

cient supply in public life. He was a visionary and a realist, a conservative and a liberal, an independent thinker never afraid of the unorthodox or the unconventional. "I won't be dropped into a mold. I want to be a free spirit," he said. He was as American as the countryside of his native Indiana, and America could do with more men like Wendell Willkie.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I am glad to associate myself with the Senator from Illinois in his remarks commendatory of Wendell Willkie. It was my privilege to be an enthusiastic and active supporter of Mr. Willkie when he sought the Presidency in 1940. My friendship with him continued until his death, and I agree with the Senator from Illinois that the country lost an outstanding and valuable citizen when he passed on. So, I think it was very fitting that the Senator from Illinois should have spoken as he has, and I appreciate the sentiments he has uttered regarding Wendell Willkie.

I always recall one statement Wendell Willkie made which has come to the forefront in my mind. Mr. Willkie was fighting for preparedness and for the repeal of the neutrality act and for some of the other measures which were so necessary during that period, prior to the Second World War, in the late 1930's. After the war, when many persons practically fell over themselves to join in some of the things which they had previously fought, Willkie made a statement which I shall always remember. He said:

It is not always being for a thing that counts. It is very easy to be for a popular thing if the tide is running in that direction, but it is a different thing to be for it when it is in its formative stage, when vital issues are at stake.

In the 1930's I remember standing on the floor of the Senate and being one of six United States Senators to vote against the neutrality act when practically every one else in the Chamber was whooping it up for the neutrality act, as was also the case in the House of Representatives. Afterward we were told by some of the great minds of the world that one of the things which gave the green light to Hitler was when the American Congress, by almost unanimous action, passed the neutrality act. That gave Hitler the green light to proceed.

Wendell Willkie was one of the persons who gave encouragement to me and to others when we fought the neutrality act and later demanded its repeal.

So, Mr. President, I agree with the sentiments expressed by the distinguished Senator from Illinois and commend him for his tribute to Wendell Willkie.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

NOMINATION OF HARRY A. McDONALD, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF RFC—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, I report favorably the nomination of Harry A. McDonald, of Michigan, to be Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The nomination was ordered reported by the committee by a vote of 7 to 3.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LEHMAN in the chair). The nomination will be received and placed on the Executive Calendar.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

John J. Forbes, of Pennsylvania, to be Director of the Bureau of Mines.

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Howland H. Sargeant, of Rhode Island, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, vice Edward W. Barrett, resigned;

Edwin A. Locke, Jr., of New York, to be the representative of the United States on the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

Walter J. Donnelly, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Austria;

Lincoln MacVeagh, of Connecticut, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Portugal, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Spain, vice Stanton Griffis, resigned; and

Sidney A. Belovsky, of New York, and sundry other officers for promotion in the Foreign Service.

By Mr. MCCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

James A. von der Heydt, of Alaska, to be United States attorney for division No. 2, District of Alaska;

Edwin Langley, of Oklahoma, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma, vice Cleon A. Summers, retired;

Harley A. Miller, of Puerto Rico, to be United States attorney for the district of Puerto Rico; and

A. Roy Ashley, of South Carolina, to be United States marshal for the western district of South Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nomination on the Executive Calendar.

CANAL ZONE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Rowland Keough Hazard to be district attorney for the Canal Zone.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed. That completes the Executive Calendar. Without objection, the President will be notified of the confirmation.

RECESS

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock p. m.) the Senate took a recess

until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 20, 1952, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate, February 19 (legislative day of January 10), 1952:

CANAL ZONE

Rowland Keough Hazard, of Rhode Island, to be district attorney for the Canal Zone.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1952

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

Almighty God, whose grace and goodness hallow all our days, we pray that Thou wilt bless the Members of this legislative body as they again come to the sacrament of public service.

Give us the assurance of Thy sustaining and abiding presence as we face tasks which we know are far beyond finite wisdom and strength.

Grant that we may have the confidence that Thy kingdom is coming and that all things are working for good to those who love Thee.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

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

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR DIRECT HOUSING LOANS

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 5893) to make additional funds available to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for direct home and farmhouse loans to eligible veterans, under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended.

The question is: Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill as amended?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that in the opinion of the Chair two-thirds of the Members present had voted in favor thereof.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present. The roll call is automatic. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll and there were—yeas 342, nays 0, not voting 89, as follows:

[Roll No. 6]

YEAS—342

Aandahl
Abernethy
Adair
Albert
Allen, Ill.
Allen, La.

Andersen,
H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Andresen,
August H.
Andrews
Anfuso
Angell
Arends
Aspinall
Auchincloss
Ayres

Bailey
Baker
Barden
Baring
Barrett
Bates, Ky.
Bates, Mass.
Battle
Beall
Beamer
Beckworth
Belcher
Bender
Bennett, Fla.
Bentsen
Berry
Betts
Bishop
Blatnik
Boggs, Del.
Bolling
Bolton
Bonner
Bosone
Bow
Boykin
Bramblett
Brehm
Brown, Ga.
Brown, Ohio
Brownson
Bryson
Buckley
Budge
Bullett
Burdick
Burleson
Burnside
Burton
Busbey
Butler
Canfield
Carnahan
Carrigg
Case
Celler
Chatham
Chelf
Chilperfield
Chudoff
Church
Clevenger
Cole, N. Y.
Cooley
Cooper
Cotton
Coudert
Cox
Crawford
Crosser
Crumpacker
Cunningham
Curtis, Nebr.
Dague
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Tenn.
Davis, Wis.
Dawson
DeGraffenried
Dempsey
Denny
Denton
Devereux
D'Ewart
Dingell
Dollinger
Dolliver
Dondero
Donohue
Donovan
Dorn
Doughton
Doyle
Durham
Eaton
Eberharter
Elliot
Ellsworth
Elston
Engle
Evins
Fallon
Feighan
Fenton
Fine
Flood
Fogarty
Ford
Forrester
Frazier
Fugate
Furcolo
Gamble
Garmatz
Gary

Gathings
George
Golden
Goodwin
Gordon
Graham
Granahan
Granger
Grant
Green
Greenwood
Gregory
Gross
Gwinn
Hagen
Hale
Hall
Hall, Edwin Arthur
Hard
Hardy
Harris
Harrison, Nebr.
Harrison, Va.
Harrison, Wyo.
Harvey
Havener
Hays, Ohio
Heller
Herlong
Herter
Heseltun
Hill
Hillings
Hinshaw
Hoever
Hoffman, Ill.
Hoffman, Mich.
Hollfield
Holmes
Hope
Howell
Hull
Hunter
Ikard
Irving
Jackson, Calif.
James
Javits
Jenison
Jenkins
Jensen
Johnson
Jonas
Jones, Ala.
Jones
Hamilton C.
Jones
Woodrow W.
Judd
Karsten, Mo.
Kearney
Kearns
Keating
Kee
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, N. Y.
Keogh
Kerr
Kersten, Wis.
Kilburn
King, Pa.
Kirwan
Klein
Lanham
Lantaff
LeCompte
Lind
Love
Lucas
Lyle
McConnell
McCormack
McCulloch
McDonough
McGrath
McGregor
McIntire
Machrowicz
Mack, Ill.
Mack, Wash.
Madden
Magee
Mahon
Mansfield
Marshall
Martin, Iowa
Martin, Mass.
Meador
Merron
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Md.
Miller, Nebr.
Miller, N. Y.
Mills
Morgan

Morris
Morton
Multer
Mumma
Murdoch
Murray, Tenn.
Nelson
Nicholson
Norrell
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Konski
O'Neill
Osmers
Ostertag
O'Toole
Patman
Patten
Patterson
Perkins
Philbin
Phillips
Pickett
Poage
Polk
Poulson
Powell
Preston
Price
Priest
Prouty
Rabaut
Radwan
Rains
Ramsay
Rankin
Reams
Redden
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.
Rhodes
Ribicoff
Richards
Riehlman
Riley
Roberts
Robeson
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Mass.
Rogers, Tex.
Rooney
Roosevelt
Sadlak
St. George
Sasser
Saylor
Schenck
Schwabe
Scott, Hardie
Scrivner
Scudder
Secrest
Seely-Brown
Shafer
Sheehan
Shelley
Sieminski
Sikes
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Va.
Spence
Springer
Staggers
Stanley
Steed
Stigler
Stockman
Taber
Tackett
Talle
Teague
Thomas
Thompson, Mich.
Thompson, Tex.
Thornberry
Tollefson
Trimble
Vail
Van Pelt
Van Zandt
Vinson
Vorys
Walter
Welch
Wharton
Whitten
Wickersham
Widnall
Wier

Wigglesworth
Williams, Miss.
Williams, N. Y.
Wilson, Ind.
Wilson, Tex.

Winstead
Withrow
Wolcott
Wolverton
Wood, Ga.

Wood, Idaho
Woodruff
Yates
Yorty
Zablocki

NOT VOTING—89

Abbutt
Addonizio
Allen, Calif.
Armstrong
Bakewell
Bennett, Mich.
Blackney
Boggs, La.
Bray
Brooks
Buchanan
Bush
Byrnes
Camp
Cannon
Carlyle
Chenoweth
Clemente
Cole, Kans.
Colmer
Combs
Corbett
Curtis, Mo.
Deane
Delaney
Fernandez
Fisher
Forand
Fulton
Gavin
Gore

Hall
Leonard W.
Halleck
Harden
Hart
Hays, Ark.
Hébert
Hedrick
Heffernan
Hess
Horan
Jackson, Wash.
Jarman
Jones, Mo.
Kean
Kennedy
Kilday
King, Calif.
Kluczynski
Lane
Larcade
Latham
Lesinski
McCarthy
McGuire
McKinnon
McMillan
McMullen
McVey
Mason
Mitchell

Morano
Morrison
Moulder
Murphy
Murray, Wis.
Norblad
O'Hara
Passman
Potter
Rees, Kans.
Regan
Rivers
Rodino
Rogers, Fla.
Sabath
Scott
Hugh D., Jr.
Sheppard
Short
Sittler
Smith, Wis.
Sutton
Taylor
Velde
Vursell
Watts
Werdel
Wheeler
Willis

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Brooks with Mr. Allen of California.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. Addonizio with Mr. Short.
Mr. Deane with Mr. Blackney.
Mr. Murphy with Mr. Latham.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Werdel.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Boggs of Louisiana with Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
Mr. Camp with Mr. Byrnes.
Mr. McMullen with Mr. McVey.
Mr. Kilday with Mr. O'Hara.
Mr. Lane with Mr. Potter.
Mr. Clemente with Mr. Rees of Kansas.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Fulton.
Mr. Moulder with Mr. Bakewell.
Mr. Rodino with Mr. Armstrong.
Mr. Hart with Mr. Hess.
Mr. Hébert with Mrs. Harden.
Mr. King with Mr. Gavin.
Mr. Hays of Arkansas with Mr. Bush.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Jones of Missouri with Mr. Sittler.
Mr. Abbutt with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.
Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Horan.
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Velde.
Mr. McKinnon with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.
Mr. McGuire with Mr. Chenoweth.
Mrs. Buchanan with Mr. Cole of Kansas.
Mr. Forand with Mr. Corbett.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Curtis of Missouri.
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Bray.
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Kean.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

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

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

There was no objection.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

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

WILLY GIROUD

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1839) for the relief of Willy Giroud.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 136 (e)), insofar as concerns any act or acts of Willy Giroud, of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has notice at the time of the enactment of this act, Willy Giroud may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is not otherwise inadmissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

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

CALCEDONIO TAGLIARINI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1446) for the relief of Calcedonio Tagliarini.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 136 (e)), shall not hereafter apply to Calcedonio Tagliarini, Italian husband of Mrs. Rosalia Tagliarini, of Trenton, N. J., a United States citizen, with respect to any conviction or admission of the commission of any crime in his case of which the Department of State and the Department of Justice have knowledge on the date of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That notwithstanding the provision of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, Calcedonio Tagliarini may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

FRANCIS KUEEN SAN THU ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 56) for the relief of Francis Kueen San Thu, Mary Luke Thu, Catherine Thu, Victoria Thu, and Anne Bernadette Thu.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Francis Kueen San Thu, Mary Luke Thu,

Catherine Thu, Victoria Thu, and Anne Bernadette Thu shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct five numbers from the appropriate quotas for the first year that such quotas are available.

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

MARIA ENRIQUEZ

The Clerk called the bill (S. 211) for the relief of Maria Enriquez.

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

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

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

EVANGELOS AND MICHAEL DUMAS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 440) for the relief of Evangelos and Michael Dumas.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Evangelos and Michael Dumas, the adopted sons of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Dumas, citizens of the United States, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct appropriate numbers from the first available appropriate quota or quotas.

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

HUMAYAG DILDILIAN AND LUCY DILDILIAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 529) for the relief of Humayag Dildilian and his daughter, Lucy Dildilian.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Humayag Dildilian and his daughter, Lucy Dildilian, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date

of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota officer to deduct appropriate numbers from the first available appropriate quota of quotas.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, after "quota", strike out "of quotas" and insert the following: "Provided, That there be given a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United States and to all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof, holding the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against Lucy Dildilian becoming a public charge."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

JOSEPH ROSSABI ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 544) for the relief of Joseph Rossabi, Corrine Rossabi, Mayer Rossabi, and Morris Rossabi.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Joseph Rossabi, Corrine Rossabi, Mayer Rossabi, and Morris Rossabi shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct appropriate numbers from the first available appropriate quota or quotas.

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

ADAM STYKA AND WANDA ENGEMAN STYKA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 607) for the relief of Adam Styka and Wanda Engeman Styka.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Adam Styka and Wanda Engeman Styka shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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

ALBERT WALTON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 740) for the relief of Albert Walton.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 331 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, and if otherwise eligible under all other provisions of the said act, Albert Walton may file the petition for naturalization prescribed by law.

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

EDWARD CHI-KAN LAM

The Clerk called the bill (S. 750) for the relief of Edward Chi-Kan Lam.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the provisions of section 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, shall be held to be applicable to the alien Edward Chi-Kan Lam, the husband of Frances Lew, a citizen of the United States.

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

MITSUKO SAKATA LORD

The Clerk called the bill (S. 811) for the relief of Mitsuko Sakata Lord.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Mitsuko Sakata Lord, the wife of Peter J. Lord, a United States citizen, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

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

WONG WOO, ALSO KNOWN AS WILLIAM CURTIS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 821) for the relief of Wong Woo, also known as William Curtis.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, solely for the purpose of section 4 (a) and section 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, Wong Woo, also known as William Curtis, a Chinese child, shall be considered the alien natural-born child of Captain and Mrs. Ralph Archer, citizens of the United States.

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

ROY Y. SHIOMI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 904) for the relief of Roy Y. Shiomi.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which

excludes from admission into the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, Roy Y. Shlomi, the spouse of an American citizen may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

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

SOPHIE STRAUSS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1133) for the relief of Sophie Strauss.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Sophie Strauss shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available; *Provided*, That there be given a suitable bond or undertaking approved by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, as a guaranty against the said Sophie Strauss becoming institutionalized at public expense or otherwise becoming a public charge.

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

BARBARA ANN KOPPIUS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1256) for the relief of Barbara Ann Koppius.

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

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

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

VIRGINE ZARTARIAN (ALSO KNOWN AS VERGIN ZARTARIAN)

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1359) for the relief of Virgine Zartarian (also known as Vergin Zartarian).

