Calendar No. 1997

86TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } SENATE { REPORT No. 1926

CERTAIN ALIENS

AUGUST 29 (legislative day, AUGUST 24), 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.J. Res. 721]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 721) for the relief of certain aliens, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the joint resolution, as amended, do pass.

AMENDMENTS

1. On pages 1 and 2, strike out section 1.
2. On page 2, line 3, strike out "SEC. 2. For", and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, for".
3. On page 2, renumber sections 3 and 4, as sections 2 and 3, respectively.
4. On pages 2 and 3, strike out section 5.
5. On page 3, renumber sections 6, 7, and 8 as sections 4, 5, and 10, respectively.
6. On page 3, line 5, strike the name "Lorne" and insert in lieu thereof the name "Loene".
7. On page 3, after the renumbered section 5, insert the following new sections 6 through 9:

> SEC. 6. For the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Kim Hyoung Geun shall be held and considered to be the minor natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Burlin B. Hamer, citizens of the United States.
>
> SEC. 7. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Maria Luisa Martinez, Angel Ardaiz Martinez, Franciszek Roszkowski, Stamatis Zeris, Andros Szasz, Matias T. Falcasantos, Eduardo Giron Rodriguez, Cesar S. Wycoco and Kyung Ok Ahn shall be held and considered to have been

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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 each alien as provided for in this section of 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.

SEC. 8. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Man-Yeh Chow 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. The number of refugees to whom permanent residence in the United States may be granted under the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, is hereby reduced by one.

SEC. 9. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 212(a)(9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Janis Papulis may be issued a visa and 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 the exemption provided for in this Act 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.

8. On page 3, line 18, after the word "of", as it appears the second time, insert the following: "sections 1 through 6 of".

PURPOSE OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION

The purpose of the joint resolution, as amended, is to deem five persons to be the natural-born minor alien children of their adoptive parents, thus entitling them to nonquota status in the issuance of visas. The joint resolution, as amended, also grants the status of permanent residence in the United States to 10 persons. Provision is made for appropriate quota deductions and for the payment of the required visa fees, where necessary. In addition, the joint resolution, as amended, waives the excluding provision of existing law relating to one convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude in behalf of one person. The joint resolution was amended to delete two cases included in the joint resolution as it passed the House of Representatives. Eleven of the cases included in the joint resolution, as amended, were previously the beneficiaries of Senate bills, and one case was added at the request of the House of Representatives.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

H.R. 9131, by Mr. Moore—Mario Menna

The beneficiary is a 25-year-old native and citizen of Italy, adopted in that country by his uncle and aunt, U.S. citizens, who have no natural children. The beneficiary's natural parents, three brothers, and a sister reside in Italy.

The facts in this case are contained in a letter dated May 6, 1960, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the

chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., May 6, 1960.

A-11752867

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 9131) for the relief of Mario Menna, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Pittsburgh, Pa., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 25-year-old adopted alien son of U.S. citizens. The bill further provides that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act. It will be noted that Cecelia Menna is an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence and is not a citizen of this country.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MARIO MENNA, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 9131

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Giuseppe Menna, the beneficiary's adoptive parents.

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Italy, was born on September 9, 1934. He completed 5 years of elementary school and 3 years of trade school in his native country. He has never been married and resides in L'Aquila, Italy. The beneficiary is employed as a bus driver. No information was furnished concerning his income or assets. His parents, three brothers and one sister reside in L'Aquila. The beneficiary was adopted by his uncle, Giuseppe Menna, in Italy during the summer of 1950.

The beneficiary's adoptive father, Giuseppe Menna, was born on July 27, 1890, in Italy. He entered the United States for permanent residence in 1911 and became a citizen of this country through naturalization on June 23, 1923. Mr. Giuseppe Menna is a retired coal miner and receives a pension of $100 a month from the United Mine Workers of America welfare and retirement fund. He also receives $142 a month in social security benefits.

The beneficiary's adoptive mother, Cecelia Menna, was born on September 26, 1897, in Italy. She entered the

United States for permanent residence in 1913. Mrs. Menna has not been gainfully employed.

Mr. and Mrs. Giuseppe Menna reside in Fairmont, W. Va. They were married on May 18, 1916. No children have been born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Giuseppe Menna's assets consists of their home valued at $12,000, household furnishings valued at $2,000, other real estate in Fairmont valued at $5,000, from which they receive a rental of $35 a month, and cash savings in the amount of $4,800.

A petition filed by Giuseppe Menna on December 9, 1957, to grant the beneficiary fourth preference in the issuance of a quota immigrant visa was approved on December 26, 1957. However, numbers under the fourth preference portion of the quota for Italy are unavailable. The beneficiary would be eligible for nonquota status in the issuance of an immigrant visa under the provisions of the act of September 22, 1959, if he registered for a visa on a consular waiting list prior to December 31, 1953. As information concerning the beneficiary's registration is not available to this Service, the committee may desire to request the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, to obtain such information.

Mr. Moore, the author of H.R. 9131, submitted the following translation of the adoption decree in this case.

TOWN OF ATESSA

(Registry of Population and Levy of Social State)

ABSTRACT—SUMMARY OF RECORD OF BIRTH

The birth records of this town for the year 1934 in No. 260, section 1, series ----, show that on the 9th day of September 1934 in the town of Atessa was born Mario Menna, whose father was Angelo Menna, and his mother was Bambina DiPadova.

MARGINAL NOTATIONS

This person (Mario Menna) has been adopted by Giuseppe Menna whose father was Carmine Menna. (The adoption decree of the Court of Appeal in Aquila dated January 30, 1951, is found transcribed in the birth records for the year 1951 pt. II, series BN 1.)

From municipal hall May 10, 1951.

OFFICER OF THE SOCIAL STATE.

Document legalized and the signature of representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Edgardo Soldati, if authenticated.

I certify that the writing above is a true translation of the abstracts of the birth records of Mario Menna, translated from the Italian language to the English language.

DOMINICK J. ROMINO, *Translator*,

Fairmont, W. Va.

Taken, subscribed and sworn to this 23d day of December 1957, by the said Dominick J. Romino, before the undersigned authority.

[SEAL] SADIE M. HENNIS,
Notary Public, Marion County, W. Va.

My commission expires August 9, 1961.

COURT OF APPEAL OF AQUILA

DECREE OF ADOPTION

The court of appeal of Aquila—civil section for those of underage (minors). Composed of the following:

1. S. E. DeFeo dr. Giuseppe, president.
2. Berlingieri dr. Emilio, counselor.
3. Rosa dr. Luigi, counselor.
4. D'Amico dr. Salvatore, counselor.
5. Varrassi, Professor Giuseppe, private component.

Assembled in the council chamber in relation of which S. E. DeFeo dr. Giuseppe, has ordered the following:

DECREE

Read the suit or petition presented on the 15th day of August 1950, in which Giuseppe Menna has requested permission to adopt Mario Menna.

Read the consents approving the adoption of him, presented on the 23d day of August 1950, and the 25th of January 1951, before the president of the court of appeal of Aquila.

Having seen the request or petition of P.M. dated 29th of January 1951, with which or by which was expressed favorable reception of this adoption.

Having examined the documents produced and verified, the performance of all the formalities required by the law. (See art. 313 of the Civil Code.)

PRONOUNCEMENT (ORDER OR JUDGMENT)

The adoption of Mario Menna, son of Angelo Menna and Bambina Di Padova, born on the 9th day of September 1934, in Atessa, by Giuseppe Menna, son of Carmine Menna and Carolina Natàli, born in Atessa on the 27th of July 1890, and who now resides in Fairmont, West Virginia, United States of America, with his wife Cecilia Santilli (Menna), is hereby approved.

It is ordered that this decree be annotated in the margin of the birth records of the adopted person and of the adopting parent, as required by article 314, of the Civil Code.

Decided in L'Aquila, in the council chamber of the court of appeal, civil section for the minors, on the 30th of January 1951.

President F. to DeFeo.

The chancellor, F. to Pignatelli.

Filed or deposited in chancery on the 31st of January 1951.

The chancellor, F, to Pignatelli.

Registered in Aquila, February 1, 1951, in No. 594 volume 149, Mod. 3°, at cost of 2,120 lire.

The procurator F. to Salvatori.

This copy or transcript prepared at request of Attorney Luigi Visconti.

[COUNCIL SEAL] P. PIGNATELLI, *The Chancellor.*

L'AQUILA, *May 5, 1951.*

By authority of the Minister of Justice the signature of the chancellor of the court of appeals of Aquila, Paolino Pignatelli, is hereby legalized and authenticated.

For the first president:

CESARE DE FELICE.

AQUILLA, *May 5, 1951.*

[SEAL OF THE COURT AND OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT THEREOF.]

By delegation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs the signature of Cesare De Felice, Esq., is hereby legalized; first president of the court of appeal of L'Aquila.

ARMANDO DE ALOYSIO, ESQ.,
The Procurator General.

[SEAL OF THE PROCURATORE GENERAL.]

L'AQUILA, *May 5, 1951.*

Stamp of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The signature of A. DeAloysio is hereby attested to as authentic, June 21, 1951.

VICTORIO DEL GUSSA,

FAIRMONT, MARION COUNTY, W. VA., *December 6, 1957.*

I certify that the writing hereto annexed is a true translation of the decree of adoption, of Mario Menna by Giuseppe Menna, translated from the Italian language into the English language.

DOMINICK J. ROMINO, *The Translator.*

Taken, subscribed and sworn to this 6th day of December 1957, by the said Dominick J. Romino, before the undersigned authority.

[SEAL] SADIE M. HENNIS,
Notary Public, Marion County, W. Va.

My commission expires August 9, 1961.

H.R. 9402, by Mr. Daniels—Evelina Scarpa

The beneficiary is a 26-year-old native and citizen of Italy, residing in that country with her natural parents, three brothers, and three sisters. She was adopted in Italy in 1955, by her uncle and aunt, U.S. citizens who have no natural children.

The facts in this case are contained in a letter dated April 19, 1960, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., April 19, 1960.

A-12026191.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 9402) for the relief of Evelina Scarpa, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Newark, N.J. office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota immigrant status upon the 26-year-old adopted daughter of U.S. citizens. The bill would also provide that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not derive any benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act by virtue of their relationship. The committee may wish to delete the reference to section 203(a)(3) Immigration and Nationality Act from the bill.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES, RE EVELINA SCARPA, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 9402

Information concerning this case was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Scarpa, the beneficiary's adoptive parents.

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Italy, was born on July 14, 1933, in Gioi Cilento. She resides in her native town with her father and mother and has never married. She attended elementary school for 5 years and has had 3 years of training as a dressmaker. Miss Scarpa is employed as a dressmaker and earns about $5 per month. Her three brothers and her sister are married and reside in Italy. The beneficiary was adopted under Italian law, on September 24, 1955, by Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Scarpa, with the consent of her parents. She is the youngest daughter of Carlo and Regina Scarpa, Angelo Scarpa's brother and sister-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Scarpa are U.S. citizens and reside in Jersey City, N.J. Mr. Scarpa was born in Italy on July 10, 1901, and was naturalized on November 28, 1919, while serving in the U.S. Army. Mrs. Scarpa was born in Italy on July 30, 1904, and derived U.S. citizenship through her marriage to Mr. Scarpa, in Jersey City, N.J., on October 3, 1920. They have testified that this is their only marriage and that they never had any children of their own. They first considered adopting a child in 1954 but did not attempt to do so in the United States because of their age.

Mrs. Scarpa was employed as a machine operator for a number of years but since March 1959 has been employed as a laborer. Mrs. Scarpa is employed as a machine operator. Their combined salaries amount to approximately

$6,000 a year. They own a two-family brick house valued at $22,000, free of any encumbrances. They occupy one apartment and receive $80 a month in rental income from the other. They have personal property valued at $6,000 and savings accounts and bonds totaling $2,000. Mr. and Mrs. Scarpa contribute about $15 a month to the support of their adopted daughter and send her food and clothing regularly.

A visa petition submitted in the beneficiary's behalf by Mr. Angelo Scarpa was approved on March 7, 1956. However, the fourth preference portion of the quota for Italy, to which the beneficiary is chargeable, is presently oversubscribed.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 18, 1960.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your request for a report regarding the case of Evelina Scarpa, beneficiary of H.R. 9402, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Daniels. The bill provides that for the purposes of sections 203(a)(3), 101(a)(27)(A), and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Evelina Scarpa, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Scarpa, citizens of the United States.

According to information received from the American consulate general at Naples, Italy, the beneficiary was born on July 14, 1933, at Gioi, Salerno, Italy. She is single and resides with her parents, Carlo and Regina De Marco Scarpa, at Gioi Cilento, Province of Salerno. She has had 5 years of elementary schooling. She left school because of the expense. For 2 or 3 years she worked as an apprentice in a tailoring establishment for ladies and since then has worked on her own at home. Since the town has only about 1,000 inhabitants her earnings are very small. She has three older brothers and an older sister who are married and live separately. Her parents are elderly and rent the house in which they live. Her father hires out as an agricultural laborer and earns only enough for the support of himself and his wife. Her adoptive parents are her uncle and aunt, who adopted her in 1955. Since they have no children they wish to bring the beneficiary to the United States where she can be a companion to them, and also to look after her future.

She is the beneficiary of an approved fourth preference petition filed by her adoptive father on January 11, 1956. Since the fourth preference portion of the Italian quota is heavily oversubscribed, an indefinite waiting period must be anticipated before the case could be given active consideration.

An examination conducted on March 24, 1960, showed the beneficiary to be medically qualified to receive a visa.

Inasmuch as the beneficiary is over 21 years of age it is suggested that the word "minor" on line 5 of the bill be deleted so that line 5 shall read "child, Evelina Scarpa, shall be held and considered to". Since Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Scarpa are citizens of the United States,

it is suggested that the term "203(a)(3)" on line 3 of the bill be deleted as surplusage.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,
Director, Visa Office.

H.R. 9439, by Mr. Shelley—Lee Shee Won

The beneficiary is a 22-year-old native and citizen of China who resides in Hong Kong. His natural parents are deceased. He was adopted in California in October of 1959, by his uncle and aunt, U.S. citizens, who have no natural children.

The facts in this case are contained in a letter dated February 26, 1960, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memoradum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., February 26, 1960.

A–10766208.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 9439) for the relief of Lee Shee Won, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the San Francisco, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 22-year-old adopted son of U.S. citizens.

As a quota immigrant the alien would be chargeable to the quota for Chinese persons.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE LEE SHEE WON, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 9439

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. H. Lee, the beneficiary's adoptive parents who are the interested parties.

Lee Shee Won, who has never been in the United States, a native and citizen of China, was born on November 21, 1937. He was adopted by the interested parties at San Francisco, Calif., on October 23, 1959. He is single and resides with a younger brother at 187 Electric Road, Fourth Floor, Hong Kong, British Crown Colony. The beneficiary completed 1 year of college and now attends a high school in Hong Kong for special studies in English. He has no income or assets, and the interested parties send $176 monthly, American currency, to support the beneficiary and his brother. The beneficiary's blood parents are deceased.

Mr. Robert G. H. Lee, who has also been known as Lee Gim Hong, was born in China on July 9, 1908. He first entered this country as a son of a merchant on April 17, 1929, and was naturalized as a citizen of the United States on October 19, 1953, at San Francisco. After a visit in Hong Kong for 2½ months, he last entered this country as a citizen at Honolulu, Hawaii, on May 16, 1954. He was married to Grace Alice Lee on May 25, 1942 at Reno, Nev. They live at 1717 Jennings Street, San Francisco. They had no children of their own. Mr. Lee attended school in the United States through the fifth grade. He is the proprietor of the Lee Food Mart, 1397 Revere Avenue, San Francisco, from which he receives $8,000 annually. His assets, shared with his wife, include their home and the store building valued together at $43,000; store equipment and stock worth $25,000; savings of $12,000; furniture worth $500; an automobile valued at $1,500, and a $1,500 equity in a second automobile worth about $2,500.

