverns during the day. I would not attempt to describe the beauties of the caverns, because no one's words can do that. Interest in the caverns is increasing all the time. More people visit them every year.

The figures suggested to the committee do not come from anybody in New Mexico. The figures submitted to you are submitted as an estimate by the National Park Service to the Director of the Budget. I assume that it was somewhat cut there. But, the amount of \$1.5 million was recommended by the Director of the Budget, and I am quite sure he is not wasting any money in these times.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely trust that the committee will do something to bring about a situation where we can take care of thousands of the people who go to the Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico and that they are at least made comfortable. It is true that there is not very much on the surface to view in the way of grandeur, but when people come up there in bad or hot weather, I think they should have facilities for cover and protection. People who pay to see a World Wonder that actually belongs to them are entitled to that much at least.

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

Mr. DEMPSEY. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Will the gentleman point out that before they go into the caverns they have to wait for the start of one of the four trips scheduled daily? Sometimes there are 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000 people who have to wait in the lobby until these groups are formed. Where the elevators are now being built, they have only a little room which can take care of only about 100 people. There is simply no place for them to wait except out in the broiling sun. It is not fair to the visitors who come to Carlsbad Caverns to be required to do that. This is no luxury that is being requested. This is a facility absolutely necessary for properly carrying on the operations of the Caverns.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, I agree with the gentleman. A large group of visitors will assemble. They

are not permitted to go through the caverns without guides. There are park rangers ahead and in back, in order to protect the visitors in the caverns, because it is quite easy to get lost. But we do need protection for the people who have to wait until the tour starts. It is their money that is making Carlsbad Caverns a paying proposition, of which this Government has far too few.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The committee last year appropriated very substantial sums for the Carlsbad Caverns, for what we thought were the most essential, the highest priority items for the Carlsbad Caverns. The particular appropriation item now before us was proposed to us by the National Park Service in a manner which was not convincing to any of the members of the committee. Particularly, we did not see fit to appropriate funds to build and operate kennels to house dogs while the people went down into the caverns. There is only so much money to spread around through the large national park system. We are already short of personnel, as has been pointed out here. I do not feel this appropriation, as requested in the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ] is justified when we take into consideration the overall picture of the Park Service.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FERNANDEZ) there were—ayes 42, noes, 52.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HAGEN of California: On page 24, line 21, after "expanded", strike out "\$8,056,099" and insert "\$9,000,000."

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment to H. R. 8680 to increase the amount granted the Park Service for construction and improvement of various physical facilities from \$8,056,000 to the total sum of \$9 million. I am hopeful that you will join with me in this amendment.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that the Park Service has suffered a cruel blow in the recommendations of the committee not only on this item but with respect to all items of appropriation necessary to maintaining its function as the manager of our national parks and the best provider of mass entertainment and recreation for our millions of people who seek these values in outdoor surroundings.

If I am advised correctly the Secretary of the Interior admitted that his budget requests were not adequate to secure first-class park operation in the face of an anticipated gain in public use. In the face of this admission the committee has reduced his miserly requests.

The truth of the matter is that the Park and Forest Services which provide

essential recreation have long been the stepchildren of the Congress budgetwise. There has been a constantly growing gap between need and money appropriations. Not only have the agencies charged with administration of our forests and parks been handicapped in providing the new facilities for human comfort necessitated by increasing use; they have not even been permitted sufficient funds to adequately maintain existing facilities or to replace wornout facilities.

Woodsmen and conservationists report to me that mountain trails necessary to the best possible use of our wonderful back country by people of all sexes and ages have deteriorated to the point that many are hazardous and unusable. Public campgrounds have inadequate water, sewage and toilet facilities. In Sequoia National Park which is within my district there is an urgent need for replacement of outmoded toilet facilities with modern sanitary toilets. Much trail work needs to be done. Campgrounds need to be generally rehabilitated. These are examples of the kind of work which can and should be done with this extra money.

Have no fear that the money is not needed. No one has ever accused the Park Service of dishonesty or wasteful use of funds. I am certain that a total appropriation of \$9 million would only be a small partial step toward completion of the work which needs to be done.

We cannot long afford to continue our neglect of vital natural resources in any field and this is particularly true of our parks which provide a welcome relief from the noise and confusion which are inherent in the metropolitan living of which most of our people are a part.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is difficult for me to understand from the statement made by the gentleman from California for just what purpose this almost a million dollar increase would be used. I call attention to the fact that the amendment offered by the gentleman from California is \$400,000 in excess of the budget request. The committee has no means of justifying acceptance of such an amendment. We have no testimony before the committee as to where the funds would be expended that would be covered by this almost \$1 million raise in this item. Therefore, I must object to the adoption of the amendment.

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

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

Mr. SAYLOR. If the Committee is looking for any reason to justify the need for this money, I might call attention to the fact that in one national park, Yellowstone National Park, the facilities were built and designed for 250,000 visitors a year. Last year Yellowstone National Park had almost 2 million visitors. Certainly the 46,000,000 American citizens who made use of our national parks in 1953 caused the facilities which exist to be over-extended. There is no doubt in my mind that if this fund is made available to the National Park Service they will be able to use it adequately not only

for the betterment of existing facilities but to expand them to meet the ever-increasing demand that is being made on our national parks.

Mr. BUDGE. When the gentleman addresses himself to the facilities in Yellowstone National Park, I rather believe he is speaking of the facilities which are furnished by the concessionaires, something over which this Committee has no control. I do not agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the committee should simply give the National Park Service an additional \$1 million and say, "You spend it where you see fit." That is somewhat contrary to the procedure here in the Congress where each department is asked to specifically justify expenditures which the department wants to make. We have no requests before the committee for the expenditure of this \$1 million. We have no means of knowing where it would be expended. I would think we would be derelict in our duty as members of the Committee on Appropriations if we did not attempt to resist the adoption of such an amendment.

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HAGEN of California. By way of preface to my question, I may say that at Sequoia National Park, they have, and I trust that I may be pardoned in using this expression, a great many of these Chic Sale's type of latrine, which are definite health hazards and which should be replaced. Is it not a fact that the Secretary of the Interior, either before your committee or the committee of the other body, admitted that the funds asked in his budget were not adequate to take care of capital investment needs and ordinary maintenance needs of the park system?

Mr. BUDGE. As to the latter question, I do not recall that that representation was made to this committee. However, the situation which the gentleman refers to in the Sequoia National Park would certainly not account for \$1 million which he seeks to place in this bill. Every department comes in with a statement that it cannot get along with the funds which it has. I know the Appropriations Committee would be very sympathetic to the gentleman from California and to the Park Service, if they come before the committee and tell us for what purpose they need the money and if we can justify it in our own minds, I know the sympathies of the committee would be with the Park Service. However, I think we simply cannot say, "Here is a million dollars, let the Park Service spend it as they see fit."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HAGEN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to line 2, on page 24, for the purpose of offering a small amendment.

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

There was no objection.

The paragraph referred to is as follows:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Management and protection

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), \$9,000,000.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BONNER: On line 3, page 24, strike out "\$9,000,000" and insert "\$9,055,000."

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to ask for this permission of the splendid gentleman who has charge of this bill because I appreciate the great strain he is under and the handicap that he has suffered. We are all delighted to see him back on the floor of the House carrying on as usual, and showing his strong stalwart determination to bring about economy and efficiency in the departments of Government.

However, Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the little matter which is the subject of my amendment was merely an oversight on his part. In the State of North Carolina, we have given a million dollars, and certain foundations have matched that amount of money, to purchase property which is to be included in the national seashore park. It is the only area of its kind in the United States. It has 75 miles of ocean front for recreational purposes. Unless this park is created, the average citizen in the United States in time to come would not be able to get to salt water.

The Federal Government has invested no money at all. In this bill there is asked \$110,000 for management and protection. You know there is a new business grown up in America. It is known as the driftwood business. In this area there are hundreds of old wrecks, ships that came ashore, sailing vessels, and so on, and there is now a business of people going down there and getting the wood from those vessels and selling it as driftwood. They are about to carry away all the old things that are left on the beach, and the Park Service really needs this money for protection and management of the area. Even last year before the Park Service took over the area, when it was known it was to become a national park, the State of North Carolina had to put on four additional ferries in the area to take care of the tourists.

I do hope, since this is such a trivial matter and since it is such a meritorious item, that the splendid chairman of the subcommittee will agree to this slight amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I will have to object to this amendment offered by my good friend from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER]. He is one of God's noblemen in my book; but there are times when you just have to take issue

with your good friends, and this is one of those times. I am sure the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] does not know that there is \$50,000 in this bill for construction, in addition to the \$55,000 for management. Was the gentleman aware of that fact?

Mr. BONNER. Fifty-five thousand dollars for construction, where the State of North Carolina has put in a million dollars, and other citizens of North Carolina have given land. I imagine they must have some property there for the custodians to live in, and so forth. So I really think it is worthwhile to preserve the property, to have this money for protection and management of the property.

Mr. JENSEN. Then, in addition, we have \$110,000 in here for maintenance for Cape Hatteras. I think the gentleman will have to admit that this is a rather new project.

Mr. BONNER. Yes, it is.

Mr. JENSEN. And it is always well to feel your way along for a while before you spend the taxpayers' money to any great degree; hold back a little bit and see how the folks who are running this thing operate. I hope the gentleman will not feel too bad if his amendment is defeated.

Mr. BONNER. No. I will not feel bad, but I wanted to bring this to the attention of the House, for I do feel that this \$55,000 is well deserved and will be well spent and will redound 55 times that much to the scenic beauty.

Mr. JENSEN. We will see how they spend the money that is in the bill. It is possible the Senate may strike it all out and then we will have to compromise.

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

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think it is beautiful to witness this Damon and Pythias act. The gentleman said he hoped the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] would not be disappointed if his amendment were defeated.

May I ask my friend from Iowa, would the gentleman from Iowa be disappointed if his amendment is carried? The gentleman made reference to the friendships, and it is there. That recalled to my mind the statement that the Governor of North Carolina was purported to have said to the Governor of South Carolina, "What is the Constitution between friends?" In the matter of \$50,000, is that such a great thing between friends?

Mr. JENSEN. Fifty thousand dollars out in my country is not hay, as we say. It is worth saving.

Mr. Chairman, I am compelled to object to this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BONNER) there were—ayes 32, noes 55.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Management of resources

For expenses necessary for conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wildlife management in California (16 U. S. C. 695-695c); and not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; \$6,137,000, of which not more than \$4,250,000 shall be available for personal services and not more than \$250,000 shall be available for travel; and in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 25 percent of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years for management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, including construction.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANTAFF: On page 25, line 20, after the semicolon and before the word "and", insert "leasing and management of lands for the protection of the Florida Key deer."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to the amendment on this side of the aisle.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, the control of predatory animals and rodents harmful to agriculture is one of the activities adversely affected by the recommended reduction in the item "Fish and Wildlife Service, management of resources" in the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, H. R. 8680. This item is recommended in the bill for 1955 appropriations in the amount of \$6,137,000, a reduction of \$863,000 below the amount appropriated for 1954. A pro rata application of this reduction to the control of predators and rodents would mean a reduction of approximately \$117,000 in an essential activity that has already been curtailed below the level at which Federal responsibilities for protection of agriculture can be fully met.

This applies particularly in the West, where several million cattle and sheep are exposed to attacks by coyotes and other predators while grazing on the 400 million acres of public lands in the 11 Western States. Nearly 40 years ago, the Congress recognized the principle that the protection of livestock and game

from attacks of wolves, lions, and other predators was a Federal responsibility in cooperation with the private enterprises affected. Thus, there was established and maintained to the present an outstanding example of teamwork between Government and industry.

During the past 10 years of this cooperation, ranchers have been obliged to carry an increasing portion of the load. There are now available some 110 fewer Federal hunters than at the beginning of 1946. Reductions in appropriations, coupled with inflationary costs, have forced abandonment of much of the Government's participation in predator and rodent control on public lands, except for supervision of work paid for by cooperating ranchers and local agencies. Cooperators are attempting to make up for Federal reductions by financing more than four-fifths of the cost of the work on private lands, but they should not be expected to assume such a heavy share on federally owned lands.

In 1946 the Government was maintaining its share of teamwork throughout the continental United States by an annual appropriation of \$970,000, which was considerably less than 2 mills for each acre of the public domain—a portion went for control of rats and other harmful rodents on private and public property. This year there was \$950,000 appropriated for such work in the United States and Alaska; \$79,000 for the latter, leaving \$871,000 for the States. This represents a net reduction of over 10 percent during the past 10 years of spiraling costs. Now the recommendation for an additional 13-percent reduction on the reduced base will, if sustained, necessitate abandonment of this type of Federal cooperation with agriculture over a large segment of the range country.

Restoration of \$117,000 to the item of "Management of resources," bringing it to \$6,254,000, of which not less than \$950,000 should be made available for predator and rodent control, would permit continued cooperation, although at a scale considerably lower than in 1946 and earlier. It would be adequate to maintain the Federal portion of this cooperative work at present levels on nearly one-fifth of the public domain. Without it, an area roughly equivalent to all the public lands in the States of Montana, South Dakota, and Oregon—or Nevada and Washington; or Colorado, Utah, and Washington; or Arizona and Colorado—will lack Federal cooperation in the vital job of preventing agricultural losses due to destructive animals.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. METCALF: On page 25, line 23, after "Fish and Wildlife Service", strike out "\$6,137,000" and insert the figure "\$7,337,000."

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I wish to call attention to a situation which disturbs me greatly and which I feel is totally unfair to the millions of sportsmen of the United States. I refer to the severe reductions in the appropriations proposed for the Fish and Wildlife Service. In studying this bill, I do not find

similar cuts below the amount available in 1954 in several other Bureaus in Interior, and I want to go on record as stating I believe the Appropriations Committee was entirely too severe in its treatment of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

This is the Federal agency which deals with the valuable and popular fish and wildlife resources of the country, and the appropriations contained in this bill will determine how well or how poor that agency can carry out those responsibilities. While the demands for hunting and fishing are increasing as more and more hunters go afield with rod and gun, the Federal Government is actually decreasing its financial support to this great American industry.

In particular, I am disturbed about the ability of the Fish and Wildlife Service to continue its waterfowl-management program. This is a Federal responsibility under treaties with Canada and Mexico and one that cannot be lightly cast aside. Yet, in the face of more and more drainage of private agricultural land which is taking more and more nesting grounds out of production, and in spite of an increasing number of duck hunters going out each year, we find here that severe cuts have been made in the appropriated funds for this purpose.

Only 5 years ago, the sportsmen of this country, through their own organizations and with the strong backing of Congress, had the so-called Duck Stamp Act amended to double the income to the Service for waterfowl management purposes. Prior to that time, everyone who hunted ducks had to pay \$1 to make his hunting sport legal. These sportsmen, on their own initiative, recommended and the Congress adopted an amendment increasing the price of the duck stamp to \$2, all of which is appropriated annually to the Fish and Wildlife Service to buy more waterfowl areas, to improve the refuges acquired with these moneys, to do a better job of law enforcement, and to carry on basic research into management problems. Now, just as funds are beginning to be available for a greatly expanded refuge purchase and development program, as a result of that law, we find the Bureau of the Budget and the Appropriations Committee reducing regular funds to the point where these new sportsmen's dollars must go into maintaining the program which was financed by appropriations prior to that time. I have investigated the details of this situation, and I find the budget actions are a long way from those which the American sportsmen thought were going to happen when they voluntarily assessed themselves another dollar for the privilege of helping the duck situation. The Bureau of the Budget, in preparing next year's budget, lopped off of last year's amount \$652,000 from the refuge item; \$110,000 from essential river basin studies designed to help locate land and water for refuges; \$100,000 from law enforcement; and \$101,000 from research into problems of wildlife management. That comes to \$963,000 taken out by the Bureau of the Budget. Now, the committee recommends a further reduction in the management item of \$463,000 below the budget. Taking a fair share of around \$125,000 out of this

cut and applying it to the waterfowl management program, we find that in a single year, the Bureau of the Budget and the Appropriations Committee combined propose to reduce the waterfowl program by about \$1,200,000.

My point is this: The only way the same level of administration can be attained in the fiscal year 1955 is for the Service to take that \$1,200,000 cut out of the sportsmen's kitty, just to keep going on an even keel. This, I am sure, is not what the Congress intended when they increased the price of the duck stamp from \$1 to \$2 at the request of the sportsmen themselves.