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Virgine Zartarian shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent resi-

dence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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

LORE A. M. HENNESSEY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1401) for the relief of Lore A. M. Hennessey.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of the eleventh category of section 2 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, Lore A. M. Hennessey, the wife of Sgt. (1c) Joseph J. Hennessey, an American citizen, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

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

JOSEPH BORIS TCHERTKOFF

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1462) for the relief of Joseph Boris Tchertkoff.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Joseph Boris Tchertkoff shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available; *Provided*, That there be given a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United States and to all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof holding the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against Joseph Boris Tchertkoff becoming a public charge.

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

CAMILLA PINTOS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1560) for the relief of Camilla Pintos.

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

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

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

CARLOS TANNOYA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1683) for the relief of Carlos Tannoya.

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

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

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

PANAGIOTIS CARVELAS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1844) for the relief of Panagiotis Carvelas.

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

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

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

TOMIZO NAITO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2054) for the relief of Tomizo Naito.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding any provision of law excluding aliens inadmissible to the United States because of race, the minor child, Tomizo Naito, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born child of Master Sgt. and Mrs. Charles R. Senteney, citizens of the United States.

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

CLAUDIA TANAKA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2119) for the relief of Claudia Tanaka.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding

ing any provision of law excluding aliens inadmissible to the United States because of race, the minor child, Claudia Tanaka, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of William T. Bain, a citizen of the United States.

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

MIEKO TAKAMINE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2172) for the relief of Mieko Takamine.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, solely for the purposes of section 4 (a) and section 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding any provisions excluding from admission to the United States persons of races ineligible to citizenship, Mieko Takamine, a minor Japanese child, shall be considered the alien natural-born child of Corp. Joseph A. Gruber, a citizen of the United States.

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

CAROL ANN HUTCHINS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2271) for the relief of Carol Ann Hutchins (Sybille Schubert).

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Carol Ann Hutchins (Sybille Schubert), shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Capt. and Mrs. LaVern C. Hutchins, citizens of the United States.

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

RONALD YEE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 607) for the relief of Ronald Yee.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, shall apply to Ronald Yee, alien minor unmarried son of Stanford (Stanley) Yee, a United States citizen.

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

LORETTA CHONG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 751) for the relief of Loretta Chong.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, section 4 (a) and section 9 of the Immigration Act of May 26, 1924, shall be held applicable to Loretta Chong, the minor unmarried child of Mrs. Lillian Chong, a citizen of the United States.

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

ALFRED JOSEPH HUTER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1137) for the relief of Alfred Joseph Huter.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be re-committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

There was no objection.

ISAO ISHIMOTO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1158) for the relief of Isao Ishimoto.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That solely for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding any provision of law excluding from the United States persons of races ineligible to citizenship, Isao Ishimoto, minor half-Japanese child, shall be held and considered to be the alien natural-born child of Sgt. and Mrs. William H. Yoder, United States citizens.

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

HIDEO ISHIDA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1815) for the relief of Hideo Ishida.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 4 (a) and section 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, shall be held to be applicable to Hideo Ishida, the minor alien child of Kimie Ishida, an American citizen.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Hideo Ishida, the minor child of a citizen of the United States, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 191) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

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

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress

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

A-6427738, Abu-Zannad, Fakhri Eddin.
A-6775706, Albrecht, Bohumil.
A-9542215, Balodis, Eduards.
A-6886819, Beck, Helene.
A-6886821, Beck, Cecile.
A-6886820, Malek, Serena Beck.
A-6470386, Bednar, Zdenek Frantisek.
A-6779245, Berkovic, Isaac.
A-6780732, Berkovic, Mulvina.
A-6896408, Blimbaum, Szlama alias Jan Sawicki.
A-6811524, Cihovicz, Anna or Sister Maria Urbana Cihovicz.
A-6618832, Czucker, Jan.
A-6841088, Deutsch, Jozsef Gabor or Joseph Gabriel Deutsch.
A-6794942, El-Hindi, Ahmad Eff Mohamed.
A-6870402, Falkowski, Zdzislaw.
A-6870403, Falkowski, Maria Janina.
A-6953383, Falkowski, Malgorzata Maria Rosa.
A-9716783, Falk, Bernard Alojzy.
A-6503646, Friedman, Evzen.
A-6389949, Friedman, Ruzena or Rose.
A-6856271, Frojmovic, Josef.
A-6757652, Goldburd, Zundel.
A-6757998, Goldburd, Basia.
A-9652186, Grinbergs, Manfreds.
A-6999577, Grunberger, Eudard.
A-6780725, Grunfeld, Alzbeta.
A-6740921, Gurwicz, Meir.
A-6707452, Gurwicz, Serena.
A-695745, Haas, Erzsébet or Elizabeth.
A-6794993, Heller, Livia.
A-6702147, Hendeles, Lajzer.
A-6623660, Hendeles, Moselle (nee Cohen).
A-6536905, Herman, Ferdinand.
A-7283102, Hrdinova, Milena Marie Anna.
A-6843553, Isaac, Terezia T.
A-6860904, Iwensky, Saja.
A-6694231, Kalisz, Iechok.
A-6905321, Kaplanek, Ruzena.
A-6760574, Kesler, Michael, or Michael Kesler-Guberman.
A-7828443, Kostins, Vladimirs.
A-6481280, Kovacs, Anna, or Maria Anna Crescentia Kovacs.
A-6403567, Kwan, Wei.
A-6627366, Kwan, Yun-Sun Hsieh.
A-6819609, Lazar, Irene Theresa.
A-6818128, Lorincz, Jeno or Eugene.
A-6935235, Mach, Antonin.
A-6704679, Magrys, Janina.
A-6685998, Malach, Pinkas.
A-7095744, Maly, Oldrich.
A-6704677, Michniak, Felicia Theresa.
A-6937218, Nagy, Tibor Julius.
A-9764604, Palmashuk, Biruta (nee Biruta Beatrice Blumentals).
A-6983577, Roth, Herman.
A-6765745, Schneider, Bluma Salzberg.
A-6762002, Schneider, Chaim.
A-6854619, Schwerd, Leopold.
A-6854620, Schwerd, Bernard.
A-6854621, Schwerd, Abraham.
A-6887953, Sefcik, Ludvik Tom or Louis H. Sefcik.
A-6804007, Segal, Simon.
A-6726993, Seidl, Zdzislaw.
A-6726994, Seidl, Margit.
A-6704246, Sikora, Genowefa.
A-6598476, Silbiger, Edith (Edita Silberberger).
A-7053523, Spiegel, Alexander Shlomo.
A-7053521, Spiegel, Olga Wald.
A-7941113, Spiegel, Edith.
A-6843528, Spitzer, Joseph.
A-6759333, Szalai, Georgine Marie Etel Ida or Georgine Szalay.
A-6636178, Szczepanski, Izrael.
A-6739561, Szczepanski, Elka.
A-6377724, Szlomowicz, Efroim.
A-6886846, Taubenfeld, Leib.

- A-7841770, Urga, Johans Jekabs.
A-8775595, Vietorisz, Thomas Adam.
A-7176736, Walder, Gyula.
A-7167375, Walder, Iona Dubik.
A-8610297, Weinfield, Ernest.
A-8662194, Wenger, Szmul.
A-8654356, Wenger, Kenia.
A-8991753, Zaleski, Pawel or Paul Zaleski or Edward Novak.
A-6714888, Zonabend, Zofia Felicja Zawadzka.
A-6850602, Zupnick, Dora A.
A-9543111, Altmarm, Leo.
A-6843513, Beer, Susan (nee Elsdorfer).
A-6818118, Goldberger, Imre.
A-8609339, Gottlieb, Marcel.
A-6886816, Halpert, Ludwik or Leonard Halpert.
A-6736227, Herskovits, Rozsi or Rose.
A-6911231, Jakobi, Anna.
A-8708652, Kawer, Benjamin.
A-6898817, Klecki, Choma.
A-6490332, Koppel, Izidor or Isidore.
A-6523412, Kustin, Dina.
A-7457274, Kustin, Abram.
A-6523411, Kustin, Galina.
A-6839294, Laturski, Tadeusz Stefan.
A-6970896, Lepak, Herz (Harry).
A-6715880, Mauskopf, Mallich.
A-6886814, Miller, Akiwa.
A-6883775, Miller, Anna (nee Brander).
A-6883774, Miller, Szabsy.
A-6991757, Pap, Gabor Tivadar.
A-6991758, Pap, Iona.
A-9776585, Partya, Paul William, also Wilhelm Pawel Partika.
A-6515510, Skotchko, Evelyn.
A-6897055, Steinberger, Bela.
A-6903667, Steinberger, Jenő.
A-6508425, Steinmetz, Richard.
A-6794750, Szamet, Zoltan or Milton Samet.
A-6440952, Salz, Bertha (nee Verderber).
A-6440950, Verderber, Rachela.
A-6440951, Verderber, Rechava.
A-6508749, Weinman, Leib, or Louis Samuel Weinman.
A-7073952, Wolinski, Edward.
A-7863546, Wolinski, Henryka Wanda.
A-6881417, Shapira, Clara.
A-6361759, Bernardowicz, Wladislaw.
A-6361760, Bernardowicz, Helena Sosnowitch.
A-9776589, Burak, Jozef Julian.
A-7849973, Catarahia, Panait.
A-6794982, Gensel, Aron.
A-6762003, Jeremias, Gisella Klein or Roza Gisella Klein.
A-3100589, Kurm, Jaan.
A-7841917, Latkovic, Ilija.
A-6780707, Neuman, Rachel.
A-9727767, Onichimowski, Saturnin.
A-6662205, Parkany, Janos.
A-9543193, Pitka, Andreas.
A-9556582, Saar, Ludvig.
A-7125497, Schick, Bedrich or Fritz Schick.
A-6760583, Schmidt, Alexander or Smith.
A-7052319, Singer, Markus.
A-7110845, Sinunu, Jacob Badie.
A-7095960, Sinunu, Alexander Badie.
A-6360796, Teleki, Suzanne.
A-9010488, Vajak, Jacob (Wajak).
A-6910034, Wallner, Istvan or Stephen Wallner.
A-6861909, Zanka, Jaroslav or Jerry.
A-6891829, Bers, Naum Sala.
A-7849551, Dabrowska, Maria (now Maria Rutkoski).
A-6704679, Dorosz, Bozena Anna.
A-6771742, Dudum, Manawell.
A-6985318, Ejdelman, Aleksander or Alexander.
A-7841406, Ejdelman, Sala (nee Kranzberg).
A-6985317, Ejdelman, Boris.
A-6819644, Ejdelman, Anna.
A-6704687, Gawel, Zofal.
A-9801211, Hermits, August.
A-7079989, Hrdlicka, Richard Frantisek.
A-7178539, Jakobson, Aleksander.
A-6889608, Krajnik, Iszak.
A-6193516, Lakovic, Rajko S.
A-6685877, Leibowitz, Nochim.
A-6676326, Leibowitz, Sara.
A-2544775, Mets, Julius.
A-9777236, Paala, Evald Aleksander.
A-9831393, Paju, Arnold.
A-6291887, Plasecki, Witold Marian.
A-6291890, Plasecka, Helena.
A-6797992, Pollak, Imre.
A-6691306, Purec, Hersz.
A-6804024, Rubin, Israel.
A-7802332, Saar, Evald.
A-6794819, Schwarcz, Emil.
A-6991809, Schwarcz, Ruzena.
A-7957361, Schwarcz, Maximilian.
A-9692901, Silberberg, Eduard.
A-6662192, Stupaczewski, Abram.
A-9678258, Tapp, Augustine.
A-9682086, Trella, Felika.
A-7197690, Wolf, Jaroslava Nemejc.
A-6390541, Wolf, Vladimir Joseph.
A-6830450, Awad, Ishak Said.
A-6499960, Basch, Abraham Hersh.
A-6383642, Blat, Pinchos.
A-7118810, Borsay, Maria Anna.
A-7059098, Borsay, Miklos Sandor.
A-6937571, Borsody, Istvan Karoly or Stephen Borsody.
A-6937572, Borsody, Charlotte or Sarolta Borsody (nee Herzka).
A-6937573, Borsody, Eva Katalin.
A-6937574, Borsody, Hanna Erzsebet.
A-6771769, Burianek, Otto.
A-7057913, Calauz, Rozalie Fekete.
A-6757397, Farkas, Vilmos.
A-6819169, Farkas, Alexander.
A-6616278, Feldinger, Jozsel or Joseph Feldinger.
A-6241050, Fen, Wu Chi or Cary Wu.
A-7383072, Fischer, Max Markus.
A-6944214, Hanak, Karla.
A-6944213, Hanak, Michael.
A-6749974, Hauer, Miklos.
A-6897053, Hochshtein, Claim.
A-6980400, Hochshtein, Regina (nee Tenenbaum).
A-7821840, Ingr, Sergej Jan.
A-6756304, Jozefovic, Vojtech.
A-6829981, Klein, Jozsef.
A-6775565, Klima, Slava.
A-7138279, Klimek, Adolf.
A-6911181, Klov, Ila Gichev.
A-9836601, Kowalczyk, Wladyslaw.
A-7427257, Laats, Jyri Georg.
A-7450486, Lilm, Villi.
A-6427743, Lorenzo, Jack Mubarak.
A-6794698, Macheck, Otakar.
A-6896050, Niculescu, Barbu.
A-6617281, Odeh, Aziz Salim.
A-6933857, Paschkus, Maximilian.
A-6985602, Perlmutter, Laszlo.
A-6985601, Perlmutter, Katalin (nee Stern).
A-7941872, Perlmutter, Aniko.
A-6232285, Piekarski, Stanislaw Witold.
A-6851559, Ping, Wong Wai.
A-6822758, Raad, George Khalik.
A-6816851, Rybarova, Anna or Anna Rybar.
A-6344908, Rydz, Zygmunt.
A-6803953, Rywkin, Mordchai or Mordchai Rivkin.
A-6855954, Rywkin, Dvosia.
A-9777307, Sum, Ho.
A-6231163, Swastek, Franciszek Antoni.
A-6688244, Sztrenzer, Szymon.
A-6912090, Sztrenzer, Sonia.
A-9663929, Varnag, Enn or Samuel Mool.
A-7491670, Vesik, Mihkel.
A-6461146, Vrastilova, Marie Albeta or Marie Vrastilova.
A-7520334, Vymetalk, Henry or Jindrich Alos Mazarek.
A-6536908, Weisz, Ignatz.
A-7088157, Ziffer, Walter.
A-7095722, Ardavanu, Nicolae alias Nicolae Rene Ardavanu.
A-7095721, Ardavanu, Irina (nee Profeta).
A-7052394, Benes, Rudolf.
A-6819647, Breuer, Henri.
A-6848038, Chang, Chi-Jen.
A-1804201, Chang, Wen Ti alias John Wen Ti Chang.
A-7095968, Duchacek, Ivo.
A-6694107, Dyksztejn, Idel.
A-7439091, Fan, Mabel Shun Wha.
A-6803983, Feldstein, Maksymilian Jakob.
A-6803939, Feldstein, Yetta.
A-6749970, Fleece, Marianne Gertud Mikes.
A-6962949, Foris, Peter.
A-7138234, Gold, Michel.
A-6689553, Gross, Moric.
A-6612854, Grunstein, Adolf.
A-6644593, Grunwald, Peter.
A-6534204, Guttman, Irma.
A-7717655, Hu, Betty Mayling (formerly Stella Wang).
A-9582853, Irellio, Joseph.
A-6044017, Jablonska, Wladyslawa.
A-6044580, Jablonska, Elenora.
A-6903683, Janicki, Andrzej.
A-6491962, Kaevats, Ilmar.
A-6491963, Kaevats, Ella.
A-6491961, Kaevats, Juri.
A-6727314, Kann, Eduard.
A-7184190, Kase, Francis Joseph.
A-6848647, Katz, Boris Isaac.
A-6868638, Klopman, Eliase.
A-7358008, Klunic, Anton or Tony.
A-7883107, Koluda, Paul Stanislaw.
A-6635822, Kondill, Aristotel.
A-6419788, Laren, Kuno Boris.
A-6778968, Lauko, Vladimir.
A-7934744, Lazarevic, Ivo.
A-9564652, Leppek, Artur or Arthur Lepik.
A-6729775, Loblovics, Robert.
A-6549173, Lu, Kuo Chin.
A-9777296, Lukowski, Zbigniew.
A-6390519, Macek, Vlado alias Vladimir Macek.
A-6744210, Macek, Jospa Ivan (nee Jurak).
A-6744283, Macek, Agnes Ljerka alias Agneza Ljerka Macek or Agnes Macek.
A-6744284, Macek, Andre alias Andrej Macek or Andre Matchek.
A-7201399, Masirevich, George.
A-7132174, Mazur, Zbigniew Kandyt.
A-7248035, Moldoveanu, Toma (Thomas).
A-7248034, Moldoveanu, Constance.
A-6481279, Nagy, Maria, or Sister Mary Andilla.
A-6320909, Neumann, Leonie Finali.
A-6794909, Nubani, Jawdat Ibrahim.
A-6445457, Okakiewicz, Justyna Joanna.
A-9528959, Polis, Roberts.
A-6770359, Plawes, Josef or Joseph Izrael Mendel.
A-9538292, Rabba, Heinrich Eduard.
A-7095909, Reimann, Ernest.
A-7095910, Reimann, Dora (nee Banffy).
A-7197749, Rekeny, Anna.
A-6343459, Ranty, Bronislaw George formerly Bronislaw Rubinfeld.
A-6669273, Rzeszewski, Binem.
A-6669274, Rzeszewski, Rolsa (nee Pariser).
A-6370015, Sadilek, Zdenek.
A-9736877, Sal, Rudolf.
A-9745639, Sarzants, Karlis.
A-6704468, Schwartz, Peter.
A-6662195, Semiatychi, Hercul.
A-6427758, Shiber, Saba George.
A-6704212, Sibinska, Bozena (Barbara).
A-6491960, Slim, Helene.
A-6491959, Slim, Albert.
A-6804022, Silberstein, Deszo.
A-7049560, Silverman, Anna Rudinsky or Silberman.
A-6887197, Skala, Imrich.
A-6887196, Skala, Stefania.
A-6779237, Slavensky, Pavel, a Jacob Frielich.
A-6748490, Steinberg, Gennady Henry Matvelevitch.
A-6508276, Szule, Mihaly or Michael alias Sarossy.
A-6602324, Szule, Gabriella Morocz.
A-6497289, Tan, Kim Hoang.
A-6620586, Tsen, Tang Zing.
A-9764971, Uhach, Luigi.
A-6751514, Vanek, Zdenek alias Abraham Grunberger.
A-9538394, Vesik, Karl.
A-6803917, Wajnberg, Rywka or Rita Weinberg.
A-6848669, Yang, Chi Ko.
A-6403572, Yang, Anchi Wong.