Mr. Lee stated the beneficiary and his brother are the children of his deceased brother and sister-in-law, that he may sometime adopt the beneficiary's brother and that if the beneficiary comes to the United States, Mr. Lee will continue to support the brother in Hong Kong while the latter completes his studies.

Mrs. Grace Alice Lee, nee Chinn, a native and citizen of the United States, was born on June 6, 1908. Her marriage to Chow Fook Sing, an alien, at Seattle, Wash., on November 15, 1923, was terminated by divorce in the same city on February 13, 1935. They had one child who is now self-supporting. She lost her U.S. citizenship through marriage in 1923 and regained that citizenship thorugh naturalization at San Francisco on August 19, 1946.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 18, 1960.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your request for a report regarding the case of Lee Shee Won, beneficiary of H.R. 9439, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Shelley. The bill provides that for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the beneficiary shall be held and considered to be the child of Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. H. Lee, citizens of the United States.

It appears from information received from the American consulate general at Hong Kong that the beneficiary was born on November 21, 1937, at Fong Kee Village, Mut Cheung, Heung, Toishan District, Kwangtung, China. He is single and resides at 187 Electric Road, third floor, North Point, Hong Kong. He attends Tak Chee English College in form 2B. He stated that his parents are deceased and that he has no brothers or sisters.

Since the beneficiary was unable to qualify for a special nonquota immigrant visa under section 15 of the act of September 11, 1957, he is registered as of December 12, 1955, under the nonpreference portion

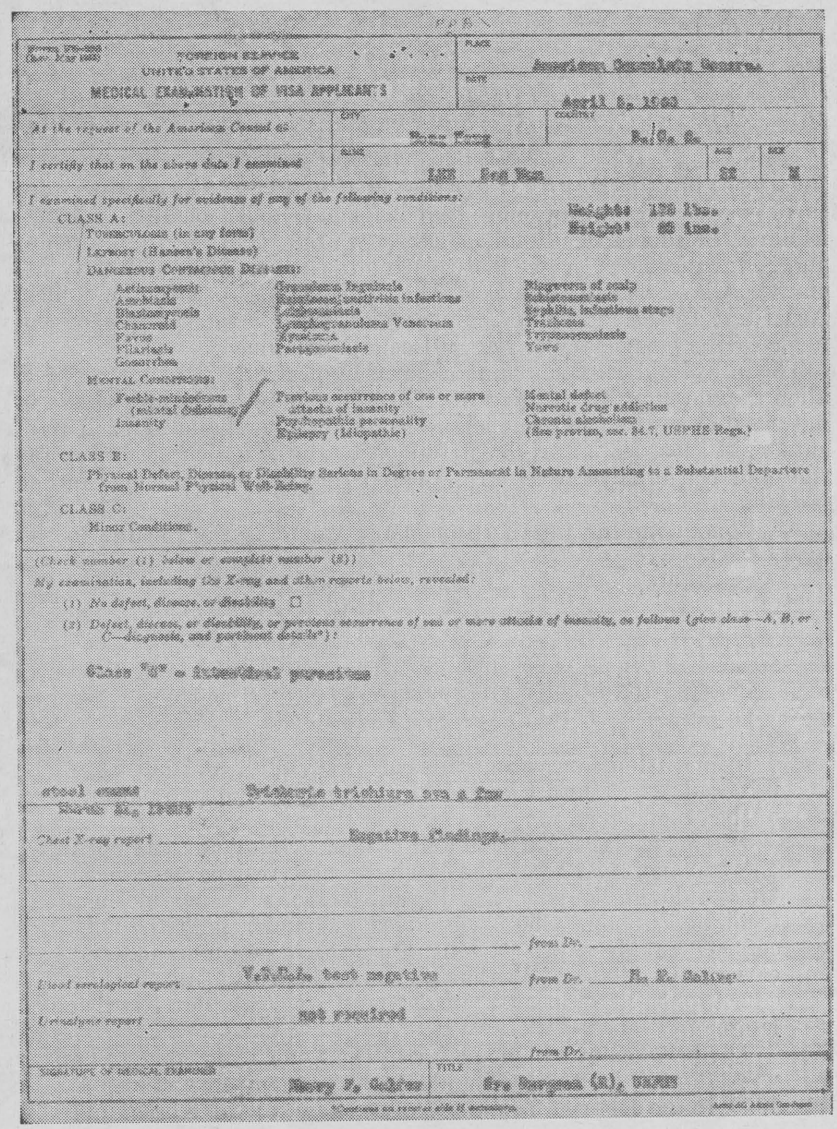
of the quota for Chinese persons, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, he must anticipate an indefinite waiting period before his case could be actively considered.

Although the medical report, enclosed in duplicate, shows a class C certification the beneficiary would not be ineligible to receive a visa on medical grounds.

Information regarding the results of background checks being made by the consulate general will be furnished when the report is received by the Department.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,
Director, Visa Office.



Form 79-522 (Rev. May 1952)

FOREIGN SERVICE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF VISA APPLICANTS

PLACE: American Consulate General
DATE: April 8, 1953

At the request of the American Consul at: CITY: Wuhan Hunan COUNTRY: R.O.C.

I certify that on the above date I examined: NAME: LEE Sue Wan AGE: 32 SEX: M

I examined specifically for evidence of any of the following conditions:

Weight: 125 lbs.
Height: 62 inc.

CLASS A:

Tuberculosis (in any form)
Leprosy (Hansen's Disease)
Dangerous Communicable Diseases:

Actinomycosis, Amoebiasis, Blastomycosis, Chancroid, Favus, Filariasis, Gonorrhea, Granuloma Inguinale, Trachoma, Lymphogranuloma Venereum, Malaria, Paragonimiasis, Ringworm of scalp, Schistosomiasis, Syphilis, infectious stage, Trichinosis, Trypanosomiasis, Yaws

Mental Conditions:

Feeble-mindedness (mental deficiency), Insanity, Previous occurrence of one or more attacks of insanity, Psychopathic personality, Epilepsy (idiopathic), Mental defect, Narcotic drug addiction, Chronic alcoholism (See proviso, sec. 34.7, USPHS Regs.)

CLASS B:

Physical Defect, Disease, or Disability Serious in Degree or Permanent in Nature Amounting to a Substantial Departure from Normal Physical Well-Being.

CLASS C:

Minor Conditions.

(Check number (1) below or complete number (2))

My examination, including the X-ray and other reports below, revealed:

(1) No defect, disease, or disability ☐

(2) Defect, disease, or disability, or previous occurrence of one or more attacks of insanity, as follows (give class—A, B, or C—diagnosis, and pertinent details*):

Class "C" on Extended presumptive

stool exams: Entamoeba histolytica and a few Giardia sp. trophs

Chest X-ray report: Negative findings. from Dr.

Blood serological report: V.D.Rdc test negative from Dr. Fu E. Sohing

Urinalysis report: not required from Dr.

SIGNATURE OF MEDICAL EXAMINER: Henry F. Schirer TITLE: Eye Surgeon (A), USPHS

*Continue on reverse side if necessary.

H.R. 10175, by Mr. Aspinall—Peggy Loene Morrison

The beneficiary is a 24-year-old native and citizen of Korea. She was adopted in that country and in Colorado by U.S. citizens who have no natural children, but who have another adopted daughter, age 19.

The facts in this case are contained in a letter dated March 25, 1960 from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
March 25, 1960.

A-12154234

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 10175) for the relief of Peggy Lorne Morrison, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Cincinnati, Ohio, office of this Service, which has custody of those files. According to the records of this Service, the correct spelling of the name of the beneficiary is Peggy Loene Morrison.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 24-year-old adopted alien daughter of U.S. citizens. The bill further provides that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act. It is noted that the beneficiary's father is dead.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Korea.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE PEGGY LORNE MORRISON, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 10175

Information concerning this case was obtained from Captain and Mrs. Hugh Edward Morrison, the adoptive parents of the beneficiary.

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Korean, was born on January 15, 1936. She is single and resides at No. 59 Onchundong, Tongnae-Ku, Pusan, Korea, with her mother, Choi Bong Soon. She is employed as a waitress at the Officers' Open Mess, 8th M.S.A., Pusan Area Command, and earns $25 a month. She has the equivalent of a ninth grade education. She speaks, reads, and writes the English language.

The beneficiary's name at birth was Song Duk Soon. She was adopted by Captain and Mrs. Morrison on October 1, 1959, in the District Court of Pusan, Republic of Korea, and

her adopted name is Peggy Loene Morrison. Captain Morrison was present at the adoption proceedings. The beneficiary's mother gave full consent to her adoption, her father having died in 1936.

Hugh Edward Morrison and Patricia Loene Morrison nee Little, natives and citizens of the United States, were born on July 15, 1917 and April 12, 1912 respectively. They were married in 1947. Mrs. Morrison was previously married in 1937 and divorced in 1945. During her first marriage she adopted a daughter, Pamela, a native of Denver, Colo. When she married Captain Morrison he adopted Pamela, who is now 19 years of age.

Captain Morrison is presently serving in the U.S. Army at the Louisville Medical Depot, Louisville, Ky. His income is $8,000 a year. His present period of service began in 1951. He also previously served in the U.S. Army from 1942 until 1947, serving 3½ years in the European theater. Captain Morrison served at Pusan, Korea, from October 1958 until his return to the United States on November 5, 1959. Captain and Mrs. Morrison reside at 10230 Dodge Lane, Valley Station, Ky. They have a $3,000 equity in their home which is valued at $16,900.

Captain Morrison met the beneficiary while he was serving in Pusan, Korea. Because she seemed to be an unusually intelligent girl who was striving to better herself, he took an interest in helping her. He corresponded with his wife, as did the beneficiary, and it was finally agreed that they would adopt the beneficiary and try to bring her to the United States. Their purpose is to give her an opportunity for a better life. If she wishes they will arrange to send her to a business college. Pamela Morrison has also been corresponding with the beneficiary and she is eagerly awaiting the arrival of her new sister.

Peggy Lorne Morrison is also the beneficiary of S. 3023, 86th Congress.

The Acting Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 6, 1960.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN. I refer to your letter of February 8, 1960, requesting a report in the case of Peggy Lorne Morrison, beneficiary of H.R. 10175, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Aspinall on February 3, 1960. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Capt. and Mrs. Hugh E. Morrison, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

It appears from information received from the American Embassy at Seoul, Korea, that the beneficiary was born Song Duk Soon on January 15, 1936, at Tongnae, Pusan, Korea, where she is residing.

She is single and is a graduate of Tongnae High School. She is the legally adopted daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Hugh E. Morrison of Steamboat Springs, Colo.

Although it is reported that the beneficiary's general health condition is good, the Embassy has been requested to have her undergo a preliminary medical examination if she is willing to do so.

The beneficiary is registered as of August 3, 1959, under the nonpreference portion of the Korean quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, she must anticipate an indefinite waiting period before her case could be actively considered.

You will be informed when a further report is received from the Embassy in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,
Acting Director, Visa Office.

Mr. Aspinall, the author of H.R. 10175, submitted the following letter and certified copy of the Colorado adoption decree in this case:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 21, 1960.

Hon. FRANCIS E. WALTER,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This communication is in regard to my bill, H.R. 10175, which is presently pending before your subcommittee.

I am pleased to enclose herewith documentary evidence of the adoption of Peggy Loene Morrison under the laws of the State of Colorado. I am in the hope that this document will be of value to your subcommittee in its consideration of the legislation.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, I should like to testify to my personal friendship with Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Morrison. Mrs. Aspinall and I have been acquainted with the captain and his wife for over 30 years, and I can assure you that Peggy will be and, is already, a part of the family. She will be given all of the possible educational advantages which can be offered her and, furthermore, she will share equally in the Morrison estate.

Thanking you and your colleagues for your consideration of this legislation, I am

Sincerely yours,

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Member of Congress.

IN THE COUNTY COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ROUTT AND STATE OF COLORADO

(No. ——)

FINAL DECREE OF ADOPTION

In the Matter of the Petition of Patricia L. Morrison and Hugh E. Morrison for the Adoption of Song Duk Soon, an Adult

This matter this day coming on to be heard on the application for the entry and issuance of final decree of adoption herein, and the court, having considered the petition on file herein, and the answer filed herein by Song Duk Soon, doth find:

That Song Duk Soon is an adult and has filed her answer herein consenting to said adoption; and

That the court has jurisdiction of the parties

Wherefore, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed, That the person, Song Duk Soon, be and is hereby adopted as the child of Patricia L. Morrison and Hugh E. Morrison the petitioners herein; that said person shall be to all intents and purposes, the child of said petitioners and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and subject to all the obligations of a child born in lawful wedlock to the petitioners.

It is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the name of said person has been changed to and is now declared to be Peggy Loene Morrison.

Done at Steamboat Springs in the county of Routt, State of Colorado, this 8th day of April 1960.

By the court:

EUGENE STEELE, *Judge.*

STATE OF COLORADO,
County of Routt, ss:

I, Gay Root, clerk of the county court within and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true and complete copy of the decree of adoption entered in the above-entitled matter as appears from the records and files in this court remaining.

Witness my hand and official seal at my office in Steamboat Springs, Colo., this 8th day of April 1960.

GAY ROOT,
Clerk of the County Court.

H.R. 11557, by Mr. Moore—Danica Dopudja

The beneficiary is a 21-year-old native and citizen of Yugoslavia who was admitted to the United States as a visitor in 1959. She was adopted in West Virginia in March of 1960 by her uncle and aunt, a U.S. citizen and lawfully resident alien, respectively, who have no natural children. The beneficiary's natural mother resides in Yugoslavia and her father is deceased.

The facts in this case are contained in a letter dated May 10, 1960, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., May 10, 1960.

A–12184638.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 11557) for the relief of Donica Dopudja, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Pittsburgh, Pa., office of this Service, which has custody of those files. According to the records of this Service, the correct spelling of the name of the beneficiary is Danica Dopudja.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fee. The bill does not provide for the usual deduction of the number from the appropriate quota.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE DONICA DOPUDJA, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 11557

The correct spelling of the beneficiary's name is Danica Dopudja. She was born on March 3, 1939, in Yugoslavia and is a citizen of that country. Her mother resides in Yugoslavia. Her father is deceased. The beneficiary completed elementary school and high school, and attended college for 2 years in her native country. She was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Rade Dopudja at Wellsburg, W. Va., on March 16, 1960. The beneficiary has never married and resides with her adoptive parents at Weirton, W. Va. She has no income or assets and is supported by her adoptive parents.

The beneficiary entered the United States on March 10, 1959, as a visitor. An extension of temporary stay to March 9, 1960, was authorized. Following the expiration of her authorized period of stay, the beneficiary was granted until

April 8, 1960, to voluntarily depart from the United States. As she failed to so depart, deportation proceedings were instituted against her on April 27, 1960. Such proceedings are pending.

The beneficiary's father and her adoptive father are brothers. Mr. Rade Dopudja was born on September 19, 1891, in Yugoslavia. He entered the United States for permament residence in 1919 and became a citizen of this country through naturalization on September 6, 1938. Mr. Dopudja was employed as a steelworker from 1923 until his retirement in 1956. He receives a pension of $78 a month from the Weirton Steel Co. In addition, Mr. Dopudja receives social security benefits of $174 a month and $36 a month from an annuity. He carries life insurance in the amount of $6,000.