Just a few days ago, both the Senate and the House refused to touch other earmarked funds set aside to benefit the sportsmen of the country. The original bill cutting excise taxes proposed to reduce the 11 percent tax on sporting arms and ammunition to 10 percent. Representatives of the arms and ammunition industry, together with those from sportsmen's groups, asked that the 11 percent be retained for the benefit of wildlife restoration by the States. An amendment was submitted to the bill while it was under consideration on the floor of the Senate, and it passed without a single dissent. The House agreed to the amendment in conference, with the result that the State game departments may continue to aid the millions of sportsmen of the Nation on the same basis as before. I wish to take similar action here and am submitting herewith an amendment for an increase of \$1,200,000. This is the amount which will otherwise have to be taken from duck stamp funds if the Federal Government is to carry out its obligations to the millions of duck hunters and nature lovers who want this work continued in an efficient manner.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I feel constrained to object on this particular amendment to the additional time.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman object to the extension of time or did he intend to indicate he was going to oppose the amendment at the proper time?

Mr. BUDGE. I shall oppose the amendment at the proper time and I do not intend to take 5 minutes in opposition. I did object to the extension of time.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to rise and support the amendment offered by my colleague from Montana [Mr. METCALF]. I am of the opinion that the general public is not aware of the great army of duck hunters that exists in our land today. Not only do these people follow in the traditions of their forefathers by remaining skilled and proficient in the use of firearms, but they also are a great economic addition to the society in which we live.

The duck-hunting population spends many, many millions of dollars on shot-guns, shells, decoys, clothing, paint, rope, and a thousand-and-one other accessories that go along with the sportsmen in his field. Now, we hear much talk about a possible economic recession. In the first place, I do not believe that this is a serious threat, but at the same time I am of the opinion that the Congress of the United States should do everything within its power to continue to increase business incentives. Consequently, if this amendment is passed, the purpose of which is to provide additional duck-hunting areas, I believe that it will benefit the American business community 25 times greater than the actual amount that is requested for this particular program.

In the First Congressional District of New York we have some of the finest duck-hunting lands on the east coast. It was my privilege to present to the President of the United States two black ducks, shot at Wainwright's Creek in Hampton Bays. The area between Smithtown and Montauk, Long Island, abounds with ponds and creeks. During the duck-hunting season these are filled to capacity. However, one grave drawback to this hunting is that the lands around these ponds and creeks are owned—in better than 95 percent of the cases—by private individuals. On the great bays such as Shinnecock, Peconic, Moriches, and Gardiner's the broadbill—known also as bluebill or scaup—are hunted, along with occasional canvas-back.

Here again the question of private ownership plays a part, as most of the points, spits of land, and islands are privately owned. The moneys that would be spent at this time, as I understand it, could conceivably be used to establish a public refuge in the area of the First Congressional District of New York for hunters of that area.

One other additional thought that should be called to the attention of the Congress and the Secretary of the Interior is that we advocate at this time an increase in the limit from 4 to 6. The present limit is unrealistic and the law is more often breached than not. We advocate this because we believe that there is an adequate duck population at this time to support an increase in the legal limit. We also would advocate an additional 6 days, or a total of 65 days. The additional days should preferably be added to the beginning of the season. The ideal period for the First Congressional District of New York would be from October 29 of this year to January 1, 1955.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF].

Mr. Chairman, I was the author of the duck-stamp bill which increased from \$1 to \$2 the amount which every duck hunter pays for the stamp he gets before he can hunt legally.

I have been checking back into the report that accompanied the bill when it was passed by the House. The principal purpose of the bill was to provide a means for more adequate development of

the migratory waterfowl resources of the country.

Then, reading from the basic legislation, I find that the moneys received for such stamps and so forth shall be received and set aside as a special fund to be known as the "Migratory bird conservation fund." There is no other purpose provided for. I would like to ask the gentleman from Montana this question: Without your amendment will those funds be diverted from the purpose for which they were originally intended?

Mr. METCALF. Without my amendment those funds are going to be used for operation and administrative expenses that were previously paid for by appropriations of this Congress.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Then, the duck hunters, who have bought the stamps and who wrote in favor of the increase to every one of us who was here at that time, are not going to get what they thought they were getting when they bought the stamps unless this amendment is adopted. Under those conditions, I do not see how this House can do otherwise than adopt the amendment, because if they do not, they will break faith with all of these sportsmen.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. The question comes to my mind that the legislation which the gentleman sponsored carried a provision which limited the amount of money out of the duck-stamp fund which could be used for administrative purposes and operation.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. It did in this way. It said in the basic act, to which mine was an amendment, that not less than 90 percent shall be available for the location, ascertainment, acquisition, administration, maintenance, and development of suitable areas for inviolate bird sanctuaries under the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act. That does not provide for general administrative expenses but only those incident to the areas in question.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Is it my understanding then that funds can be diverted to other purposes?

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Not as I understand the law, which the gentleman helped get passed in that Congress.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I do not recall what the provisions in the law were, and I thought perhaps the gentleman could enlighten us.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. They were not supposed to be diverted except for these purposes, and certainly general expenses for operating the Wildlife Service would not come under that head.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I should like to invite the attention of the membership to the fact that the funds with which we are here dealing make up only a small part of the total funds which are available to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The total amount available to the Fish and Wildlife Service for fiscal 1955 amounts to \$38,173,271. Now, a lot of that money, in fact, the bulk of it, comes from sources over which the Committee

on Appropriations has no control, because they are permanent appropriations, as the gentleman from Montana has pointed out. The reduction which is made here is a relatively small reduction under the present program, and if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana were to prevail, the amount included in this bill would then be \$737,000 over the budget request which was made by the Fish and Wildlife Service to the Committee on Appropriations and the Congress. I do not feel that, as members of the Committee on Appropriations, we can permit the appropriation of \$737,000 over the amount requested of us and for which we have no means of knowing for what purpose they would be used.

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

Mr. BUDGE. Not at this time. The total funds, amounting to over \$38 million will still be available under the permanent appropriations, through the duck stamp and other revenues. I should like to repeat that if this amendment were to prevail it would place in this bill \$737,000 which the Fish and Wildlife Service has not requested of the Congress in this appropriation item.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to support the amendment of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF] striking the figure of \$6,137,000 and inserting instead \$7,337,000.

This increase of \$1,200,000 in the committee's recommendations is not a true increase at all, but will merely provide the minimum amount by which Congress and the Federal Government can carry out its obligations to the tens of millions of Americans with the hunting and sporting instinct. Duck hunters, amateur and professional naturalists, and other sportsmen have a stake in the action of Congress on this item. We have an obligation to continue the program, at least at its present level.

As the population of this great Nation increases, so does the number of those who are interested in the work of, and will benefit by the activities of, the Fish and Wildlife Service. The amendment of the gentleman from Montana will benefit no special group of people, Mr. Chairman, but will be welcomed by citizens from all walks of life who have a right to enjoy some of the natural resources of this Nation.

I feel that the committee's action in cutting this appropriation breaks faith with millions of Americans who find recreation as sportsmen. What is the justification for the committee's action? None has been given to my satisfaction.

We are fortunate in that our Nation abounds in valuable fish and wildlife resources. But such must be carefully preserved and cared for in order that those who set out with rod and reel may be successful in their ventures, and those who take gun in hand for recreation may find their targets.

The committee's unjustified cut in funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service will not enable that agency to perform adequately its assigned functions. That agency has heavy responsibilities to

manage efficiently some of our greatest natural resources, and they must be given the funds with which to do the job.

The waterfowl-management program, for which adequate funds have not been provided, is just one of the vital services performed by this agency. Adequate funds for this program should be put back in this bill.

It was upon the recommendation of sportsmen that the so-called duck stamp was increased from \$1 to \$2. The main purpose of this raise was to buy larger and more waterfowl areas, to do a more efficient job of law enforcement, and to carry on vital and necessary basic research in this field. Now, as a result of the committee's cut, in part, much of these duck-stamp funds will have to go into the maintenance of this program. This goes directly against the will of the sportsmen who pressed for the increase of the stamp from \$1 to \$2. I ask this administration, will no more waterfowl areas be purchased? It is estimated that the waterfowl program has been cut by \$1,200,000. It is clear that this amount will have to come out of the funds built up by the sportsmen from the higher priced \$2 duck stamp. This was never the intention of sportsmen, nor the Congress.

The amendment of the gentleman from Montana should carry in order to keep faith with the sportsmen of America. And the sportsmen of America, Mr. Chairman, comprise perhaps as much as one-fourth of the population of this country. The restoration of \$1,200,000 is a small amount when compared with the number of persons who can benefit by it. I hope my colleagues in this body will join with me in support of this amendment.

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

Mr. PRICE. I yield.

Mr. METCALF. At the point where the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE] was saying that this is an increase over the amount actually submitted in the budget of \$700,000-odd, I requested him to yield and he declined. I would like to say for the benefit of the members of the committee that if this \$1,200,000 is restored it will furnish just the same services for the next fiscal year that were provided for the last fiscal year.

As I outlined in my main statement \$936,000 was cut by the Budget and the committee cut an additional \$400,000-plus from the amount granted for the last fiscal year. If this is restored it will merely provide the people who voted to double the payment for the duck stamps, the services and the facilities and water-fowl refuges that they thought they were going to buy.

Mr. PRICE. I thank the gentleman. I think the gentleman is absolutely right.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is a case where the committee felt constrained to make a small saving. As everyone knows, we have a great responsibility in carrying on the many activities of this Government of ours and in connection with military matters all over the world.

I must say to the gentleman from Montana that I appreciate the fact that he would like to have more money for fish and wildlife. So would I. Everybody else would like to have it. But it just happens that these are times when we cannot spend all the money for these things even if we would like to. We are spending in Montana around \$7 million for irrigation, reclamation, and transmission lines for the benefit of the people of that State. I am sure the gentleman from Montana appreciates that. Those are things which will greatly benefit the State of Montana and all the people generally.

I realize that it is a popular thing to ask for more money for fish and wildlife. I yield to no man in my desire to see to it that we have a good program on fish and wildlife, because I love to fish and I love to hunt just like almost everyone else; but after all, we have a business to operate here in this country and we have just so much money to operate that business.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. May I ask the gentleman just this one question: Does the gentleman realize we are talking about earmarked funds that were put up under the duck stamp law for a particular purpose?

Mr. JENSEN. Not altogether.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. But very close to it.

Then let me ask the gentleman one other question: Are those funds spent as they were intended to be spent or are more of them being taken out from the original intent?

Mr. JENSEN. The money that is coming in under the duck-stamp fund is all being spent for the purpose for which it was intended, but here we are appropriating money out of the general fund of the Treasury for this purpose.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. I think we are talking about two different things. I am talking about earmarked funds and the gentleman is talking about general funds. That is the difference.

Mr. JENSEN. The facts are that if we appropriate more money for this item it will come out of the general fund. I do not care how you want to keep your books, the facts are that the Treasury of the United States is now in the red about \$271,784,000,000, and this will put it into the red a little more.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Is this curtailment of the funds going to change in any way the program for furnishing fish, stocking rivers, and so forth?

Mr. JENSEN. No, indeed.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. It will not curtail it?

Mr. JENSEN. Not at all.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, President Dwight D. Eisenhower recently recognized that our domestic mining industry was in deep trouble. His announced intention to step up our metal stockpiling program was indeed good news to the thousands of workers in America trying to live on their unemployment compensation allowances.

But, Mr. Chairman, the stockpiling program is not the permanent answer.

It will temporarily keep our lead and zinc mining industry alive, but it will not restore its vitality and health. The domestic industry has been bled white by trade policies and past Government purchase programs which have—in effect—exported our miners jobs to South America and Africa.

Let me cite some figures. In 1951, the Nation's consumption of zinc was 934,000 tons of which 391,000 were imported. In 1953, consumption was 975,000 tons, but 743,000 tons were imports. The figures tell the story. One-fourth of the lead and zinc miners in America are out of a job. Many others have voluntarily taken a 15- to 20-percent cut in wages—have cut their standard of living—in order to assist the industry in its attempt to stay alive against competition from foreign mines which pay their workers as little as \$1.50 per day.

Unless there is some protection against this competition, the stockpiling program cannot function to save the industry for long. This Nation cannot afford to stockpile the surplus lead and zinc production of the world at the expense of the American taxpayer.

For that reason, I have today introduced a bill that will restrict imports, that will limit purchases for stockpiling lead and zinc to that metal mined by American workers. The bill will stabilize the price of the metals at a reasonable level and assure the Nation of a strong mining industry.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have pending at the desk an amendment to the last paragraph on page 26, which I ask unanimous consent to withdraw and direct my remarks to the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF].

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, let me say to my colleagues on the committee here this afternoon, I know of no segment of the American population that the Members of this Congress could more ill afford to anger than the followers of Isaac Walton. They have plenty of time while they are fishing or sitting along the banks of a stream to meditate as to whether they are getting a good deal, a square deal, or a raw deal. I am afraid if the opinions of this committee prevail here today, they will be forced to come to the conclusion that they are at least getting a bad deal. You were talking about the special fund paid in to maintain refuges for ducks for the purpose of duck hunting. Let me call your attention to another fund. We charge a dollar for the privilege of hunting in the

forests owned by the Government. We have two of them in our State of West Virginia, the Monongahela and the George Washington. The proceeds from that matching money from the State Conservation Commission permits us to build lakes and permits us to stock those lakes with trout and with other fish. Our State Conservation Commission, working with the Federal Government, uses this money along with the money paid in for the hunting and fishing licenses in the State and are building or have just completed a lake with a surface of 23 acres and they are starting work on an additional lake with a surface area of 34 acres to be stocked with trout. I think this is true of practically everyone of my colleagues here who are getting scores of requests from your constituents to assist them in getting an allotment of fish from the Fish and Wildlife Service whose offices are up in Boston at the present time. And what do we get back? at least I get back replies from them saying that their supply of fish is running short and that their appropriations for the current year will not be sufficient, and that we may have to wait 6 months or longer to get the fish to stock the streams. In addition to that, I would like to remind my colleagues that we are developing over the Nation a nationwide program of building small ponds on farms. The demand for stocking those farms has exceeded the capacity of our State hatcheries. In my State, and I think this is true of all the other States, our State hatcheries are not in a position to stock the streams even in the forests owned by the United States. I am very much in accord with what the gentleman from Montana is proposing to do here. I want to say to the gentleman who addressed us just a moment ago, in answering a question from the gentleman from New York, said that it would not in any way affect our facilities for furnishing fish and game to stock our refuges and to stock our streams—if it does not affect that, I do not know what in the name of common sense it does affect.

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

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, if your State is not providing their fair share of the fish, you would have that trouble.

Mr. BAILEY. We are providing more than our fair share of fish.

Mr. JENSEN. You just got through saying your State was not providing a sufficient number of fish to meet the demand.

Mr. BAILEY. That is because of the demand for stocking our farm ponds. And you have that in every State.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, we have that in my State.

Mr. BAILEY. Why, certainly.

Mr. JENSEN. And we have that in every State. My State is spending some money on this kind of work.

Mr. BAILEY. All right, but the States are not spending any more on the streams in your federally owned forests for that stocking because there are no Federal fish available to stock the streams.



Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman knows as well as I do that in every department of the Government, or at least this has been the case in the past when somebody asks a question, "Why do you not do a certain thing?" They say, "Oh, Congress has not furnished enough money."

Mr. BAILEY. I think the chairman of the subcommittee and the members of the subcommittee ought to permit these fishermen and hunters the privilege of spending their own money that they paid in for hunting and fishing privileges.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

The question occurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. METCALF) there were—ayes 34, noes 58.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Investigations of resources*

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies and investigations respecting conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, including related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such studies and investigations; and the performance of other functions related thereto; as authorized by law; \$3,500,000.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BATES: On page 26, line 15, strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,027,000."

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment, because of the serious problems of the fishing industry in the United States. For some time it has been in a distressed and very critical condition.

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

Mr. BATES. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I say that I enthusiastically support the amendment offered by my distinguished friend from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES], and I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. BATES. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. BATES. I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the gentleman's amendment because of the very great importance to the development of the fishing resources in the Pacific. I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks I may offer a brief statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. LANE. I know that the gentleman understands the subject matter of

his amendment. The gentleman has conducted many hearings on it. He has been before the Commission on many occasions. It is a subject matter that the gentleman from Massachusetts has lived with over a long period of time. I am satisfied his amendment is worthy of consideration by Members of the House.

Mr. BATES. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES. I yield.

Mr. WILSON of California. I want to associate myself with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] in asking for this increase in appropriation. I represent the tuna industry in Southern California. The tuna industry has been very hard hit by imports from foreign countries. We need to develop new resources of fish, so that we can compete with those imports.

I am in favor of the gentleman's amendment.

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

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

Mr. COLMER. The gentleman's amendment proposes to increase this amount by approximately a half million dollars?

Mr. BATES. Five hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Mr. COLMER. Could that be used for the purpose of studying the shrimp industry among other purposes?

Mr. BATES. If the gentleman will direct his attention to page 26 of the bill where this amendment applies, it states that this section involves expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies and investigations respecting conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources.