- A-7886917, Ying, Wong Shan (Mrs. B. Y. Woo).
- A-7886918, Woo, Kee Pea or Nancy Woo.
- A-6817853, Zelazny, Pawel.
- A-7122699, Zeika, Joseph Yehooda.
- A-9660331, Zurek, Edward.
- A-9550407, Akula, Nikolai.
- A-7210031, Bartok, Anna.
- A-6760689, Baumohl, Sander or Alex or Alexander Baumohl.
- A-6461100, Benno, Salman Ezra.
- A-6937370, Bialy, Jerzy Josef.
- A-6798088, Birenbaum, Solomon.
- A-7858185, Bokun, Jozef.
- A-9707201, Bomis, Driscis Zania.
- A-6882107, Brayer, Menachem Mendel.
- A-6406048, Brecher, Isaac.
- A-6576395, Breuer, Emil.
- A-7198815, Chang, Nathan Chong Tsau.
- A-6976980, Chu, Bacon.
- A-9225155, Cichocki, Mieczyslaw.
- A-6523695, Cieplak, Stanislaw Josef.
- A-923153, De Warge, Levente (Levente Warge de Sziget).
- A-6712036, Dracopoulos, John Basil.
- A-7125299, Engel, Leon.
- A-6449406, Falkine, Stella or Selma Falkine.
- A-6509229, Feig, Alexander or Sender Wolf Feig.
- A-6760587, Feldstein, Aron.
- A-6704639, Fetisoff, Anatole Sergeivitch.
- A-7414979, Fried, Ernst.
- A-6709336, Friend, Balfoura.
- A-6470570, Glaser, Jacob.
- A-6819583, Glazer, Hertz.
- A-6819166, Gluck, Kato.
- A-6644123, Gottesmann, Maria.
- A-6644124, Gottesmann, Mignon.
- A-6583210, Halata, Vlasta.
- A-6983819, Hecht, Mendel.
- A-6719386, Herskovic, Herman.
- A-7125313, Hodzova, Drahotina.
- A-6627211, Hu Fu-Nan or (Mrs.) Lan-An Hsu.
- A-6794756, Ilitch, Milorad.
- A-6669703, Ivanoff, Helen Petrovna.
- A-9671311, Joncic, Slobodan.
- A-6905016, Josovic, Margareta.
- A-7991219, Kaaman, Hugo.
- A-7879262, Kaddak, Heinrich.
- A-7052316, Kahan, Frida.
- A-7841655, Kahu, Ewald Ewralm.
- A-7121844, Kaibni, Fuad Ibrahim.
- A-7183453, Kamleniecki, Sawell.
- A-6340917, Kasirer, Abraham.
- A-6769261, Kaupas, Victor Vladas or Kyburg or Kyburz.
- A-6794761, Keleti, Pierre Georges (George Peter Keleti).
- A-9728279, Kerns, Ansis Roberts or Hans Robert Kern.
- A-7427260, Kielbasa, Joseph.
- A-6949968, Klein, Herman.
- A-6934966, Klein, Edith (nee Edith Roza).
- A-6702193, Koneff, Boris Alexandrovich or Bob or Alexander Koneff.
- A-7858098, Koo, N. Z. (Shen Ven Yeh).
- A-7052661, Kryzanowski, Michael.
- A-9514992, Kukk, Alexander.
- A-6881672, Kupferstein, Ervin.
- A-6752980, Lantos, Thomas Peter.
- A-6878013, Levita, Olga or Lewita (nee Spitzer).
- A-7985932, Lillimagi, Arthur.
- A-7095793, Lillimagi, Miralda (nee Norden).
- A-9802602, Lillimagi, Leonard.
- A-7079931, Lovinger, Eva.
- A-7863547, Lozicki, Jan.
- A-6849225, Lunter, Matteus.
- A-8248630, Luts, Heino Alfred.
- A-6330003, Maday, Bela Charles or Bela Karoly Maday.
- A-6803924, Maimon, Yeta (nee Joan or Janta Berger).
- A-6232254, Maksymow, Jozef John.
- A-9673342, Manni, Otto.
- A-7118623, Marsak, Ivo Vavlay.
- A-7985661, Mensik, Bohumil or Francois Segal.
- A-6497208, Mikulasek, Adolf.
- A-6371452, Miller, Sophia Pavlovna (nee Rumarchuk).
- A-6371454, Miller, Rada Alexandrovna.
- A-6555839, Minoot, Rudolf or Rudolf Minuth.
- A-6610312, Miranker-Miranski, Zalman.
- A-7134263, Mogskonyi, Ervin Gusztav Istvan (Ervin S. De Mogskonyi).
- A-6678556, Noulik, Eduard.
- A-6378557, Noulik, Leida Helene.
- A-6537557, Parna, Jaan Voldemar.
- A-6536276, Parna, Lizette (nee Leinberg).
- A-6905012, Paskus, Alexander.
- A-6852889, Perlstein, Eva.
- A-6852891, Perlstein, Fani.
- A-6597438, Pinter, Szymon.
- A-6554216, Piwowoz, Mojzesz.
- A-6740118, Platovsky, Shoshana.
- A-6819144, Pollak, Rosa.
- A-6606627, Porgesz, Herman.
- A-7433690, Posidel, Bartolo.
- A-6803935, Pressler, Stevan.
- A-9825261, Rachuba, Lidia.
- A-6835860, Rago, Louis Joseph.
- A-7849818, Romm, Carl Calle.
- A-6909161, Schachter, Ruzena.
- A-6905017, Schachter, Gzela.
- A-6555819, Schiffman, Rose or Roza Schiffman.
- A-6931513, Schischa, Erno alias Ernest Schischa.
- A-6958445, Sierpowski, Jozef.
- A-7078205, Silberstein, Roszi (nee Wiesner).
- A-6564149, Soltan, Eli Boruch.
- A-6669727, Staub, Edith Bohm.
- A-6685994, Szwarcblat, Chaim or Chaim Schwartzblatt.
- A-6984639, Sasev, Athanas Stoyanov.
- A-6843543, Taub, Solomon.
- A-6987828, Todorov, Theodore Ivanov.
- A-6239889, Veedam, Voldemar.
- A-7934148, Vimb, Ewald Ferdinand.
- A-6047249, Wandzel, Adam Arthur.
- A-6843534, Weiss, Katalin or Weisz.
- A-6634021, Weiss, Zlata.
- A-7142102, Weisz, Morris.
- A-6819102, Weksler, David.
- A-6811475, Weksler, Golda.
- A-6730652, Wu, Ming An (Man On Ng).
- A-6015116, Zucker, Emilie.
- A-7081670, Ajluni, Raymond Marfuz.
- A-6633726, Alter, Szymon.
- A-6479412, Andre, Laszlo.
- A-6772246, Ayish, Ahmad Shihadeh.
- A-6946331, Bay, Adela.
- A-6694124, Bergshtyn, Benjamin.
- A-6334685, Boucher, Nathalie Alexandrovna Konzenetsova.
- A-7187480, David, Solomon.
- A-6911189, Demeter, Odon Thomas.
- A-6843541, Deutsch, Cheskel Ezekiel.
- A-7469208, Eid, Anisa Gabriel.
- A-6905019, Friedman, Helen.
- A-6905020, Friedman, Gisella.
- A-6694300, Hsi, Kong-Ming (Paul).
- A-7821166, Hsia, Ting Wei.
- A-6534332, Ifland, Miriam Jacob.
- A-9549897, Karner, Rudolf.
- A-6794963, Kawwas, Naim Jacob.
- A-6805585, Klein, Rosita Erdan.
- A-9656333, Konstantin, Roots.
- A-9679936, Koster, Sergei.
- A-7061708, Krunch, Ladislav Antonin.
- A-9825047, Kwecinski, Stefan Jozef.
- A-6530509, Ledwon, Pawel Josephat or Frater Josephat Ledwon.
- A-6724356, Lomova, Charlotte.
- A-6956129, Lux, Verona.
- A-7178958, Musallam, Abia Eid.
- A-7879625, Musallam, Najwa Sani.
- A-7879626, Musallam, Suad Sami.
- A-6848834, Nagy, Vince.
- A-6848835, Nagy, Elsa (nee Szevera).
- A-6848846, Nagy, Adam.
- A-9758946, Pagan, Luigi Attilio Mario.
- A-6182828, Pennar, Jean.
- A-6555846, Popov, Alexander Ivan.
- A-6347212, Radsepp, Eugen.
- A-7898926, Rannala, Sten Alexander or Sten Alexander Nyholm.
- A-6821776, Resev, Nikolai or Nicholas.
- A-6860784, Rodzinski, Zyzislaw, Jozef.
- A-6860785, Rodzinski, Jadwiga Halina.
- A-7125370, Saar, Max Emil.
- A-6227908, Tubielewicz, Boguslaw, Ludwik.
- A-7955339, Viede, Erich.
- A-7120668, Wang, An-Pang.
- A-7053579, Waldman, Esther (nee Frenkel).
- A-6886822, Waldman, Mendel.
- A-6357570, Weiss, Lilly.
- A-6819088, Weisz, Andor.
- A-6955111, Absolon, Karel Bedrich Jaroslav Willibald Jindrich.
- A-9825061, Adamska, Jadwiga.
- A-6866913, Adler, Eva (nee Ladislav).
- A-6990725, Arnost, Milan Jan.
- A-6990754, Arnost, Herta Maria.
- A-6990726, Arnost, Milan Jan, Jr.
- A-6990727, Arnost, Thomas Michael.
- A-6509270, Bergman, Josef or Joseph.
- A-6390579, Bitker, Alexandra.
- A-6690578, Bitker, Joseph.
- A-6523944, Bitker, Rachel.
- A-6881809, Braun, Isaac.
- A-6985312, Braun, Ruchlia.
- A-6377034, Cassis, Elias George.
- A-7069276, Celemenski, Jacob.
- A-7457503, Costea, Alexandru Nicolai.
- A-6834663, Djonovic, Jovan Ivov.
- A-6923757, Edelman, David.
- A-6775676, Egyes, Leslie or Ladislav Egyes.
- A-6509231, Elhorn, Zelig.
- A-6830479, El Farra, Mohammad Hussein.
- A-6923780, Erlachtegrecht, Sonia.
- A-6342965, Feldman, Avner.
- A-6852892, Ferlstein, Berta.
- A-6805634, Feuermann, Frieda.
- A-9717253, Filin, Leo Konstantin.
- A-6750390, Flac, Mirko.
- A-7841187, Fong, Tham.
- A-5819650, Friedman, Adolf.
- A-6779244, Friedman, Henriette (nee Waldman).
- A-6923761, Geher, Doruch.
- A-7290197, Godt, Israel Avram.
- A-6511096, Gottesman, Arthur Marcelli.
- A-7182590, Grade, Chaim.
- A-7182591, Grade, Inna Hekker.
- A-6387539, Grinsburg, Samuel.
- A-6794974, Hagher, Tipora Chane.
- A-7283384, Halasz, Elek Miklos.
- A-6689615, Halberstam, Rachela.
- A-6804020, Hans, Pepl.
- A-7184220, Hodza, Fedor Andrej.
- A-6948549, Hoffmann, Jindrich.
- A-6772233, Horewicz, Julius or Juliusz Hozenpud.
- A-6537074, Huang, Yu Pao Hsu.
- A-6597973, Hupczyc, Boleslaw Adam.
- A-6635678, I, Fu Hsiang.
- A-6821774, Joffe, Smuel or Samuel.
- A-7046037, Kabbani, Ezra Haroun.
- A-6964705, Kahane, Adam.
- A-7052499, Kertesz, Stephen.
- A-7890872, Kivitis, Pauls Roberts.
- A-6694404, Klems, Ludmila.
- A-6770458, Kooby, Yacoub Slon or Jack Kooby.
- A-6774490, Kopolowitz, Ludwig.
- A-6460703, Lederman, Bronislawa Grzelak, formerly Slabizner (nee Szkalrska).
- A-6460702, Novey, Diana (nee Daniela Slabizner or Daniela Lederman).
- A-6794821, Leitner, Hilda.
- A-7073608, Lettrich, Josef.
- A-9537477, Linkgreim, Karl.
- A-6545325, Lewin, Uszer.
- A-6808711, Milinovic, Branko.
- A-6771735, Moreau, Libuse Antonie (nee Movakova) or Lillian Moreau.
- A-7069592, Morvai, Roza (nee Gero) or Rose Morvai.
- A-6985553, Musafia, Julien.
- A-6868640, Najder, Konstanty Marcelli.
- A-6868639, Najder, Leontyna Maria.
- A-6985447, Nasch, Gyula.
- A-7138008, Nasch, Elvira (nee Vogdicky).
- A-6442234, Neubert, Marie.
- A-6448804, Ngai, Shih-Hsun.
- A-6567558, Ngai, Hsueh-Hwa.
- A-6335532, Odescalchi, Paul Gabor or Pal Gabor Odescalchi.
- A-6568641, Pasztory, Catherine Sophie.