The beneficiary's adoptive mother, Milka Dopudja, was born on October 27, 1887, in Yugoslavia and is a citizen of that country. She entered the United States for permanent residence in 1913. She has never been employed.

Mr. and Mrs. Rade Dopudja were married on July 27, 1927. No children have been born to them. Their assets consist of their home at Weirton valued at $13,000, household furnishings valued at $3,000, and a bank account in the amount of $2,800.

Mr. Moore supplied the committee with the following certified copy of the adoption decree in this case:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF BROOKE COUNTY, W. VA.—IN CHANCERY

ORDER OF ADOPTION

In the Matter of the Adoption of Donica Dopudja by Rade Dopudja and Mildred Dopudja, His Wife

This 16th day of March 1960, the day fixed for the hearing of the petition filed in this matter, and the examination of witnesses and parties in interest, came the petitioners, Rade Dopudja and Mildred Dopudja, his wife, in their own proper person and by counsel, and also came the said infant child, Donica Dopudja.

And the court having given full hearing of said petition and the exhibits of the parties interested under oath, to wit: Mrs. Cecelia Demchak, a witness called as to the good moral character and good standing of petitioners. And the court, from the testimony offered on said hearing, being of the opinion that the facts stated in the petition are true, and the court being further satisfied of the good moral character and responsible standing of the said petitioners in the community in which they live, and that the petitioners are of the ability to properly maintain and provide for the said Donica Dopudja, the infant sought to be adopted, and that the best interests of said child will be promoted by said adoption, and

that the interests of no other person will be adversely affected by this proceeding; it appearing to the court that said infant has lived in the home of said petitioners for more than 6 months.

It is adjudged, ordered, and decreed that from this date, the 16th day of March 1960, the rights, duties, and relations between Donica Dopudja and Rade Dopudja and Mildred Dopudja, his wife, parents by adoption, shall hereafter in all respects be the same, including the right of inheritance, as if the said child had been born to the said adopting parents.

Given under my hand at a regular term of said court this 16th day of March 1960.

J. J. P. O'Brien,
Judge of the Circuit Court of Brooke County, W. Va.,
That being the Juvenile Court of Said County.

State of West Virginia,
Brooke County, ss:

I, Mrs. Newton W. Shannon, clerk of the circuit court of Brooke County, State of West Virginia, the said court being a court of record, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of order of adoption, in the matter of the adoption of Donica Dopudja by Rade Dopudja and Mildred Dopudja, his wife, in chancery; and recorded in adoption book No. 3.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said court, at the courthouse of said county, in the city of Wellsburg, this 16th day of March 1960.

[seal] Mrs. Newton W. Shannon, *Clerk.*

H.R. 11025, by Mr. Gross—Kim Hyoung Geun

Department of Justice,
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
Washington, D.C., May 20, 1960.

A–11985947

Hon. Emanuel Celler,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 11025) for the relief of Kim Hyoung Geun, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Tucson, Ariz., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 24-year-old adoptive son of citizens of the United States. The bill would also provide that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not derive any benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act by virtue of their relationship.

As a quota immigrant, the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Korea.

Sincerely,

J. M. Swing, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE KIM HYOUNG GEUN, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 11025

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Burlin B. Hamer, the adoptive parents of the beneficiary.

Kim Hyoung Geun, also known as James Kim Hamer, a native and citizen of Korea, was born on October 15, 1935. He has never been married and is living with his adoptive father at Bangkok, Thailand. He was adopted in the district court, Seoul, Korea, on February 11, 1958, by Mr. and Mrs. Burlin B. Hamer, and has never been in the United States. He has been unofficially informed that his natural parents were killed by the Communists in North Korea during 1950, and he has no known blood relatives. He is unemployed, has no assets and is entirely dependent upon his adoptive father for his support. He is now being privately tutored and expects to continue his education if admitted to the United States.

Mr. Hamer was born in Waterloo, Iowa, on March 15, 1914, and Mrs. Hamer was born in New Providence, Iowa, on June 8, 1916. They were married in Iowa on June 30, 1940. No children have been born of the marriage. On August 5, 1952, they adopted twin girls, natives and citizens of Germany, who are now 9 years of age. These children were the beneficiaries of Private Law 209, 83d Congress (S. 1198), approved August 13, 1953, granting them permanent residence in the United States. They were naturalized on November 10, 1959. Mr. Hamer has been in the Foreign Service of the U.S. Government and with the United Nations since 1945. He is now Chief, Agriculture Division, International Cooperation Administration, U.S. operations mission to Thailand. His annual income is $17,357.50. Other assets consist of bank accounts totaling approximately $1,000, real estate valued at $10,925, cash value of life insurance, $4,450, estimated value of investments, $1,000, and personal property worth approximately $8,000. Mrs. Hamer has lived abroad with her husband since 1945, but has been temporarily in Tucson, Ariz., since December 1959, while their adopted daughters attended public school in that city. She and the children expect to return to Thailand during June 1960.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 3, 1960.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter of March 15, 1960, requesting a report in the case of Kim Hyoung Geun, beneficiary of H.R. 11025, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Gross on March 9, 1960. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Mr. and Mrs. Burlin B. Hamer, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

It appears from the information received from the American Embassy at Bangkok, Thailand, that the beneficiary, also known as

James Kim Hamer, was born at 27 Songhyun Road, Kyojoeng Myun, Ongjin-Kun, Whanghae-Do, North Korea, on October 15, 1935. He is a member of the household of Mr. Burlin B. Hamer, a senior official in the U.S. operations mission to Thailand, residing at 12 K Soi Sri Sawat, Patipat Road, Bangkok. He is single. His educational background is as follows:

(1) Ongjin Primary School, Ongjin-Kun, Whanghae-Do, North Korea; completed March 25, 1947 (sixth grade).

(2) Taitan Middle School, Taitan, Whanghae-Do, North Korea; completed March 20, 1950.

(3) Entered Haijoo First High School, Haijoo, Whanghae-Do, North Korea, April 1, 1950.

(4) Korean Union Training School, SDA, Samyuk High School, Masapo, Chejudo, April 1, 1951.

(5) Korean Union Training School, SDA, Samyuk High School, No Hai Myon, Yang joo Kun, Kyung Ki Do, Seoul, Korea, September 1, 1953; high school diploma granted September 1953.

(6) Korean Union Training School, SDA Samyuk Seminary from September 1953 to March 1956, certificate completion of seminary (theological course).

(7) Shin Hung University from April 1, 1956, to March 1958.

(8) AUA Language Center, Bangkok, from June 1958 to September 1958.

(9) Private tutor, Bangkok, from October 1958 to March 1959.

From April 1956 to June 1957 he was employed as a houseboy with C. A. Williams, Seventh Day Adventist Compound, Chung Yang Ri, Dong Dai Mun-Ku, Seoul, Korea.

The beneficiary is registered as of January 22, 1958, under the nonpreference portion of the Korean quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Therefore, an indefinite waiting period must be anticipated before the case could be actively considered.

A recent examination shows the beneficiary to be medically qualified to receive a visa.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,
Director, Visa Office.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., June 22, 1960.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR EASTLAND: I am advised that the Honorable Francis E. Walter, chairman of Subcommittee No. 1, House Judiciary Committee, has asked that your committee amend House Joint Resolution 721 to include the beneficiary of my bill, H.R. 11025. The beneficiary of my bill is Kim Hyoung Geun, the adopted son of Mr. Burlin B. Hamer.

It is my sincere hope that favorable consideration can be given to this request.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

H. R. GROSS.

S. 3142—Maria Luisa Martinez

The beneficiary of the bill is a 62-year-old native and citizen of Spain, who entered the United States on August 22, 1959, as a visitor. She is a widow and is presently residing in Washington, D.C., with her daughter who is a lawful permanent resident of the United States. One son resides in Madrid and the younger son resides in Washington, D.C., and is employed by the Belgium Ambassador. He is the beneficiary of S. 3143.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated April 8, 1960, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., April 8, 1960.

A-12188421

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 3142) for the relief of Maria Luisa Martinez, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Washington, D.C., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Spain.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MARIA LUISA MARTINEZ BENEFICIARY OF S. 3142

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Spain, was born on April 22, 1898. She now resides in Washington, D.C., where she is visiting her daughter. She is not employed and has no income or assets.

The beneficiary is a widow. Her only husband died in Spain in 1947. She has three children. Her older son is 37 and resides in Madrid, Spain. Her daughter, age 35, resides in Washington, D.C., and was admitted to the United States for permanent residence on November 4, 1957. Her younger son, age 33, lives in Washington, D.C., and is employed as a butler by the Ambassador of Belgium in Washington, D.C. He is the beneficiary of S. 3143, for which a separate report has been furnished.

The beneficiary was admitted to the United States on August 22, 1959, as a visitor for pleasure. Extensions of stay until July 21, 1960, have been authorized. Deportation proceedings will be instituted.

Senator Dennis Chavez, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
April 30, 1960.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Judiciary Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received the enclosed letter from the relatives of Mrs. Maria Luisa Martinez, the beneficiary of Senate bill 3142.

Mrs. Maria Luisa is 62 years of age and is dependent on her two children in this country for her support. Her son is employed as a butler by the Belgium Embassy and her daughter, Maria Louisa Salvatierra, is married and has been a permanent U.S. resident for over 4 years.

The children of Mrs. Martinez are willing and able to support their mother if she were allowed to remain in this country. They feel their mother requires more care and attention as she is 62 and in need of help in everyday matters.

Therefore, it would be appreciated if you would consider their statements when the bill is acted upon by the committee.

Sincerely,

DENNIS CHAVEZ, *U.S. Senator.*

WASHINGTON, D.C., *April 25, 1960.*

Re Mrs. Maria Luisa Martinez, applicant for U.S. permanent residence (born in Spain, in April of 1898).

Senator DENNIS CHAVEZ,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHAVEZ: I, Maria Luisa Salvatierra (native of Spain), and my husband, Santiago Salvatierra (native of Peru, S.A.), are both permanent residents of the United States for more than 4 years. We have a daughter, Maria Luisa, born in the District of Columbia on March 31, 1959.

My mother, Mrs. Maria Luisa Martinez, has been living with us for the past 10 months. She is now in the United States under a temporary visa.

It is our desire to apply for a permanent residence visa for my mother, and we have already applied with the Immigration and Naturalization Service here in Washington, D.C.

The purpose of this letter is to assure you that we are willing and able to support and maintain Mrs. Maria Luisa Martinez, in all her financial needs, should she be allowed to remain in the United States as a permanent resident. She is in good health, and she can stay and live with us at the address indicated below.

Should you require it, we will be happy to show you written proof of our financial position indicating that we are able to take care of all the needs of Mrs. Maria Luisa Martinez.

Please let us know if you need any more information.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Maria Luisa Salvatierra, *Daughter.*
Santiago Salvatierra, *Son-in-law.*
Angel Ardaiz, *Son.*

S. 3143—Angel Ardaiz Martinez

The beneficiary of the bill is a 33-year-old native and citizen of Spain, who entered the United States on May 5, 1958, as an employee of a foreign government official. He presently resides in Washington, D.C., in the home of the Ambassador for Belgium where he has been employed as a butler since October 1959. His brother resides in Spain, his sister is a lawful permanent resident of the United States with whom his mother is residing in Washington, D.C. His mother is the beneficiary of S. 3142.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated April 5, 1960, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

Department of Justice,
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
Washington, D.C., April 5, 1960.

A–12188420.

Hon. James O. Eastland,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 3143) for the relief of Angel Ardaiz Martinez, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Washington, D.C., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Spain.

Sincerely,

J. M. Swing, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ANGEL ARDAIZ MARTINEZ, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3143

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Spain, was born on June 2, 1926. He now resides in the home of the Ambassador for Belgium in Washington, D.C., where he has been employed as a butler since October 1959. His present salary is $250 per month plus full maintenance. The beneficiary has the equivalent of a high school education. He was conscripted in the Spanish Army in February 1947 and served

as a private in the infantry until December 1950 when he received an honorable discharge. Prior to his present employment, he was employed as a butler for the Ambassador of Brazil in Washington, D.C., and before that in the same capacity for the Ambassador of Spain in Washington, D.C. His assets consist of $450 in cash and a 1959 automobile in which he has a 50-percent equity.

The beneficiary is single. His father is deceased. His mother, Maria Luisa Martinez, is presently in the United States, as a nonimmigrant visitor and is the beneficiary of a similar bill (S. 3142). He has a sister who was admitted to the United States for permanent residence living in Washington, D.C., and one brother residing in Spain.

The beneficiary was admitted to the United States on May 5, 1958, as an employee of a foreign government official. Extension of stay to May 4, 1960, have been authorized.

Senator Dennis Chavez, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

WASHINGTON, D.C., *April 26, 1960.*

Reference application of Angel Ardaiz for permanent residence.

Senator DENNIS CHAVEZ,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHAVEZ: I was admitted to this country on May 5, 1958, under a diplomatic visa. I was born at Leon, Spain, on June 2, 1926. I worked as an employee of the Embassy of Spain, and at the present time I am working for the Embassy of Belgium.

I have no relatives in Spain. My sister is living with her husband and daughter in Washington, D.C. She is a permanent resident of the United States. My mother, Mrs. Maria Luisa Martinez de Ardaiz, lives with my sister.

I wish to state that I like to live in this country, and make it my home, because this is a country where a hard working person can ultimately enjoy life and be happy. While in Spain I studied the equivalent of high school and since my arrival in this country, I have been studying English and I hope in the near future I will be able to write it and speak it relatively well. It is my desire to go to night school and study a career to better myself.

However, at the present time, because of my visa, I am rather restricted to my present employment. The purpose of this letter is to ask your help in obtaining permanent residence in this country. Should you need any written or other information on this matter please let me know.

If you want that I go personally to your office, please give me an appointment and I will be very happy to go.

Very truly yours,

ANGEL ARDAIZ.

THE AMBASSADOR OF SPAIN,
Washington, D.C., April 11, 1960.

To Whom It May Concern:

Mr. Angel Ardaiz has been my valet from June 1958 to July 1959, during which he has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction.

JOSÉ MARÍA DE AREILZA.

BELGIAN EMBASSY,
Washington, D.C., April 15, 1960.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Mr. Angel Ardaiz has been employed in my household as butler since October 20, 1959, during which time he has given every satisfaction.

LOUIS SCHEYVEN, *Belgian Ambassador.*

S. 1702—Franciszek Roszkowski

The beneficiary of the bill is a 29-year-old native and citizen of Poland who last entered the United States as a visitor on September 25, 1958. He resides with, and is supported by, his aunt, who is a U.S. citizen. It is stated that the beneficiary and his family suffered considerable persecution at the hands of the Communists in Poland. The beneficiary's aunt is a widow, her husband having died on March 1, 1958. She herself was a Polish immigrant, who came to the United States prior to 1916. She has dedicated her life to helping others. She fed and clothed many children in her own home until the youngsters were able to become independent. In 1937, she organized a local group of the Polish Women's Alliance of America and the national president of that organization decorated Mrs. Roszkowski with a distinguished organizational medal for her great tasks. She assisted many displaced persons, found shelter for them and helped them begin a new life in this country. In addition, she lists 74 godchildren. Mrs. Roszkowski now wishes to have her own nephew remain with her in the United States, and the files of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary contain the petitions of over 400 persons asking that her wish be granted.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 23, 1959, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the case, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., June 23, 9159.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 1702) for the relief of Franciszek Roszkowski, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service file relating to the beneficiary by the Newark, N.J., office of this Service, which has custody of that file.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Poland.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILE RE FRANCISZEK ROSZKOWSKI, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1702

The beneficiary, Franciszek Roszkowski, a native and citizen of Poland, was born on January 29, 1925, in Gasowska-Sumaki, Bialystok. He attended school for 10 years and was employed at various times in Poland as a farmer, carpenter, and blacksmith prior to his arrival in the United States. He is not married. His mother, three brothers, and two sisters are citizens and residents of Poland. His father died in 1947. The alien resides with and is supported by his aunt, Mrs. Aleksandra Roskowska, a U.S. citizen, at 20 Mechanic Street, Bayonne, N.J. In the event he is permitted to remain in the United States, he will seek employment in the building trades.