I should certainly think it would include the project the gentleman has in mind.

Mr. COLMER. What, of course, prompted me to interrogate the gentleman was that the shrimping industry has been corresponding with me now for several months about getting some additional funds for that purpose, and I may also direct the gentleman's attention in that connection to the fact that quite a few of his fishermen from up in the New England section are getting down into my gulf section now taking shrimp, and we are going to need more shrimp down there if we are going to take care of the New England fishermen.

Mr. BATES. I hope the gentleman gets fewer boats from my area.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES. I yield.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Does the gentleman's amendment specify for what purpose it must be spent other than any of the purposes referred to in the item?

Mr. BATES. I may say to the gentleman that my amendment in no sense changes the language; it merely increases the amount by \$527,000.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. It leaves it within the discretion of the Fish and

Wildlife Service to spend it for whatever purpose they see fit within the language of the item.

Mr. BATES. I would say the gentleman is correct.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Would the gentleman say that would give the Fish and Wildlife Service authority to use part of this money for the so-called lamprey eel program in the Great Lakes?

Mr. BATES. I think the gentleman more properly should address that question to the chairman of the committee. This is general overall authorization for research, and I believe from looking at the language here and realizing what the gentleman has in mind that perhaps it comes within the purview of this particular section.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. The word "protection" is used in line 12, for example, "protection and utilization of fish and wildlife," etc.

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

Mr. BATES. I yield.

Mr. HALE. Could we not protect the lamprey eel in reverse?

Mr. BATES. I suggest that the gentleman from Maine discuss the matter with the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HALE. Will the gentleman permit me to say that I would like to compliment the gentleman for introducing this amendment which I think is a very wise one.

Mr. BATES. I thank the gentleman.

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

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

Mr. KEATING. I know the gentleman has made a great study of this question and I am very anxious to hear the reason for the gentleman's amendment before voting.

Mr. BATES. I would be delighted to accommodate the gentleman if I can get sufficient time.

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

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, if I have yielded to everybody who wants to ask questions I would like to proceed with my remarks.

Mr. Chairman, in the 5 years I have been here in the Congress I think I have appealed to about every committee, board, and commission in Washington from the Tariff Commission, the Committee on Reciprocity Information, down to lesser boards and to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, yet in spite of that, I have seen the fishing industry of the United States drifting continuously into a more distressing condition.

Back in 1939 the imports from Canada and other countries of fish amounted to only some 9 million pounds. In 1952 the imports from these various countries amounted to 107 million

pounds, an increase of 1,200 percent since 1939.

In the meantime our fishing grounds off the Atlantic coast have become depleted until it has become necessary for fishermen to travel a thousand-mile round trip for a catch, taking some 10 days, as a consequence of the movement and depletion of fish. More research is needed into the habits of fish, and that is the purpose of this section.

The amount carried in the bill is \$960,000 less than was carried in the 1954 appropriation.

My amendment will increase the amount that is currently in the bill by \$527,000; nevertheless it will still be \$433,000 less than we appropriated a year ago.

The gentleman from New York has inquired as to what research will be conducted. It will, of course, be research into all phases of fish and wildlife. As I said, I am particularly interested in learning something about the habits of fish. For instance, along the coast of Massachusetts for 5 years we have been unable to catch mackerel. We want to know something about ocean currents, the temperature of the water, and related subjects. We must increase this amount earmarked for experimental purposes.

If some of these things are done, perhaps the fishermen in New England will be able to survive, and this great industry which has been going on in my area for some 325 years will be able to continue. The difficulty we experience is that labor overseas is very much cheaper than ours. The fishermen have to move much farther than previously, and something must be done if this industry is to survive.

The industry has made certain advances, but unfortunately when it spends thousands of dollars on advertising in this country the imports reap the harvest, because all it does is to increase the amount of fish which the importers bring into the United States.

This amendment will provide funds to determine and capitalize on our indigenous advantages and put the industry on a competitive position. I hope the committee will accept my amendment.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, a sharp reduction has been made by the committee in the funds provided in this bill for fishery research.

This item, designated in the tabulation contained in the report of the committee as investigations of resources, is in the sections of the bill carrying appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The total appropriated for this purpose in fiscal 1954 was \$4,460,000. The Bureau of the Budget reduced the item in its recommendations to \$4,027,000, and now the committee has cut it to \$3,500,000.

If the recommendation of the committee stands, it will mean the appropriation for the investigation of the great fishery resources of this country will be reduced in fiscal 1955 by 21½ percent.

This is a cause of very deep concern of an energetic, resourceful, and far-

seeing group of men in Hawaii and on the Pacific coast whose hope for establishing fishing as one of the basic industries of the Pacific area rests in large measure on present attempts to establish through scientific research the sources of life habits of the tuna. The knowledge of this fish and the means for its capture are thus far so limited as to constitute an element of uncertainty that threatens to retard one of our most promising industries. Its importance is not limited to Hawaii and the Pacific coast, as American Samoa, below the equator to the south, and the myriad of islands constituting the Trust Territory to the southwest and west, are likewise attempting to strengthen economies that are woefully weak and too dependent on Federal appropriations for survival by developing fishery resources as not only one of their industries but in many instances their basic industry.

Congress recognized this when it enacted on August 4, 1947, Public Law 329 of the 80th Congress, a bill which I introduced, which says:

That it is the policy of the United States to provide for the exploration, investigation, development, and maintenance of the fishing resources and development of the high seas fishing industry of the Territories and island possessions of the United States in the tropical and subtropical Pacific Ocean and intervening seas, for the benefit of the residents of the Territory of Hawaii and Pacific island possessions and of the people of the United States.

The program undertaken under the authority of this legislation was the largest in the history of this Government and, justifiably so in view of our new responsibilities in the Pacific and the lack of knowledge of what is probably its most important resources.

It is with very great concern, therefore, that the men of this industry have seen appropriations for the Pacific oceanic fishery investigations steadily reduced so that today the sum requested for the next fiscal year is almost down to half of that appropriated originally in 1949. The figures show that the appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 was \$1,010,000; for 1950, \$911,900; for 1951, \$828,050; for 1952, \$753,905; for 1953, \$755,414; for 1954, \$722,422. In making allowance for the fact that the original appropriations involved considerable preliminary work and permanent construction, the fact remains that there has been a tendency to constantly cut down this appropriation.

The Federal Government now has invested close to \$5 million in this important work and with very concrete and promising results already in evidence the wisdom of curtailing appropriations too sharply at this time can very properly be brought into question and justification found for doubts that this may be a policy that is penny wise and pound foolish.

One of the significant facts of the record, moreover, is that the reduction of funds for fishery research, within the Fish and Wildlife Service itself, has been by no means uniform. The figures show that the Pacific oceanic fishery investigations program has been steadily reduced while increases have been made in

other programs, most of which have been conducted for a longer time.

The work of the Pacific oceanic fisheries investigations is by no means unrelated to the industry itself, and, in fact, is carried on in the closest kind of relationship with the latter. On February 15, 16, and 17 of this year an advisory committee consisting of representatives of the Pacific tuna industry met in Honolulu with the representatives of the Government to discuss the program of the Pacific oceanic fisheries investigations.

Those attending the meeting were as follows:

#### TUNA INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Malcolm MacNaughton, chairman, president, Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd.  
Vernon E. Brock, director, division of fish and game, Territory of Hawaii.

William Kakanui, manager, Tuna Boat Owners Association.

Donald T. Saxby, manager, California canned foods division, California Packing Corp.

James S. De Silva, Jr., president, California Fish Cannery Association, Inc.

Thomas F. Sandoz, president, Columbia River Packers Association, Inc.

W. M. Chapman, director of research, American Tunaboat Association.

#### GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Arnie J. Suomela, Assistant Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.

Lionel A. Walford, Chief, Branch of Fishery Biology, Fish and Wildlife Service.

O. E. Sette, Director, Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations, Fish and Wildlife Service.

Donald L. McKernan, Assistant Director, Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations, Fish and Wildlife Service.

The advisory committee noted with concern that the allotments for the entire Fish and Wildlife Service have increased by approximately \$4 million since 1949 while those available for POFI have decreased from \$1,010,000 in the first year to an estimated \$642,000 in the year to come. Of the later amount the committee held that \$65,000 is absolutely necessary for vessel rehabilitation, leaving only an estimated \$577,000 for actual research under the Budget Bureau program.

After carefully studying the report of the POFI staff, the advisory committee reached the conclusion that if only the approximate \$642,000 allotment, less \$65,000 for vessel repairs, as recommended by the Budget Bureau, became available the entire program would have to be cut severely. It was the sense of the meeting, with all members agreeing, that the program was far too interrelated to agree to such deletions.

I was told that it was the belief of the advisory committee that the work that these scientists are doing is really just on the threshold of something very big, both in equatorial waters and in potential albacore waters north and east of Hawaii, and that it has the full support of the fishermen and cannery up and down the entire Pacific Coast and Hawaii.

I desire to quote a few brief sections from the report made to the advisory

committee by the staff of POFL. They follow:

Yellowfin tuna has been under study the longest, and last year the mapping of a major tuna fishery resource was completed. This lies in the equatorial zone directly south of Hawaii and its relation to the ocean currents has been approximately defined. Effort has been shifted toward encouragement of private commercial development. One venture involving two west coast fishing vessels, aided by POFL financially to a very minor degree, is now fishing this yellowfin stock. Another west coast concern is making preparations and a leading Hawaiian fisherman is planning a sampan trip to these waters.

\* \* \* Incidentally we turned up solid evidence that the skipjack resource is far larger and less localized than would appear from the local (Hawaiian) fishing fleet's activities.

A year ago the committee endorsed our proposal for a winter reconnaissance for albacore in waters north and east of Hawaii. This reconnaissance, involving concurrent sea work over a 3 million square mile area by four vessels, one of them operated by the California Department of Fish and Game, is now under way. It should be possible to report orally to the committee on the early results as they come in over the radio.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe anyone who is familiar with the Pacific and its problems, and particularly those of the Pacific islands, can fail to recognize the very great importance of this program. I recognize the need of economy, but I feel strongly that reckless curtailment of this activity is not only unsound but may very well result in the loss of the benefits of some of the fine work already accomplished. I strongly commend to the House, therefore, the point of view of those immediately engaged in this industry and trust appropriate steps can be taken at the proper time to restore this item to its original figure and that further curtailments in the appropriations for this purpose will not be allowed.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I am not alone surprised but I am very much disappointed at the action taken by the committee in cutting, I understand, \$863,000 from fish and wildlife services. In fact, I cannot understand your thinking.

We have hundreds of thousands of people in this Nation who are interested in fish and wildlife and in our great outdoor recreational facilities. The gentleman from Massachusetts talked about not catching a mackerel for 5 years off the coast of Massachusetts. I can tell the gentleman that we have a thousand miles of fishable streams in the Allegheny Forest in which there are no fish whatever.

I cannot understand the attitude of some Members, particularly on my side of the aisle; however, when it comes to foreign aid or point 4 programs all over the world you willingly and heartily endorse the spending of billions and billions of dollars for that purpose.

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

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

Mr. JENSEN. When the gentleman says he cannot understand the Republicans who want to spend billions of dollars all over the world, may I ask him if he was looking at me when he made that remark?

Mr. GAVIN. No, I was not, but I can say to the gentleman that I have never voted for any foreign aid spending at any time anywhere except in the first UNRRA bill. I was not too informed about foreign spending at that time. So we are both in the same category.

But it is interesting, though, to hear some of my friends that expatiate in extenso about our foreign aid spending. I think they love the sound of their own voices and they glory in pitching billions all over the world at the expense of the American taxpayers. But when it comes to an appropriation in their own backyard, that is something else again. In my district where we have the Allegheny Forest, of some 750,000 acres, millions of people use this forest area. Did you ever watch a boy fishing for trout, the great happiness he gets in catching a fish. Certainly we should appropriate sufficient money to stock our streams and protect our wildlife.

You appear to be willing to deny to American youth the opportunities to go into these great wooded areas, out in the great outdoors, and enjoy fishing and hunting. What better way to spend the tax dollar? It is a wise investment for the youth of our Nation.

I glory in the greatness of America and our great outdoors. And, what do we do to try to rehabilitate these dried-out streams, these wornout, denuded forest areas, our wildlife and our recreational facilities? But little. You stand up with a cynical smile on your face and you seem to get a smug satisfaction on voting down an appropriation for fish and wildlife service and management of resources. Well, I just want to tell you that I do not agree with you. I think the Fish and Wildlife Service should be encouraged. They turn in a fine performance with the money they have available. We should encourage the youth of America to get out in the great outdoors. We should encourage them to hunt and fish, it builds them into fine Americans. But, no; you want to cut back the appropriations that makes these opportunities possible. I receive many applications for fish, hundreds of them, but the fish are not obtainable. When I see the papers from my district when they do get an allocation of fish, you see the sportsmen gather around and go out into the woods and dump fish into the creeks, the ponds, and the streams, and they get real satisfaction and happiness out of doing something worthwhile. So, I hope you get just as much satisfaction out of the attitude and the action taken here today in cutting back this appropriation \$863,000 as they do in stocking our streams. I doubt if you will.

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

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think when today's debate is over on this amendment that the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be very well pleased when he hears of the action of the committee and the action that will be taken by the committee on both sides of the aisle regarding this amendment.

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

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. On this amendment?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. GAVIN. Oh, yes, it is quite evident there is a coalition here today and there is evidently groundwork laid because of the response that was made when the gentleman arose to speak everybody wanted to get on the bandwagon as being for the amendment, the gentleman from Massachusetts was unable to say a word to explain his amendment. But, I did not see anybody arise when you cut off \$863,000 from appropriations for fish and wildlife services. Nobody got up to defend that position.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, is the gentleman in favor of this amendment?

Mr. GAVIN. Yes, I am inclined to be in favor of it. Anything that would help the fishing industry along the East coast I would be for. If it helps your people and helps the East coast fishing industry, I would be for it.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want the gentleman to have all the time he wants, because I enjoy listening to him.

Mr. GAVIN. I might say to the gentleman that the feeling is mutual. I greatly admire my good friend from Iowa, he is one of the outstanding Members of the House.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. I do know, Mr. Chairman, that he is a very sincere gentleman and he means exactly what he says. He made a very fine statement. I do want to say, Mr. Chairman, that after the next gentleman speaks—and I think there is just one more who wants to talk—I have an announcement to make.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, do I have any more time?

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman was on my time.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to thank my very good and able friend for using his time.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I had intended to offer an amendment to this section of the bill, but instead I will support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts. I think the House should know that the amount involved here is spread very thinly over four different programs. I should like to enumerate those programs to the House. If the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] is carried it will restore the budget figure for this item of \$4,027,000. That figure is spread very thinly over four different programs, all very important; \$2,389,000 will go to fisheries biology; \$1,108,000 goes to commercial fisheries; \$380,000 will go to wildlife research; \$150,000 will go to fish migration over dams.

All of these are very important programs, programs in which I think every American is interested. The committee this year reduced the appropriation from last year considerably. We are not asking for full restoration to the 1954 fiscal figure but we are, through the Bates amendment requesting the House to approve what the budget has allocated for these programs.

This bill provides, unless the Bates amendment is carried, for only \$3,500,000 to carry out the Fish and Wildlife Service program for the year. This represents a cut of \$960,000 below the amount available in the fiscal year 1954.

I was going to propose an amendment to increase it to the fiscal 1954 figure, but I think it would be the better part of wisdom to support the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] which would merely restore it to the budget figure, a figure which everyone could conscientiously support, since it comes from the Bureau of the Budget after close study, and certainly could be considered part of administration policy.

In the fiscal year 1954, the appropriation for the Fish and Wildlife Service for wildlife research was \$481,000. That is just one item. That is a very important item. This is scarcely an improvement over the low of the war years when our very existence was at stake and all possible manpower and funds were of necessity diverted to war activity. Considering that wildlife science is in its beginning stages as a technology, this research effort is hardly adequate to meet even minimum Federal responsibilities. We can hardly do less than hold the program at this level, although I concede that we might accept a cut in view of the situation existing.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has responsibility for wildlife investigations needed in the management of all Federal lands.

This includes approximately 181 million acres of National Forests and 23 million acres of National Parks, in addition to the Service's own 18 million acres of wildlife refuges besides the other millions of areas of the public domain. These are important recreation lands for the public, on which wildlife for hunting and other purposes is a primary value. Economic and management problems involving wild birds and mammals are waiting for attention in every major area, yet the Service has only \$70,000 to carry on this work. The program should be greatly expanded rather than curtailed.