A-7248041, Peter, Joseph.
 A-6713380, Pille, Ado.
 A-6713379, Pille, Linda Marie.
 A-6917987, Polak, Samuel.
 A-6987484, Pollak, Mikulas Mano.
 A-8015887, Radil, Bozena Barbara.
 A-6740254, Rekan, Chaim.
 A-7858333, Rudnyanskzy, Olga.
 A-7858334, Klein, Maria Anna.
 A-7809774, Runko, Antonio.
 A-7244177, Russo, Anna.
 A-6862610, Sayovicz, Mayer.
 A-9738075, Savovic, Niko Mihalio.
 A-7366402, Sitko, Antoni Ludwik.
 A-7056853, Sturm, Helen or Hania Sturm or Anna Sturm.
 A-7190617, Sunog, Ernest or Arnost Sunog.
 A-6954059, Svozil, Metodej.
 A-6954060, Svozil, Bratislava Jana (nee Smekalova).
 A-6780717, Szorenyi, Emma.
 A-7841882, Tamaro, Pietro.
 A-6927968, Tanav, Heino.
 A-8001798, Taska, Nikolai.
 A-6772299, Teleki, Deneb.
 A-6989602, Tider, Mende.
 A-6921249, Toeg, Naima or Naima Menashi.
 A-7131201, Tomaszewski, Stefan.
 A-7095971, Uranyi, Joseph.
 A-7095973, Uranyi, Gabriella.
 A-7193594, Uranyi, Gabriella Margaret.
 A-7903396, Valle, Josip or Giuseppe or Joe.
 A-9541986, Vilk, Heinrich.
 A-6985631, Votava, Helena.
 A-6965382, Wacholder, Benzion.
 A-6685999, Wajdenbaum, Towia.
 A-6843065, Wajdenbaum, Sara (nee Dawidowicz).
 A-6831434, Wajdenbaum, Samuel.
 A-7144080, Weiss, Lazare.
 A-6847920, Wen, Victor Yen Hsiung.
 A-6964706, Wistreich, Ignacy Reginald.
 A-7053545, Wosnansky, Hannal or Judith Enricht.
 A-6847812, Yao, Cheng Yu.
 A-2687547, Zarko, Martin.
 A-7202564, Zipser, Helen or Ilona Zipser.
 A-9764876, Babushkin, Moses Alexander or David Alexander Miller.
 A-7138073, Banczyk, Stanislaw.
 A-7803731, Banczyk, Helena Stanislova.
 A-7197437, Banczyk, Andrzej Gregory.
 A-7182151, Berkovits, Elias.
 A-6737988, Blalestocki, Morduch.
 A-6606121, Bigo, Olga.
 A-9765154, Bucich, Giovanni.
 A-6916876, Chou, Yung Hsuan.
 A-6616289, Cukierman, Chai Wolf.
 A-6566966, Cukierman, Frida.
 A-8021211, Cukierman, Mary.
 A-6453959, Culik, Rudolf.
 A-7184427, Decleva, Paul.
 A-6923754, Dembitzer, Chiel.
 A-6923755, Dembitzer, Rafael.
 A-6984617, Epstein, Dydio or Yedidia Epstein.
 A-6884998, Fayettelewicz, David.
 A-6760581, Ferdman, Noach or Feldman.
 A-6751442, Ferdman, Mina (nee Brejzman).
 A-6819651, Fono, Andras.
 A-6688868, Gross, Jacob.
 A-7095860, Gulyas, Stephan.
 A-7368077, Gulyas, Hedvig.
 A-7366078, Gulyas, Peter Paul.
 A-6843558, Hauer, Rozalie (nee Mozes).
 A-6534330, Huang, Helene Te-Yau.
 A-7284228, Hui, Florence A. or Hsiu Chang Hui.
 A-7361083, Hutt, Juri or George J. Hutt.
 A-6903773, Jaffe, Zacharia Keller.
 A-6903682, Jakab, Solomon.
 A-7056726, Jaksy, Elsa (nee Moskovitz).
 A-6472585, Kadwany, Alexander J.
 A-6472586, Kadwany, Louise.
 A-6990739, Konig, Margit (nee Ausch).
 A-6685985, Lejbiker, Jochanan.
 A-676396, Lejbiker, Sara.
 A-6544517, Leppma, Zoja.
 A-6849327, Peppma, Tonu Ilmari.
 A-6475641, Maly, Gero.
 A-9825230, Mattessich, Giovanni Andrea.
 A-6848247, Mendelovits, Sari.

A-6848248, Mendelovits, Berta.
 A-6694138, Mowshowitz, David or Dawid Mowszowicz.
 A-9727771, Paleta, Jan Piotr.
 A-9825033, Pawlowski, Roman.
 A-6887550, Pilicer, Szmuel.
 A-7941871, Popovich, Slobodan.
 A-6537556, Rehepapp, Aleksander.
 A-6819127, Reich, Lilly (nee Fried).
 A-6819128, Fliegman, Agnes (nee Fried).
 A-6740512, Schiffer, Janos Pal.
 A-6953059, Schwartz, Meier.
 A-6843540, Stern, Abraham.
 A-6775692, Szto, Paul Chu Hsuen.
 A-6794729, Szucs, Tibor Istvan or Tibor Stephen Such.
 A-6760678, Tabak, Maier or Maier Fisch.
 A-7393380, Tamm, Meinhard.
 A-6332586, Turnauer, Martin.
 A-7395209, Udvarnoki, Bela, Junior.
 A-7121716, Wang, Kung Fong.
 A-6612869, Weiss, Josef.
 A-6692732, Weisz, Margit (nee Racz).
 A-6386837, Wiczorek, Aleksander.
 A-6837931, Yin, Huo-Chin.
 A-7910377, Yin, Log Yulin How.
 A-7099681, Zenkl, Petr.
 A-7099682, Zenkl, Pavla.
 A-6622735, Abboud, Fuad Labib.
 A-6613211, Aboudy, Albert Mosh.
 A-7354343, Andassy, Elizabeth Maria.
 A-6897916, Aubrecht, Veroslava Anna.
 A-6877413, Barczykowski, Wladyslaw Mieczyslaw.
 A-6923759, Beinhorn, Sarah.
 A-7463692, Bercari, Louis.
 A-6305588, Berger, Ilona (nee Hoch).
 A-7828767, Berzins, Karlis Arvids.
 A-7402058, Berzins, Roberts (alias Robert Bersin).
 A-6953060, Bondo, Isidore Juda.
 A-6383637, Bronstejn, Szyja.
 A-7133469, Brunauer, Sandor.
 A-7133470, Brunauer, Maria Kaplar.
 A-9203941, Brus, Tobias Albert.
 A-7201405, Brzozad, Vilem Jan.
 A-6668898, Bursztyn, Nuchim Benjamin.
 A-7828039, Buusanich, Nicolo.
 A-6829882, Butosi, Janos.
 A-7821105, Castro, Olga (nee Theodorou).
 A-7190921, Cerny, Joseph.
 A-7184056, Cerny, Helena.
 A-7174556, Ch'en Shih Chen also known as Flora May Ch'en or Flora May Chun.
 A-6606696, Chiang, Sze Jih.
 A-6491659, Czarnecki, Jan.
 A-7069335, Darnoi, Denis Nicholas.
 A-6383646, Deren, Chackiel.
 A-6685878, Dolinski, Josef.
 A-6984654, Dolinski, Inda.
 A-6697383, Doman, Francis Steve or Ferenc Doman.
 A-7115666, Dowek, Judel.
 A-7115667, Dowek, Elyasz.
 A-6463167, Ehrenfeld, Sandor.
 A-6699180, Eichenholz, Izak.
 A-6616297, Elissa, Jeanette Joseph.
 A-6595048, Fajwusowicz, Zaiman.
 A-6574575, Fajwusowicz, Ewa.
 A-6574574, Fajwusowicz, Cyla.
 A-6142241, Fang, Pao-Hsien.
 A-6904019, Fernbach, Sarolta (nee Blau).
 A-6819645, Fischman, Helen.
 A-6887737, Fuchs, Solomon.
 A-6887739, Fuchs, Isak.
 A-7144010, Gabor, John Michael Joseph.
 A-9769829, Gartman, Stanislaw.
 A-6716261, Gerganoff, Stoyan Tsonu.
 A-6716262, Gerganoff, Zdravko Tsonu.
 A-6819649, Gluck, Hedy Cseszne.
 A-7046277, Goda, Erno.
 A-7046278, Goda, Olga.
 A-6934982, Goldberg, Josef.
 A-6465693, Goldstein, Ilona (Helen).
 A-6953264, Goldwag, Matys.
 A-7138289, Goldwag, Sylwka.
 A-7299341, Grabowski, Wojciech Wacław.
 A-6855674, Gross, John (nee Janos Grosz).
 A-6862640, Gross, Margrit.
 A-6881671, Grunfeld, Agnes (nee Kupferstein).
 A-6213181, Guerrero, Janina (nee Drynia).

A-6621147, Gutlejzer, Szanja.
 A-6490311, Gutlejzer, Enla (nee Lebensold).
 A-9777256, Gyorffy, Gabriel Emery.
 A-6922075, Haim, Haskel Joseph.
 A-6685996, Halpern, Kalman.
 A-6847991, Hardoon, Hiscail Hougile.
 A-6819097, Hauer, Erwin.
 A-7991864, Hauer, Judesz.
 A-6985843, Hauer, Gisella.
 A-6570459, Hendrikson, Oskar Rudolf.
 A-6570460, Hendrikson, Mary Henriette.
 A-6538671, Hendrikson, Matti.
 A-7210071, Hesser, Andre.
 A-6877764, Holt, Charles Chi-Chien, alias Chi-Chien Ho and Kai-Him Ho.
 A-6794990, Horowitz, Tauba Padawer (nee Herschthal).
 A-6534359, Ivanoff, George Georgevich.
 A-6887712, Iwaniski, Chaim.
 A-6622742, Jbelly, Joseph Ibrahim.
 A-7097890, Jungreis, Tibor.
 A-6843557, Jurkanski, Blanka Malek (nee Blanka Malek).
 A-6199301, Jurkovic, Vincenc Martin.
 A-7882539, Juskelewicz, Bronislaw.
 A-6975455, Kahan, Eugene, formerly Jenő Kahan.
 A-6976871, Kahan, Gizella, formerly Racz (nee Berkovits).
 A-6031446, Kahan, Kathaleen Judith.
 A-6383406, Kao, Chao Ming, alias Robert Kao.
 A-6991788, Karman, Rozsi, alias Rozsi Kohn and Rozsi Farkas.
 A-6622739, Karam, Mussa Hussein.
 A-7129579, Karam, Mariam Mussa.
 A-8021522, Karam, Monia Mussa.
 A-6369727, Kask, Karl.
 A-6985793, Katz, Ruzena.
 A-6990779, Katz, Desider Simonovic.
 A-6524393, Kavardjewa, Lilia Vlachova.
 A-6943767, Klein, Michal or Moksa.
 A-7841916, Kneisch, Luciano.
 A-6903926, Koenigsberg, Eugene or Eugene Koenigsberg.
 A-6953005, Kohn, Alexander.
 A-2712646, Koo, Sheu Tse.
 A-7203500, Kotnik, Stanley.
 A-9802872, Kowalski, Boleslaw.
 A-9825141, Kozloski, Stanislaw.
 A-6770126, Krek, Mihael (Michael).
 A-5915370, Krek, Amalia.
 A-6043936, Krek, Alex.
 A-8001000, Krotowski, Stanislaw.
 A-8021889, Krotowska, Alicja (nee Landowska).
 A-9542199, Krumins, Karlis Valdemars.
 A-7841411, Kujovic, Radoslav Radoje.
 A-6390161, Laevsky, Israel Henry.
 A-9582579, Latkovic, Filip.
 A-6537839, Lebovic, Edith (nee Edith Sichelman or Edith Sichelmann).
 A-6819648, Levovitz, Berta (nee Reich).
 A-6827138, Lewanska, Franciszka.
 A-6760596, Liebling, Joel.
 A-6763747, Liebling, Zaida.
 A-6924607, Lowinger, Magda.
 A-6508227, Luxemburg, Heinrich alias Steilian Luizescu.
 A-6330125, Macuka, Darinka.
 A-6286659, Magi, Kaljo.
 A-6662179, Margolin, Mowsza.
 A-6652101, Margolin, Ester.
 A-6652100, Margolin, Ejdlia.
 A-6819164, Mayyasi, Sami Ali H.
 A-6837572, Meisels, Fani.
 A-7128147, Mendel, Desideriu.
 A-6771762, Meo, Lella Marie-Theresse.
 A-6620565, Miller, David Solomon.
 A-6620555, Miller, Lydia Semon Rivkin.
 A-6830207, Miodonski, Ted George or Tadeusz Szymon Miodonski.
 A-9635262, Morawski, Jozef.
 A-7383020, Mravak, Dragutin.
 A-9238144, Narel, Aleksander.
 A-9728202, Noworowicz, Marian.
 A-7849802, Nomm, August.
 A-6992471, Ohmer, Sofka or Sofia (nee Pentcheva).
 A-7802428, Oksinski, Antoni.
 A-6929384, Onody, Desider Andrew.