The beneficiary was admitted to the United States as a visitor at New York, N.Y., on September 25, 1958, and received one extension of his temporary stay to June 24, 1959. Deportation proceedings will be instituted against the alien on the ground that he has violated the conditions of his status by manifesting a desire to remain permanently in the United States.

Mrs. Aleksandra Roskowska is a widow. Her husband, Joseph, died on March 1, 1958. She was last employed as an elevator operator and matron at the U.S. Naval Base, Bayonne, N.J., from 1944 to 1954. Mrs. Roskowska owns her home, valued at $15,500 unencumbered by mortgage. She receives an income from rentals of $650 per year, $89 per month from her deceased husband's pension, $52 per month from her own pension, and $78 each month in social security payments. She has $7,000 in U.S. savings bonds and corporation stock valued in excess of $28,800 from which she receives approximately $1,000 per year in dividends.

The beneficiary of this bill is also the beneficiary of H.R. 6217, 86th Congress, 1st session.

Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., the author of the bill, has submitted numerous letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

I, Franciszek Roszkowski, have endured many tortures from the hands of the Communists. Life was full of agony and fear, for the nights were very uncertain whether one will see the day again. The Communists will come and drag me out of bed, take me to the forest and demand information about my neighbors, which I didn't have and couldn't give them. For not telling them what they wanted to know, I was beaten, kicked, hit in the head.

During one of these incidents in the forest I was so tortured and kept there for a number of days without food nor water, that when released I crawled on my stomach and hardly reached home, only to learn that my father was also beaten. I was warned not to say anything or I'll get more. Trying to elude their tortures I hid in the forest for two winters. At nights I would sneak home to try to get bare essentials for my subsistence.

In revenge that they could not find me to hurt me more, they took my young brother to the fields and forced him to dig his own grave. My father was so beaten, for not saying where I was that he died. My aged mother also suffered from the hands of the Communists. One could walk the street and for no reason at all, they rounded people up and questioned them. I, too, was many times caught, taken together with 10 to 15 men and put in a small room (about 4 by 8) with just a tiny window and kept there for days without food or water and only questioned without stop. They threatened to kill after we couldn't talk from weakness, and I recall I begged them to shoot me for life was not worth living. For this they made me lay on a chair and hit me on the head with their rifles, till my head ached and I thought I was a goner.

Many times they persuaded me to rob and kill others. By showing me great sums of money in their pockets, they said that more was still at the places and I should go and rob it.

Upon coming to this country and seeing the freedom people enjoy here, and compare it to the dreadful life I had in Poland, I beg to remain here and become a good citizen of the United States. I constantly am in fear of returning back for I certainly will be tortured again and now I will be even killed.

Mrs. Alexandra Roszkowski

Alexandra was born in a small village Plonka near Warsaw, Poland, to poor peasants. Although there were 13 children in the family, many of Alexandra's brothers and sisters died at an early age. Seeking to better herself in another country, young Alexandra ventured to the United States to reside with relatives in Chester, N.Y.

In 1916 she met and married Joseph Roszkowski also an immigrant from Poland. They settled in Bayonne, N.J., where Mr. Roszkowski soon became employed by the Standard Oil Co.

Life was a struggle, and so Alexandra too, took a job with the oil company. During her employment at the Standard Oil, she was at numerous times honored not only for her work, but also for her outstanding achievements in the field of sports.

Enduring many hardships in her life, Mrs. Roszkowski took upon herself a vow to dedicate her life to helping others.

The Roszkowskis, prior to the war days, brought many fatherless boys and girls (12 in all), fed and clothed them in their home until they were able to support themselves and become independent. These youngsters were either distant relations or from their native villages.

During the years of the Second World War, Mrs. Roszkowski has worked for the Bayonne Naval Supply Depot.

In 1937, being active in many civic organizations, Mrs. Roszkowski organized a local group of the Polish Women's Alliance of America, whose headquarters is in Chicago. The Queen Wanda Society, as the group was named, today boasts with a membership of over 300 members. The teenagers comprise a group, and in honor of Mrs. Roszkowski chose the name of "Pearls of Alexandra." Miss Adela Lagodzinski, of Chicago, the national president of the organization, has decorated Mrs. Roszkowski with a distinguished organizational medal for her great tasks.

Tremendous work was accomplished by Mrs. Roszkowski with the coming of displaced persons to this city. She found shelter for them and together with the Queen Wanda Society contributed the necessities to begin a new home in this country. Later she helped them become citizens of the United States.

Although childless, the Roszkowskis always had many children around their home, for to date Mrs. Roszkowski lists 74 godchildren. Many are local, whereas others are scattered throughout seven States and in Europe.

Besides these great doings, Alexandra is also active in the Rosary Society of Mount Carmel Church, of which she is a communicant, and the National Council of Catholic Women.

In 1958, Joseph Roszkowski passed away without seeing his dream come true, the arrival of his nephew, Franciszek Roszkowski, to America.

After doing so much for others, it is Mrs. Roszkowski's wish to have the nephew remain in this country and be a good citizen.

FEBRUARY 16, 1959.

Hon. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS,
U.S. Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am taking the liberty of forwarding you the enclosed file assembled by Mrs. Alexandra Roszkowski, a resident of 20 Mechanic Street, Bayonne, N.J.

Mrs. Roszkowski is extremely desirous of retaining in this country, her nephew, Franciszek Roszkowski, presently on a visitors visa in this country and residing with Mrs. Roszkowski.

You will note from the résumé of Mrs. Roszkowski that it was her husband's will to see his nephew while he was still alive, but unfortunately, Mr. Roszkowski passed away while his nephew was on his way to this country and thus had never seen him.

Mrs. Roszkowski worked for the U.S. Navy during World War II. She had been a godmother for 74 children during her life and has been one of the most civic minded people I ever knew. She was and is always willing to help anyone for a good cause and from the history enclosed and from the close to 500 names on the petition forwarded, you will see that she is a most deserving person. For these reasons, I intercede in her behalf, so that you will assist in any way possible to have retained here in this country, her nephew, Franciszek Roszkowski, permanently.

I realize the tremendous order is one that may be hard to accomplish, but I am asking that Mrs. Roszkowski, who has never asked for anything for herself, now be given some consideration.

Very truly yours,

G. T. DI DOMENICO, *Mayor.*

POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE OF AMERICA,
Chicago, Ill.

To Whom It May Concern:

It affords me great pleasure to be of assistance to Mrs. Alexandra Roszkowski in her efforts to obtain a permanent stay in the United States for her nephew, Frank Roszkowski.

Mrs. Roszkowski is one of the most valued and respected members and officers of the Polish Women's Alliance of America in the State of New Jersey. She presides over a large membership in that territory, and also devotes much time and energy in civic and cultural projects.

She is an excellent financial risk, and a person with the highest standards of honor and conduct.

If I can be of further assistance, please write or call upon me.

Respectfully,

ADELA LAGODZINSKI, *President.*

1. The bill should be considered because the effort concerned and the sincere interest of Mrs. Alexandra Roszkowski, in her endeavors to assist persons in dire circumstances. For years this has been her aim and purpose in helping others. Now at this time it concerns her own family, her nephew.

2. The moral obligation of Mrs. Roszkowski to her family is of utmost concern and would be very disturbing if her nephew would be deported.

3. The reason why her nephew should be permitted to remain in the United States is because of her outstanding aid and guidance that she has given to so many others. Her influence on her nephew, for the betterment of his approach, to become an American citizen, would be of the highest concern. Her valuable assistance to over 65 aliens, who have become American citizens due to her conscientious and patriotic attitude.

Also to prevent the dire possibility of future tortures and persecutions to Franciszek Roszkowski.

[Jersey Journal, Jersey City, N.J., Oct. 27, 1954]

RAISED 12 FROM EUROPE—NO CHILDREN OF HER OWN, SHE'S GODMOTHER TO 69 IN 5 STATES AND IN EUROPE

She has no children of her own. But she has 69 godchildren.

That's the story of Mrs. Joseph Roszkowski of 20 Mechanic Street, Bayonne, who has probably had more invitations to participate in christenings than anyone in the country.

"I've already been asked for my 70th," she said smingly, "but it's a secret. The baby isn't born yet, and maybe the mother will change her mind before December or January."

Mrs. Roszkowski started her christening career at the age of 12 in her native Poland and was godmother 12 times before coming to America in 1912.

While most of the godchildren are in Bayonne, some have returned to Poland, and some are scattered among 5 States—Pennsylvania, Florida, New York, Illinois, and New Jersey.

ALL SEND CARDS

They all remember to send her cards at Christmas and on Mother's Day, and many of them send gifts. "I haven't room for them all in a 3-room apartment," she smiled, "so I pass most of them on to other people."

She keeps a list of all her godmotherly duties and sends all 69 cards at Christmas and sometimes presents.

Sometimes her godchildren are a whole generation apart. "Mrs. George Hirschak was my godchild, and when she had a child of her own, Georgine, I was godmother for her, too."

THE LATEST

Latest christening at which the 57-year-old Bayonne matron played her usual role was on October 16, when Jaroslaw Szwydko, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Szwydko, of 92 Prospect Avenue, Bayonne, was christened at the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

How did Mrs. Roszkowski happen to get so many invitations?

"I know a great many people and I've been matron of honor at a great many weddings, and when the babies come, they think of me," she explained.

WORD TRAVELS

"But most of the people who ask me to be godmother are people I've helped when they first came to Bayonne. Many of them are displaced persons. Word has gotten around that I help people, finding rooms for them—sometimes I have to put them up in stores, but I can usually find some place.

"I get donations of furniture and dishes and knives and forks and clothes. People keep offering me things, and an organization I'm president of—the Queen Wanda Society of the Polish Women's Alliance of America—pays for cartage and I store it in my cellar till needed.

"If they need doctors, I go with them, and act as interpreter. If they can't pay, I get it free for them."

FROM EUROPE, TOO

"A story about me appeared in a Polish paper, and I get letters from Europe and even East Africa, asking for packages of clothes and food," said Mrs. Roszkowski, who speaks four languages. "We send all we can. But we also help people right here in Bayonne.

"Not one of the people I have helped has been on relief. We help them get started—even find jobs for them sometimes. Then they help themselves.

"I've helped over 70 families since the end of World War II.

"If people write me they are coming over, I meet the ships and see that they are taken care of."

RAISES THEM

"I've brought over 12 fatherless children, and brought them up in my home till they were old enough to marry, or go to work."

Mrs. Roszkowski, who used to work at the Bayonne Navy Base till her husband became ill and needed her care, says he doesn't interfere, even if she is called out to help people at supper time and doesn't have her supper till 11.

"He says I work like crazy," she chuckled. "But I love it, and I love all 69 of my godchildren, too."

Mrs. Roszkowski Sponsors Relative

Blessed with an extra large portion of that virtue called charity, Mrs. Joseph Roszkowski has found an occasion when it really does begin at home. Mrs. Roszkowski, of 20 Mechanic Street who has taken in many displaced persons until they were settled, is now extending her assistance to one of her own family, Frank Roszkowski, who arrived recently from Poland.

In working with DP families Mrs. Roszkowski has collaborated with members of the Queen Wanda Society, a group over which she presides. They would obtain clothing, furniture, and immediate necessities as well as find apartments for these needy people. In the case of Mr. Roszkowski, however, this will not be necessary; he will make his home with aunt at the Mechanic Street address.

In addition to sponsoring families to this country, Mrs. Roszkowski once opened her home to seven teenage boys and girls from Poland, giving them food, clothing and shelter until they were able to make their own way. Today, they are all married, and have homes. Mrs. Roszkowski is godmother to many of their children.

This charitable worker has a total of 72 godchildren throughout the United States and Europe, among them are engineers, teachers, and chemists.

Mrs. Roszkowski who has no children of her own, is widow of the late Joseph Roszkowski. Her nephew, born and educated in Poland is 26 years old and is one of six children.

S. 673—Stamatis Zeris

The beneficiary of the bill is a 41-year-old native and citizen of Greece who entered the United States at Norfolk, Va., in June 1947 as a seaman. He presently resides in Morristown, N.J., where he is part owner of a diner. His wife and three children reside in Greece and one son is presently attending New York University. The beneficiary enjoys an excellent reputation in his community and has been active in civic and charitable functions. On one occasion he risked his life to save a local boy from drowning in a nearby lake. Information is to the effect that the beneficiary suffers from a bleeding ulcer and his doctor recommends against any undue physical or mental strain.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated May 22, 1958, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to S. 3574, which was a bill pending in the 85th Congress for the relief of the same alien, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., May 22, 1958.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 3574) for the relief of Stamatis Zeris, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service file relating to the beneficiary by the Newark, N.J., office of this Service, which has custody of that file.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Greece.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILE, RE STAMATIS ZERIS, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3574

The beneficiary, Stamatis Zeris, a native and citizen of Greece, was born on November 7, 1917, in Neapolis, Lakonia. He married Katina Stathakis, a citizen and resident of Greece, in 1940. Four children were born of this union and reside with their mother in Neapolis. The beneficiary attended high school in Greece for 2 years and was employed at various times as a farmer, a fisherman, and a seaman. He resides at 15 Malcolm Street, Morristown, N.J., and is part owner of the Court Diner in that city. He has an equity of $5,000 in the diner and owns a 1955 automobile valued at approximately $1,000. His mother and several aunts and uncles reside in Greece. His only relatives in the United States are an uncle and a cousin.

The beneficiary has testified that he arrived in the United States at Norfolk, Va., in June 1947 and was admitted temporarily, as a seaman. He claimed that, upon arrival of his ship in Philadelphia, Pa., from Norfolk on June 8, 1947, he was signed off. This Service has been unable to verify the alien's arrival. Deportation proceedings were instituted on November 30, 1955, on the ground that, after admission to the United States as a seaman, he failed to comply with the conditions of such status. On January 17, 1956, after a hearing, he was found deportable but an order was not entered, pending submission of an application for suspension of deportation in his behalf by his attorney. The attorney failed to submit the application, after several adjournments for that purpose, and the special inquiry officer entered an order, on April 11, 1956, granting the alien the privilege of voluntary departure with an alternate order of deportation in the event he failed to depart when required. Although no formal application for suspension of deportation has been

submitted, the special inquiry officer discussed the alien's eligibility for such discretionary relief in his order and found him ineligible on the grounds that he had no dependents in the United States, he was neither old nor ill, and deportation would not result in exceptional and extremely unusual hardship to him within the meaning of the law.

The Board of Immigration Appeals, in dismissing the alien's appeal on August 3, 1956, commented that he had been granted the maximum discretionary relief warranted in his case. On May 8, 1957, subsequent to an action brought by the attorney for judicial review, the U.S. District Court, at Newark, N.J., ordered the decision of the Board of Immigration Appeals be reversed and the alien given additional opportunity to apply for suspension of deportation.