#### DISEASE STUDIES

Wildlife diseases are a factor in nearly every major management problem yet one that is little understood. Epidemics of diseases strike all important wildlife species and cause heavy losses of high economic value. As one problem alone, it is estimated that in the Great Basin waterfowl mortality to western duck sickness frequently accounts for from half a million or more birds per year. In some years, fowl cholera in the Southwest accounts for 50,000 to 100,000 ducks. Based on an average cost of \$8 to harvest a duck even at the lowest figure of half a million and 50,000 loss, respectively, would mean a mone-

tary loss of \$4 million and 400,000 respectively.

A few years ago, some 10,000 deer died within a short period throughout the Southeast. In stocking programs, it costs more than \$100 per deer, and at this rate it would equal a capital loss of not less than \$1 million.

Losses to fish and wildlife from disease, lead poisoning, and parasites costs this Nation millions of dollars annually.

The States commonly look to the Federal Government for cooperation on disease problems, yet the Fish and Wildlife Service has only one man from appropriated funds engaged in this work, and the budget for such studies is a pittance of only \$10,000. We are hardly approaching this problem on a scientific basis.

#### INSECTICIDE STUDIES

The annual application of insecticidal chemicals on the Nation's forest, marsh, and agricultural lands now aggregates more than a billion pounds at a cost of \$300 million. From month to month, new and more potent toxicants are available for such use. These chemicals should be tested for their effects on valuable fish and wildlife before they are given clearance for widespread application. The Fish and Wildlife Service is attempting to gather facts and consult as to the hazards involved with only one man and a budget of \$9,000 for such work. Research, therefore, in this important field is practically at a standstill.

#### BIRD DAMAGE CONTROL RESEARCH

Depredations to grain, forest reseedings and other crops increase year by year as agriculture and other land uses are intensified. As an example of such problems, heavy blackbird damage to sweet corn, rice, and other crops is growing in many areas of the east coast from Florida to New Jersey. Demands increase yearly that this problem be studied and control methods developed. The Service is making an inadequate effort with one research man. Problems of this type need much more attention before such losses can be brought under practical control.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES]. I am confident the House will approve it and perhaps it is unnecessary to take any additional time, but I should like to bring some information to the House in support of the amendment. The amendment seeks to add something like \$527,000 to this item in the bill.

Last week the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held hearings on a measure which seeks to transfer approximately \$3,500,000 annually from the funds under section 32 of the Agriculture Act to the Fish and Wildlife Service for just this type of program. I think every member of the committee was impressed with the testimony offered, to the point where I believe everybody on the committee feels definitely that the Fish and Wildlife Service needs those additional funds for research and rehabilitation programs. These pro-

grams are very much worthwhile and very much needed.

The testimony that was presented to our committee showed rather conclusively to me and I think everybody else on the committee that the Fish and Wildlife Service needs these funds quite desperately. These programs have proved very worthwhile. I should like to mention 2 or 3 of them to the committee for your information.

I think most of you are familiar with the research and rehabilitation program in connection with the seals on Pribiloff Island. At one time those seals were almost extinct, but because of just such a program as this we now have a large seal population controlled and governed by the Fish and Wildlife Service. That brings revenue to the United States every year.

Out in the North Pacific at one time the Pacific halibut almost reached extinction. They reached such a low ebb it was no longer worthwhile to make an effort to take them. However, because of just such a program as this the halibut industry has been restored, employing many men and bringing a great deal of money into the coffers.

The sockeye salmon disappeared a few years ago almost completely, when at one point in our history they produced several million dollars worth of fish. Because of just such a program as this the sockeye salmon have been in the process of being restored and now that industry employs a large number of men, and it is a profitable operation.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I congratulate the gentleman on the statement he is making. Not only do I support the Bates amendment, but I congratulate the gentleman on calling the attention of the committee to the fact that this affects not only those of us who represent fishing in New England but the fishing interests throughout the entire Nation.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of California. I join the gentleman in hoping this amendment will be adopted. I think it is worthwhile to point out that at the hearings mentioned it was shown that the fishery industry produces a product worth about \$1 billion per year as against \$35 billion coming from our other source of food, agriculture. On the other side, it was shown that over the years Federal aid and assistance and promotion of products of agriculture has been slightly over \$7 per ton per year while the amount that has been invested in the preservation of the fisheries has been something less than 75 cents a year. This is an industry which must be developed by the investigations on the high seas and only the Government can carry on those investigations.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I thank the gentleman from California for his contribution. Let me repeat, Mr. Chairman, these programs are very much worthwhile. They pay dividends to the Government. It is not money thrown down

the drain or in a rat hole. They pay back dividends to the Federal Government in the employment of citizens who in turn, of course, pay income taxes. I am sure the committee will approve the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KNOX to the amendment offered by Mr. BATES: At the end of the amendment offered by Mr. BATES, insert "of which not to exceed \$320,000 shall be available for the lamprey eel program."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection on this side to either the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] or the amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX].

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered because of a condition which has arisen in the area of the Great Lakes. Although the Congress has appropriated some \$2 million for the research survey and control program of eradicating the lamprey eel, this year is the first year that the Canadian Government has recognized the lamprey eel as a menace to the Great Lakes fishing industry. Therefore, this year the Canadian Government is appropriating \$320,000, the same amount of money which I am asking that you earmark in this appropriation for the control of the lamprey eel. The budget request of the Fish and Wildlife Service for use by the Great Lakes fishery investigations during the fiscal year 1955 was cut by the Bureau of the Budget from \$400,000 to \$180,000. The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior approved the original request and has an item to meet the following commitments which embody the program organized for the fiscal year 1955. The first is the operation in the 1954 budget of lamprey control structures on Lake Superior and Michigan during the month of July 1954, of approximately 75 structures from April 1 through June 30, 1955.

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

Mr. KNOX. I yield.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Is the gentleman's amendment a permissive amendment which permits the use of funds for this purpose or does your amendment direct the Fish and Wildlife Service to use the funds for this purpose.

Mr. KNOX. It directs the Fish and Wildlife Service to spend not exceeding \$320,000.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. It is an absolute direction then?

Mr. KNOX. I would say it is a direction not to exceed \$320,000. If the program costs less than that, they could spend less.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that we may have the amendment reread.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Clerk again read the amendment to the amendment.

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

Mr. KNOX. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. This lamprey-eel proposition has been put through here on special bills or special appropriations in former years; is that not correct?

Mr. KNOX. It has been a part of the recommendations of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and has been recommended by the committee of the other body on two occasions, as I recall, they raised the appropriation that was made by the House. Last year we had, I believe, \$140,000 in the budget. The Senate raised it to \$400,000. This year they are still asking for \$400,000 from the Fish and Wildlife Service. However, the Canadian Government has come into the picture and is appropriating \$320,000. Therefore, I think there is justification for not asking in excess of \$320,000 from the United States Government so that we may cooperate with the Canadian Government.

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

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

Mr. LANE. Would the gentleman be willing to strike out the word "shall" in his amendment and insert the word "may," in order that the amendment in which you are interested may be of a permissive nature? Would the gentleman agree to that?

Mr. KNOX. Yes. I would accept the recommendation.

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

Mr. KNOX. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I think it should be explained that there is already \$180,000 in this bill for the sea lamprey.

Mr. KNOX. There is \$180,000.

Mr. JENSEN. This simply permits the Fish and Wildlife Service to expend, if they see fit, another \$140,000, or enough more up to \$140,000 for the eradication of the sea lamprey.

Mr. KNOX. There is nothing mandatory that they shall spend it all, but they cannot exceed that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to modify his amendment?

Mr. KNOX. No, Mr. Chairman. I will leave the amendment as it is.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired. (By unanimous consent, Mr. Knox was granted 5 additional minutes.)

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

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

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the gentleman's amendment. I wish to call the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that there are two things that are practically destroying all the fish life in the Great Lakes. Fish is food. The question of the lamprey and the question of the pollution of the fresh waters of this country is practically making all of our streams, lakes, and rivers devoid of fish life. This past week my attention has been called to the fact that so many fish have been killed in the Niagara

River that they are damming up the water supply at Buffalo. A bill has been introduced to continue the investigation into the pollution of streams. That is a subject that should be taken care of between the two Governments, just as this money which you propose be allocated to meet the Canadian effort to keep the fish life alive in the Great Lakes.

Mr. KNOX. I thank the gentleman.

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

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

Mr. MEADER. I would like to direct the attention of the Members to page 219 of the hearings before the committee indicating that the funds in the past have been used on this program to develop devices and methods to attack the lamprey eel, which has destroyed the trout in the Great Lakes. They are now ready to implement those devices and those plans by actually carrying out a program of destruction or control of the lamprey eel. Without funds to carry forward that program, the money which has been spent on the research in the past will be wasted.

Mr. KNOX. The gentleman's remarks are exactly true.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. I want to thank the gentleman who has just spoken. He has said exactly what I had intended to say. However, I would like to remind the older Members of the keen interest of our onetime colleague, the Honorable John Rankin, in the lamprey eel and its depredations on the Great Lakes and in our water supply. He was very, very urgent that we do something about it, and I am sure he will be happy to know we are taking positive steps to preserve the fish of the Great Lakes. Certainly we on Lake Erie know how much this action is needed.

Mr. KNOX. I thank the gentleman from Ohio very much.

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

Mr. KNOX. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I was very much interested in the observation of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER], and the gentleman who has the floor, and I am very much impressed with the argument, but why did you not make a motion to add \$300,000 rather than to take away from the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES]? If you have such a just case, why did you not come in on your own feet? In case the Bates amendment is adopted, you are cutting \$320,000 away from it for all practical purposes, or at least \$140,000.

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

Mr. KNOX. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I always like to take the blame when the blame should be on my shoulders. In this case the blame is on my shoulders.

I asked the gentleman to offer the amendment, which he did. Had he offered an amendment to go above the

amount which is in the budget I would have been obliged to object. For that reason the gentleman offered it as he did. Certainly it is a fair amendment. Perhaps they will not spend all of the \$140,000 and if they do not see fit to spend it, then it will not be spent. But certainly the lamprey eel has caused the most terrible destruction of fish in the Great Lakes that one can imagine. You just have to know and learn and see with your own eyes what the lamprey eel has done—and I have seen the destruction they have wreaked on the fish of the Great Lakes. Certainly it is a fair amendment and the committee accepts the amendment.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield.

Mrs. CHURCH. I would like to commend the gentleman on his amendment and bear witness to the fact that those of us in Illinois who share the western coast of Lake Michigan have fought for a long time the depredations of the lamprey eel. I have personally seen the seines put in the rivers and I know that the work is bearing fruit. This is therefore a very important appropriation. Before we began to control this depredation, our fishing industry out of Waukegan was well-nigh destroyed. This is a most substantial industry, and merits increased protection. I hope that the amendment will pass.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation item for this work is covered in H. R. 8680, page 26, line 8, under "Investigations of resources."

Accomplishments to date are summarized in the attached report which was prepared recently for the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House of Representatives.

The budget request of the Fish and Wildlife Service for use of its Great Lakes fishery investigations during fiscal year 1955 was cut by the Bureau of the Budget from \$400,000 to \$180,000. The Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of the Interior approved the original request as an item needed to meet the following commitments which embody the program organized for fiscal year 1955.

First. Operation of 54 sea lamprey control structures on Lakes Superior and Michigan during the month of July 1954, and approximately 75 structures from April 1 through June 30, 1955. Sea lamprey control devices are installed on all of the known major sea lamprey producing streams of Lake Superior—47—and on 7 major streams tributary to Northern Green Bay—Lake Michigan. Control on Lake Superior is critically urgent and must be continuous if lake trout stocks there are to be saved. These stocks are the only ones left which support a domestic lake trout fishery. They are our sole American source of eggs for artificial propagation, which seems necessary. Canada is moving rapidly to place control structures on spawning streams in her Lake Superior territory. It is likely that effective sea lamprey control on Lake Superior will be realized before the spawning runs of this parasite enter streams in the spring of 1955. Failure to operate the structures on United States

waters would nullify the entire effort of both countries.

Second. Continuation of thorough investigations of lake trout life history as a basis for intelligent planning in the restoration of lake-trout stocks in Lakes Michigan and Huron and the maintenance of stocks in Lake Superior: Studies in progress of remnant lake-trout stocks in Lake Michigan strongly indicate little or no natural recruitment. Reestablishment of lake-trout populations there and in Lake Huron almost surely will require the efficient use of artificially reared fish. We must learn the most effective means of handling and using this expensive product. Since small lake trout are not especially sought out by sea lampreys, it seems reasonable to begin stocking Lakes Michigan and Huron as soon as effective control of sea lamprey spawning populations is in prospect. Reestablishment of lake-trout stocks simultaneously with the application of sea-lamprey control efforts will shorten materially the time required to rebuild the once profitable lake-trout fishery. Delay in gaining the knowledge necessary to do this work would be inefficient and would add greatly to the ultimate cost of reestablishing the fishery.

Third. Investigation of the problem of enormous increases in abundance of small, unmarketable chubs in Lakes Michigan and Huron as a result of destruction of the major predatory species—lake trout and burbot—by sea lampreys: Rapidly mounting evidence indicates that the release of various species of chubs, especially a variety known locally as the "bloater," from predation by lake trout and burbot has resulted in phenomenal increases in their populations. Bloaters were long kept in balance by the lake trout which consumed many millions of pounds of these small fish each year. Bloaters are too small and thin to be acceptable on the present market. They are now so abundant that they are threatening the fishery which has developed for other species of chubs in the past 10 years. They are caught in gill nets in such vast numbers that the cost of their removal reduces the margin of profit in the chub fishery to a point where the business is a definite risk. It is essential that their effect on the productive capacity of Lakes Michigan and Huron be ascertained. We must also attempt to devise some means whereby they can be utilized economically.

Fourth. Continued laboratory search for, and field testing of poisons specific in their action to lamprey larvae: The successful development of a larvicide specific to young sea lampreys in streams would provide direct and immediate means of controlling sea-lamprey predation. In contrast to control methods now in use—control of spawning adults after they have been parasitic on fishes—a procedure that can show benefits only after 4 or 5 years—all generations of larvae could be killed at once. No succeeding generations would remain to mature as parasites, especially if the adult population in the lake were blocked from spawning streams by the electrical barriers now in place or yet to be in-

stalled. The Service is now testing about 6,000 compounds to determine their effect on sea-lamprey larvae and associated fishes. Some promising leads have been uncovered. Termination of this work prior to completion would nullify the entire project and waste much or all of the funds already expended.

Fifth. Maintenance of adequate statistics on the Great Lakes fish catch, intensity of fishing, and abundance of stocks: The quality of statistics on the Great Lakes fishery is unquestionably the highest for any important fishery in the United States. This standard of excellence has been made possible by close cooperation between the Service and the eight Great Lakes States—all of which collect statistics along procedures developed by the Great Lakes staff. Six of the States annually turn their records over to the Service for analysis; two make their own analyses by methods recommended by the Service. The maintenance of this recordkeeping and the attendant analyses are indispensable to the intelligent management of the fishery resources. The eight States on the Great Lakes as well as the Service make greater use of these invaluable records each year.

Reduction of the funds available to Great Lakes fishery investigations to \$180,000 would, first, reduce the sea-lamprey-control program to operation of most of the structures on Lake Superior; second, provide for no maintenance or upkeep of control devices; third, stop all plans for completion of the sea-lamprey-control program; fourth, disperse experienced personnel; fifth, eliminate the search for and development of a toxicant for sea-lamprey larvae; sixth, force the tying up of research vessels; seventh, stop all field work on lake trout and on the chub problem; eighth, reduce gravely the effectiveness of the United States effort in the presently excellent informal cooperation with Canadian Federal Government and the Province of Ontario in construction and operation of sea-lamprey-control structures—the Canadian budget for their next fiscal year is reported to be \$320,000 their first full year of activity; and, ninth, endanger the continuity of valuable statistical records.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to support the amendment of my colleague from Michigan [Mr. Knox] to authorize \$320,000 for the investigation and control of sea lampreys in the Great Lakes.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has done an excellent job on this program. I am advised that the program of research on fisheries and on sea lamprey control in the Great Lakes consisted of the following principal phases:

First. Complete studies on electrical and electromechanical barriers designed to stop migration and prevent spawning of adult sea lampreys.

Second. Install and operate a pilot-control project on Lake Superior. This project included the construction and operation of 23 electrical sea lamprey control structures on streams known or strongly believed to harbor established runs of sea lampreys.

Third. Survey additional streams tributary to Lake Superior to determine: (a) Their suitability as sea lamprey spawning areas; (b) their potential as sea lamprey producers; (c) their adaptability to control measures; and (d) their relative ranking or priority in a planned control operation.

Fourth. Investigate other phases of sea lamprey natural history and behavior.