- A-6806301, Orleanski, (Brother) Casimir Karol.
- A-7841141, Natkanski, Wincenty.
- A-9550887, Ostrowski, Ignacy.
- A-6953277, Ostreicher, Gizella.
- A-6819100, Paneth, Eva Yecheved (nee Grunzweig).
- A-6803973, Paszternak, Mihail.
- A-7078165, Piatkowski, Juliusz Konstanty.
- A-9825018, Pionko, Jerzy.
- A-7243284, Podlewski, Stefan.
- A-6991788, Prec, Klara Judith.
- A-6794989, Prec, Oldrich.
- A-7886182, Rochowczyk, Jozef.
- A-6700642, Rosenbloom, Elie Samuel.
- A-6757655, Roth, Magdalena (nee Magdalena Weiss).
- A-6934970, Roza, Eugene.
- A-6496749, Rubin, Anna (nee Halberstam).
- A-6953463, Saltoun, Violette Haron.
- A-7095742, Salzmann, Zdenek.
- A-6984637, Samter, Louise.
- A-6659696, Shapiro, Henry Meyer alias Majer Szapiro.
- A-6440743, Shohet, Naim Rouben (nee Chohate).
- A-9770509, Sillak, Joosep.
- A-7138328, Silva, Leopold.
- A-7476511, Skoro, Boris Yovan.
- A-6709294, Smirnoff, Oleg Gabriel.
- A-7809072, Socha, Kazimierz.
- A-6857654, Smutny, Jerzy Mieczyslaw.
- A-6612870, Steinmetz, Heinrich.
- A-6845778, Stenzler, Clara or Klara.
- A-6903753, Sterling, Harry alias Hersch Stelung.
- PR-947098, Stolz, Jiri.
- A-5914235, Stolz, Marta (nee Bergmann).
- A-7043949, Stolz, Jiri, Jr.
- A-7043950, Stolz, Eva.
- A-7828824, Strak, Michal.
- A-6643498, Suchestow, Judyta Jeannette.
- A-9632473, Tamm, Walino alias August Edward Tamm.
- A-5911908, Tarkus, Erich.
- A-6544383, Tilvel, Jaan.
- A-7138041, Toffler, Arthur.
- A-7138042, Toffler, Lily.
- A-7401112, Trantmann, Otto.
- A-6304578, Tsan, Chu Hsi alias Hsi Tsan Chu.
- A-7676457, Vulicevic, Baldo.
- A-7057932, Vyssokotsky, Sergius Constantine also known as Serge Vyssokotsky.
- A-7057933, Vyssokotsky, Jenny Christine (nee Neggo) also known as Jenny Christine Neggo-Vyssokotsky.
- A-7056048, Weil, Vitezslav.
- A-7056049, Weil, Margaret.
- A-6889848, Weiner, Abraham Abby alias Abraham Abi Weiner.
- A-6619083, Weiss, David.
- A-7081516, Weiss, Elisabeth.
- A-6551930, Weitz, Louis.
- A-6551931, Weitz, Regina.
- A-6819646, Weitzen, Rosa or Roza (nee Kogut).
- A-7133269, Wen, Chang Hsien (Sister Mary Cyrilla).
- A-6791636, Winkler, Joseph.
- A-6791637, Winkler, Aniela.
- A-6791638, Winkler, Marie Paula.
- A-9825135, Wojtal, Stanislaw.
- A-7415146, Yee, Ping Kou.
- A-7135691, Yin, Huo-Min.
- A-6847817, Yu, Kwok Tung alias Mason Yu.
- A-7828349, Zenzerovich, Peter.
- A-7802470, Arge, Heinrich, Leonhard.
- A-7457686, Betlejewski, Wacław.
- A-9825097, Bochenki, Michal Walenty.
- A-6897515, Bondo, Iona Polatsek.
- A-7178461, Botker, Kurt.
- A-9825180, Bussanich, Martino.
- A-7206034, Cerna, Zorka Maria.
- A-7083852, Chescowski, Nicholas.
- A-1620402, Dambski, Apolonia Maria.
- A-1249547, Dambski, Kazimierz Jozef.
- A-6887744, Dancziger, Ferenc alias Fred Dancziger.
- A-8021995, DeSamarjay, Anne Marie.
- A-7358911, Drabek, Jaroslav.
- A-7096050, Drabek, Jaromira.
- A-7056912, Drabek, Jaroslav Adolf, Jr.
- A-7351219, Drabek, Jan Adolf.
- A-6805595, Faber, Ruzena (nee Gross).
- A-7354828, Farnadi-Dietl, Fedor.
- A-6938000, Flaks, Jacob David.
- A-7879332, Friedman, Joseph.
- A-7095797, Gidzinski, Kazimierz.
- A-6536906, Goldberger, Josef.
- A-7074033, Hillel, Victoria Zaharia.
- A-6968051, Hrazdilova, Jirina Marie.
- A-6301097, Jalinskas, Ceslovas.
- A-6301096, Jalinskas, Brone.
- A-6432770, Jaouni, Taysir Muhammad.
- A-6949316, Jiruska, Frantisek Jaroslav.
- A-6635258, Kalnay, George.
- A-6324522, Kemeny, George Siegfried.
- A-6886924, Klein, Emil.
- A-6891807, Lefkovic, Akiba.
- A-7520872, Lew, Katherine.
- A-6924587, Lipnicki, Michael.
- A-9542040, Lucis, Janis.
- A-7054514, Machek, Miroslava (nee Mericka).
- A-7177878, Mikulik, Lubomir.
- A-7049979, Mojsilovic, Blagoje.
- A-6371460, Mul, Hersz.
- A-6762543, Muniak, Jan.
- A-6590279, Orlandic, Pavle.
- A-6899266, Plater-Zyberk, Marguerite Wiełopolska.
- A-6923734, Samet Margaret.
- A-6960366, Scharl, Maria.
- A-6989080, Silhavy, Josef.
- A-6989078, Silhavy, Amalie.
- A-6939079, Silhavy, Pavel.
- A-6938632, Smetana, Bohumil Josef.
- A-7178375, Soo, August.
- A-7178374, Soo, Hilda Charlotte.
- A-6689775, Stanisavljevich, Nikola Dragisha.
- A-6232252, Sukiennick, Mieczyslaw.
- A-7282655, Szefer, Szyfra.
- A-6905582, Teitelbaum, Lipot.
- A-7197697, Tilt, Elmar.
- A-6855683, Tomashevich, George V.
- A-6967361, Tsou, Tchong-Hoa alias Michael Tsou.
- A-7802495, Vaherpold, Jaan Iver.
- A-7383195, Vikulis, Pauline (nee Gallis).
- A-7143023, Waters, Elmer alias Ervin Wassermann.
- A-9825025, Wojcik, Kazimierz.
- A-6766905, Wulc, Stainslaw Samuel.
- A-6567543, Yao, Vida.
- A-6694102, Zabare, Jankiel Joseph.
- A-6949866, Zef, Meier Scheffer.
- A-6983623, Braun, Ondrej.
- A-6748822, Brtan, Vladimír.
- A-7095994, Cserna, Eugene.
- A-7095995, Cserna, Zoltan.
- A-7873136, Fermeiglia, Sergio.
- A-6982869, Fischer, John Stephen.
- A-7176795, Friedmann, Andrew.
- A-7176794, Friedmann, Vera.
- A-6704042, Froomkin, Joseph Nathanovich.
- A-6443847, Granac, Rudolf.
- A-7828209, Granac, Rudolf, Jr.
- A-9759383, Heinvali, Arnold George.
- A-8001563, Ignac, Stainslaw or Ignac Stainslaw.
- A-7955272, Kanski, Frank (Franciszek Konrad Kanski).
- A-6633720, Karas, Zelman.
- A-6688188, Klein, Tereza.
- A-7868119, Klein, Israel.
- A-8057458, Kugler, Janusz Antoni.
- A-6688184, Klein, Mauritiu or Mor Klein.
- A-7284783, Lawler, Roland Shang-Yong.
- A-6918456, Moskovitz, Roza Grunfeld.
- A-7138291, Peress, Widad Reuben.
- A-6570439, Photos, Basil John Alias Vasilios Ioannis Potos.
- A-5868000, Pitlik, Milan Vladimir.
- A-9670060, Rebane, Albert Johannes.
- A-6918481, Renner, Teresa.
- A-6912550, Renner, Alexander.
- A-6903689, Sze, Victor Tsu-Ying.
- A-9727426, Tilt, Mihkel.
- A-7133284, Tsung, Hual Wei (Sister Mary Innocence).
- A-7809232, Vaga, Matvei.
- A-7809011, Vagvalgyi, Valerie.
- A-7050713, Vracar, Aleksander Mile or Alexander Vracar.
- A-7056849, Wertman, Murray or Motel Wertman.
- A-6923733, Wertman, Issac.
- A-9803392, Zalitis, Heines Hugo Hermans.
- A-7802092, Abraham, Meir Shaoul.
- A-7802090, Abraham, Maima Sason Chlomo David.
- A-7802091, Abraham, Madeleine Meir Shaoul.
- A-6500397, Berger, Herman or Mikulas Federweisz.
- A-7225058, Botez, Theodor.
- A-7134268, Cepelwicz, Leib.
- A-6967733, Chiang, Helen T'ieh-Yun.
- A-7118674, Chu, Chung Ying.
- A-7095953, Feleky, Kornelia.
- A-6922672, Fixler, Zoltan.
- A-9748640, Ivin, Josip.
- A-6903776, Jager, Hersz.
- A-6408846, Jarvis, Arnold.
- A-7133264, Kan, Kung Ming or Kan Kung Ming (Sister Mary Irene).
- A-7097823, Kelemen, Peter Andreas George or Peter Kelemen.
- A-7095979, Kovacs, Arpad Imre.
- A-7366481, Krivik, Halina or Halina Pecenka.
- A-7139011, Lengyel, Alexander.
- A-7139012, Lengyel, Suzanne.
- A-6566918, London, Maria.
- A-7125135, Lowinger, Jozsef or Joseph Lowinger.
- A-7941169, Makkay, Elizabeth.
- A-6721757, Melamed, Mojzesz or Moses or Mosess Melamed.
- A-6930678, Mendlovic, Manes.
- A-7138067, Mendlovic, Terezia.
- A-7356261, Metes, Olivia.
- A-8057878, Paszkiewicz, Roman.
- A-7841140, Polli, Karl Voldemar.
- A-7057111, Protasewicz, Stefan.
- A-7886676, Reibus, Arnold.
- A-6990741, Reron, Aniela Rosalia Szalay.
- A-6857549, Robitschek, Emmerich.
- A-6843478, Roh, Josef.
- A-6852890, Rosenberg, Miriam Perlstein.
- A-7242749, Rubenstein, Josef (nee Joseph Rubenstein).
- A-6613209, Saleh, Es-Saleh, Rasim.
- A-6657632, Stapinski, Julia.
- A-7138015, Stawska, Bronislawa.
- A-7802532, Stawska, Anita.
- A-6997928, Stern, Aranka (nee Aufrichtig).
- A-7133283, Tsung, Li Chih (Sister Mary Carmel).
- A-7182599, Zachary, Jadwiga.
- A-7202565, Zajczyk, Baczewa (nee Kuszner).
- A-7139015, Zajlof, Josef Ber.
- A-6689509, Zimmerman, Isaiiah Morris.
- A-7197385, Zywiłowski, Jerzy Wacław.
- A-6588202, Akraova, Boika Svetoslavova or Akrahoff.
- A-6985760, Alimanestianu, Dinu-Constantin.
- A-7828348, Alimanestianu, Barbu.
- A-6760577, Arar, Raymond Moise.
- A-7439282, Babarcich, Albino.
- A-6425831, Bamieh, Nasuh Adib.
- PR-935172, Benes, Bohus Antonia.
- PR-935173, Benes, Mrs. Emilie Berta Zedna.
- A-7243448, Bolek, Anastasia (Sister Barbara).
- A-7873185, Brejt, David.
- A-6943276, Breslaw, Riva or Rive Levin Cohen Breslaw.
- A-7874914, Bubich, Ludwig.
- A-7057868, Danielewski, Sylvia Jadwiga (nee Lakomska).
- A-7057870, Danielewski, Tadeusz Zbigniew.
- A-7069307, Farcasanu, Mihail.
- A-7193848, Farcasanu, Pia Maria.
- A-7802066, Fisers, Karlis Hermanis.
- A-6934989, Fogel, Samuel.
- A-7174330, Foldy, Iona Maria.
- A-7209172, Frank, Abraham.
- A-7209173, Frank, Edit.
- A-9863599, Frank, Judit.
- A-6942779, Ghilezan, Emil.
- A-7053573, Ghilezan, Rodica.

A-7073607, Gluck, Jakob or John Jakob Gluck.
 A-6534350, Grynberg, Szmul.
 A-6708762, Hager, Nathan Hers.
 A-6627396, Hahn, Chen Kya.
 A-6528724, Halpern, Jakob Salomon alias Jacob Halpern.
 A-6856802, Hollossy, Zoltan.
 A-6856801, Hollossy, Erzsebet.
 A-6610510, Hsiu, Nai Shen.
 A-9825315, Iglinski, Antoni.
 A-6942790, Ipolo, Tania.
 A-6942791, Boulanovsky, Lana.
 A-6620753, Jiranek, Miroslav Vlacav.
 A-6534353, Jouraval, Albert.
 A-5611152, Kari, Johannes.
 A-6159693, Klepfisz, Roza (nee Perczykow).
 A-7193909, Klepfisz, Irena.
 A-7283395, Koo, Jennie Jang Yu.
 A-6936495, Kopyt, Shary.
 A-7202622, Krajcirovic, Villiam.
 A-6011300, Kuo, Ping Wen.
 A-6011302, Kuo, Ruth How.
 A-7069364, Kwiatkowski, Alexander Joseph.
 A-6369941, Lo, Sing-Bay.
 A-7073735, Lindenbaum, Bronia (nee Swiatlowska).
 A-9683229, Loob, Juri.
 A-7251844, Maholanyi, Zoltan.
 A-7251845, Maholanyi, Katalin Moskovics.
 A-6934991, Majer, Salomon.
 A-6354829, Maluga, Ludwik alias Zygmunt Lasota.
 A-6354830, Maluga, Jadwiga alias Monica Lasota (nee Kulinska).
 A-8082936, Mayer, Karol.
 A-6997863, Mayer, Mirosława (nee Jordan).
 A-7197698, Mueller, Frederick.
 A-6526908, Muzaffar, Baha Ed Din.
 A-6742100, Nagy, Joseph Bela Ervin.
 A-4463157, Narajowski, Wacław Jan.
 A-6967511, Niu, Chang-Teh T.
 A-6994210, Niu, Frances Teh-I Yin.
 A-6211935, Pal, Sung Ching.
 A-7890609, Parmac, Phillip.
 A-7874962, Pasztory, Balazs Gabor.
 A-6855669, Pinter, Pinkas Majlech.
 A-6285493, Piskikas, Alfonsas.
 A-6534317, Pollak, Aron alias Sam Vech.
 A-6740117, Pollakin, Robert.
 A-6768099, Potasz, Jankiel.
 A-7046218, Rothstein, Rebecca or Ryfka Rosenstein or Rosowska.
 A-6903698, Sher, Lola (Lola Czarna).
 A-6403584, Shick, Victor Vladimir.
 A-7491017, Slugocki, Wojciech Bratislaw or Wojciech Telesfor Slugocki or Albert Slugocki.
 A-8065107, Sobol, Solomon alias Stanislaw Pruchansky alias Stanislaw Sobol.
 A-6862612, Stanescu, Alexander Paul.
 A-7097810, Sulkowski, Zdzislaw Edward.
 A-6638073, Szabo, Tibor.
 A-6997894, Talacko, Joseph.
 A-7193865, Talacko, Kvetoslava (nee Jahl).
 A-7193864, Talacko, Jan.
 A-6961800, Talacko, Anezka.
 A-7367854, Verebes, Salamon.
 A-7367855, Verebes, Margit.
 A-7367954, Verebes, Ersebet Georgette.
 A-6916040, Wagszal, Chaskel.
 A-6819099, Wagszal, Anna (nee Grunzweig).
 A-6379028, Zablocki, Aron.
 A-6888730, Zand, Mordcha alias Mordcha Zand.
 A-7849171, Zand, Brindia alias Brajndia Zand (nee Bruan).
 A-6772225, Ansari, Ibrahim Abdel-Kader.
 A-6694161, Aronovsky, George Nathan.
 A-6887570, Berkovitz, Terez or Berkowitz.
 A-9702512, Chong Loh Hain.
 A-6613071, Cieplinski, Tadeusz Zbigniew.
 A-6694195, Fastag, Azbil Dawid (Phastag).
 A-6887575, Feldman, Sala.
 A-7916416, Friedhaber, Oskar.
 A-6933876, Kaczmarczyk, Bronislaus Lawrence.
 A-6992876, Kertesz, Laszlo formerly Laszlo Khon.
 A-6680587, Kirszenowajg, Michal Hersz.