The beneficiary's hearing was reopened on August 28, 1957, pursuant to the court order. At the conclusion of the hearing, the special inquiry officer found the alien ineligible for suspension of deportation for the same reasons given after his first hearing and granted him the privilege of voluntary departure with an alternate order of deportation in the event he fails to depart when required. His appeal was dismissed by the Board of Immigration Appeals on February 13, 1958.

Dr. J. Paul Kelly advised this Service, on March 12, 1958, that he has been treating the alien, who now suffers from a bleeding peptic ulcer, for the past 2 years. He recommended against the imposition of physical or mental strain on his patient for at least 6 months, due to his condition.

Investigation revealed that the beneficiary continued to work as a cook in the diner, despite his condition, from 4 a.m. to 5 or 6 p.m., daily. On May 2, 1958, the alien was rushed to the Morristown Memorial Hospital suffering from hematemesis, partial shock, and loss of blood caused by oral hemorrhage. His condition was diagnosed as a bleeding duodenum ulcer. A later diagnosis, after thorough examination, disclosed a deformed duodenal blob caused by a peptic ulcer. The beneficiary was required to remain in the hospital for 5 or 6 days and to remain in bed for 2 weeks at home, after his release from the hospital, before returning to his employment.

Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

Dear Senator Williams: On March 20, 1959, I arrived at Idlewild Airport and for the first time in 14 years saw my father. I hardly recognized him. Words cannot relate my feelings. With God's help I finally reached that part of my life for which I prayed so many years—an opportunity to further my education and enter New York University Medical School.

Without his paternal guidance and fatherly love, I would be lost. When I left Neapolis, starvation and poor living conditions were prevalent.

I pray that the committee will take this in consideration. The privilege of becoming a citizen of this great United States of America is the greatest honor in the world.

This I am sure, my father will be proud of. Your kind interest in his case is most appreciated. I sincerely thank you from the bottom of my heart.

Sincerely yours,

PETER ZERIS.

MORRISTOWN, N.J., *July 20, 1959.*

Senator HARRISON A. WILLIAMS,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: Mr. Stomatis Zeris, 47 Washington Street, Morristown, N.J., has been under my medical care since May 1958, for treatment of an active duodenal ulcer. He was admitted to Morristown Memorial Hospital on May 2, 1958, because of fainting, weakness, abdominal pain, and black stools. X-rays of the upper gastrointestinal tract revealed the presence of an active ulcer. Because of the anemia, secondary to hemorrhage from his ulcer, three blood transfusions were required. He has a history of two previous similar bleeding episodes during the past 3 years which required from two to four blood transfusions each.

The acute bleeding stopped and most of the symptoms subsided on treatment with special bland diet, antispasmodics, and antiacids. I have seen the patient periodically since his discharge from the hospital and in general find him stronger although still experiencing some upper abdominal pain, belching, and heartburn, indicating the ulcer to still be active.

At present, medical management requires restriction of his diet, restriction of gastric stimulants such as coffee, cigarettes, and alcohol. He has been advised of the need for regular living habits, adequate time for eating, and adequate sleep. Medication is taken three times a day. This man is an extremely conscientious, aggressive, hardworking type and they are notoriously bad risks as regards ulcer of the duodenum.

Prognosis is guarded. There is certainly a strong possibility of his having another hemorrhage or of requiring emergency surgery if conservative treatment fails.

Sincerely yours,

J. PAUL KELLY, M.D.

TOWN OF MORRISTOWN, N.J.,
BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION,
June 10, 1959.

Senator HARRISON A. WILLIAMS,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: For quite a few months, I have personally been interested in the welfare of Stamatis "Steve" Zeris.

As you know, his diner adjoins my jewelry store and there is not a day that passes by that both Mrs. Cattano and myself does not stop in for breakfast or lunch. There were other occasions when Mr. Zeris visited our home, and, therefore, we know his case quite well.

As the owner of the Court Diner, which is across the street from the Morris County Courthouse, and while he is a sick man and sometimes spends many hours at his diner supervising his help, he still finds time to engage in charitable and civic functions; in fact, there was one instance in which the volunteer firemen of Morristown were called out on a cold wintry evening to fight a stubborn blaze. It was Mr. Zeris, on many occasions like this, that supplied the coffee and the doughnuts to these men.

I must not close this letter without relating an instance which typifies this man's character and bravery. Mr. Zeris was at one of the nearby lakes with some of his friends. They saw a boy drowning; Mr. Zeris endangered his own life and saved the boy.

As police commissioner of the town of Morristown, I am proud to speak in behalf of Mr. Zeris, and I feel very strongly that the Judiciary Committee have Mr. Zeris stay in this country and become a good American citizen.

A most important part of the entire background of this case is that Mr. Zeris has his son, Peter, 19 years old, who is entering New York University in the fall of this year to study medicine as an honor student from Greece. There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that this boy will constantly require the advice and guidance of his father; therefore, in conclusion, I, along with his many other friends, hopefully pray that the Judiciary Committee will give this man permanent stay in this country which he loves and adores.

Sincerely,

ANTHONY CATTANO.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., *July 7, 1959.*

Re Mr. Stamatis Zeris.

Senator HARRISON A. WILLIAMS,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: Mr. Steve Zeris has been intimately known by me for approximately 7 years.

To my knowledge, he entered this country in July or August 1947 from Greece, through the port of Norfolk, Va. He has resided continuously since 1947 in the United States. His original entry was under a temporary period of admission.

Mr. Zeris has resided in Morristown for a period of 7 years and during this time has developed an enviable reputation as to his integrity, sincerity, and morality.

I know that Mr. Zeris has been and continues to be a sick man and is under constant medical attention. This type of professional care will not be available in his small hometown and the discontinuance of this care would cause irreparable damage to his physical well-being.

The economic situation in Neapolis, his hometown, is very bad. Unemployment is very prevalent and those that do obtain work receive very low wages. Knowing the amount of medical expenses which he had and still has, I am sure that in Neapolis there would be hardly enough money to live on without paying doctor's bills. Neapolis is a very small village in Laconias, Greece, and the nearest sizable city is approximately 200 miles away. It would be an extreme hardship for Mr. Zeris to reach this city because the transportation is very poor.

Recently his 18-year-old son arrived in this country under a student visa. This young man was an honor student in Greece and will enter medical school (New York University). The presence of his son has certainly done wonders for Mr. Zeris and conversely it would be most harmful to remove the fatherly influence from this young man at a time in his life when it is most needed. This father and son, who have suffered through many years of separation, during which their only contact was through mails and through financial support which the father religiously forwarded to him, have finally found great happiness in each other's company and to separate them again at this time would be morally and physically most harmful and unjust.

Mr. Zeris has been a tireless worker and has been able to raise himself by investing all his savings to the ownership of a diner here in Morristown. This diner is located directly across the street from the county court office and is patronized by a very respectable clientele. I am sure that these people would not patronize this diner or any diner if it were not for the reputation and integrity of Mr. Zeris and because of the esteem with which they regard him.

Since my office is located within walking distance of Mr. Zeris' business and because of our intimate friendship, I see Mr. Zeris very, very often, sometimes as frequently as twice a day. I, therefore, know that Mr. Zeris has never, but never, been engaged in any subversive activity, as he begs and prays to remain in this country to continue to be 100 percent American.

I personally pray that the committee will see fit to grant Mr. Zeris permanent residency in this country.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR D. KRAUSER.

MILANO ASSOCIATES,
Dover, N.J., June 15, 1959.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Mr. Steve Zeris, of Morristown, N.J., for the past 4 years. My friendship with him originated in the diner where he was employed and has continued to develop during these years to the point where I now am proud to refer to him as an intimate friend.

Mr. Zeris is a sincere, industrious, and loyal individual, who possesses a unique understanding of his fellowman, and because of these attributes, he has become a well-respected member of our community. In the period of time that I have known him, I have noted that he is usually one of the first to volunteer not only his services but also his contribution to worthwhile civic and charitable endeavors. In his sincere desire to be an active member of our community he has relegated his own personal interests and being to the background; or to phrase it differently, he has never begged off any assignment by using his illness or personal problem as an excuse, even though I know personally, that he was not in the best of health.

In view of the above, I am happy to state that my appraisal of Mr. Zeris is not an isolated one. His friends are legion and he is regarded in the same light by many outstanding members of our community.

In addition to being an asset to our community, I am also of the opinion that it would be an extreme hardship at this time to ask

Mr. Zeris to leave our country. I have met his son, Peter, who is in our country under a student visa. I have been informed that this young man was an honor student in Greece, and is presently completing his studies, prior to entering New York University Medical School. I am of the opinion that nothing can supplant the love and affection of a parent, and Mr. Zeris is here, now, and in a position to render this paternal influence, when it is most needed. I sincerely trust that all consideration be given in order to assist Mr. Zeris at this time. It is my humble opinion that Mr. Zeris' case is a very worthy one and merits all the consideration and attention associated with our American ideals of justice.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS J. MILANO.

S. 2361—Andros Szasz

The beneficiary of the bill is an unmarried 26-year-old native and citizen of Rumania, who was paroled into the United States as a Hungarian refugee on December 17, 1956. He presently resides in Beaverton, Oreg., where he is employed. In March 1959, upon examination for permanent residence, he admitted that he had misrepresented himself as a Hungarian refugee and was ordered excluded and deported. He was born in a territory previously Hungarian which is now incorporated in Rumania and considers himself as Hungarian and that is his native tongue. In 1954 he was drafted into the Rumanian Army and was assigned to slave labor in a coal mine. He deserted and fled to Yugoslavia in 1956. After remaining in a refugee camp in Yugoslavia for 4 months, he proceeded to Austria.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated August 14, 1959, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., August 14, 1959.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 2361) for the relief of Andros Szasz, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Portland, Oreg., office of this Service, which has custody of those files. According to the records of this Service, the correct name of the beneficiary is Andrei Szasz.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Rumania.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ANDREI SZASZ, BENEFICIARY OF S. 2361

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Rumania, was born on December 8, 1933. He is single and resides alone at 450 Southwest First Street, Beaverton, Oreg. He is employed as a helper by the Beaverton Transfer Co., Beaverton, Oreg., at a salary of $60 a week. He has no assets.

Mr. Szasz has no one in the United States dependent upon him for support. His mother, two brothers, and five sisters reside in Rumania. His father is deceased. The beneficiary completed 4 years of school. After leaving school, he was employed in truck gardening until he went into the Rumanian Army in 1954. He deserted the Rumanian Army in April 1956.

The beneficiary was paroled into the United States at Newark, N.J., on December 17, 1956, posing as a Hungarian refugee born in Budapest, Hungary. While being inspected and examined on March 11, 1959, pursuant to the act of July 25, 1958, for admission into the United States for permanent residence, he admitted that he had falsely represented himself to be a Hungarian refugee to obtain admission into the United States.

On April 9, 1959, the beneficiary was accorded a hearing before a special inquiry officer. At the conclusion of the hearing, he was ordered excluded and deported to Rumania. The Board of Immigration Appeals dismissed his appeal. Subsequently, on April 16, 1959, the beneficiary filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon. On June 26, 1959, the court denied his petition and ordered him remanded to the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He is at large on parole.

Senator Richard L. Neuberger, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
January 20, 1960.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JIM: On July 13, 1959, I introduced S. 2361, a private immigration bill for the relief of Andros Szasz. This bill is your committee's docket No. 1181.

Andros Szasz is a 25-year-old single male, a native citizen of Rumania, who was paroled to the United States as a Hungarian refugee at Camp Kilmer, N.J., December 6, 1956, under the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. Since that time Mr. Szasz has resided in the United States. Under the terms of Public Law 85–599, which authorized the creation of a record for admission for permanent residence in the case of certain Hungarian refugees, Mr. Szasz voluntarily advised immigration offi-

cials that he was not of Hungarian nationality and not, at the time of his parole, a Hungarian refugee.

During 1954 Mr. Szasz was drafted into the Communist Rumanian Army. He deserted that army in 1956 and proceeded to Yugoslavia, arriving in April 1956 and remaining in Yugoslavia for 4 months. He then proceeded to Salzburg, Austria, from whence he entered the United States as a Hungarian refugee.

While it is true that Mr. Szasz may have misrepresented his nationality, certain facts regarding Hungarian-Rumanian nationality patterns are important.

Prior to World War I large sections of Rumania belonged to Hungary and in them lived blocks of Hungarian, or Magyar-speaking, people. This Magyar-speaking area was incorporated into Hungary during World War II. Upon conclusion of the war this territory again became Rumanian, but the present Rumanian Government has created a Magyar autonomous region in the central part of the country, most of the inhabitants of which speak a Magyar dialect.

Mr. Szaz is from this part of Rumania and considers himself a Hungarian, but by accident of geography and politics he is held to be a Rumanian, despite the fact that he and his family are Magyars. During a part of his lifetime the area where he was born and lived was a part of Hungary. Mr. Szasz' native tongue is Magyar, and he speaks Rumanian only brokenly.

Mr. Szasz is devoted to democracy and freedom and passionately desires to remain permanently in our country and become a citizen. He has had a good record since he first entered the United States and the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization wrote me on April 24, 1959, "The record of this case fails to establish that he (Szasz) is other than a person of good moral character based upon his conduct and activities while in the United States."

When I introduced this private bill I inserted in the Congressional Record an article from one of Oregon's leading daily newspapers, the Oregon Journal (Portland), which relates the widespread public attention and sympathy this case has aroused. A photostatic copy of the article is enclosed.

I have also enclosed an affidavit from Mr. Howard William Smith, Mr. Szasz' employer, who is the owner of the Beaverton Transfer Co. in Beaverton, Oreg. He states that "Mr. Szasz' work for me has been entirely satisfactory and that on the basis of my knowledge of his personality and capabilities, I can insure that Mr. Szasz will not become a public charge while he remains in the United States * * *." Mr. Szasz has been fully self-supporting and has not received public moneys of any kind since he first entered our country back in 1956.

Also enclosed is an affidavit from the sheriff of Multnomah County which states that Mr. Szasz, based on the records of the sheriff's office, has "a good record" since he has been in Oregon.

Since Mr. Szasz is an escapee from communism his life would be endangered if he were deported and returned to Rumania, Hungary, or perhaps even Austria. As the memorandum of information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files regarding Mr. Szasz states, "At the conclusion of the hearing he was ordered extradited and deported to Rumania."

Since Mr. Szasz would, I believe, be fully qualified to have entered the United States under the Immigration Act of 1957 or the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 as a refugee, it is my earnest hope that your committee can give careful and favorable consideration to my bill to grant Mr. Szasz permanent residence upon the date of enactment of the proposed act. I will be happy to furnish you and the committee with any additional information you may desire.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,
U.S. Senator.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF OREGON,
County of Multnomah, ss:

I, Francis Lambert, being first duly sworn, depose and state:

I am sheriff of Multnomah County, Oreg.; I am the chief executive and police officer of this county with my main office at the county courthouse in the city of Portland, county of Multnomah.

I have searched the records of this office and find that Mr. Andros Szasz has not, since his entry into the United States on December 15, 1956, been either charged with or indicted, tried, or convicted of any offense or crime in this county.

Based on the records of this office, and in the absence of any derogatory information, Mr. Andros Szasz has a good record since he has been here.

Dated this 7th day of July 1959.

FRANCIS LAMBERT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of July 1959.

[SEAL] MADGE E. WEINANDT,
Notary Public for Oregon:

My commission expires January 27, 1961.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF OREGON,
County of Multnomah, ss:

I, Howard William Smith, being first duly sworn, depose and say: That I am the employer of Andros Szasz and that he has been employed by me since approximately May 7, 1959, as a furniture mover and helper.