Fifth. Continue investigations into the life history of the lake trout in the Great Lakes for the purpose of learning ways and means of effectively and efficiently restoring the greatly reduced populations concurrent with sea lamprey control: (a) Evaluating present procedures and developing possible new ones in artificial propagation to accomplish the best use of the hatchery product; (b) discovering the migratory and spawning habits, vertical and horizontal distribution, growth rate, recruitment rate, age composition of stocks and survival of lake trout; (c) learning the feeding habits of lake trout and their relation to other fish populations; and (d) establishing an abundance index, if possible, for the smaller lake trout in populations in Lakes Huron and Michigan.

Sixth. Intensify inquiries into the environment, life history, and habits of all Great Lakes fish species, especially those of direct economic importance to accumulate a sound background for management and for utilization on a maximum sustained yield basis.

A good start has been made and much has been accomplished, but all of the good work that has been done will go for naught unless an adequate sum is provided to carry out the work projects outlined for the next fiscal year.

The preservation and restoration of trout in the Great Lakes is of great national importance. It can only be done if adequate funds are given the Fish and Wildlife Service for that purpose. I sincerely hope that my colleague's amendment will be adopted.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to clarify the situation because I think I see a little constructive conspiracy—notice I said "constructive"—that is operating, and I fear that a lot of Members little realize what it is.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES], offered an amendment to raise the appropriation to the amount recommended in the budget message. I thought my friend from Iowa was going to accept it. Probably I was proceeding upon an erroneous premise, but I had an idea that the gentleman was going to accept it.

Then the gentleman from Michigan offered an amendment which in fact takes away from the amount that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES], had, at least the sum of \$140,000. Is that correct? I will yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES], to answer.

Mr. BATES. The figure is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. The amount proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES], is a benefit to New England, along the coast, the gulf; it

benefits the other areas of the country and the country generally. This cuts in on it.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. May I say to the gentleman that I can assure him that the gentleman from Iowa did not know that the gentleman from Michigan was going to offer his amendment when I agreed to accept the Bates amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thought the gentleman said he asked the gentleman from Michigan to offer the amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. After the Bates amendment had been accepted.

Mr. McCORMACK. After the Bates amendment? Now, you had better do some explaining.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. Certainly.

Mr. KNOX. I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that I did offer the amendment to raise the total amount. I discussed the question with the chairman and others here in the Congress. They thought that we should not raise the entire amount but that we should take the \$320,000, earmark it out of the total amount that was arrived at through the Bates amendment. That is the reason I have operated as I have. That \$320,000 will bring about control of the lamprey eel in the Great Lakes and the fresh waters of this Nation.

Mr. BATES. I would like to ask the gentleman from Michigan how much was in the budget for this particular item?

Mr. KNOX. The request was for \$400,000 and the budget recommended \$180,000.

Mr. BATES. How much did the committee trim it?

Mr. KNOX. To \$180,000.

Mr. BATES. How much was in the budget?

Mr. KNOX. \$400,000 was requested.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, the thing I fail to understand is why we should set aside any amount of money for a specific cause. Coming from New England, and with Gloucester in my district, I should be concerned primarily with ground fishing, but I do not think that would be fair to those along the Atlantic coast, in Alaska or on the Pacific coast; so I offered an amendment in a lump sum so everybody might get what they needed.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. JENSEN. Let me say that if this \$140,000 is allocated to the eradication of the lamprey eel, it will take about 3 percent off of the amount that we are appropriating.

Mr. McCORMACK. We have not been allowed anything yet.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. \$140,000 is about 3 percent of \$4,700,000. So you are just crying over a little thing here.

Mr. McCORMACK. No. Now just a minute. You are crying over a little thing because the gentleman says he agreed to accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES]. Is that correct?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Later the gentleman suggested to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Knox], that he offer his amendment, which is inconsistent somewhat with the promise he made to the gentleman from Massachusetts, it seems to me.

Mr. JENSEN. I have done a little figuring myself.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know the gentleman's intent is absolutely honorable. We will have no question on anything like that.

Mr. JENSEN. This \$140,000, if the gentleman's amendment is agreed to, is taken out of the full amount. Your \$140,000 does not come out of the \$527,000, which is included in the Bates amendment. It comes out of the \$4,027,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman still has not got himself out of his uncomfortable position.

Mr. JENSEN. I am not uncomfortable at all.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am trying to help the gentleman get out of it. I know he has promised to accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts. But this amendment here is somewhat inconsistent.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. No one seems to be addressing the Chair and you cannot tell who has the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. It has gotten to be the custom here not to address the Chair. The gentleman from Massachusetts has the floor.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I would like to inquire how the gentleman from Iowa got into it?

The CHAIRMAN. He yielded to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I understood the Chairman to say he yielded to a gentleman over there.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I differ with my friend from Iowa, but I always respect him.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PRICE. Every Member of the House is familiar with the lamprey eel problem. Everyone is interested in it. We voted to appropriate funds to do something about it, and I think we are sympathetic with the problem of those Members in the Great Lakes area. We would like to help them, many to the extent we would vote for a separate appropriation, but, as I pointed out in the remarks I made earlier, this \$4,027,000 is spread very, very thin now, and if you allocate another

\$140,000 of it to this particular purpose, there would be that much less left. We have got to remember there is only about \$381,000 in this bill for study and investigatory work of the diseases of fish in the whole system of streams in the country. There are millions of fish and millions of dollars being lost to our economy this year because of the insecticides and herbicides that have been poisoning our streams and destroying our wildlife. We are spreading this \$427,000 too thin already, and if we have \$427,000 for a specific purpose, we are spreading it that much further.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. When I made the statement that this side of the House accepted the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES]—

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. My point of order is that the Chair is not being recognized in debate.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I yielded to the gentleman from Iowa. Mr. Chairman, to avoid any other points of order which we know should not be made, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. All right. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa made a statement to the effect that he would accept the Bates amendment and also the Knox amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. Did the gentleman state that to the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, yes. I state that publicly here now.

Mr. McCORMACK. No, no. I mean when the gentleman said he would accept the Bates amendment, did he tell the gentleman from Massachusetts that included in that would be the Knox amendment at the time?

Mr. JENSEN. No. Did I have to do that?

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not know. The gentleman may not have had to.

Mr. JENSEN. All right. Mr. Chairman, now does the gentleman want me to retract, to take back, the statement I made and just say, "I am sorry I made the statement? I retract my statement and do not accept the amendment," either one of them? Is that what the gentleman wants me to do?

Mr. McCORMACK. I simply wanted to establish the facts that I think are well established. Let me ask my friend from Iowa this—

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

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. No, 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the granting of 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts? There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I am wondering if

we cannot get an agreement to end debate on this amendment. We have been at it over an hour, and if we are ever going to get through, we ought to get at it and kind of calm ourselves down and work it out. Let us see what we can do. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I wish at this time to retract the statement I made that I accepted the amendment.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BOLLING. I wonder if the burden of the colloquy going on would give the gentleman from Massachusetts the impression that I have had, that until this last moment when the chairman of the subcommittee retracted his statement one might have had the impression that there was an attempt to get as much political mileage out of this small amount of money as possible.

Mr. McCORMACK. I will not go into that. I am sorry to hear the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] say that he retracts his promise. We have gotten into an uncomfortable situation here. Where do I find myself? I want to help the Members from Michigan and from the Great Lakes. I realize their plight. The Bates amendment was going to bring some help to them.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. In the report that the committee made there were no exceptions made beyond the \$180,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. I will accept the gentleman's statement on that but, in any event, the gentleman's amendment will take away at least \$140,000 of the effect of the Bates amendment. Is that correct?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I do not believe that is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. I will ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

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

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman just heard me explain a minute ago that the \$140,000 comes out of the full amount.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand that. But it diminishes the full effect of the Bates amendment; is that correct?

Mr. JENSEN. To the extent of 3 percent, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF] for 2 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the Bates amendment. I had planned to associate myself with the amendment for \$4,460,000, offered by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. PRICE].

I want to remind the committee that this is not an amendment such as I pre-

viously introduced that would provide for waterfowl refuges that would benefit sportsmen. This amendment benefits everyone. It benefits the small businessman who has to rely on the tourist traffic and the sportsmen who come in and buy guns and fishing rods and so forth. It benefits all walks of life. It benefits not only the people who are interested in a study of the diseases of fish and wildlife, but it benefits the farmers who are interested in control of bird damage through the research that will be done. This amendment would benefit the livestock operator whose cattle are grazing on the public lands and the public ranges, because there are diseases that are transmitted to domestic animals and proper research would control the transmission of such diseases.

I should like to have the committee support the Bates amendment wholeheartedly, and I am sure that they will.

I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] will return manifold to the people of the United States the amount that they are going to spend for research and experiment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. O'NEILL] for 1 minute.

(By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. O'NEILL, the Bates amendment and the Knox amendment were again reported.)

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Chairman, I agree that there is great reason for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX], and perhaps it does not scuttle the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES]; but what it actually does, in effect, is earmark a certain proportion of the money in this paragraph. The fishing industry in New England, and, in fact, all the Coastal States, is in a great economic plight. In view of the fact that the gentleman from Michigan has earmarked \$150,000 for a specific issue, I think perhaps the gentleman from Massachusetts ought to earmark his amendment so that we would provide that a scientific and economic study be made.

Mr. BATES. Does the gentleman put that as a question?

Mr. O'NEILL. I am making a suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NICHOLSON].

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I think this is an unfair way to go about making up this budget. All the Bates amendment did was to put back what the Budget Bureau allowed. We from Massachusetts provide a certain amount of money, annually, thousands of dollars, for elimination of starfish. Why do we not talk about the borers that go into the oysters and the quahaugs, and have something done about that? We should look into these things.

Our shores have been depleted of soft-shell clams. Twenty-five years ago we were getting hundreds of thousands of barrels at \$3 a barrel. Now we have to go into the State of Maine, and I think



some of them are bootlegged down to us for \$18 to \$20 a barrel.

Mr. Chairman, this lamprey business came in here when the gentleman from Michigan was here who now has gone to the Senate. He brought his eels in here and showed them to us. We appropriated money to take care of that problem, and we are willing to do it again, but let us do it in a proper way. If he wants \$140,000 more, or \$240,000, put it in there, and let us do it for lamprey eels or anything else. Let us conserve the natural resources we have. But it looks to me as though our problems will have to hang fire until they have spent \$240,000 on the lampreys in Lake Michigan or Lake Superior, or wherever they are.

We are not asking for an increase in the appropriation. All we are asking for is the appropriation that was submitted and approved by everybody, and then they cut a half a million dollars out of it. All we want to do is have it restored.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. I have listened with a great deal of interest to this discussion. I know all of us approach legislation unselfishly. We are just interested in the welfare of this great Nation of ours. But I have listened to the talk about the mackerel on the Northeast coast, and then we heard about the salmon on the Northwest coast. Then we hear about this scourge, this menace, the lamprey eel in the Great Lakes, which must be eradicated.

I wonder if any of you ever thought about brook trout in the streams throughout the Nation? When the sportsmen throughout the Nation hear the action that has been taken of cutting off \$863,000 from Fish and Wildlife Service and management of resources, you fellows are going to hear something about brook trout and wildlife. I think it is about time we gave some attention to the great outdoors and to the great recreational facilities afforded to the American people and to the stocking up of streams protecting our game and wildlife to permit the youth of America to do some hunting and fishing once in a while. I know you are all interested in the problems concerning your respective districts, but look at it in a big, broad way and start to give a little attention to our national forests, our streams, the stocking of the streams and the preservation and protection of our wildlife for the benefit of the American people.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I want to see if we can get this matter settled somehow. May I suggest to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX], if he would change his amendment which now provides that \$320,000 shall be available for the lamprey eel program, and to cut that down so that it would provide a couple of hundred thousand dollars or something like that.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, there is \$180,000 already provided.

Mr. TABER. Then, suppose you make it \$250,000. That would give you \$70,000

more, and in a way would be splitting the difference between you, and it would get this matter fixed up on this figure that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] has provided. Why do you not do that?

Mr. KNOX. I would be very happy to cooperate in every way, but I would like to point out that the Canadian Government is involved in this lamprey eel control this year, and they are appropriating a certain amount.

Mr. TABER. Yes; but we are in a mess, and we only have a minute to get out of it. If you do not do business while we are up against it, we will have to oppose all of it.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] may be withdrawn so that I may offer another amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KNOX: On page 26, line 15, strike out "\$4,027,000" and insert "\$4,167,000 of which not to exceed \$320,000 shall be available for the lamprey eel."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman change that to \$250,000?

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

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I at this time ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] if he will accept the amendment to his amendment, which will be corrected in the amount of \$250,000?

Mr. BATES. I will accept that.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to ask unanimous consent to modify his amendment in accordance with the statement made by the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. KNOX. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX] offer his amendment as modified?

The Clerk will report the modified amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KNOX to the amendment offered by Mr. BATES: At the end of Mr. BATES' amendment insert the following: "of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for the lamprey eel program."

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DONDERO. How much money does that provide for the lamprey eel investigation or procedure to try to do away with it?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman does not state a parliamentary inquiry.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman will state it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is there any way that I can get time at the present time?

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I want to express my great interest in the fishing industry and the Bates amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the Knox amendment has been accepted by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] and apparently by everyone else who is interested in this bill.

I now make the statement that this side of the House is not opposed to the Bates amendment or to the amendment to the Bates amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question occurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX] to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question occurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] as amended.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment as amended be read.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BATES, as amended: On page 26, line 15, strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,027,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for the lamprey eel program."

The CHAIRMAN. The question occurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] as amended by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX].

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks immediately following the remarks of my colleague from Michigan [Mr. KNOX].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act of August 24, 1949 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955, \$5,000,000, of which not to exceed \$570,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it had been my intention to offer several amendments to this bill which in its Alaska provisions is so important to the Territory; but after considerable reflection and perhaps—this is merely conjecture—for the same reason that might have actuated the gentleman from Montana a while ago I have decided to substitute talk for any attempt at direct action. If, however, the chairman of the committee should want to acquiesce in any amendment I

might propose, I would be glad to save the time of the committee and not proceed further. I can tell now I had better go ahead.

Actually, the amounts at stake in the reduction of the budget estimates regarding Alaska are more important than those which were involved in the matter which consumed so much time in the debate which has just concluded.

It was mentioned here yesterday in general debate that the overall cut from the Budget recommendation had been something in the order of 12½ percent.

The reduction in respect to those programs administered in Alaska by the Office of Territories of the Interior Department is much greater in degree. The House allowance of \$23,421,000 represents a reduction of 35½ percent under the amount appropriated for these activities in the current fiscal year, and a reduction of 41.6 percent in the amount requested by the Department of the Interior for 1955. Needless to say, a cut of this size cannot help but have an effect on our programs in the Territory as well as having an adverse impact on the economy of the Territory.

It is impossible, Mr. Chairman, to determine what the extent of the cuts are in the important appropriations for Alaska having to do with the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Geological Survey, Bureau of Land Management, and other activities, because the Alaska items are included in the whole, and not until final action has been had on this bill and it has been signed into law will an administrative determination be made as to allotments for Alaska.

I was terribly concerned to learn that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is not going to provide any financing at all for the cooperative salmon canneries in southeastern Alaska which have been operated by the Indian people there for the last several years. New regulations are in effect this year relating to the taking of salmon from Alaska waters, and there will be a considerable curtailment and a combining of cannery operations. I think it should not have proceeded to the point where every last one of these cooperative canneries upon which the Indian people depend to such a very considerable extent should have been closed down as the Bureau of Indian Affairs informs me today is now contemplated.

The canneries at Angoon, Hydaburg, Kiawock, and Kake will not operate this year.

Mr. Chairman, the committee allowed the budget request of \$5 million for Alaska public works. We were hopeful that the Department of the Interior presentation for an appropriation of \$10 million would be allowed. This \$5 million figure represents a 58-percent reduction from fiscal 1954 and is going to have a very hard and harsh impact upon the whole public works undertaking in Alaska.

During the House hearings on the Alaska public works items the committee was advised of the projects which had been deleted from our original request as a result of the \$5 million reduc-

tion made by the Bureau of the Budget in that request. These projects were:

Applicant-location	Type	Estimated cost
Territory of Alaska, Anvik.	School.....	\$134,416
Petersburg, city of.....	Water, streets, sewer.	460,959
Juneau Independent School District.	High school.....	1,843,836
Nenana, city of.....	School.....	368,767
Territory of Alaska, Sitka.	Pioneers' home addition.	800,000
Valdez, city of.....	Hospital.....	460,000
Anchorage, city of.....	Water system rehabilitation and extensions.	500,000
Do.....	Street improvements.	340,000
Seldovia, city of.....	School general purpose room.	400,000
		5,307,978

The present budget contains the following items:

Applicant-location	Type	Estimated cost
Territory of Alaska, Fort Yukon.	School.....	\$416,250
Juneau, city of.....	Streets.....	376,450
Territory of Alaska, College.	Utilities.....	532,000
Skagway, city of.....	School addition.....	239,200
Anchorage Independent School District.	School addition.....	347,200
Anchorage, city of.....	Sewer extension.....	290,800
Nome, city of.....	School.....	585,000
Fairbanks, city of.....	Sewer extension.....	469,300
Kake, city of.....	School.....	250,900
Anchorage, city of.....	Sewer extension.....	452,600
Haines Independent School District.	School.....	470,300
		4,430,000
Administration.....		570,000
Total.....		5,000,000

It was my hope that the House would take action to reinstate some of the projects which had been deleted by reason of the Bureau of the Budget actions. None of these projects were reinstated.