A-6680609, Kirszenowajg, Chaim.
 A-6680588, Kirszenowajg, Chana Sura.
 A-9782912, Korv, Anton.
 A-7802320, Kustera, Slavko.
 A-6405964, Kwei, Tu.
 A-7138281, Lehman, Morris alias Mieczyslaw Lehman.
 A-7138282, Lehman, Louise alias Ludwika Halberstadt.
 A-7910500, Lehman, Norbert.
 A-6613284, Long, Sam Tack.
 A-6976770, Lonyay, Carl.
 A-6743161, Nordenshuld, Valentine or Valentine Kozakevitch.
 A-7821803, Pinkwasser, Henryk or Henryk Henoch Pinkwasser.
 A-6933576, Rajnman, Hersz.
 A-6904295, Rajnman, Fryda.
 A-7283186, Reider, Hani.
 A-7178643, Rieder, Tivadar.
 A-7283188, Rieder, Olga.
 A-7095964, Rieder, Zoltan.
 A-7802323, Roman, Ahlberk.
 A-6922676, Rosenfeld, Israel or Israel.
 A-6761967, Schlesinger, Andrei Sanders.
 A-7934030, Skorobogaty, Boleslaw.
 A-6445137, Szabo, Andras (Endre) alias Andreas or Andrew Szabo.
 A-6967644, Tang, Nola I-Nan.
 A-7136909, Veske, Aleanander.
 A-6953000, Wiesenfeld, Jacob Reiner.
 A-6984444, Wilner, Abraham.
 A-6983563, Wilner, Gabriel.
 A-6896024, Fismar, Ellisabeth.
 A-6618493, Steinfeld, Chana Koviensky.
 A-6620438, Steinfeld, Avram.
 A-6620440, Steinfeld, Chaim.
 A-6620441, Steinfeld, Elchonon.
 A-6707108, Galas, Emma Roth.
 A-6829401, Gordon, Szepiel.
 A-6937216, Socoloff, Michael Alexander.
 A-6937217, Socoloff, Nadejda M.
 A-7193802, Wedzicha, Wladyslaw.
 A-7193803, Wedzicha, Sabina.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 28, line 23, strike out "Peppma" and insert "Leppma."
 Page 32, line 6, strike out "A-6455693, Goldstein, Ilona (Helen)" and insert "A-6903762, Goldstein, Andrej."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 15, line 9, strike the registration number and name "A-9660331, Zurek, Edward."

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read: "Favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. ALEXANDER FIALA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 575) for the relief of Dr. Alexander Fiala.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the act of May 14, 1937 (50 Stat. 164-165; 8 U. S. C. 213 (a)), Alexander Fiala, who arrived at the port of New York, N. Y., November 27, 1947, shall be considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States as of November 27, 1947, for permanent residence. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota control officer to deduct one number from the Czecho-

slovakian quota for the first year that Czechoslovakian quota numbers are available.

With the following committee amendment:

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

SAMUEL DAVID FRIED

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 615) for the relief of Samuel David Fried.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, section 4 (b) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (8 U. S. C. 204), shall be applicable to Samuel David Fried, a former permanent resident of the United States.

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

DR. ELEFThERIA PAIDOUSSI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 755) for the relief of Dr. Eleftheria Paidoussi.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Dr. Eleftheria Paidoussi, of New York, who entered the United States at New York on November 14, 1946, shall, upon payment of the required head tax, be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of the date of her last entry. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to make appropriate deduction of one number from the Greek quota.

With the following committee amendment:

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

KAREL VACLAV MALINOVSKY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 812) for the relief of Karel Vaclav Malinovsky. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Attorney General is hereby directed that Karel Vaclav Malinovsky shall hereafter be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence at New York, N. Y.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Karel Vaclav Malinovsky shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon the payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the number of displaced persons who shall be granted the status of permanent residence pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Person Act, as amended (62 Stat. 1011; 64 Stat. 219; 50 U. S. C. App. 1953)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

GIUSEPPE VALDENGO AND ALBERTINA GIOGLIO VALDENGO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1416) for the relief of Giuseppe Valdeno and Albertina Gloglio Valdeno.

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

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

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

CLAUDE FORANDA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1423) for the relief of Claude Foranda.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Claude Foranda, of Evansville, Ind., shall be held to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on January 18, 1947, the date on

which he was lawfully admitted as a student, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendment:

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

HENRY TY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1467) for the relief of Henry Ty.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Attorney General of the United States shall record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Henry Ty, a native of China, as of November 25, 1945, the date on which he was originally admitted to the United States as a visitor upon the payment of the required visa fee and head tax.

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

With the following committee amendment:

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

DOROTHEA ZIRKELBACH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1790) for the relief of Dorothea Zirkelbach.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the alien Dorothea Zirkelbach, the German fiancée of Lowery A. Gum, sergeant in the United States

Air Force and a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Dorothea Zirkelbach is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Lowery A. Gum, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Dorothea Zirkelbach, she shall be required to depart from the United States, and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Dorothea Zirkelbach, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Dorothea Zirkelbach as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee and head tax.

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

HISAMITSU KODANI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1819) for the relief of Hisamitsu Kodani.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 176.202 of subdivision (b) of the Code of Federal Regulations, title 8, Hisamitsu Kodani, the son of lawfully resident parents of the United States, shall be admitted to the United States without documentary requirements.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Hisamitsu Kodani, the minor unmarried child of lawfully resident aliens of the United States, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

MRS. CARLA MULLIGAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1836) for the relief of Mrs. Carla Mulligan.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, Mrs. Carla Mulligan, German wife of William J. Mulligan, a citizen of the United States and World War II veteran, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

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

LEE LAI HA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2178) for the relief of Lee Lai Ha.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, Lee Lai Ha, minor Chinese orphan residing in Toishan District, Kwantung Province, China, shall be held and considered to be the alien natural-born daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Lee, of Needles, Calif., and the provisions of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, pertaining to unmarried children under 21 years of age of a citizen of the United States, shall apply to the said Lee Lai Ha.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child Lee Lai Ha, shall be held and considered to be the natural born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Ming Bew, a citizen and lawfully resident alien, respectively, of the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

KAZUYOSHI HINO AND YASUHIKO HINO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2353) for the relief of Kazuyoshi Hino and Yasuhiro Hino.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 4 (a) and section 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, shall be held to be applicable to Kazuyoshi Hino and Yasuhiro Hino, the minor alien children of Mrs. Komao Hino, an American citizen.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Kazuyoshi Hino and Yasuhiro Hino, the minor unmarried children of a citizen of the United States, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the immigration laws."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

NOBUKO HIRAMOTO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2355) for the relief of Nobuko Hiramoto.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 4 (a) and section 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, shall be held to be applicable to Nobuko Hiramoto, the minor alien child of Tomoe Sera Hiramoto, an American citizen.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924 as amended, Nobuko Hiramoto, the minor child of a United States citizen, may be admitted to the United States if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

LEDA TAFT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2403) for the relief of Leda Taft.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the provisions of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, shall be held to be applicable to Leda Taft and for this purpose she shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of William Taft, a citizen of the United States.

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

MARK YOKE LUN AND MARK SEEP MING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2404) for the relief of Mark Yoke Lun and Mark Seep Ming.

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

Be it enacted, etc., that, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the provisions of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, shall be held to be applicable to the aliens, Mark Yoke Lun and Mark Seep Ming, the minor, unmarried children of Mark Teung Quong, a citizen of the United States.

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

DIMITRA GAITANIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2606) for the relief of Dimitra Gaitanis.

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

Be it enacted, etc., that, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Dimitra Gaitanis, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. Gaitanis, citizens of the United States.

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

ANDRIJANA BRADICIC

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2676) for the relief of Andrijana Bradicic.

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

Be it enacted, etc., that, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child Andrijana Bradicic shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bradicic, citizens of the United States.

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

MRS. MICHU MASAOHA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 978) for the relief of Mrs. Michu Masaoaha.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Mrs. Michu Masaoaha, the mother of Susumu Masaoaha, a United States citizen, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

With the following committee amendment:

On line 5, in two instances, correct the name "Masaoaha" to read "Masaoaka."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mrs. Michu Masaoaka."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CARL SCHMUSER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2370) for the relief of Carl Schmuser.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which excluded from admission into the United States persons ineligible to citizenship, shall not be applicable to Carl Schmuser, born in China of a German father and a Japanese mother.

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

MRS. AIKO EIJIMA PHILLIPS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2634) for the relief of Mrs. Aiko Eijima Phillips.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Mrs. Aiko Eijima Phillips, the Japanese wife of Roscoe H. Phillips, a United States citizen, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence, if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

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

YAI WING LEE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2841) for the relief of Yai Wing Lee.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the provisions of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, shall be held to be applicable to the alien Yai Wing Lee, the minor unmarried child of Tinn Chan Lee, a citizen of the United States.

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

PRISCILLA OGDEN DICKERSON GILLSON DE LA FREGONNIERE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2920) for the relief of Priscilla Ogden Dickerson Gillson de la Fregonniere.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That Priscilla Ogden Dickerson Gillson de la Fregonniere, who lost United States citizenship under the provisions of the act of May 24, 1934, may be naturalized by taking, prior to 1 year after the effective date of this act, before any court referred to in subsection (a) of section 301 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, or before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, the oaths prescribed by section 335 of the said act. From and after naturalization under this act, the said Priscilla Ogden Dickerson Gillson de la Fregonniere shall have the same citizenship status as that which existed immediately prior to its loss.

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

GIOVANNI RINALDO BOTTINI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3070) for the relief of Giovanni Rinaldo Bottini.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Giovanni Rinaldo Bottini, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Giuseppe Marzorati, citizens of the United States.

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

MEHMET SALIH TOPCUOGLU

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3124) for the relief of Mehmet Salih Topcuoglu.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws,

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

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

MAY QUAN WONG (ALSO KNOWN AS QUAN SHEE WONG)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3136) for the relief of May Quan Wong (also known as Quan Shee Wong).

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mrs. May Quan Wong (also known as Quan Shee Wong), the mother of five native-born United States citizen children all at present in the United States and one of whom is at present a soldier in the United States Army, shall be held and considered to be a returning immigrant under section 4 P of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (8 U. S. C. 204).

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "section 4P" and insert "section 4 (b)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

TOSHIAKI SHIMADA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3271) for the relief of Toshiaki Shimada.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, excluding from the United States persons ineligible to citizenship, shall not apply to Toshiaki Shimada (formerly Toshiaki Konishi), minor son of Masako Shimada, a United States citizen.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Toshiaki Shimada, the minor child of Masako Shimada, a United States citizen, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

JAN YEE YOUNG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3524) for the relief of Jan Yee Young.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the provisions of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, shall be held to be applicable to the alien Jan Yee Young, the minor unmarried child of Tim Oy Young, a citizen of the United States.

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

PAUL TSE, JAMES TSE, AND BENNIE TSE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3592) for the relief of Paul Tse, James Tse, and Bennie Tse.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding section 2 of the Act of December 17, 1943, as amended (8 U. S. C. 212a), which excludes Chinese alien children of citizens of the United States from admission to the United States as nonquota immigrants, Paul Tse, James Tse, and Bennie Tse, minor children of Quong Non Tse, Chicago, Ill., a citizen of the United States, shall, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, be admitted to the United States as nonquota immigrants under section 4 (a) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (8 U. S. C. 204 (a)).

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert "That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the provisions of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, shall be held to be applicable to the aliens Paul Tse, James Tse, and Bennie Tse, the minor unmarried children of Quong Non Tse, a citizen of the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

MARLENE BRUCKNER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3325) for the relief of Marlene Bruckner.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Marlene Bruckner, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Michael A. Cardo, citizens of the United States.

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

MRS. ELFRIEDE HARTLEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4224) for the relief of Mrs. Elfriede Hartley.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of the tenth category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, Mrs. Elfriede Hartley may be admitted to the United States for permanent

residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

With the following Committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, after the words "provision of the" strike out the word "tenth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eleventh."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

HELGA RICHTER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4790) for the relief of Helga Richter.

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

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

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

LIESELOTTE MARIA KUEBLER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4911) for the relief of Lieselotte Maria Kuebler.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the alien Lieselotte Maria Kuebler (the German fiancée of Joseph J. Nikisher, a United States citizen and an honorably discharged veteran of the United States Armed Forces) shall be eligible for admission to the United States as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months if the appropriate administrative authorities find that the said Lieselotte Maria Kuebler is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Joseph J. Nikisher and that she is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. If the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Lieselotte Maria Kuebler, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 8, secs. 155 and 156). If the above-named parties are married within 3 months after the entry of said Lieselotte Maria Kuebler, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Lieselotte Maria Kuebler upon the payment of the required visa fee and head tax.

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

FUMIKO HIGA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2784) for the relief of Fumiko Higa.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of section 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of that act, the minor child of Fumiko Higa, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Richard James Gibbons, a citizen of the United States.

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

SISTER APOLONIA GERARDA SOKOLOWSKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3132) for the relief of Sister Apolonia Gerarda Sokolowska.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Sister Apolonia Gerarda Sokolowska, who entered the United States on December 6, 1949, for a temporary stay, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to the said Sister Apolonia Gerarda Sokolowska as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year such quota is available.

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

EPIFANIA GIAZONE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5185) for the relief of Epifania Giacone.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of the first category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, Epifania Giacone may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Epifania Giacone shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available: *Provided*, That there be given a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United

States and to all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof holding the United States, and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against Epifania Giacone becoming a public charge."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

CHING WONG KEAU (MRS. SHING SEN)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5389) for the relief of Ching Wong Kean (Mrs. Ching Sen).

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Ching Wong Kean (Mrs. Ching Sen), a former resident of the United States and the mother of 11 United States citizen children, shall, if otherwise found admissible to the United States, be termed to be a returning resident under the provisions of section 4 (b) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended.

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

ABRAHAM DAVIDSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5525) for the relief of Abraham Davidson.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That Abraham Davidson shall be held and considered to be, and to have been since his birth, a citizen of the United States.

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

ANNA MARIA KRAUSE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5558) for the relief of Anna Maria Krause.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 136 (e)), Anna Maria Krause may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence providing she is otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

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

PETER MIHALY BEREND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5687) for the relief of Peter Mihaly Berend.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Peter Mihaly Berend shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to

the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon the payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota officer to deduct one number from the number of displaced persons who shall be granted the status of permanent residence pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended (62 Stat. 1011; 64 Stat. 219; 50 U. S. C. App. 1953).

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, notwithstanding those provisions of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, relating to date of application for an adjustment of immigration status, Peter Mihaly Berend may, at any time within 6 months following the effective date of this act, apply to the Attorney General for an adjustment of his immigration status, and notwithstanding those provisions of said section 4 relating to status at the time of entry Peter Mihaly Berend shall, if he is otherwise qualified under the provisions of said section 4, be deemed to be a displaced person within the meaning of said section 4."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

GORDON UGLOW

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6231) for the relief of Gordon Uglov.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, Gordon Uglov may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

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

MISLEADING PROPAGANDA ABOUT HOUSE RULES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, many an editorial is very helpful to Members of Congress.

Unfortunately, now and then an editorial, by misleading statements which purport to give the facts, has the effect of making some people believe Congress is far less efficient than it actually is.

Such an editorial appeared in last Sunday's Star, under a page-wide caption, "Can an eighteenth-century Congress do a twentieth-century job?"

Admittedly, there is need for improvement in congressional practices just as there is need that editorials state the facts.

In this particular editorial which, on the whole, is helpful, there appears the following paragraph:

This Rules Committee, by far the most powerful one in the House, has the Congress at its mercy, since no bill can get consideration until it obtains a rule. And by the same token, the committee is largely at the mercy of its chairman, since it can meet only on his call. It does not strain logic, therefore, to say that the chairman of the House Rules Committee can rule—not to say tyrannize—the Government of the United States if he so desires.

In this short paragraph, there are two false statements.

The first is: "No bill can get consideration until it obtains a rule."

The other is that the Rules Committee "can meet only on his"—the chairman's—"call."

The falsity of these two statements has many times been pointed out. One occasion was in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 97, part 1, page 1240.

House consideration of a bill or resolution cannot be blocked by the Rules Committee. Under House Rule 24, subsections 4 and 7, which provides for Calendar Wednesdays, a bill or resolution can be considered by the House even though a rule has been refused, unless two-thirds of the Members are opposed to such consideration.

Under rule 27, a bill or resolution may be brought before the House whenever a majority of the Members of the House by petition filed with the Clerk, so request.