That I am the owner of the Beaverton Transfer Co. in Beaverton, Oreg.; that said company has been owned by me since 1956, that I presently employ from four to eight persons; that my business address is 418 Beaverdam Road and my home address is 14975 southwest Division Street, Beaverton, Oreg.

That Mr. Szasz' work for me has been entirely satisfactory and that on the basis of my knowledge of his personality and capabilities, I can insure that Mr. Szasz will not become a public charge while he remains in the United States, and, in addition, I will undertake to see that he will remain gainfully employed at his present occupation barring unforeseen circumstances, such as serious injury or disease which could incapacitate him from performing his work.

That I have assisted in making appropriate arrangements for Mr. Szasz to obtain satisfactory living accommodations and to be in contact with reputable and highly moral citizens in the community and, in my opinion, that this has been very successfully accomplished.

That I understand these statements are made to be considered in the Congress of the United States in connection with attempts to keep Mr. Szasz in this country.

HOWARD WILLIAM SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of July 1959.

[SEAL] SENTA E. BAILEY,
Notary Public for Oregon.

My commission expires March 4, 1961.

[From Congressional Record, Senate, July 13]

PLIGHT OF ANDROS SZASZ, REFUGEE FROM HUNGARY

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to grant permanent residence in the United States to Andros Szasz. In connection with the bill, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an eloquent article by Watford Reed which appeared in the Oregon Journal, of Portland, Oreg., on April 17, 1959, entitled "Hungarians Here Rally to Aid of Countryman."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the article will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 2361) for the relief of Andros Szasz, introduced by Mr. Neuberger, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(The article presented by Mr. Neuberger is as follows:)

HUNGARIANS HERE RALLY TO AID OF COUNTRYMAN

(By Watford Reed)

Portland's Hungarian colony is rallying in support of a modern "man without a country," 25-year-old Andros Szasz, who faces return to Austria.

Szasz entered the United States as a Hungarian refugee late in 1956 and wound up in Portland, where he worked first at the Budapest Restaurant. Later he got a job as a busboy at Timberline Lodge, where he was working when he was ordered excluded because his birthplace is in Rumania.

The blond refugee, still trying to master English, explained that he was born in Timisoira, a small town which belonged to Hungary until the end of World War I, when the border was redrawn and it became part of Rumania.

In World War II Hitler called away all the town's Germans, who composed about half the population, leaving only Hungarians.

In 1951, at the age of 18, Szasz was drafted into the Rumanian Army, but because he was Hungarian and considered a second-class citizen, he was assigned to slave labor in a coal mine.

After 2 years he managed to escape into Yugoslavia, where he was kept in a camp surrounded by electrified wires for 4½ months. Then he was given 10,000 dinars ($12) and sent to Austria.

When the Hungarian uprising was suppressed, he walked into a Hungarian refugee camp in Austria, said he was a Hungarian, and was accepted without question.

Like other Hungarian refugees, he was admitted to the United States on parole and a few days ago was called by immigration officials who are determining which Hungarians may be eligible for permanent residence.

Asked his birthplace for the first time, he named Timisoria and was ordered excluded on the grounds that he is a Rumanian, not a Hungarian.

The order means that he will be sent to Austria and may apply for reentry to the United States under the Rumanian quota—but it is filled.

Hungarians in Portland sprang into action, among them Jan Bauer, lumberman of Hungarian extraction, and Paul Ousley, owner of the Budapest Restaurant. Attorney Sid Lezak agreed to handle Szasz' case on a voluntary basis.

The immigration service promised to keep Szasz here while his friends took steps on his behalf. They asked Senator Richard Neuberger to investigate the possibility of introducing a private bill to enable him to stay.

Federal Judge Gus J. Solomon issued a 10-day stay to enable Neuberger to investigate the merits of the request for a private bill, on condition that Szasz' counsel agreed not to take delaying court action.

James Turner, district director of immigration and naturalization, told the judge that Szasz has been a law-abiding resident since his arrival in the Portland area, and the judge ordered him released on $1,000 bail. The money was posted by Bauer, himself a former refugee, and Ousley.

Lezak said:

"One of the matters we are most interested in is whether Szasz would eventually wind up behind the Iron Curtain if he is sent back to Austria."

S. 2406—Matias T. Falcasantos

The beneficiary of the bill is an unmarried 25-year-old native and citizen of the Philippines who entered the United States on March 15, 1955, aboard the U.S.S. *Barrett*, having enlisted in the U.S. Navy on February 21, 1955. He is presently stationed at Brooklyn Army Base and holds the rank of personnel man, second class. He has already served 5 years in the Navy and has reenlisted for a 4-year term.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated January 5, 1960, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., January 5, 1960:

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 2406) for the relief of Matias T. Falcasantos, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N.Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota. If granted permanent residence, the beneficiary may be found eligible for naturalization on the basis of his naval service, upon the filing of a petition under the provisions of section 328(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for the Philippines.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MATIAS T. FALCASANTOS, BENEFICIARY OF S. 2406

The beneficiary, Matias Torres Falcasantos, was born on February 24, 1935, in the Philippine Islands and is a citizen of that country. He completed the equivalent of a high school education. The beneficiary, who is single, is serving in the U.S. Navy and is stationed at the Brooklyn Army Base, Brooklyn, N.Y. He holds the rank of personnel man, second class, and earns $211 per month. His assets consist of $1,855 in savings, personal effects worth $1,200, and non-income producing real property in the United States valued at $1,700 in which he has an equity of $360. The beneficiary's parents, four brothers and nine sisters are residents and citizens of the Philippines.

The beneficiary has been a member of the U.S. Naval Forces since his original enlistment in the Philippines on February 21, 1955. He arrived in the United States on March 15, 1955, at San Francisco, Calif., aboard the U.S.S. *Barrett.* In February 1959 he reenlisted for a term of 4 years.

Senator Estes Kefauver, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

JANUARY 27, 1960.

Hon. ESTES KEFAUVER,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter today dated January 6, addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Barney R. Bowlin, of Memphis, Tenn., concerning my behalf. I am preparing a complete résumé of my life and also some references attached as enclosures.

The following information are listed below in accordance with your request in the basic letter.

(*a*) Born in Busay, Isabela, city of Basilan, Philippine Islands, on February 24, 1935, and lived there for 20 years.

(*b*) Attended grade school in Isabela, city of Basilan, Philippine Islands, from 1945 to 1949.

(*c*) Attended high school in the same place. First and second year high school in Jesuit, Fatima High School. I spent my junior and senior year at the Basilan City High School. Graduated in April 1953 as No. 4 man in a class of 120.

(*d*) July 1953 to January 1955 I worked in the Finance Department, Philippine Government as an accounting clerk for a period of about 19 months.

(*e*) February 21, 1955, I joined the service (U.S. Navy) and came to the United States. I was stationed in Memphis, Tenn., for a period of 19 months and 3 years in New York.

(*f*) I would like to be admitted to the United States for permanent residence because I want to become a full-fledged American citizen in order to be entitled to rights and benefits of this country.

(*g*) I am planning on getting married in the near future and would like to make my home State in Tennessee. I have claimed Memphis, Tenn., as my permanent residence and desire to finish my college education after separation from the service, if permissible to remain in the United States.

(*h*) I love this country more than anything else in this world and my future depends here whether I will be admitted or not. While in service I have represented myself as a serviceman with pride and honor to all foreign lands.

(*i*) I intend to support myself in the near future by making the service a career and not to be a burden on the taxpayer.

In conclusion, I must state that these statements above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I have been anticipating my hopes that every consideration should be given on my behalf.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very respectfully,

MATIAS T. FALCASANTOS.

U.S.N.S. "GEN. WILLIAM O. DARBY" (T–AP–127),
MILITARY SEA TRANSPORTATION SERVICE, ATLANTIC AREA,
CARE OF FLEET POST OFFICE,
New York, N.Y., January 27, 1960.

To Whom It May Concern:

Matias T. Falcasantos has been my assistant in the chaplain's program aboard the U.S.N.S. *Gen. William O. Darby* (T–AP–127) for over 9 months. I can say without reservation that he is a young man of not only outstanding ability, but of great heart. He is the finest chaplain's assistant I have had during my 6 years in the Navy, not only performing requested duties, but anticipating them and going far beyond his required duties.

He has progressed rapidly in the Navy because of his professional qualifications within his personnelman's rating. He has served his

country well both in his branch of service and also as he represented the United States in foreign lands.

Many passengers have not only remarked about his desire to assist them during the voyages, but also written letters of appreciation to both him and myself.

In conclusion I must state that I will miss him as an assistant, an associate and a friend. I can, however, recommend him from a personal and professional standpoint. He is a fine example of our young American man.

DEAN K. VELTMAN,
Lieutenant, Chaplain Corps, U.S. Navy.

U.S.S. "GEN. H. W. BUTNER" (T-AP 113),
MILITARY SEA TRANSPORTATION SERVICE, ATLANTIC,
CARE OF FLEET POST OFFICE,
New York, N.Y., October 28, 1958.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR SIRS: This is to certify that Matias Torres Falcasantos, 4680671, PN3, USN, who is at present attached to this command has been serving honorably in the U.S. Navy since February 21, 1955. Falcasantos is personally known by the undersigned to be a peaceful and law-abiding citizen. His Navy official service record retained by this command substantiates the above.

This certificate is issued upon his request.

Sincerely,

J. ROBERT NORTH,
Captain, U.S. Navy, Commanding.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

CITY OF BASILAN

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that according to the present records of this office, Mr. Matias Falcasantos, a former resident of Pamunsulan, Isabela, city of Basilan, and who is at present connected with the U.S. Navy, has never been convicted of any crime either grave or simple. His character and reputation are unquestionable and he is not a member of any subversive society or organization. He is a law-abiding citizen. His reputation stands high in this community.

This certificate is being issued upon verbal request of Mr. Fulgencio Falcasantos, father of said Matias Falcasantos.

ISABELA, CITY OF BASILAN, *September 1, 1958.*

JOSE SALVADOR,
Assistant Chief of Police, in Charge of Office.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

CITY OF BASILAN

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Mr. Matias T. Falcasantos, formerly a resident of Panunsulan, Isabela, city of Basilan, and who is at present with the U.S. Navy, is personally known to the undersigned to be a peaceful and law-abiding citizen and has never been a member of any subversive organization; that he graduated in the Basilan City High School and had been a clerk in the office of the city treasurer of the city of Basilan before joining the American Navy. His parents, Fulgencio Falcasantos and Lucia Torres, also residents here, are farm owners who are in good social standing in the community.

This certificate is being issued upon request of Mr. Fulgencio Falcasantos, father of the said Mr. Matias Falcasantos.

CITY OF BASILAN, *September 1, 1958.*

L. S. BROWN, *Mayor.*

CHIEF OF NAVAL AIR ADVANCED TRAINING,
NAVAL AIR STATION,
Corpus Christi, Tex., February 1, 1960.

Hon. ESTES KEFAUVER,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR KEFAUVER: I have been advised by Matias T. Falcasantos, PN2, U.S. Navy, that you plan to introduce a bill in Congress concerning his citizenship and that in connection therewith you need information as to his character and moral standing.

It pleases me to be able to give Falcasantos a high recommendation. He worked under my personal supervision for about 2 years. During that time I had an opportunity to not only evaluate his work, which was excellent, but to know him personally. I can, therefore, state with confidence that he is a young man of fine moral character, a law-abiding and industrious man whom this country may be proud to claim as a citizen.

I trust the above information is sufficient for your purposes.

Sincerely yours,

J. C. CLIFTON, *Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy.*

S. 2982—Eduardo Giron Rodriguez

The beneficiary of the bill is a 26-year-old native and citizen of the Philippines who enlisted in the U.S. Navy there on March 8, 1954. He first entered the United States on April 5, 1954, at San Francisco, Calif., for the purpose of obtaining naval basic training. He resides with his U.S. citizen wife and child in Bethesda, Md., and is presently stationed at the Navy Medical Center there. He intends to make the Navy his career. Upon obtaining permanent residence, the beneficiary will be eligible to petition for naturalization under section 328 of the Immigration and Nationality Act on the basis of his 3 years of military service.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated April 13, 1960, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., April 13, 1960.

A-11236990

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 2982) for the relief of Eduardo Giron Rodriguez, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared for the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Baltimore, Md., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of April 5, 1954. The bill is apparently also intended to permit the beneficiary to apply for naturalization immediately.

As the husband of a U.S. citizen, the beneficiary is entitled to nonquota status in the issuance of an immigrant visa. Upon his lawful admission for permanent residence, he would be eligible to file a petition for naturalization, because of his more than 3 years service in the U.S. Navy.

It is noted the bill does not provide for the usual payment of the required visa fee.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE EDUARDO GIRON RODRIGUEZ, BENEFICIARY OF S. 2982

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of the Philippines, was born on November 10, 1933. He married Norma DeVault, a native-born citizen of the United States, on March 21, 1959, in Washington, D.C. This is their only marriage. A daughter, Mercedes, was born to them on February 6, 1960, in Bethesda, Md. The beneficiary and his family reside in Bethesda where he is a member of the U.S. Navy stationed at the U.S. Naval Hospital, National Naval Medical Center. He has attained the rate of hospitalman, third class, and earns $300 a month from his naval service. His assets consist of a savings account of $200 and personal property valued at $1,500. He attended the University of St. Tomas, Manila, for 2 years as a premedical student. His mother resides in the Philippines. His father is deceased.

The beneficiary enlisted in the U.S. Navy on March 8, 1954, at Sangley Point, the Philippines, and has been on continuous active duty since that date. He first entered

the United States on April 5, 1954, at San Francisco, Calif., for the purpose of obtaining naval basic training. He was not lawfully admitted for permanent residence at that time. He has remained in the United States since that date with the exception of a tour of duty aboard an aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean area from September 1956 to May 1957. The beneficiary indicates that he intends to make the Navy his career and desires to attain permanent residence and expedite acquisition of U.S. citizenship.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, the author of the bill, has submitted the following letter in support of his bill:

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., April 21, 1960.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Judiciary Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JIM: On February 4 I introduced a bill for the relief of Eduardo Giron Rodriguez, S. 2982.

This young man is one of the very fine physical therapists at the Bethesda Naval Hospital who has been treating me during my illness.

Mr. Rodriguez was born November 10, 1933, enlisted in the U.S. Navy on March 8, 1954, and arrived in the United States on April 5, 1954, on naval orders. He left the Philippines March 11, 1954.

My bill seeks to convert the service in the Navy of Rodriguez to residence in the United States from April 5, 1954. He has had continuous service since initial enlistment and was trained in physical-therapy technique at the Naval Medical School at Bethesda from March 11, 1959, to October 9, 1959. He completed 26 weeks of instruction with a general average of 86.60 percent. He was transferred to the naval hospital after completion of training and is currently serving in that command.

Mr. Rodriguez has an excellent record in physical therapy. I believe his record in the Navy is such as to warrant favorable consideration of this bill.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

S. 3263—Cesar S. Wycoco

The beneficiary of the bill is a 32-year-old native and citizen of the Philippines, who first entered the United States in April 1948 as a student for the purpose of studying air traffic control at the University of Oklahoma. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy on November 9, 1954, in the Philippines, and entered the United States on December 1, 1954, at San Francisco, Calif., for basic training. He has since remained here in the Navy except for assignments abroad in the course of duty and he intends to make the Navy his career.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated May 9, 1960, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., May 9, 1960.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 3263) for the relief of Cesar S. Wycoco, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Baltimore, Md., office of this Service, which has custody of those files. According to the records of this Service, the complete name of the beneficiary is Cesar Santiano Wycoco.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for the Philippines.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE CESAR S. WYCOCO, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3263

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of the Philippines, was born on June 23, 1927. He has never married. He is a member of the U.S. Navy stationed at the Naval Air Facility, Annapolis, Md. He has attained the rate of air controlman, second class, and earns $250 a month from his naval service. He has not assets. He attended the Far Eastern University, Manila, intermittently from 1946 to 1954 in a course of study in foreign service which he did not complete. The beneficiary's mother, a sister, and a brother reside in the Philippines. His father is deceased. Another sister of the beneficiary, Mrs. Remedios Moore, was admitted to the United States for permanent residence in 1952. A brother, Dr. Victorino Wycoco, was admitted to this country in 1955 as an exchange visitor, and is presently at the St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.