Since the inception of the Alaska public-works program, \$41,208,200 has been appropriated of the \$70 million authorized by the Public Works Act, leaving approximately \$29 million yet to be appropriated of which \$5 million is being requested in 1955. At the present time, all of the \$41,208,200 has been allocated. Of these allocations, contracts have been awarded against 58 projects, the status of which is as follows:

Thirty-three have been completed.  
 Ten are substantially complete.  
 Fifteen are under construction.  
 An additional 19 projects are currently being processed so that contracts can be awarded this spring and summer. Nine allotments have been made for advance planning.

At the present time, there is approximately \$12 million available for awarding contracts against the 19 allocations now being processed. When these awards are made, the present funds on hand will be fully committed.

If \$5 million is appropriated for 1955, 11 additional projects will be undertaken during the fiscal year 1955.

Presently the Alaska Public Works has on hand unprocessed applications covering 54 projects which are estimated at \$34 million and are divided into the following categories:

Schools.....	22
Other public buildings.....	8
Water, streets, sewer, and other facilities.....	24

It would appear that if \$5 million is appropriated for 1955, there will be about \$24 million remaining of the \$70 million originally authorized against which there are now \$34 million in applications not yet acted upon.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I deeply regretted I could not secure time previously in order to speak on behalf of the Bates amendment providing more money for the conservation and investigation and promotion of the fishing industry.

The fishing industry is very vital to us in Massachusetts. And the situation in the industry is very critical. It would be a calamity to have it curtailed.

I am firmly of the conviction, Mr. Chairman, that the Senate will increase the amount the committee has just appropriated for this purpose, so I do not feel very anxious now about the amendment that would limit the provisions of the Bates amendment.

I do not believe anyone can dispute the fact that we have in Massachusetts delicious fish that is second to none in the entire country.

There is a bill in the Senate by Senator SALTONSTALL and Senator KENNEDY, the passage of which would help our industry.

The Clerk read as follows:  
*Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska*  
 For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$3 million.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to confirm what the Delegate from Alaska has stated about the cuts which have been made in the appropriations this year for the Territory of Alaska. This is a reduction of 32½ percent over the amount which was appropriated for the fiscal year 1954 and it is a reduction of 41.6 percent of the amount requested by the Interior Department from the Bureau of the Budget.

It seems strange that just a few days ago the House unanimously authorized a continuance of public works in Alaska and now the Appropriations Committee turns around and cuts the amount which is requested for public works.

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

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. BARTLETT. I appreciate what the gentleman is saying and I want to add to it the fact that these communities which were expecting an appropriation went ahead and spent their own money for advance planning and made all the arrangements they could, having had substantial assurances that if they

did so that money would be allotted to them. Half of the money they will pay back to the Federal Treasury.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is correct. In the public works program in Alaska, which this Congress authorized, there were 58 projects, of which 33 have already been completed, 10 of them have been substantially completed and 15 are under construction. The money requested this year would have been sufficient to complete this work.

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

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

Mr. FENTON. I may say that the committee did not cut the amount the Budget requested. The exact amount the Budget recommended was \$5 million.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is correct, that is the amount the Bureau of the Budget recommended, but the department requested \$10 million to complete the work this year, which is \$2 million less than was appropriated by the Congress for fiscal 1954. I am very frank to say that I sincerely believe this tremendous cut will place an undue hardship upon the Director of Territories in his administration of the great Territory of Alaska.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the reduction for road construction by the Alaska Road Commission, which builds all the roads on the public domain in the Territory, is much more drastic and much deeper than the program to which the gentle-

man from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR], and I previously referred. The amount in the bill for construction purposes represents a cut of 61 percent from the money appropriated for this fiscal year. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that that cut is too drastic and will do grave injury to the road-building program in Alaska. For example, we had a budget request of \$11,994,000 for road construction by the ARC—that is the Alaska Road Commission—in Alaska for this fiscal year, and that represented a substantial reduction, I might add, from the preceding year. The amount which had been approved by the Bureau of the Budget was \$11,994,000. This was reduced by the committee to \$7,494,000. The reduction by the Bureau of the Budget in the Department's request for the construction of roads resulted in the elimination of the \$3 million requested for continuation of work on the Copper River Highway—that was even before it got to the Congress—and a reduction of \$1,250,000 originally requested for road improvements and a bridge replacement to \$800,000; also the amount of \$400,000 requested for continuation of construction on the Denali Highway was reduced to \$200,000, and \$100,000 asked for the beginning of construction of the Fairbanks-Meana Road was eliminated entirely. I think that was a great mistake, Mr. Chairman, because this was an appropriate time to start construction of the highway which had been approved by the Alaska Road Commission to extend from Fairbanks to Meana.

I submit here the history of some of our important appropriation items:

The Clerk read as follows:

*Construction, Alaska Railroad*

For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including improvements and new construction, to remain available until expended, \$7,494,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for purposes of accounting and administration.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we are requesting restoration of the \$4,500,000 reduction by the House committee. Without the \$4,500,000, the bridge, trestle, culvert, and tunnel replacement and repair programs will be greatly slowed down; much needed road improvement and the laying of new rail and placement of ties will be impossible on 52 of the 62 miles of road involved; the section buildings and the Seward shop and enginehouse facilities will not be built, and the railroad will not be able to provide the track scale, and the jitney repair and storage shop, nor will it be able to rebuild the communications line.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Alaska Railroad revolving fund*

The Alaska Railroad revolving fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant general manager at not to exceed \$13,000 per annum, shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than \$11,000.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

	Appropriated 1954	Departmental request 1955	Budget Bureau allowance	House allowance
Territory of Alaska:				
Governor's Office.....	\$112,500	\$98,500	\$97,400	\$97,400
Legislative expenses.....		48,000	48,000	45,000
Care and custody of Alaskan insane.....	798,600	784,600	784,600	784,600
Alaska public works.....	12,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Construction of roads, Alaska.....	14,600,000	13,690,000	9,940,000	7,000,000
Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska.....	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,000,000
Construction, Alaska Railroad.....	4,215,000	11,994,000	11,994,000	7,494,000
Grand total.....	34,726,100	40,115,100	31,364,000	23,421,000

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

The reduction by the Bureau of the Budget in the Department's request for the construction of roads, Alaska, resulted in the elimination of the \$3 million requested for continuation of work on the Copper River highway, and a reduction of \$1,250,000 originally requested for road improvements and bridge replacements to \$800,000. Also, the amount of \$400,000 requested for continuation of construction on the Denali Highway was reduced to \$200,000, and the \$100,000 asked for the beginning of construction on the Fairbanks-Nenana road was eliminated.

The House Appropriations Committee further reduced the amount requested for construction of roads in the amount of \$2,940,000 and stated that of the amount recommended, \$700,000 should be used for construction on the Copper River road. This necessitates a reduction of \$3,640,000 in the work program

as submitted to the House committee. The application of the \$2,940,000 reduction and the provision for \$700,000 for the Copper River road results in the following changes:

	Budget Bureau allowance	Revision based on House allowances
Richardson Highway, asphalt surfacing.....	\$4,000,000	\$2,000,000
Alaska Highway, asphalt surfacing.....	2,390,000	1,000,000
Denali Highway.....	1,500,000	1,250,000
Copper River Highway.....		700,000

The Department is requesting restoration of the \$2,940,000 reduction made by the House committee. If the request is approved, the funds will be added to the foregoing revisions as follows:

Richardson Highway.....	\$1,650,000
Alaska Highway.....	1,040,000
Denali Highway.....	250,000

States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for period of not more than 30 days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read the amendment, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Bow: On page 37, after line 17, insert:

"SEC. 402. None of the funds appropriated or made available by this act shall be used to purchase articles, materials, or supplies manufactured outside the United States, its Territories or possessions, whenever the monthly report on labor force issued by the Department of Commerce indicates total unemployment in the United States to be in excess of 2 million."

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, this amendment provides that none of the funds appropriated by this bill shall be used for the purchase of articles, materials, or supplies manufactured outside of the United States, its Territories or possessions, when through the Bureau of the Census it is determined that we have more than 2 million unemployed in this country.

If the Committee will read the hearings held by the subcommittee they will find large amounts of the sums heretofore appropriated have been spent for the purchase of materials outside of the United States that could have been purchased in the United States in areas now where unemployment is very large, in some of the class 4 areas of labor surplus.

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

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I may say that I am in complete harmony with the amendment offered by the gentleman. The facts and figures presented to the committee in the hearings will show on page 756 that 56 percent of all the generators and related equipment purchased by the Bureau of Reclamation in the fiscal year 1953 was purchased abroad. Even though we have a 25 percent differential in favor of American contractors, the fact still remains that they were underbid more than 25 percent, so that 56 percent of those items to which I have just referred, purchased by the Bureau of Reclamation, in the fiscal year 1953, were purchased abroad.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman, and I should like to say this. These projects are generally for the benefit of particular areas of our country. It has been brought out time and time again that they are reimbursable and that eventually the Treasury is paid off. Nevertheless, the people of all the country contribute the taxes that build up the

Treasury that finances these projects, and certainly those taxpayers in Ohio and West Virginia and the other States of the Union who are contributing have a right to have their districts considered in the purchase of articles used in the building of these large projects.

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

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I want to compliment the gentleman from Ohio on the intent of his amendment. I could support the amendment on general principles without any data from the testimony before the committee.

Mr. BOW. It seemed to me that if 56 percent of our appropriation is being used for the purposes the gentleman from Iowa suggested, it certainly is time for the House to begin to protect the American workman.

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

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. Has the gentleman made an estimate as to how much more this might cost the American taxpayers in appropriations?

Mr. BOW. I said that these are paid back to the Treasury through the reimbursable projects, and therefore, eventually do not cost us any more.

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

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDEN. I wish to express my sympathy and wholehearted support of this amendment. I would like to see it in a lot of our bills as long as we have extensive unemployment in the United States.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think this amendment has any place in this bill. We have a State Department, and I think they are doing a pretty fair job, a good job. But when it comes to permitting the Committee on Appropriations to come in and tell the State Department what to do, in the crisis that is going on in the world today, I think we had better stop, look and listen.

Let us look at the record. If you attempted to buy 1 ton of steel a year ago in this country it would cost you 5 times what it was worth. Everybody was working overtime. I am not saying this as politics. I am telling you this was the situation in America 1 year ago. And back of that time you could not get the steel in this country. It was a gray, blue, black, every kind of market you could think of. I represent a steel town, and there are thousands idle there today. Do not think I am talking politics. I am not. Business caught up with itself last November. Politics had nothing to do with that. If they did not buy the steel abroad when they started those dams a year ago or 2 years ago, what was the use of our spending American dollars over there to start the dams? Now there are people idle all over America, yet Members come down in the well

of this House and, without consulting the State Department or anybody at all who knows what is going on abroad, and say, "Let us put language in an act here that we will not buy anything abroad under certain circumstances."

Just think, this is an appropriation bill, yet we are certainly reaching out and taking in a lot of territory when we want to take on the functions and duties of the State Department. They talk here about taking over the legislative end of it, but we are going pretty far afield. Mr. Dulles is down there in the State Department, and I do not think we want to take over his duties. This committee or the Congress has no right at all to do that.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, Congress has had some advice about the subject of this amendment which has been proposed by the gentleman from Ohio, and we got it from a very distinguished authority only last week, the President of the United States. He submitted legislation to the Congress asking that present provisions in the law be so amended as to eliminate some of the present barriers, referring to these 25 percent differentials which were mentioned, in order to lower the cost to the American taxpayer, both directly and indirectly, and to bolster the position of the United States in the effort we are now making to continue our position of leadership in the free world at the least possible cost to the American taxpayers. The President endorsed some of the recommendations made by the Randall Commission, of which the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] was a member, and which recommendations if they go into effect in even a limited way will decide to a great extent the success or failure of our foreign policy in the next few years to come.

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

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. The President's recommendation following the recommendation of the Randall Commission was this: That we have no impediments to purchases abroad as to countries that do not have such impediments to our purchases, the idea being that we would get a little reciprocity in this, and that any country that does not bar our imports, we will not automatically bar theirs. The purpose behind the amendment for the proper protection of our industry is a very sound one, but my feeling is that this is not the way to go at it. The thing to do is to take a look at this Buy American idea within its four corners. I think the President's recommendation, if carried out, would protect American industries from imports that might hurt here, but it will also help American exporters abroad.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. The adoption of this amendment, Mr. Chairman, would be a direct slap in the face to the President of the United States so far as his recommendation of last week is concerned because it is directly and completely contrary to the suggestion made by the President to the Congress.

I hope the Congress will not in this ill-conceived and hasty fashion and without any real consideration adopt this proposal which would be directly opposite to the policy suggested by the President. I regret that it is necessary for those of us on the Democratic side of the Congress to rise in defense of the policy of the President, but somebody has to do that, if we are to maintain the position of world leadership of our country today. This is not a matter of politics. This is a matter of urgent necessity, as it relates to the position of the United States in the world today. I regret to see such an effort being made to destroy the program that has been submitted to the Congress for its consideration by the President even before the Congress has hardly had the chance to read the message from the President.

Mr. Chairman, the necessity for doing something about the alleviation of unemployment in any area of our country is something that should be fully considered, but not through the action on an appropriation bill, except to furnish funds for studies and things of that sort.

We certainly have the opportunity through the various legislative committees of the House such as the Committee on Banking and Currency and the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Public Works to which a bill, which I have introduced relative to the idea of "buy American" was referred, to consider in detail these policies in regard to purchases. I think this amendment would be an unwise legislative attempt to change the policy of our Government in an appropriation bill, and I hope the amendment will be soundly defeated.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment do now close.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SMITH of Mississippi) there were—ayes 38, noes 44.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that when the vote was taken a quorum was not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, before I move that the Committee rise, I wish to say that I appreciate the fact that my colleague from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN] has presided over the Committee of the Whole during the consideration of the bill of which I am chairman. He has presided in a most excellent, able, and patient manner, and I think he should be complimented.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill

back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOEVEN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8680) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendments. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, it would require the adoption of at least a score of amendments to make the Department of Interior appropriations bill adequate to the needs of the Pacific Northwest.

One tragic effect of this bill is to freeze development of our great Bonneville Power Administration, to prevent it from extending service to any area that the private power companies want to take over sometime in the future, and to advance the ultimate liquidation of all Federal power facilities.

This bill will increase power shortages in the Northwest, and the end result, if these policies are continued, will be to deliver domination of electricity supply to private power companies in our area and several others in the Nation.

It is completely clear, in view of the Republican determination to block needed generating and transmission appropriations, that it would be futile to offer the needed amendments.

The administration cut the Bonneville appropriations request below our area's needs. Now the subcommittee has eliminated—in the Northwest area—a considerable portion of the items which the

Budget Bureau cleared, including the McNary-Walla Walla transmission facility, the McNary-LaGrande transmission line, the Dalles area service, the Bellingham substation, and the main stem transmission facility. This latter was delayed to put it on the same schedule as the completion of dams which were delayed last year. And it has been done in spite of the fact that McNary generators are installed and there is need already for a transmission facility there.

Mr. Chairman, the inadequate civil functions bill, which was passed some time ago without needed power starts, was cut from the same pattern as this bill—a pattern which Herbert Hoover prescribed a year ago at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Hoover gave a step-by-step plan, in a nationwide broadcast, for halting power-facility construction and preparing to turn existing facilities over to the private power companies. To be completely clear, he said:

The objective of the whole proceeding should be to get the Federal Government out of the business of generating and distributing power as soon as possible.

The Interior appropriation bill, drafted in accordance with Mr. Hoover's plan and his objective, ought to be returned to the committee with instructions to change its objective completely.

The new objectives should be abundant power for the economic development of the Northwest and every other region of this Nation.

The new objective should include all the facilities recommended by President Eisenhower, Hells Canyon Dam and several others in the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. It should include enough dams so, if a defense emergency arises, there will be abundant power for necessary electrochemical plants, another Hanford and Oak Ridge and similar projects if those are necessary.