Both of these rules were quoted at length and fully described, not only on the 12th of February 1951, but on several other occasions.

Nor is it true that the Rules Committee "can meet only on his"—the chairman's—"call." If the chairman of the Rules Committee refuses or neglects, after a request by three members of the committee, to call a special meeting within seven calendar days, then, regardless of any action by the chairman, upon the filing with the clerk of the committee of a written signed request of a majority of the committee, the committee must meet on the day and hour specified in the request—rule XI, subsection (e).

The paragraph in the editorial quoted above is not only inaccurate, it is unfair to the Congress and its Members; both subject to legitimate criticism, which is often helpful. Congress has difficult duties to perform.

The Star should make correction.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN] is recognized for 60 minutes.

FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I am reminded this morning of a speech I read in the press as a boy of 19, 16 years ago, the day after the speech was delivered at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington on January 25, 1936.

Alfred E. Smith told 2,000 people gathered at the Mayflower Hotel that—

There can be only one Capital, Washington or Moscow.

There can be only one atmosphere of government, the clean, pure, fresh air of free America or the foul breath of communistic Russia.

There can be only one flag, the Stars and Stripes or the Red flag of the godless Union of the Soviet.

There can be only one national anthem, Star-Spangled Banner or the Internationale.

Governor Smith was immediately attacked from one end of America to the other. He was subjected to a smear campaign similar to the one hurled at General MacArthur last year. Governor Smith was correct then in his prophetic statement about communism. Today, 16 years later, the choice is still only to choose between Washington or Moscow as the capital of the world.

I wish our leaders at that time had possessed the courage and foresight to join Alfred E. Smith in speaking out and warning the American people of the dangers of communism. I believe that if they had, we would not be with our backs to the wall today against this colossal octopus which is trying to snuff out the freedom of the free peoples of the world.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I only rise here today, at this late hour in the destiny of our country, to offer constructive criticism. It is not my purpose to call names or point an accusing finger at my fellowmen. My only purpose is to warn you, my colleagues as the spokesmen of the American people, before it is too late. In this election year we are prone to lose sight of the one great goal in a haze of partisan politics.

Mr. Speaker, I rise here today not as a Democrat, not as a Republican, not even as a member of the Democratic Party of South Carolina. I stand before you this morning as an American, as one whose great-great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War, whose grandfather fought in the War Between the States. And I am proud to tell you that I was one of seven sons who served our country in World War II. If need be, we will go back again.

I am sure, in speaking today, I represent the thinking of a majority of the American people. Grass-roots America is disillusioned and embittered today as never before. More than 300,000 of their sons and daughters died in World War II to preserve democracy. They won that war only to see the victory given to Soviet Russia.

Mr. Speaker, in 1945 I was 125 miles from Berlin. Russia at that time contained only 175,000,000 people. She had been devastated by war; she was no threat to the world at that time. Today, just 7 years later, Russia controls a vast empire, from the Elbe River in Germany to the Sea of Japan, 9,000 miles away, with 800,000,000 people behind the iron curtain. I have talked to the leadership here in Washington. Do you know what they tell me? Hindsight is better than foresight. It was not hindsight on the part of Al Smith in 1933; it was not hindsight on the part of Gen. George S. Patton in Czechoslovakia in 1945; it was not hindsight on the part of Douglas MacArthur when he refused to permit the Russians a joint occupation of Japan in 1945. I cannot accept this excuse that hindsight is better than foresight. No, my friends, there were many who had foresight. Unfortunately, only those with hindsight and an eye for political expediency were leading the ship of state.

Another thing they have told me here is that everybody makes mistakes. Why is it that we are prone to forget the mistakes made by our politicians and our diplomats when we cannot forgive mistakes in other professions and in other fields?

What kind of lawyer would you be if in the greatest cases of your career in court you made the most colossal blunders you ever made?

Suppose a brain specialist at the height of his career, at the climax of his effort, made the greatest mistakes he ever made?

What about a farmer, a doctor? What about an atomic scientist? Listen; these fellows make very, very few mistakes.

I know of one kidney specialist who has never lost a kidney patient. I know great airplane pilots who have never made any mistakes in flying. If they had, they would not be alive today.

Then why condone mistakes in this leadership? I say that men who have spent decades in the political field should be just as proficient in their field as these other people are in their fields of endeavor.

Another thing I am told here is that you can never be defeated for something that is not in the record. If ever I become afraid to say on the floor of this House what I think best for the welfare of my country, then I would not wish to serve and claim to represent a sovereign people.

Imagine Benjamin Franklin, imagine Thomas Jefferson, imagine George Washington being afraid to get something down in black and white because they might be defeated in the next election. If they had been, you would not have had the Declaration of Independence. You would not have had the Constitution of this country; and we would not be the great Nation we are today.

No; I am not afraid to be quoted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD when the interests of my country are at stake.

It is up to you, the gentlemen representing the people of this country, to give us the kind of foreign policies this Nation sorely needs today. You have the constitutional power, you have the abil-

ity. Now is the time, now is your opportunity to lead the people of this country. They are only waiting for someone to point out the way. Our people are still patriotic, they are resolute, they are forthright. They only want someone to point out a straight course and not a foreign policy which reverses itself every few months. They are only asking honest, sober, forthright leadership.

I hope, you will pardon me for this, but I think this is a time when we should tell the truth. I have nothing whatever personal against the head of my party; I sympathize with him in his efforts. However, I remember in 1947, 5 years ago, several of you here today and I went down to the White House. I asked the President, "Aren't you worried about the threat of Russia and the threat of communism?" He instantly replied in substance, that Russia was too backward and we need not be alarmed about any threat on the part of the Soviet Union. He took several minutes of his time to point out on the map places in Russia which were devastated and where tanks and planes were rusting because of the lack of skilled mechanics and operators. He seemed to think communism was no threat in this generation.

Knowing that Russia had possession of some of the secrets of atomic science, and since I had just talked with a secret service agent from Europe who corroborated my belief that Russia at that time had the secret of the atomic bomb, I asked the President when he thought Russia could construct an atomic bomb. He replied that Russia might never master atomic science and certainly could not produce a bomb before the mid-1950's. I left the White House that day, in 1947, alarmed, very much so, about the security of America.

Yes, we have needed foresight and forthright leadership in the last 10 years, a leadership which has not been forthcoming.

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

Mr. DORN. I am delighted to yield to my distinguished colleague from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, we were sold out at Yalta, but the President of the United States was under no obligation to ratify or to abide by that crazy decision, and if he had let General Patton move on into Berlin, the world would not be in the mess it is in today.

Mr. DORN. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution. It was not hindsight on the part of the enlisted men or the junior officers. Some of these men did not have the advantages of education that many of us have. I would say that 90 percent of the men in my outfit in World War II knew that we ought to go to Berlin, and wanted to go then and there. I only wish that we had had the leadership in the European theater that we had in the Pacific theater in 1945.

Mr. Speaker, my purpose in rising today is to outline briefly some of the things I think we must do in the field of foreign policy and international affairs in the immediate future. I base this conclusion on service in Europe dur-

ing the last war, and on two trips to Korea last year, one trip to the front before General MacArthur was removed, and another with my distinguished friend from North Carolina last fall. I also visited southeast Asia, India, the Middle East, and Europe.

Gentleman of the House, we need today a strategic long-range world plan—a plan just as forthright and clear-cut and free of appeasement as the Monroe Doctrine itself. A plan which will take into consideration the economy of America. A plan which will consider the ability and willingness of our allies. A plan which is not blind to the world as a whole and the relationship of any one area to the whole. It seems that the present plan calls for ever-increasing taxes, more inflation and more spending. This spending plan is the one which the Kremlin wishes America to follow. They are counting heavily on our country spending itself into bankruptcy.

We should plan now what we are going to do and where we are going for the next 100 years. We need to formulate a militant, aggressive, offensive foreign policy based on principle. We need, at once, to dispense with this negative foreign policy of appeasement and waiting for atheistic communism to make the first move and then only trying to counteract that.

The Communists have a timetable and a long-range plan that has been in effect since 1917, the time of the October revolution. They know what they want. They know where they are going. They have blueprinted their plans for the world to see. They are sworn to destroy Christianity, freedom, and private enterprise. They are exceeding their own expectations in accomplishing their goal. Communism is gaining at a fantastic rate this very hour, this very minute, in countless areas of the world.

We are being misled today when our leadership talks in terms of saving Europe. Most of Europe was turned over to the Red masters of the Kremlin during and after World War II. Only the western peninsula remains free today. Western Europe is not the No. 1 objective today of Communist Russia. No, it is not No. 1 according to their own written published timetable and their present actions. Western Europe presently is a constant drain on the economic well-being of the United States. Russia will let that state of affairs continue. What would you do if you were the master of an atheistic empire sworn to dominate the world? Would you openly wage war now against Western Europe when that little peninsula on the great Eurasian land mass can be outflanked and eventually overwhelmed by a marshaling of the resources of Asia?

Our present foreign policy and military strategy rates Western Europe over any other area in the world. It receives priority over every other region. This is because of a policy of political expediency. The minorities in America from Western Europe are needed to continue the reign of the party in power. American diplomacy has a strange affinity for Western European royalty, class systems, socialism, and the polished, striped-pants diplomats of this area.

Many top military leaders are attached because of sentimental reasons and because they received their indoctrination in military tactics there during World War I and again in World War II.

Russia does not yet want the Ruhr. She knows the Ruhr can be destroyed in one atomic raid. She does not yet want the political unrest of Western Europe. She does not want to feed the 250,000,000 people. Stalin is well aware that Hitler found Western Europe a liability in his ambitions for world conquest.

The Russian time table calls for conquest of the Far East first. This area is No. 1 in the minds of the Kremlin at this very minute. I warned this House 5 years ago in a speech on the floor that the Far East was the key area of the world. Go back Members of the House and read China Revolt, published in 1927, and you can clearly see what the Communists have in mind. Their plan is there in plain black and white for everyone to see. The Reds have proven this fact by seizing China and starting the Korean war. Yes, communism is on the march in the Far East. They wish to consolidate the 450,000,000 people of China. They have already outflanked India with its 360,000,000 inhabitants. Burma, Siam, and Indochina are almost within their grasp with 60,000,000 people. They are threatening Malaya and casting longing eyes at the strategic materials and 65,000,000 people of the Dutch East Indies. The Reds are not forgetting that the Japanese jumped off from the key island of Formosa and conquered nearly the entire Pacific. They know, too, that Japan is 90 percent literate and that its 83,000,000 people constitute the world's greatest pool of skilled labor outside of the United States itself. The Red army needs the rubber of the Far East to mechanize its army. It needs the oil for its tanks and planes. It needs the uranium for its atomic bombs. It needs the illiterate millions for cannon fodder. The Reds desire the spices and gold and silver, cocoa and tea to boost the morale of their civilian population. Russia with slave labor has adequate industry to build a war machine. She only needs the strategic materials. These she is openly making her bid for in the Far East. The Philippines, New Guinea, and Australia have not been overlooked by these ruthless conquerors. They know that with the billion people of Southeast Asia behind the iron curtain and its strategic materials that someday Western Europe will be at their mercy.

The Red Communists are not going into Europe until they can consolidate Asia. They need time, they are moving. They are striking in this theater of operation this very hour—this very minute. Why did they take over China in 1948 and 1949? Why did they strike in Korea if the Far East is not the key area of the world as I told this House 5 years ago?

Mr. Speaker, so far as Korea is concerned, I have never in all of my study of history seen anything to compare with this appeasement and endless negotiations which have gone on in Korea. You know last year when the Communists proposed this truce, some of our leaders said here, "We need time—

we need time to build up our Armed Forces." I knew then, and I think you know, that time was on the side of the Godless Soviet Union. I did not see a plane—not a Red plane in the Korean skies and I could not find one single American soldier who had ever seen a Red plane of any kind at the front lines in Korea a year ago. But, today, it is a different story, who has time benefited? Who is aided by time? You know and I know it is the Soviet Union which desperately needs time to assimilate the gains, to put their army on wheels, and to streamline their air force. You give them the Far East and the Middle East, and in 20 years you could not hold Western Europe with every able-bodied man in America. You know it and I know it.

The downfall of Western Europe is being molded in the Far East and the Middle East. Mr. Speaker, talk about appeasement. Just when we had the Red army on their knees, just when their air force had been swept from the skies, when practically all of their tanks and trucks had been destroyed we started truce discussions and they asked for them, just the same as the Communists in north China asked for a truce when Chiang Kai-shek was sweeping the field in 1946. They always propose a truce when they need it most, and we give them the precious time that they need. Do not forget our leadership forced the truce on Chiang in 1946 and 1947 enabling the Reds to rest up, regroup, get equipment, and come back again stronger than ever.

How some of the leaders of this country can laugh at Daladier and can laugh at Chamberlain and Halifax and Bonnet for going to Munich to meet the ruthless dictators, Hitler and Mussolini, I do not know. One of the most pitiful sights I have ever seen in a newspaper was the picture of Chamberlain in his high top hat and his long-tail coat, coming back to London declaring to the world, "Peace in our time."

Oh, my friends, we are conducting an appeasement in Korea more infamous than Munich. Chamberlain thought just as our leadership does today. You remember our leaders said last year, "We do not want to start a third world war." Well, the surest way to start a third world war is by appeasement. Daladier and Chamberlain proved that at Munich. The French proved it when the Germans goose-stepped into the Rhineland in 1936. Do you remember what Hitler did? He went to a hospital in Berlin and had to take drugs all day long because he was afraid the French would call his bluff. If the French had called his bluff—he had already issued orders to the German army to pull out of the Rhineland if they found any resistance—World War II would have been averted.

Oh, we talk about appeasement. It seems today that we are the architects of appeasement and endless negotiations. However, I do predict that there will probably be a truce in Korea in the near future, and I will give you a hint as to why. The Communists always follow American presidential elections. Beware of the man who campaigns this summer on a platform of peace and pros-

perity. If we do have peace during this election year that will be the lull before the real storm. Just remember that. Remember where the Communist votes went in 1948. There will be no Progressive Party of any consequence this time. The Communists and their fellow travelers will try again to be the balance of power between the two major parties. One thing I do know the Communists will not vote for MacArthur, Byrd, Russell, or Taft.

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

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

Mr. JOHNSON. Is it not a fact that we really invited the Red air force into Manchuria because of the fact that the orders were given that in effect prevented our own Air Force generals from conducting the kind of war that they could have won? Lt. Gen. George Stratemeyer, our leading air man, finally got so frustrated that he had a nervous breakdown. He stated in an interview published in one of the American magazines, U. S. News & World Report, that he could not go out and fight and knock out the supply bases and supply lines in Manchuria which were bringing up materials and munitions to the Chinese Communist troops. We then had the air power to do this, which would have won the war. His statement was repeated by Gen. Rosey O'Donnell, in a public interview and printed in the United States. You cannot win a war by merely holding. You have to go out and wipe out the people and the supply installations behind the lines that are supplying the front line troops. We did not do that. We had our chance and we threw it away, to the utter dismay and frustration of these two generals and other military leaders.

Mr. DORN. The gentleman is exactly correct. I went to every air base in Korea and in Japan at the time they were being held back from tearing the enemy to pieces. Air Force officers were begging for the chance to strike the enemy before he built up strength. No enlisted man, no general could understand the policy that kept them in the fire of the enemy but at the same time prevented them from winning and prevented them from withdrawing. That is the strangest military policy I ever heard about. I talked with General Stratemeyer at length. He is a wonderful person and only wanted to win the war.

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

Mr. DORN. I am delighted to yield to my distinguished friend from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. When the gentleman speaks of military policy, may I ask the gentleman if he does not agree with me that it is not a military policy in any respect, but a political policy?