The beneficiary first entered the United States in April 1948 as a student for the purpose of attending the University of Oklahoma, in a course of study in air traffic control. This course included 6 weeks of on-the-job training at the Oakland, Calif., Municipal Airport. Upon completion of the course, the beneficiary departed the United States for the Philippines, in February 1949.

The beneficiary enlisted in the U.S. Navy on November 9, 1954, at Sangley Point, the Philippines, and has been on continuous active duty since that date. He next entered the

United States, on December 1, 1954, at San Francisco, Calif., for the purpose of obtaining naval basic training. He was not lawfully admitted for permanent residence at that time. He has remained in this country since that date with the exception of a tour of duty aboard a submarine in the Pacific area from November 1955 to January 1957 and an assignment to Italy as an air controlman from July 1957 to July 1959. The beneficiary indicates that he intends to make the Navy his career and desires to obtain permanent residence in order to proceed toward U.S. citizenship.

Senator Robert S. Kerr, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

FLIGHT DIVISION,
NAVAL AIR FACILITY,
Annapolis, Md., February 24, 1960.

Hon. ROBERT S. KERR,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR KERR: Although I am from the Philippines, I feel as if I am one of your constituents. I attended Oklahoma City University in 1948–49 on a Civil Aeronautics Administration scholarship in air traffic control and while there, I made many good friends. I have since regarded Oklahoma as my "adopted State." Mainly because of this, and because of the suggestion of my friends there to do so, I am turning to you for much-needed help in my prolonged quest for U.S. citizenship.

Being naturalized as an American citizen has been my foremost goal since leaving Oklahoma. My service in the U.S. Navy, which commenced in November 1954, does not afford any special privileges toward naturalization. Although I am under an oath of allegiance to the United States, I am not qualified to apply for citizenship, since I did not enter the country as a permanent resident. My status allows me to stay here so long as I remain in the service and am assigned here; however, I may not elect to remain here in the United States after the termination of such service, regardless of its duration—5 years to date; will be 9 by 1963, the expiration of my current enlistment, since I do not possess an immigrant's visa.

I would like to mention in passing that my name has been on the list for intending immigrants from the Philippines to the United States since February 1946. However, since I am classified under the "nonpreference group," I still have not been awarded a quota number.

Needless to say, I am very anxious to be naturalized. I believe that I have much to offer as a prospective citizen. My field of specialization—air traffic control—is most vital, important, and highly technical, whether in military or in civil ranks. I possess the following FAA certificates: (1) control tower operator; (2) aircraft dispatcher; and (3) airways communicator. I am a graduate of the FAA Training Center at Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma City. I also hold a U.S. weather observer's certificate. Besides Tagalog (Philippine language) and English, I also read, write, and speak Italian. Furthermore, Miss Peggy McCormick has on file photostatic copies of my collegiate transcript of records and of accounts regarding scholastic honors which I have won here in the United States.

In view of the foregoing, I have followed the recommendation of my Oklahoma friends to implore your help through the introduction of private legislation in my behalf.

I would be more than glad to come to Washington should you want me for an interview.

Thank you very much for letting me take up part of your precious time.

Yours very respectfully,

CESAR S. WYCOCO.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., *March 21, 1960.*

Hon. ROBERT S. KERR,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KERR: I have had a letter from my friend, Mr. Cesar S. Wycoco, telling me of his application to obtain U.S. citizenship.

I understood from his letter that he has already written you of his many outstanding jobs he has held in our United States and the schooling he has had here.

I have known Cesar since 1948 when I was Shirley Jacobs. I have since married D. L. Brown who is an employee of yours. D. L. has been with Kerr-McGee in the geological department for 9 years. He has not met Cesar personally but has heard a lot about him. You know he is an outstanding pianist and when I first met him it was amazing the number of popular American tunes he played—and without music. He used to entertain American boys stationed near his home in the Philippines. Perhaps this was where he first got his liking for the American people.

I'm sure that he has proven his usefulness to the United States and would make a sincere and good citizen of our country. Since 1948 this has been his constant goal and he works constantly to better himself.

Thanking you in advance for your attention to his request.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

MRS. D. L. BROWN.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., *March 21, 1960.*

Hon. ROBERT S. KERR,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KERR: I am writing you in behalf of Cesar S. Wycoco whom I have known over a period of several years. Mr. Wycoco attended Civil Aeronautics School here in 1948–49. This young man is a native of the Philippines. He is serving in the U.S. Navy at this time and has specialized in technical aviation services such as air traffic control and has certificates for control tower operator, aircraft dispatcher, and airways communicator. He is a graduate of FAA Training Center at Will Rogers Field,

Mr. Wycoco speaks very correct English and has a good personality and makes friends quickly. He knows a lot more about the United States and American history than a great percentage of our own American citizens. He has told me that he loves our country more

than any other he has visited and wants to legally become one of us. He does not smoke and I am quite sure that he does not drink. He seemingly is from a fine family and has a Christian background. We have communicated with members of his family and from their letters hold them in high esteem.

Senator, Cesar advised us that he had written to your office giving full information.

My family has lived here in Oklahoma City 35 years. I have worked for Kellogg Sales Co. during this time. Our three children were born and educated in Oklahoma City and have attended Oklahome University.

Senator, as a fellow Oklahoman and friend of Mr. Wycoco's, I am asking your help in getting him citizenship papers for the United States.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES H. JACOBS.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *March 28, 1960.*

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR EASTLAND: As one of your constituents who is in the Armed Forces, I am writing to request your assistance in behalf of one of the enlisted men who works for me.

This young man, Cesar S. Wycoco, is from the Philippine Islands, and he desires very much to become a citizen of the United States. He has arranged to have a bill, S. 3263, introduced in his behalf, and this bill will be coming to the Judiciary Committee soon.

Wycoco has worked for me approximately 8 months as an air traffic controlman. During this period his performance of duties has been outstanding, both professionally and militarily, and he has proven himself to be extremely willing and capable. I believe that he will be even more of a credit to our Nation as a citizen.

I will appreciate it very much, if you will assist Wycoco in his efforts.

You need not reply to this letter; however, if you desire further information concerning this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you very much.

Yours very respectfully,

THOMAS M. SMITH,
Lieutenant, U.S. Navy.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., *February 16, 1960.*

Senator ROBERT KERR'S OFFICE,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

To Whom It May Concern:

It gives us a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction to write in behalf of Cesar S. Wycoco from Manila, Philippine Islands, but at present with the U.S. Navy, Flight Division, Annapolis, Md.

We have known Mr. Wycoco since 1948 when he came to Oklahoma City with a group of young men from the Philippine Islands. These young men had been especially selected for character and intelligence to receive the CAA international aviation training program.

We met Mr. Wycoco soon after he came to Oklahoma City and during his stay of about 10 months he was in our home many, many times. We found him to be a young person of fine character and high ideals, of superior intelligence and with a friendly, courteous personality. These distinctive qualities, together with his outstanding musical talents, gained for Mr. Wycoco many lasting friends in Oklahoma City. To us personally, he became as a dearly loved son.

After completing the CAA training Mr. Wycoco returned to Manila, where he worked for several years in air traffic controls at the International Airport. Concurrently he attended classes at Far Eastern University. These classes included foreign service, languages, and business.

In November 1954 Mr. Wycoco joined the U.S. Navy. Then began a series of honors that have come to him throughout the years spent in service.

At the U.S. Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif., he was honor man of his company during recruit training. Later, at Stewards School, Great Lakes Naval Training Center, he graduated as honor man of his class. From here Mr. Wycoco went to the Submarine School at New London, Conn. After the rugged submarine school training he again graduated with top honors, making the highest marks in the history of the enlisted course at Submarine School. Also, he had the distinction of being the first foreign student to be named honor man in his class of over 178 men. His record grade on final examination was 3.918 out of a possible 4.000. This meant only 2 questions missed out of 238. Mr. Wycoco was assigned to the submarine U.S.S. *Bashaw* on which he made a Far Eastern tour of duty.

After this he successfully passed exams for entering the air control service in U.S. Navy. Training for this service in naval air facility followed. He again graded high. Then he was assigned to duty at Naples, Italy, where he remained for nearly 2 years. He is now back in the United States serving at the U.S. Naval Base, Annapolis, Md.

We know that Cesar Wycoco would make an exceptionally fine American citizen. He loves our country enough to have devoted more than 5 years in service. He is a student of high standing. His moral character is beyond reproach. He has made lasting friendships throughout the United States with his fine personality and the sharing of his musical talents.

We would be most happy and proud to feel that we might help this young man, whom we look upon as a dearly beloved son, to become a fellow American citizen.

Very truly yours,

Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Smith.

S. 2863—Kyung Ok Ahn

The beneficiary of the bill is a 26-year-old native and citizen of Korea, who entered the United States at Anchorage, Alaska, on February 13, 1955, as a student. She presently resides in Manchester, N.H., with her U.S.-citizen son and husband who has been a lawful permanent resident of the United States since August 1, 1958. He is employed as a mechanical engineer by the Van Norman Industry. The beneficiary is unemployed and is dependent on her husband for support.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated April 14, 1960, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1960.

A-10022326
Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 2863) for the relief of Kyong-Ok Ahn, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service file relating to the beneficiary by the Boston, Mass., office of this Service, which has custody of that file. According to the records of this Service, the correct name of the beneficiary is Kyung Ok Ahn.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of enactment upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Korea.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILE RE KYONG-OK AHN, BENEFICIARY OF S. 2863

The beneficiary, whose correct name is Kyung Ok Ahn, nee Cho, a native and citizen of Korea, was born on October 28, 1933, in Seoul. She married Byong Ho Ahn, a native and citizen of Korea, on December 20, 1958, in Manchester, N.H. They have one child, a son, who was born on October 7, 1959, in Manchester, N.H., and they live at 270 Ash Street in the same city. She is unemployed and she and her child are dependent upon her husband for support. The family assets consist of a 1958 automobile valued at $2,500, personal and household effects valued at $1,000, and a joint savings account of over $400. Other than her husband and child she has no near relatives in the United States. Her parents, three brothers and two sisters, who live in Korea, are her only near relatives abroad. Her brother, Dr. Chung Hyun Cho, who was formerly in the United States as an exchange visitor, was the beneficiary of S. 516, 86th Congress, which was not enacted.

The beneficiary's husband was admitted into the United States as a nonimmigrant student at Honolulu, Hawaii, on August 12, 1954. He was granted extensions of stay until March 6, 1959. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., on June 13, 1958, and was accorded the degree of bachelor of science in mechanical engineering. On August 1, 1958, he was found

eligible for first preference quota status, and his status was adjusted as of August 1, 1958, to a permanent resident under section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Mr. Ahn is employed as a mechanical engineer by the Van Norman Industry, Manchester, N.H., at a yearly wage of $8,500. He was issued a declaration of intention by the U.S. District Court, District of Massachusetts, at Boston, on August 6, 1958.

Mrs. Ahn's education consists of completion of primary and high school in Korea; attendance at the Ewha Women's University, Seoul, Korea, from April 1, 1952, to September 1953; attendance at the Worcester Junior College, Worcester, Mass., from February 1955 to February 1956; attendance at Boston University, Boston, Mass., from February 1956 to June 1958, and attendance at the Fashion Academy, 812 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., for 1 month during September and October 1958. A petition was filed by the beneficiary's husband with the Boston office of this Service on April 27, 1959, to accord her third preference quota status under the quota for Korea, which was approved on May 21, 1959.

The beneficiary's only entry into the United States was at the port of Anchorage, Alaska, on February 13, 1955, when she was admitted as a nonimmigrant student for 1 year. She was granted extensions of stay, the last of which expired on December 21, 1958. She did not apply for a further extension of stay. Deportation proceedings were instituted on April 14, 1959, on the ground that after admission as a nonimmigrant student she remained in the United States for a longer time than permitted. In a hearing on April 24, 1959, she was found deportable on the above ground and an order was entered that she be granted voluntary departure, and in the event that she fails to depart as required, that she be deported. Her appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals was dismissed on June 18, 1959.

Senator Styles Bridges, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

HILL, N.H., *May 16, 1960.*

Senator JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR EASTLAND: The purpose of this letter is to bear witness to the fine character of Mrs. Kyong-Ok Ahn.

I have known the Ahn family for more than 7 months on a day-to-day basis. During this time I have found them to be professional people (both of them) of the highest caliber. To the best of my knowledge and belief, they have no undesirable habits. They take an active interest in community and national affairs. Their political views are quite compatible with those of any typical American. I have observed that the Ahns are industrous, ambitious, and moral. Mrs. Ahn is the mother of a strong Korean-American boy.

I personally feel that Mrs. Ahn is a valuable asset to this community.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM J. MARTIN, Jr.

SUNCOOK, N.H., *May 6, 1960.*

Senator JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR EASTLAND: I am pleased that I have been given an opportunity to vouch for the character of Mrs. Kyong-Ok Ahn as well as her husband, Byong-Ho Ahn.

I have known this couple for a little over a year now. Mr. Ahn is a very intelligent and capable man. He is a graduate of MIT and is employed by electronics division of Van Norman Industries as our senior mechanical engineer.

Kyong-Ok Ahn was a student fo Boston University. She attended the university at the same time that her husband was obtaining his degree. Mrs. Ahn is 26 years old and a mother. She is a charming, friendly person, and quite an accomplished artist. Any community would be happy to have this couple as their neighbors. They would set an example for high standard of behavior that many of us would do well to exemplify.

If you have any questions which you might want answered, I am at your service.

Sincerely,

ALFRED M. RESLOCK.

ELECTRONICS DIVISION,
VAN NORMAN INDUSTRIES. INC.,
Manchester, N.H., May 9, 1960.

Senator JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR EASTLAND: Mr. Byong-Ho Ahn has requested that I submit a letter to you attesting to his and his wife's good character and loyalty.

It is a personal pleasure and, I believe, a credit to the American way of life that we may soon be able to count among us two such fine upright citizens as the Ahns. Mr. Ahn, a graduate of MIT, is one of our brightest young men. His wife, Kyong-Ok Ahn, whom I have had the pleasure of meeting on business and personal occasions, is a talented artist and a student of Boston University.

Mr. Ahn has been in the employ of our company for the past year and one-half and has held a responsible position, first as mechanical engineer and now as senior mechanical engineer. We have great hopes for his further advancement as evidenced by his most recent advancement in salary and rank.

Respectfully,

SEYMOUR CUKER,
Director of Engineering.

MANCHESTER, N. H., *May 4, 1960.*

Senator JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR EASTLAND: In my association with the Ahn family, I have found Kyong-Ok Ahn, the wife of Byong-Ho Ahn to be a person of high intellectual and moral standards. She is the mother of a fine son and desires to raise her family in the environment of the United States.

Kyong-Ok Ahn is a credit to her community and would be an asset to our country.

Respectfully,

BURTON W. JACOBS.