In the present situation in this House, it is useless to talk of such realistic objectives. We can only hope that the Senate will restore the most essential of these appropriations—and that the people will restore to a majority next November the party which does not sell America short and deliberately plan for shortages and scarcity.

I probably should not close without expressing gratitude for the \$3 million added in this bill to the appropriation for the Columbia Basin reclamation project. It is at least \$1 million less than needed, but after a diet of crumbs, a piece of crust is received gratefully. Even so, I sincerely hope the Senate will see fit to increase the Columbia Basin project appropriation to a more adequate total.

#### HOSPITALIZATION OF CERTAIN VETERANS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 503, Rept. No. 1489), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

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

Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8044) to extend the authorization for funds for the hospitalization of certain veterans in the Philippines. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### PAN-AMERICAN DAY APRIL 14

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution (H. Res. 504) which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives hereby designates Wednesday, April 14, 1954, for the celebration of Pan-American Day, on which day remarks appropriate to such occasion may occur.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS APRIL 7

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 objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have called a meeting of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. to witness demonstrations of progress that has been made in the artificial limb research and development program sponsored by the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Defense and coordinated by the National Research Council's Advisory Committee on Artificial Limbs. Brig. Gen. F. S. Strong, Jr., executive director of the advisory committee, will be on hand to present several orthopedic clinic teams who have taken advantage of the results of the research program and who will demonstrate before the committee what can be done for both arm and leg amputees at the present time. I have brought to the floor with me today several products of the research program that are now commercially available and which represent a significant advance over those available to amputees before the inauguration of this project in 1945. These items, which are only a few of the many that have been introduced during the past few years, will be available for your inspection at the close of this session. Many more will be shown tomorrow.

Written invitations have been sent to each of you, but I would like to take this opportunity to extend at this time a more personal invitation to attend this most interesting and informative meeting of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to-

morrow morning at 10:30 in the caucus room of the Old House Office Building.

#### STRENGTHENING ESPIONAGE LEGISLATION

Mr. JACKSON. 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 California?

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call the attention of the House to the fact that in his annual report to the Congress, the Attorney General, Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr., has urged that legislation dealing with espionage be strengthened to allow the courts to impose the death penalty on persons convicted of espionage even in peacetime.

In his report to Congress, Mr. Brownell noted that the present laws draw a distinction between wartime and peacetime espionage. Mr. Brownell is quoted as saying:

I fail to perceive any justification for any such distinction inasmuch as the essence of this crime is the intent to breach the national security, which security is of paramount importance whether in war or peace.

The Attorney General has also pointed out that, by making peacetime spying a capital offense, it would remove the present statute of limitations under which the Government must institute prosecution within 10 years or lose the chance to move against spies.

I would like to call to your attention also the fact that the House Committee on Un-American Activities, through its investigations and hearings, has remained vigilant in its directed duties to insure against subversion. In its annual report for the year 1951, the House Committee on Un-American Activities made the following recommendation for legislation:

A single comprehensive espionage statute applicable to both peacetime and wartime: This should incorporate the present provisions of wartime espionage statutes, carrying a capital punishment sentence. The statute of limitations would not then apply in espionage any more than it applies to other crimes carrying a capital punishment.

During this, the 83d Congress, the Attorney General has asked for legislation in three matters which the House Committee on Un-American Activities has recommended over a period of years. In addition to the recommendation I have just referred to, the Attorney General has recommended, as has the House committee, the admissibility of wiretapping evidence and the granting of immunity to witnesses.

It is my hope that the House will give early attention to the requests of the Attorney General in order that our security statutes will be strengthened.

#### ALASKA STATEHOOD

Mr. PRICE. 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 Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply puzzled to learn that at this late date after the Senate had passed an Alaska statehood bill which he had endorsed, that the Governor of Alaska within the last few days has proposed that part of Alaska be made into a State and part remain as a Territory.

Friends of Alaska statehood are bound to view this as a diversionary move intended to delay consideration of the combined Alaska-Hawaii bill now pending in this body. I am reliably informed that there is no substantial backing in Alaska for any such partitioning and that this has been considered on several occasions, only to be rejected. The proposal made by the Governor of Alaska would deny to the new State some areas rich in resources. Of course, the Governor is such a recent convert to immediate statehood that his expressions on this subject can scarcely be said to reflect the thinking of those in Alaska who have for years espoused the cause of statehood. Nevertheless, the fact that he appeared before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs only recently and made no mention then of separating Alaska into a State and a Territory naturally gives rise to conjecture as to what motives may have led him to interject this last-minute suggestion.

The devoted efforts of everyone truly in favor of statehood are surely needed now so that the combined bill for Alaska and Hawaii before us may be passed. Diversionary attempts such as this can only do damage to the cause of statehood for Alaska—and Hawaii as well.

#### NAVY SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR POLICY

Mr. SHELLEY. 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 California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, at this moment I feel like a vaudeville actor playing a return engagement at the same old stand. I am not here to try and entertain you and the Members of the House, however. In fact, the subject of my remarks is as far from being a laughing matter as anything I can think of. I intend to place before the House a problem of the greatest importance to national security, involving as it does the maintenance of one of the most important aspects of our mobilization base. I want to call the attention of Congress again to the shipbuilding and repair industry which, with few exceptions, is completely unprepared to meet the demands which would be made of it if rapid mobilization were required to meet a war situation. The exceptions I speak of are a few eastern shipyards and areas which have through the years been the favored children of the Navy Department. My particular concern is with

the stepchildren of the industry—the shipyards on the Pacific coast, both Navy and private.

We have a situation where everybody agrees that we must have a going maritime industry in peacetime if we don't want to lose any future war before it gets well under way. Everybody also agrees that our peacetime military organization should not within itself be expected or allowed to build up and maintain the large numbers of commercial type vessels we will have to meet to meet emergencies which may develop. The only solution lies in a private maritime industry with every segment active enough to permit the rapid buildup war would require. The military view on the need for cargo ships in wartime was well stated by Admiral Denebrink, Commander of our Military Sea Transportation Service, in a recent hearing before a subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine Committee when he said:

I know that ocean transportation is one of the most vital areas of logistics. . . . In war, without logistics, courage just isn't enough, so we must have ocean transportation.

I only wish that Admiral Denebrink's department, the Navy Department, would show by concrete evidence that they also realize that courage isn't enough to put ships in the water with the moment's notice that war would give. That requires initiative, experience, long-time planning, and a going nucleus of active shipyards on every coast of the United States. Our stepchild shipbuilding industry has no fairy godmother to wave a magic wand and turn pumpkins into modern oceangoing ships.

House Report No. 1681, submitted by the Committee on Armed Services during the 82d Congress, stated congressional policy on geographic dispersal of shipbuilding capacity in unmistakable terms. I quote from the report:

A healthy shipbuilding industry, that is, one ready for expansion and full-scale production, requires that naval ship construction be distributed throughout the United States. . . . With the need enunciated above in mind, the Committee on Armed Services emphasized most strongly during the hearings and now repeats in this report its considered belief that the dispersal of ship-construction facilities in the various coastal areas in the United States . . . is an essential element of our national security and that any construction contracts awarded pursuant to this authorization should be distributed throughout these various coastal areas in such manner as to encourage the dispersal of vital shipbuilding facilities and to prevent undue and dangerous concentration in any particular area or areas of the United States.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that those plain words do not mean that every time a captain's dinghy is built on the Pacific coast the east coast should be awarded a supercarrier contract. Yet that is approximately the policy the Navy has been following.

Mr. Speaker, I and other Members of Congress from the west coast have been beating our heads against a stone wall of Navy resistance to equal treatment for our shipyards for years. I do not want to repeat what is now the ancient history of these efforts, since I have taken

the floor of the House on a number of occasions and told the story. However, I do want to outline some of the most recent developments in this regard.

In March of last year a delegation of Congressmen from California, Washington, and Oregon met with Secretary of the Navy Anderson and the then Under Secretary Thomas, soon to be Secretary. Our purpose was to discuss specifically certain awards of contracts for conversion of troopships in which we felt the west coast was suffering discrimination, the then pending award of a contract for construction of a third supercarrier of the *Forrestal* class, and in general the establishment of an administration policy for equitable geographic distribution of Navy ship construction in the interest of national security. We reminded the Secretary that ample legislative authority existed for establishing such a policy. However, the result of our conferences and later representations to the White House was a flat turndown. The Secretary stated that ship-construction contracts must be governed by broad administration policy laid down in a directive from Director of the Budget Dodge, which stated that all Government contracting must be done on a dollars-and-cents basis regardless of other considerations. The Secretary's statement was confirmed in a later letter from General Persons, special assistant to the President, in which he stated with reference to the Navy's policy that—

This practice is consistent with the established policies of the administration to secure performance of Government work at the lowest possible cost and to balance the budget as soon as practicable.

The only way in which I can interpret that statement is that it says that the national security can go hang as long as the budget is balanced. I took issue with that policy at the time it was pronounced and I take issue with it now.

However, in recent months a rather curious sequence of statements and actions by the Navy have occurred. On September 16, 1953, the Navy announced its 1954 shipbuilding and conversion program. Secretary Anderson was quoted as making several interesting statements. Firstly he stated "that a healthy private shipbuilding industry is essential to the national security." This was coupled with an expression of concern "with the present low-level of activity in American private yards." Further, and I quote from the announcement:

The Secretary stated that, in awarding this work, the Navy would be governed as in the past, not only by cost, but also by the necessity for obtaining timely and satisfactory completion, by the need for geographic dispersal of naval work and by other considerations important to the national welfare. He added that special care would be taken to award construction of the new aircraft carrier in such a way as to best serve the public interest.

These are admirable statements and expressions of policy. I cannot quarrel with any of them since they say exactly what I have been saying in public and in private year after year. When I read them, however, I was somewhat amazed, since they seemed to exactly contradict what the Secretary had told the congress-

sional delegation a few short months before. The "past" to which he referred, I thought, was a very recent past indeed, but I let that pass and looked for a reason for this sharp reversal of policy. It did not take long to find it. The very next paragraph of the announcement read like this:

As no private yard on the Pacific coast has the necessary facilities to build the new carrier, this ship will be constructed in a qualified east coast private shipyard.

This pleasant tribute to the private shipbuilding industry and to the need for geographic dispersal of shipbuilding facilities had proved to be only another camouflage for the same old Army game as played by the Navy. When it served the purpose of eastern shipbuilding interests, one policy was in effect. When an excuse was needed to keep this third supercarrier from being built on the west coast, another turned up. Bear in mind that this was the third of this class of supercarriers to be built. Two had already been awarded to eastern private yards. Not one has yet been scheduled for the west coast despite the fact that naval shipyards in my own city of San Francisco and at Bremerton, Wash., are completely capable of doing the job, and employment in the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific coast has been and continues at alarmingly low levels.

On February 2, 1954, the Secretary of the Navy announced the award of contracts for construction of this supercarrier and of three destroyers. The Secretary again expressed "concern at the low level of activity in the private shipbuilding industry and stated that one of the paramount considerations of the Navy Department in awarding the new construction included in its 1954 program was to preserve the mobilization readiness of these yards."

This announcement was also vastly interesting. The supercarrier was awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. This company, entrenched in the affections of the Navy, is already building one supercarrier which will take several months to complete. The announcement dealt with three other private eastern shipyards. One was the New York Shipbuilding Co., the second was the Quincy, Mass., shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Co., and the third was the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine.

The Bethlehem Quincy yard was awarded the contract for construction of three destroyers. Their bid amounted to \$53,022,000. That is exactly \$6,545,000 more than the bid of Bath Iron Works on the same vessels. The announcement piously stated that:

The Secretary of the Navy feels it is necessary to make an exception in this case to the Navy's policy of awarding to the lowest qualified bidder and to pay a higher price for these destroyers to keep available the great mobilization potential of the Quincy yard.

Here we have \$6,545,000 worth of concern for the "great mobilization potential" of a Bethlehem Steel Co. subsidiary, while not a nickel's worth of concern has ever been shown for the vastly greater mobilization potential of the Pacific coast shipbuilding industry except when

the chips were down in World War II and we built 40 percent of the ships which won the war, despite the head start of the Navy's favored eastern yards.

The Secretary's announcement proceeded to give a tender analysis of the present and future workload for these four eastern yards, making it clear that his concern was no transitory thing and that he intended to take proper care of them in the future.

Since that time, on March 5, the Bureau of Ships announced award of a contract for escort vessels to a Great Lakes shipyard, and on March 16 awarded contracts for two dock landing ships to the Ingalls Shipbuilding Co. on the Gulf coast. On each of those awards the announcement repeated the Navy's concern over geographic dispersal of shipbuilding and the low level of employment in private shipyards, but I noted carefully that in each case the contract went to the lowest bidder.

It seems evident that the Navy is paying only lipservice to the geographic dispersal principle and the need for maintaining the mobilization potential of all qualified private shipyards. It has failed in any single instance to take any practical action to build west coast private yards, now rusting away, back to a condition where they could serve the Nation adequately in time of war. Despite the soft soap in its March 5 and March 16 announcements it has not taken concrete action favoring Great Lakes or Gulf yards. On a geographic basis alone it has continued its refusal to give the great navy yards in San Francisco and Bremerton the capital ship construction they should have to keep west coast skilled workers and technical personnel up to the numerical and qualifications levels that should be maintained for effective mobilization purposes. It reserves its real concern for the industry in the East alone.

To lend emphasis to the critical situation facing the west coast industry as far as our private yards are concerned, I want to point out that during 1943, at the height of World War II, west coast private shipyard employment totaled 497,000 workers. As of the end of February 1954, the relatively few yards remaining active at all had only 13,800 employees—less than 3 percent of the wartime total. Can your imagination stretch that into a wartime mobilization potential? In 1943 Atlantic coast yards employed 513,000 blue collar workers, approximately the same total as the west coast. As of February 1954, those same yards have 70,500 employees, over five times the total working on the Pacific coast. Does that sound as if the Navy has efficiently discharged its responsibility for maintaining the mobilization potential of the industry on a sound geographic dispersal basis?

The fiscal 1955 budget recommendation for the Navy asks for \$1,042,400,000 for naval vessel construction and conversion. The program calls for 1 new supercarrier, the fourth of this class; 5 destroyers; 3 submarines; 10 amphibious vessels; and a number of smaller craft. It also calls for the conversion of two large attack aircraft carriers of the *Midway* class and for conversion of some

smaller vessels. To restore the necessary balance between east and west coast shipyard activity, a major portion of this construction should be assigned to Pacific-coast shipyards, either private or Navy. The supercarrier must be awarded to one of the two Navy yards on the coast capable of building it—either at San Francisco or at Bremerton. Aside from the mobilization level problems, we find now the spectacle of all of these carriers which must and will be used in the Pacific; must and will be serviced in west coast yards; and are too large to transit the Panama Canal—being built in east coast yards and creating there a monopoly on the know-how necessary to build, repair, and maintain them. That fantastic situation must be corrected. If the Navy does not have common sense enough to take the necessary action, it is the responsibility of Congress to see to it that they do. As a matter of fact, I am even inclined at this time to fight and vote against the ship-construction provisions in the Navy appropriation unless agreement is reached that the fourth supercarrier is definitely to be built on the Pacific coast.

The Navy, in view of its recent series of announcements, can no longer hide behind the excuse that they must award such construction on a strict dollars-and-cents basis. As a matter of fact, they now have and have had ample legislative authority, amounting to a directive, to go beyond that basis in the interests of national defense. The Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 which governs this contracting states in section 2 (c) (16) that the military agency may negotiate such contracts without advertising if, and I quote, "the agency head determines that it is in the interest of the national defense that any plant, mine, or facility of any producer, manufacturer, or other supplier be made or kept available for furnishing supplies or services in the event of a national emergency, or that the interest either of industrial mobilization in case of such an emergency, or of the national defense in maintaining active engineering, research and development, are otherwise subserved."

Mr. Speaker, this act certainly not only authorizes but requires that the Navy and every other military agency survey and make determinations as to our needs for industrial mobilization potential in various types of industry. The shipbuilding industry is one of our most vital wartime suppliers. The record is clear that the Navy, by implicit admission on many occasions, including its discussions with west coast Congressmen, has failed to follow through on this matter, for what reasons I am not prepared to say. The record is also clear that its acts in deciding where combat vessels shall be built the Navy has completely ignored the need for maintaining either plants or facilities, or active engineering, research, and development, in the shipbuilding industry on the west coast. Indeed, one of the excuses they have used for not constructing a supercarrier there is the lack of the very engineering and design facilities they are bound by law to keep available. There is a paradox if I ever heard of one.