S. 1865—Man-Yeh Chow

The beneficiary of the bill is a 44-year-old native and citizen of China, who last entered the United States on November 16, 1954, as an attendant of a foreign government official. The beneficiary escaped from the mainland of China, leaving behind all his family and personal belongings. Thereafter, in Taiwan, the beneficiary maintained himself at the level of bare existence until he was engaged by the then counselor of the Embassy of China. On February 28, 1958, his employer resigned from the Chinese Embassy, and the beneficiary was considered to have lost his nonimmigrant status. The beneficiary is still employed by the former counselor of the Chinese Embassy in his home.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated July 15, 1959, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the case, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., July 15, 1959.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 1865) for the relief of Man-Yeh Chow, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Washington, D.C., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment, upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Chinese persons.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MAN-YEH CHOW, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1865

The beneficiary was born September 14, 1914, in Chekiang, China, and is a citizen of that country. He lives at 5111 Broad Branch Road NW. Washington, D.C., where he is employed as a houseman by Ling-Chieh Kung, former counselor of the Embassy of China. The beneficiary attended school in China, completing the equivalent of 1 year of junior high school. He earns $3,000 per year from his present employment and has cash savings of $3,000.

The beneficiary's wife and two children reside in China. He does not know their exact whereabouts and, for this reason, has been unable to send money to them. The beneficiary also has two brothers living in China. His parents are deceased.

The beneficiary was admitted to the United States on November 16, 1954, at Honolulu, T.H., from Taiwan for a period of 1 year as a nonimmigrant attendant of a foreign government official. He is considered to have lost his nonimmigrant status on February 28, 1958, when his employer, Mr. Kung, resigned from the Chinese Embassy. Deportation proceedings were instituted against the beneficiary on June 2, 1959, on the ground that after admission as a nonimmigrant employee of a foreign government official, he remained in the United States for a longer time than permitted. He was accorded a hearing by a special inquiry officer on June 10, 1959, and an order was entered granting him the privilege of voluntary departure, with an alternate order of deportation if he fails to depart when required.

Senator Alan Bible, the author of the bill, submitted the following information in support of the bill:

WASHINGTON, D.C., *April 8, 1959.*

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Senator from Nevada,
The Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing on behalf of Mr. Chow Man-yeh for whom you so kindly introduced a private relief bill in the Senate recently.

Like the fate befalling many a Chinese national, Mr. Chow, under extremely difficult and dangerous circumstances, managed to escape to Taiwan after the Communists had overtaken the mainland of China, but sadly and unfortunately he had to leave behind all his personal belongings together with his beloved family, his relatives, and friends. Once in Taiwan, a strange land where he had no one to go to for any kind of help, he had to face the tough problem of making a living. For months he had to go from one odd job to another maintaining himself at the level of bare existence until he was engaged by Mr. L. C. Kung to come and work for him in Washington, D.C. He has been with Mr. Kung ever since his arrival in the United States in the fall of 1954. I have known Chow Man-yeh for many years, and I can certainly vouch for his good character, absolute honesty, and

integrity. It is also my firm knowledge that Mr. Kung who is in this country permanently relies a great deal on Mr. Chow's service and has complete confidence in him.

Mr. Chow's love of freedom exposed him to all kinds of danger when he escaped from the Communist tyranny of Red China. His devotion to the cause of freedom and democracy is further enhanced by his personal experience and learning in the United States, a country he has come to love and admire. It is my firm opinion that he would never hesitate to fight for the cause of freedom and democracy in the name of the United States whenever he is called upon to do so. In granting his stay here, I strongly believe that this country will have gained a worthy and dedicated servant. On the other hand should Mr. Chow be forced to leave, not only will it be unjust to his devotion and dedicated spirit, but it will also surely render him absolutely destitute as he has neither relatives nor friends anywhere else outside Red China against whose rulers he has declared militant opposition. Therefore I sincerely hope that the Congress will take affirmative action on your bill to grant him permission to stay.

With my highest esteem, I remain

Faithfully yours,

T. P. WANG.

AFFIDAVIT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

I have known Mr. Chow Man-yeh since his arrival in Washington, D.C., in 1954. I would like to state that I, and others who know him, have always found him to be a very upstanding, honest, and sincere man.

Since he has undergone many hardships, after the Communists had taken over his homeland, Mr. Chow has been very thankful to be in the United States. He is a loyal and devoted employee of Mr. Kung. In spite of having to leave his homeland, his belongings, and his family, he still wishes above all to give his complete allegiance to the United States.

I consider Mr. Chow a most worthy and faithful person, and believe it would be advisable for the United States to grant him permission to stay here. Extreme hardship will face him if he should be compelled to leave this country as he has neither relatives nor friends anywhere else outside Red China, against whose rulers he has declared militant opposition. Surely we could not gain a more devoted person.

With sincerest wishes that my recommendation will help Mr. Chow gain the necessary support from Congress to stay in the United States,

I remain

Most respectfully yours,

LEROY WELD.

AFFIDAVIT

CALVERT MARKET,
Washington, D.C.

Having known Mr. Chow for the past 5 years and knowing something about his life, I feel our country has gained an invaluable friend. No man who has undergone so many trials and tribulations to escape communism in the Far East could be a more devoted lover

of freedom and democracy than Mr. Chow. Certainly he has proved some capability in winning the hearts of people who have employed him and done business with him.

It is my firm belief that if he is granted the chance to stay in this country, he will dedicate himself to the principles he has always fought for. It is my feeling that we should not turn away a man of such character to a life of emptiness which he does not desire nor deserve. Extreme hardship will face him if he should be compelled to leave this country, as he has neither relatives nor friends anywhere else outside Red China, against whose rulers he has declared militant opposition.

Knowing that our country was founded by men with free thinking ideas of liberty, as Mr. Chow, I sincerely hope our Congress will take positive action on your bill and grant him permission to stay in the United States.

Respectfully yours,

THEODORE SHAPIRO.

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA,
Washington, D.C.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to state that Mr. Chow Man-yeh, a Chinese national, is known to me personally to be a person of loyalty, honesty, and faithfulness. He has good moral character; and is against communism and a believer in individual freedom and liberty.

Given in Washington this 13th day of April 1959.

T. L. TSUI.

S. 2087—Janis Papulis

The beneficiary of the bill is a 31-year-old native and citizen of Latvia, who presently resides in Stuttgart, Germany, with his wife, a native and citizen of Germany, and his 5-year-old child. His parents were admitted to the United States under the Displaced Persons Act on March 22, 1951, and presently reside in Indianapolis, Ind. The father has been naturalized a citizen of the United States. The beneficiary was convicted in Germany in 1949 of forging tickets to obtain gasoline and has been refused a visa on that ground. Without the waiver provided for in the bill, he will be unable to enter the United States with his family to join his parents.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated July 31, 1959, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., July 31, 1959.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 2087) for the relief of Janis Papulis, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturali-

zation Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Hammond, Ind., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would waive the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act which excludes from admission into the United States aliens who have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, or aliens who admit having committed such a crime, or acts which constitute the essential elements thereof, and would authorize the issuance of a visa and the beneficiary's admission for permanent residence if he is otherwise admissible under that act. The bill limits the exemption granted the beneficiary to grounds for exclusion known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to its enactment.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE JANIS PAPULIS, BENEFICIARY OF S. 2087

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Robert Papulis, the parents of the beneficiary.

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Latvia, was born on November 9, 1928. He was married in 1953 or 1954 to Maria Waldburg, a native and citizen of Germany. They have one child, now 5 years of age, who is also a native and citizen of Germany. The family resides in Stuttgart, Germany.

Janis Papulis is employed as a truckdriver, earning 400 German marks a month. His personal property consists of household furnishings and savings of about 1,000 marks. He completed 6 years of school in Latvia.

The beneficiary proceeded from Latvia to Germany with his parents in 1944. In 1949 he was arrested and convicted for forgery of tickets used to obtain gasoline from the International Refugee Organization. He was sentenced in the U.S. 11th District Court at Wurzburg, Germany, to imprisonment for 8 months. He served 6 months of that sentence. He was employed by the 8920th Labor Service Company of the U.S. Army in Germany, from November 16, 1951, until August 15, 1956. In 1951 and again in 1953 or 1954 he was refused an immigrant visa by the U.S. consul at Munich, Germany, because of his conviction in 1949. The committee may desire to request the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, to secure information in this connection.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Papulis reside at 3214 North New Jersey Street, Indianapolis, Ind. They were admitted to the United States for permanent residence on March 22, 1951, under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended. Mr. Papulis was naturalized as a citizen of the United States at Indianapolis, Ind., on March 6, 1958. He is employed as a carman by the New York Central Railroad, Indianapolis, Ind., earning $300 a month. Mr. and Mrs. Papulis have an equity of approximately $7,500 in their home. In addition,

they have personal property valued at $2,000 and savings in the amount of $1,900.

Private bill H.R. 8723, 85th Congress, introduced in behalf of the beneficiary, was not enacted.

Senator Homer E. Capehart, the author of the bill, has submitted numerous letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

Hon. HOMER E. CAPEHART,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR: I think that you have heard of the sorrowful situation that we are in because of our separation from our son, Janis Papulis. About 10 years or more ago he became involved in a dishonest deal involving the illegal conversion of government fuel in Germany. He was tried by a military court and sentenced to 8 months in prison and served 6 months before release.

Brokenhearted and sorrowful as we were we never denied his guilt nor the justice of the penalty. We did, however, believe that our efforts to raise a good boy had not been in vain, and that he would justify our faith in him.

We immigrated to America in the hope that a way could be found for him to come. I have taken my citizenship and we own our own home. Most of this has been done to prepare a safe and secure place for him and his family now consisting of his wife and one child. A complete account of our life here is contained in the report of the Immigration Office pertaining to the House bill that Representative Brownson had so kindly introduced before he finished his term.

In any case, as his parents, we are proud of the fact that since Janis' release from prison he has worked consistently even most of the time for the American Army in Germany without a single voice that we can find having been raised against him in any manner. On the contrary a considerable file of references bear witness to complete integrity and faithfulness, particularly in positions of considerable responsibility and trust. We feel that in the former instance of his wrongdoing, his youth played a part, and the influence of unscrupulous older men, if not their blackmail, were prominent factors.

Representative Brownson had written us to suggest that we rely upon your good will and great experience in these things to help us. Pastor Huffman of our church has written you already and we are grateful for your interest already indicated. If any document or bit of evidence is lacking we shall try to furnish it. As our sorrow is great, you may be sure your help will be the more deeply appreciated.

Gratefully yours,

ROBERT PAPULIS.
AMALŸA PAPULIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 1, 1959.*

Hon. Senator HOMER E. CAPEHART,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

OUR DEAR SENATOR: We thank you very much for your recent letter of July 13, and all the troubles you have gone to help our son, Jānis Papulis, in getting an immigration visa to the United States.

My wife and I are both old people, and we do not know how much longer God will let us live on this earth; unfortunately, we have been separated from our dear son and his family for 10 long years; we have tried, for 9 years, to get him and his family an immigration visa to the United States, yet all our troubles have been in vain. My wife, besides being old and in poor general health, has a bad heart sclerosis, and her one and only wish is to see her son and his family once again. There could be no greater joy to both of us as to see our dear son with us again and to see our grandson playing and going to school with all other American children, growing to be a good and decent citizen in this large and free country.

Our dearest Senator, only you have helped us—and only you can help us—in realizing this, our only dream and hope: to see our dear son and his family with us in these United States. No doubt, all of us will be thankful to you for this forever. Our dearest Senator, may we beg you once again to exercise your great power in helping our son, Jānis Papulis, and giving his matter your earliest possible attention.

Thanking you once again,

We remain yours forever,

AMALŸA PAPULIS.
ROBERT PAPULIS.

FIRST UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH,
Indianapolis, Ind., April 13, 1959.

Senator HOMER E. CAPEHART,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPEHART: At the close of the Honorable Charles Brownson's term of office, he wrote me that some matters of unfinished business which he had initiated were being turned over to you for such assistance as would be needed. Among these was House bill 8723 (85th Cong., 1st sess.) which he had introduced at my behest on behalf of a young Latvian refugee still residing in or near Stuttgart, Germany, but whose parents are immigrated here and already have citizenship. The young man is Janis Papulis and the father is Roberts Papulis, 3214 North New Jersey Street, Indianapolis.

My interest in this matter arises out of the fact that the parents are members of First Church, and I have worked closely with them in their resettlement from the time of their immigration. I can say that they have a very fine record here.

I shall not go into the background of young Papulis' difficulties, since that would all be in the file which presumably Mr. Brownson turned over to you. Suffice it to say that I believe the consul was fully justified in refusing the visa, though some of the material in the file would indicate that consular investigators regarded it as a very close case.

The plea which I make, and in which the parents join with such pathetic urgency, is based upon Janis' perfect record for more than 10 years since the offense was committed. We have an abundance of documents in support of this, many from the U.S. Army for whom he had worked, copies of which have also been placed in the file.

About 1 year ago, Mr. Brownson called our attention to the fact that the law which had then been slated for consideration by the committee was again laid aside because of a provision in the act of Sep-

tember 17, 1957, that seemed to offer relief through a special application to the Attorney General through the consul general in München. The proper form was secured, and after some difficulty in finding all the necessary court documents in Europe, was properly submitted to the office in München. The office of the Lutheran World Federation in Stuttgart had been helpful up to this point.

Finally, however, when 4 months had passed without any word, I wrote our office in Stuttgart and received the following reply:

"Re Janis Papulis, and family, Stuttgart Rotebühlstr. 113.

"Please refer to your memo of March 13, 1959. We have just been informed by the consulate that the case of Mr. Janis Papulis has been sent to Washington together with the court records in December 1958 for processing of an application for a private bill, for which Mr. Papulis' father has applied. It has not as yet been returned to Munich consulate. As soon as we get any news about this case, we will let you know."

You will see my reason for writing as lying in the puzzle between the inability of the committee to proceed with consideration of H.R. 8723 because of the new avenue of relief supposedly afforded by the September 17, 1957, bill, and the recent action in sending all the documents back to Washington for the processing of the bill.

Believe me, Senator Capehart, I do hate to trouble you with this matter which in world affairs is pretty small, but which in the lives of my people here is really life and death; especially, also, because of the reports of Mrs. Capehart's illness do I hate to add another burden to your load. Our prayers and hopes are of course for her recovery. The confidence of us all in your ability and good will to help us drives us to you.

Respectfully yours,

PAUL E. HUFFMAN, *Pastor.*

JANUARY 7, 1959.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of April 30, 1958, requesting a report in the case of Mr. Janis Papulis, beneficiary of H.R. 8723, 85th Congress, introduced by Mr. Brownson on July 15, 1957. The bill would render the beneficiary eligible to receive a visa and admissible into the United States notwithstanding the provisions of section 212(a)(9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information received from the American consulate general at Munich, Germany, the beneficiary was born on November 9, 1928, at Smiltene, Latvia, and is now residing in Stuttgart, Germany.

On July 11, 1955, pursuant to section 212(a)(9), of the Immigration and Nationality Act the beneficiary was found ineligible to receive a special nonquota immigrant visa under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 because of his conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, namely, fraud in violation of section 263 of the German Criminal Code. Copies and translations of the court record, in duplicate, are enclosed herewith.

Since his wife is chargeable to the German quota Mr. Papulis, is also chargeable to the nonpreference portion of that quota with a registration priority of May 18, 1954.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,
Director, Visa Office.

S. 3023 has been introduced in the Senate for the relief of one of the beneficiaries included in the joint resolution, and will be indefinitely postponed.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in each case included in the joint resolution, is of the opinion that the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 721), as amended, should be enacted.

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