I trust that the Appropriations Committee will act on this urgent matter in reporting the Navy ship construction items for the coming fiscal year, and I have urged them to do so. However, I believe it equally important that an appropriate committee of Congress conduct a thorough investigation of the manner in which the Navy has administered its responsibilities in maintaining shipbuilding mobilization potential, with particular reference to the geographic dispersal of the industry. The investigation would not be complete unless it included an inquiry into the reasons why certain large eastern shipyards have been favored in the award of major ship contracts at the expense of the rest of the country. Finally, such an investigation would be pointless if it did not include firm recommendations for legislative action laying down national policy as to the Navy's responsibility for maintaining an active shipbuilding potential on all coasts and in the Great Lakes area.

Although I realize that since this matter involves the Navy Department, the Committee on Armed Services has a vital interest in the problem. In view of the fact that the survival of our private shipbuilding industry is the essential point involved, I suggest that the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee should properly have jurisdiction over such an investigation. I urge that the committee undertake this task without delay. As a member of the committee I shall do everything I can to assure that national security and not local interest governs our conclusions.

#### SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 53. An act for the relief of Lewis Roland Edwards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 95. An act for the relief of Mrs. Donka Kourteva Dikova (Dikoff) and her son Nicola Marin Dikoff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 110. An act for the relief of Christopher F. Jako; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 203. An act for the relief of Yvonne Linnea Colcord; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 246. An act for the relief of Gerrit Been; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 347. An act for the relief of George Tappale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 366. An act for the relief of Sister Conception (Ida Riegel); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 435. An act for the relief of Setsuko Kinoshita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 447. An act for the relief of Vasiliki Tountas (nee Vasiliki Georgion Karumbali); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 483. An act for the relief of Miss Elvira Bortolin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 496. An act for the relief of Dr. Samson Sol Flores and his wife, the former Cecilia T. Tolentino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 507. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eleanor Emilie Nell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 587. An act for the relief of Carlos Fortich, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



S. 614. An act for the relief of Eero and Tina and Karina Waskinen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 628. An act for the relief of Aloisia Schlotter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 653. An act for the relief of Meteorima Shizuko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 661. An act for the relief of Nino Sabino Di Michele; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 769. An act for the relief of Mrs. Robert M. Roskos (formerly Maria E. Laedel); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 803. An act for the relief of Donald R. Dyson and Kenneth M. Dyson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 804. An act for the relief of Antonios Vasilios Zarkadis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 809. An act for the relief of Vittoria Sperti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 860. An act for the relief of Juanita Lach and Leticia Androda Lach; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 891. An act for the relief of Albina Sicas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 917. An act for the relief of Stefan Burda, Anna Burda, and Nikolai Burda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1063. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to review the records of commissioned naval officers who failed of advancement during the war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 1073. An act for the relief of Mary Shizue Hirano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1126. An act for the relief of Sandy Michael John Philp; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1135. An act for the relief of Stamatios James Bratsanos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1141. An act for the relief of Hildegard Noble; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1155. An act for the relief of Giuseppe Bentivegna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1225. An act for the relief of Brunhilde Walburga Golomb, Ralph Robert Golomb, and Patricia Ann Golomb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1290. An act for the relief of Ruth Sonin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1296. An act for the relief of Elfriede Hall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1313. An act for the relief of Olga Balabanov and Nicola Balabanov; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1321. An act for the relief of Michajlo Dzieczko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1352. An act for the relief of Siegfried Rosenzweig; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1362. An act for the relief of Rev. Ishal Ben Asher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1395. An act for the relief of Manasseh Moses Manoukian, Elize Manoukian, nee Kardzair, and Socrat Manoukian, also known as Socrates Manoukian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1477. An act for the relief of Gerhard Nicklaus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1600. An act for the relief of Esther Saporta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1808. An act for the relief of Hildegard Monti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1850. An act for the relief of Dr. John D. MacLennan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2070. An act for the relief of the estate of Givens Christian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2198. An act for the relief of (Sister) Jane Stanislaus Riederer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2243. An act for the relief of Seiko Nagai and her minor child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2307. An act for the relief of Harold George Wetzlmair; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2308. An act to authorize and direct the investigation by the Attorney General of certain offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2340. An act for the relief of Alphonsus Devlin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2360. An act for the relief of Jacob Vandenberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2411. An act for the relief of Ruth Berndt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2438. An act for the relief of Maria Teresa Rossi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2469. An act for the relief of Francisco Vasques-Dopazo (Frank Vasquez); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2596. An act for the relief of Lucy Mao Mei-Yee Li; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2777. An act to provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, between Haines, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 3096. An act to further amend section 4 of the act of September 9, 1950, in relation to the utilization in an enlisted grade or rank in the Armed Forces of physicians, dentists, or those in an allied specialist category; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. J. Res. 69. Joint resolution requiring the preparation of an estimate of the cost of reconstructing Ford's Theater in Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. J. Res. 119. Joint resolution to validate conveyance of a 40-acre tract in Oskaloosa County, Fla.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. J. Res. 130. Joint resolution requesting the President to proclaim the week May 2 to May 8, inclusive, as National Mental Health Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 962. An act for the relief of Gabrielle Marie Smith (nee Staub);

H. R. 1148. An act for the relief of Antonino Cangialosi (or Anthony Consola);

H. R. 1529. An act to facilitate the development of building materials in Alaska through the removal of volcanic ash from portions of Katmai National Monument, Alaska, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1568. An act to amend section 6 of chapter 786 of the act of June 6, 1900, entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes" (31 Stat. 323; title 48, sec. 108, U. S. C.);

H. R. 2351. An act for the relief of Sam Rosenblat;

H. R. 2441. An act for the relief of Husnu Atallah Berker;

H. R. 2747. An act to amend title 17 of the United States Code entitled "Copyrights" with respect to the day for taking action

when the last day for taking such action falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday;

H. R. 3045. An act for the relief of Nickolas K. Ioannides;

H. R. 3306. An act to provide for the relief of certain reclamation homestead entrymen;

H. R. 3961. An act for the relief of Margherita Di Meo;

H. R. 4024. An act to change the name of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument to the "Appomattox Court House National Historical Park";

H. R. 4056. An act for the relief of Manfred Singer;

H. R. 4707. An act for the relief of Lee Yim Quon;

H. R. 4738. An act for the relief of Gabriel Hittrich;

H. R. 4886. An act for the relief of Ingrid Birgitta Maria Colwell (nee Friberg);

H. R. 4984. An act to remove certain limitations upon the sale or conveyance of land heretofore conveyed to the city of Miles City, Mont., by the United States;

H. R. 5085. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marie Tcherepnin;

H. R. 5529. An act to preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va., the most important historic properties relating to the battles of Manassas, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6434. An act to amend sections 401 and 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to simplify the procedures governing the establishment of food standards; and

H. J. Res. 238. Joint resolution granting the status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1456. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize a permanent annual appropriation for the maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory," approved May 7, 1928, as amended; and

S. 2405. An act to authorize the exchange, upon terms fully protecting the public interest, of the United States Public Health quarantine station at Marcus Hook, Pa., for a new quarantine station.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted as follows:

Mr. HOEVEN.

Mr. ANGELL to revise and extend his remarks made in Committee and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FERNANDEZ, the remarks which he shall make in the Committee of the Whole today in connection with the Carlsbad Caverns National Park appropriation, and to include a tabulation showing actual appropriations and expenditures to date and the number of visitors served per year.

Mr. JAVITS and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. METCALF.

Mr. DODD.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 7, 1954, at 12 o'clock noon.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1416. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of February 28, 1954, pursuant to section 5 (e) of the Communications Act as amended July 16, 1952, by Public Law 544; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1417. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the act entitled 'An act to assist in the internal development of the Virgin Islands by the undertaking of useful projects therein, and for other purposes,'" approved December 20, 1944; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1418. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by the subjects, pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1419. A letter from the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the construction of a building for the Smithsonian Institution and to authorize an appropriation therefor"; to the Committee on Public Works.

1420. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations and for the Alaska Communications System, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1421. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the Colorado River storage project and participating projects, providing for the development and utilization of the water and related resources of the Upper Colorado River Basin, pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws (H. Doc. No. 364); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

1422. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to further amend section 20 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, relating to fees of agents, attorneys, and representatives"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

### 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. LeCOMPTE: Committee on House Administration. H. Res. 490. Resolution for the relief of Mrs. Rosa O. Shannon, widow of Henry C. Shannon, late an employee of the House of Representatives; without amendment (Rept. No. 1470). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LeCOMPTE: Committee on House Administration. H. Res. 433. Resolution to authorize the expenditure of certain funds for the expenses of the Special Committee To Investigate Tax-exempt Foundations; with amendment (Rept. No. 1471). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BEAMER: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Progress report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; pursuant to H. Res. 127; without

amendment (Rept. No. 1487). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BURDICK: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2098. A bill to provide for the compensation of certain persons whose lands have been flooded and damaged by reason of fluctuations in the water level of the Lake of the Woods; without amendment (Rept. No. 1488). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 503. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 8044, a bill to extend the authorization for funds for the hospitalization of certain veterans in the Philippines; without amendment (Rept. No. 1489). Referred to the House Calendar.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JONAS of Illinois: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 364. An act for the relief of the Advanced Seed Co., of Phoenix, Ariz.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1472). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 893. An act for the relief of David T. Wright; without amendment (Rept. No. 1473). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BURDICK: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 475. Resolution providing for sending to the United States Court of Claims the bill (H. R. 8404) for the relief of B Amusement Co. (Robert H., J. C. Kenneth, and Mrs. J. R. Bowers) and others; without amendment (Rept. No. 1474). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 491. Resolution for the relief of Tom R. Hickman and Nannie Conley; without amendment (Rept. No. 1475). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BURDICK: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 493. Resolution providing for sending to the United States Court of Claims the bill (H. R. 3965) for the relief of Lauren F. Teutsch; without amendment (Rept. No. 1476). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1370. A bill for the relief of Guy H. Davant; with amendment (Rept. No. 1477). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FORRESTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1665. A bill for the relief of Carl Plowaty and W. J. Plowaty; with amendment (Rept. No. 1478). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2024. A bill for the relief of Frank L. Peyton; without amendment (Rept. No. 1479). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BURDICK: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3951. A bill for the relief of Frank G. Koch; without amendment (Rept. No. 1480). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BURDICK: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4259. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Spencer C. Clark for extra compensation for Sunday, holiday, and overtime services performed between 1929 and 1942; with amendment (Rept. No. 1481). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4474. A bill for the relief

of Frederick Joseph Buttaccio and others; without amendment (Rept. No. 1482). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4638. A bill for the relief of David W. Wallace; without amendment (Rept. No. 1483). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5185. A bill for the relief of Klyce Motors, Inc.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1484). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BURDICK: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5986. A bill for the relief of Harold E. Wahlberg; without amendment (Rept. No. 1485). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7140. A bill for the relief of Robert A. Duval; with amendment (Rept. No. 1486). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DAWSON of Utah:

H. R. 8720. A bill to protect the essential security interests of the United States by stimulating the domestic production of lead and zinc, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MACK of Washington:

H. R. 8721. A bill providing that on and after the date of enactment of this act, for pension purposes, any person who served under contract with the War Department as acting assistant or contract surgeon between April 21, 1898, and February 2, 1901, shall be considered to have been in the active military service of the United States for the period of such contract service between those dates; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 8722. A bill to liberalize procedures relating to furnishing medical and hospital care to persons retired from the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 8723. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of benefits thereunder to certain gold star mothers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. R. 8724. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PILLION:

H. R. 8725. A bill to abate the pollution of the waters comprising the eastern end of Lake Erie, the Niagara River, and their tributaries; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 8726. A bill to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations and for the Alaska Communications System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. R. 8727. A bill to provide for the creation of an 11th judicial circuit to be comprised of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, and for the circuit judges constituting the 9th and 11th circuits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE (by request):

H. R. 8728. A bill to provide that the time and date of distribution shall be printed on the containers in which milk or cream is sold or offered for sale in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. R. 8729. A bill to amend section 14 (b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. Res. 494. Resolution relating to study of the problem of maintaining private ship construction and repair yards in the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ALLEN of California:

H. Res. 495. Resolution relating to study of the problem of maintaining private ship construction and repair yards in the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DORN of New York:

H. Res. 496. Resolution relating to study of the problem of maintaining private ship construction and repair yards in the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H. Res. 497. Resolution relating to study of the problem of maintaining private ship construction and repair yards in the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. Res. 498. Resolution relating to study of the problem of maintaining private ship construction and repair yards in the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H. Res. 499. Resolution relating to study of the problem of maintaining private ship construction and repair yards in the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H. Res. 500. Resolution relating to study of the problem of maintaining private ship construction and repair yards in the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RAY:

H. Res. 501. Resolution relating to study of the problem of maintaining private ship construction and repair yards in the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. Res. 502. Resolution relating to study of the problem of maintaining private ship construction and repair yards in the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial, of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to compensation of postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States that adequate safeguards be provided in tariff and trade legislation against the destruction or lowering of our American standard of living, the labor standard of our workmen, and the stability of our economy by unfair import competition and that the existing trade agreements legislation be amended accordingly; 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. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 8730. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Thomas E. Rhodes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H. R. 8731. A bill for the relief of Peter Fenovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BONIN:

H. R. 8732. A bill for the relief of Rabbi Moshe Rosenblatt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONDON:

H. R. 8733. A bill for the relief of Toyoji (Suzuki) Whipple; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONDERO:

H. R. 8734. A bill for the relief of Shizuko Fujita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DORN of New York:

H. R. 8735. A bill authorizing the President to present a gold medal to Irving Berlin; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 8736. A bill to authorize the issuance of a land patent to certain public lands, situate in the County of Kauai, T. H., for school purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H. R. 8737. A bill for the relief of Joseph Di Pasquale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRISON of Virginia (by request):

H. R. 8738. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Derfery William Wright; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H. R. 8739. A bill for the relief of Pedro Fermin Bade; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LECOMPTE:

H. R. 8740. A bill for the relief of Kimiko Sueta Thompson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAHON:

H. R. 8741. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain mineral rights to Mrs. Pearl O. Marr, of Crossroads, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 8742. A bill for the relief of Robert H. Merritt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 8743. A bill for the relief of Yvonne Dee Burnaman; 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:

623. By Mr. GROSS: Petition of Mrs. Pauline Williams, Marshalltown, Iowa, and others, favoring H. R. 1227, the Bryson bill, to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of alcoholic-beverage advertising in newspapers, periodicals, etc., and its broadcasting over radio and television; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

624. By Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania: Petition of the city of Arnold, Pa., calling upon the Randall Commission to reconsider its recommendation to the President, which advocates a reduction of existing tariffs on foreign-made goods and which severely cripples several industries in the 21st Congressional District (Westmoreland County) of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

625. By Mr. NORBLAD: Petition signed by Mrs. Martha Schroeder and 23 other citizens of Tillamook County, Oreg., urging the enactment of H. R. 1227, to prohibit all liquor advertising through interstate commerce and over the radio and TV; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Iowa Foremost in Nation in Livestock Production

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. CHARLES B. HOEVEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 6, 1954

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, the eminence of Iowa as the breadbasket of the Nation and the agricultural center of the world has been further substantiated by a study of livestock production researched by Bernard F. Nowack, assistant director of the Iowa Development Commission.

The State of Iowa leads the Nation in the production of meat animals, slaughterer of meat animals by packers, livestock

on farms, meat animals marketed, and farm income from sale of meat animals, the commission reports.

In farm income from the sale of meat animals in 1950, Iowa led the Nation with \$1,423,800,000, with Illinois second, having \$785,557,000. Texas ranked third, Indiana fourth, and California fifth.

In 1952, cash receipts from livestock sales in Iowa totaled \$1,513,635,000, followed by Illinois, with \$880,272,000; Nebraska, Texas, and Kansas ranking in that order.

Iowa led the Nation in both number and liveweight of livestock slaughtered in 1950, with 13.8 million head constituting 4.3 billion pounds. Illinois was second, with 11 million head, and 3 billion pounds, followed by California and Texas which placed third and fourth respectively.

In the total of livestock on farms during 1950, Iowa was foremost throughout the country, with 19,460,000 cattle and calves, hogs, sheep and lambs, followed by Texas with 18,165,000; Illinois was third, and California placed fourth.

The liveweight and number of livestock marketed in 1950 shows Iowa first again, with 20.6 million head and 6.9 billion pounds. Illinois ranked second, with 10.6 million head and 3.7 billion pounds; Indiana was third, Texas placed fourth, and California, fifth.

In 1952, total livestock marketings disclosed Iowa's continued supremacy, with 7.2 billion pounds, followed by Illinois with 4 billion pounds. Texas, Nebraska, and Kansas followed Iowa's leadership in that order.

In 1950, the Hawkeye State ranked first among States in meat-animal production with 6.4 billion pounds recorded