Mr. DORN. That is exactly right; that is the point. I wish to say this, that once war has begun in the field they should leave the winning of that war or engagement to those men best qualified and best trained to do that very job. We should not play politics with the lives of our young men.

It is not my purpose here today to rise on this floor to defend Douglas MacArthur. He needs no defense. The smear artists have tried for more than 20 years to destroy Douglas MacArthur. He received only a very small fraction of American manpower and the production of American industry during World War II. He went into Korea on a shoestring. Regardless of these handicaps he is rated by most men who know as one of the greatest military commanders of all history. But today even with his services rejected by this administration he is still "first in the hearts of his countrymen." The Philippine people, the Japanese people, and most Americans consider him the greatest American of our time.

Four days before MacArthur was removed from command he gave me an interview. You can talk about arrogance and things of that nature, but Douglas MacArthur gave me, a man who stands at the bottom of the seniority ladder in this House, an hour and a half of his time. I have never talked with a more considerate, a more brilliant, a more kindly American patriot and gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, let me say this, Douglas MacArthur told me the truth that day. He has been proven correct. Every American schoolboy knows today that MacArthur was correct about Korea. You know the only thing I heard against him back here during that smear campaign of last spring and summer was something about the Yalu River. I defy any man here on this floor today to offer any constructive, sound reason why MacArthur should not have occupied North Korea.

I was told in Korea, that the greatest accomplishment of his career was the survival of his Army after the infamous and dastardly attack of the Chinese Communists across the Yalu River in November 1950. General MacArthur and his gallant soldiers had just destroyed the North Korean Army. It would be foolish to wait and let the North Koreans equip another army. Their only alternative was to occupy North Korea as quickly as possible in accordance with the wishes of the United Nations. MacArthur's intelligence was well aware of the presence of Chinese Communist armies in Manchuria. He knew where every Red division was located. Most of these troops had been in Manchuria for years. He knew they were massed on the Yalu River. The decision to send this Red horde across the Yalu River was not made at the tactical level. This decision was a political one, made in Moscow and Peiping. The lack of warning to MacArthur was at the Washington level and was not the fault of field commanders. Washington should be the first to learn of such political proceedings. After this political decision in Moscow to hurl China into the war without warning, MacArthur and his brilliant commanders, with insufficient forces, managed to save the Army by a skillful withdrawal. Less men were lost during this withdrawal than during the spring offensive of last year.

Mr. Speaker, the Far East is important; Russia wants to consolidate this area, for then she can move the countless troops into Europe over the

Siberian railroads. But there also is another area of the world that the Red Communists rate ahead of Western Europe. Do not misunderstand me when I say "Europe"; I mean Western Europe, because most of Europe was given to Russia at some infamous conferences during and after the last war. Western Europe is only a little peninsula on the great Eurasian land mass. The Middle East is ahead of Western Europe in the time table of the Russians. Why? Because, as a Standard Oil man told me in the Middle East, there are 55,000,000,000 barrels of untapped oil in that area; and the Middle East is the road to Africa, the great Dark Continent, with its unlimited strategic materials. Uranium is found in Africa in fantastic abundance. Listen. Russia has all the industry she needs at the present time; she needs strategic materials; she needs this oil and this uranium and she is moving for it and striking for it in the Far East and in the Middle East. Yes; the Middle East is the road to Africa; it is the road to northern Africa; it outflanks Western Europe. The southern Mediterranean. If the Russians gain access to this region, they have a pincers movement which renders Western Europe almost untenable. Then too, Africa is the road to South America where political unrest could be exploited. South and Central America is the soft underbelly to North America—the industrial giant. If we let the Middle East and the Far East fall into the hands of the Russians, we are in trouble. I am a young man. I am not thinking about political expediency today. I am thinking about the next generation 20 years from now, 25 years from now. How could you hold Western Europe with the whole of Eurasia and Africa in the hands of the Russians?

We have adopted a dangerous policy in the Middle East and I want to discuss that very frankly. Nearly every Arab, every Moslem, with whom I talked hates communism, but he will join Russia before he will join the United Nations and the United States in their ill-advised policy in the Middle East.

I think we should let the Middle East nations know that there will always be an Israel; that we will back Israel; but, at the same time we should guarantee to the Arab and the Moslem world that Israel is not going to be any further threat to the Arabic league of nations. They are alarmed over a country which cannot support its present population, with people still coming there from other parts of the world.

I am talking facts now. I spoke with one of the most influential Arabs in the Middle East and I asked him, "Whom would you side with?" He said, "I hate Russia, but if war broke out I would have to fight on the side of the Russians."

There is a nationalist movement in Egypt today, in Iran last year, in Algiers, and today in Morocco. I will tell you why. It is because the Arabs and Moslems do not like our Middle East foreign policy. They are parading under nationalist colors backed by the Communists. In due time they will throw off this cloak of nationalism and they will parade under the banner of communism. Then Western Europe will be helpless.

I want to point this out to you further. A man told me in Karachi that the President of this country made a speech last year in which he stated that we needed to unite all of the religious peoples, and that he enumerated them, but left out the Moslems. I was told that this made the front page of practically every paper in the Middle East. There are 300,000,000 Moslem and Arabian people. We need those people on our side, we need them to fight communism, if necessary, because they know how to do it. They are good people who always looked upon Russia as a threat. Now they fear the United Nations and America.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let us come to Europe. Western Europe is very, very important.

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

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

Mr. CRAWFORD. In reference to this question of religious line-up, there are at least seven great religions—Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan, Hindu, Buddhist, Taoist, Confucian. As I see it, by our operations in the Middle East we have certainly lost the support of the Moslems, as the gentleman just remarked. The Moslem influence runs from north Africa across Gibraltar all the way to the Philippines.

I want to ask the gentleman, Does he believe we can make any progress whatsoever in the Middle East and the Far East unless we show the greatest respect for the religious peoples of those five great religions who have as much faith in their religions and their culture as we have in ours? Would the gentleman mind commenting on that?

Mr. DORN. The gentleman is entirely correct. We must adopt a realistic, sane policy based upon conditions as they are, not as they should be. We have had too much of idealism. We must base our foreign policy on the beliefs and feelings of those people and their religion in that particular area. We must be realists and accept a given situation.

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

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

Mr. JAVITS. The gentleman was kind enough to send me a note that he was going to make this speech, and I appreciate it immensely. I would like to be sure I understand the gentleman clearly in respect to this Near East situation. I understand the gentleman to say he wants the United States to declare that there will continue to be an Israel, but he wants the United States to be sure that there will be no aggressive expansion of that small country. I agree with the gentleman. I would like to emphasize also what the gentleman has said about appeasement and ask the gentleman whether he agrees with me that if the Arab states made the price of their adherence to the west the unconscionable and unjust destruction of this small state of Israel, that the gentleman would say that, too, is appeasement, and we should not knuckle under it and without being intimidated by any Arab leaders who most irresponsibly may flirt with communism. The gentleman

should know, too, that the chronic poverty, illiteracy, and disease in Arab lands and the feudal conditions there are a big reason for the foment and that neither the west nor Israel should be made a scapegoat for this.

Mr. DORN. I am not making any such statement; I would like to say to the gentleman from New York that Israel today is holding Galilee by military force in defiance of the United Nations and the United States, and if you are going to win the respect of 300,000,000 people in the Moslem and Arab world, we are going to have to see that both sides play fair and that these 55,000,000 barrels of untapped oil are not thrown into the war chest of the Communist regime.

Mr. JAVITS. The gentleman, I am sure, knows that the Arabs openly and callously defied the U. N. by their invasion by force in organized armies of Israel. The present lines are armistice lines and the Arab states which were aggressors still are in territory they have no business in. Israel certainly is entitled to the right of self defense.

The main point I would like to agree with the gentleman on, and that is the last thing that the gentleman said, that we play the game fairly and squarely, no matter where it leads and without appeasement to anybody, and without being intimidated by any Arab leaders who most irresponsibly may flirt with communism. The gentleman would agree on that, I take it?

Mr. DORN. We agree that America must be fair to both parties. I am only asking that we hear the Arab and Moslem side of the controversy also.

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

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] just called attention to the fact that the gentleman who is speaking sent him—and I think the gentleman sent it to all of us—notice that he was about to speak today. For myself, and I know for many Members on this side, I want to thank the gentleman for giving us that notice. Many of us want to be here on every occasion when the gentleman has a special order.

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

Mr. DORN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PRICE. I wish my friend from South Carolina would clarify a point for me. In his remarks a few minutes ago he made reference to the Communist strength in the State of New York. What did he mean by that particular statement?

Mr. DORN. I would like to say to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois that I did not mean any reflection at all on the great State of New York. That is the State that produced the man who made the speech that I was referring to in the beginning of my speech—Alfred E. Smith; a real, true Democrat.

Mr. PRICE. I think if the gentleman will look at his remarks, he will find he left a different inference.

Mr. DORN. I appreciate your reminder.

Mr. PRICE. And that New York State went for Dewey.

Mr. DORN. That is exactly what I am talking about, and those votes that went for Henry Wallace are not going for a Republican or an old-line Democrat this time.

Mr. PRICE. I think the gentleman should clarify his inference in his remarks after he reads them.

Mr. DORN. I wish to say this, as far as the great State of New York is concerned, the records of the FBI will show that there are many thousands of card-carrying Communists in New York City and fellow travelers and pinks. I do not want to inject sectionalism into this debate, but there are only 17 card-carrying Communists in the entire State of South Carolina according to FBI files.

Mr. PRICE. I think the House knows what the gentleman was trying to infer, and I think he forgot that New York actually went for Dewey and not for a Democratic candidate.

Mr. DORN. I knew they went for Dewey all along, and I also know that 500,000 of the votes in New York, normally Democratic, went to Henry Wallace.

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

Mr. DORN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. BUFFETT. A few minutes ago the gentleman spoke of a visit to the White House when the President expressed skepticism over the danger of communism. Does the gentleman recall the time in 1947 that was?

Mr. DORN. It was in the spring of 1947.

Mr. BUFFETT. Was it before or after he made his speech?

Mr. DORN. It is my recollection that it was before.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further: The gentleman referred to New York, which happens to be my State. My colleague has already straightened out the political situation. The gentleman will agree with me that that great State which has a population of 14 million has a population of something over seven times that of the gentleman's very distinguished State.

Mr. DORN. Almost identically seven times but the FBI files show New York City has almost a thousand times more card-bearing Reds than South Carolina.

Mr. JAVITS. May I add one other point, and that is that the State of New York contributes 20 percent of the Federal taxes, and that from New York City alone one million men and women served in the Armed Forces. I think the United States can very well look to New York with pride as a State that is contributing very, very amply.

I will tell the gentleman why I say this, and I would like to emphasize this point: It is so popular for a lot of people, and I hope the gentleman will not fall into that error, just to say that everything that is "left" is in New York. That is a statement which gives an unfair impression with respect to as cosmopolitan a city as New York and a State like New York State, but the great contributions

of our city and our State to all which is free and American must in all fairness at one and the same time be emphasized.

Mr. DORN. I mentioned the contribution of the gentleman's great State at the beginning of my speech.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DORN. If this country had followed Alfred E. Smith we would not be in the mess we are in today. I may say to the gentleman from New York that I have the greatest respect for his great State. New York produced Alexander Hamilton and was one of the Thirteen Original States. The American people will never forget New York State's contribution to American democracy. The people of my State undoubtedly think well of New York as they supported Grover Cleveland, Al Smith, and Roosevelt at a ratio of 50 to 1. I will tell the gentleman another thing, too. If you will just nominate Douglas MacArthur, of New York City, you could count on some more South Carolina support. It is the greatest State in the American Union in many respects. It is true that it is the area where the melting pot is more in evidence than any section of America. I always like to go there, and I hope to go back there soon.

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

Mr. DORN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. The gentleman is making it increasingly clear to me what Louis Budenz meant when he said last year, "When I was editor of the Daily Worker, active in that Communist cell in New York, I knew that the No. 1 objective of international communism was to get rid of General MacArthur."

Mr. DORN. The gentleman is exactly correct. I have known that for a long time. The No. 1 enemy of communistic expansion and Communist aggression was Douglas MacArthur. It is also strange to me that he was removed by American hands.

I talked with General MacArthur in Tokyo 4 days before he was removed from command. I was the only American in the continental limits of the United States at the time of his removal who had talked to General MacArthur so recently. I came back to Washington, after MacArthur had so graciously given me an hour and a half of his time.

I am glad the gentleman brought this point up. I called the White House in Washington. I talked with the secretary to the President of the United States. I said, "I am an old-time Democrat. I think it is my duty to give the President a report on what I saw in the Far East." He said he thought that was a wonderful idea and would call me back the next morning about an appointment.

However, that night and the next morning the newspapers quoted me as saying that MacArthur was a fine, Christian gentleman, but what a mistake on my part if I wanted to gain the ear of the President of this country. My office received a call the next day stating that the President would be busy for weeks.

It reminded me of a statement I read by a German general who was interrogated after the last war. He said that

Hitler became a menace to the world, a fiend, and a beast when he shut himself off from the people from whence he had sprung; when he refused to see the ordinary, common people of Germany. Then the downfall of Germany was assured.

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

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

Mr. RHODES. May I ask the gentleman if he is going to devote any of his remarks to what the policy should be, and make some definite suggestion as to what should be done?

Mr. DORN. I am coming to that right now. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Speaker, in the Far East we need a strong Japan, a rearmend Japan so as to relieve the pressure on American manpower and on the American economy. We need the Philippines to be in that alliance. I believe there is sufficient manpower and sufficient will power in the Far East, of its own accord, to stop communism without the vast expenditure of American money. There is one thing I do wish to say: You cannot buy friendship with money. You cannot buy love with money. I was in India along with my distinguished chairman of the subcommittee. I did not find anyone who would not admit that only one person out of a thousand in India ever heard about American grain being sent to India. Why? Because 90 percent of the Indian people are illiterate. They cannot read or write. How could they know about American grain being sent to India when they are ruled by a master who is taking the grain and turning it over to his henchmen and his political advisors, and his wealthy merchants? While that is going on, the poor people of India are lying dying in the streets, as we saw them on the streets in Calcutta. So, Mr. Speaker, we need a forthright policy in the Far East. We need to let communism know that we are aware of their plans to consolidate the Far East. Then, in the Middle East we need to listen to the Arab and Moslem world as well as the others. In Western Europe, Western Europe cannot be defended without the cooperation of Germany, Spain, and Turkey. Western Europe has enough manpower and has enough industrial capacity, if they had the will power and stamina and patriotism that they ought to have, to stop communism in Europe of their own accord.

I regretted very much the other day to see the President make some side remark about Franco of Spain. I want to tell you the truth about Franco. If Franco of Spain had not remained neutral in November 1942—on November 8, he could have destroyed thousands of American lives and disrupted the invasion of North Africa. The main point is that he did not do that, he remained neutral. He has rendered his service to the free world. Why can he not get the recognition that he deserves? He may be a dictator; yes, I am not arguing that point. But, I say that he has already contributed to the entire free world. His 30 divisions in Spain do not have one single Communist

officer in them. The Communist Party is outlawed in Spain, and Franco speaks for many millions of South and Central Americans who dislike communism. We need those people, and we need the progressive German people before Western Europe can be defended. The largest party in France and Italy is the Communist Party. That is certainly not true of Germany or Spain.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DORN. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from the great State of New York.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Is it not also a fact that Prime Minister Churchill paid a very glowing tribute to Franco in which he said that if it had not been for his help in keeping Spain neutral, things would have gone very hard for the allies and is it not a fact that he has always maintained that position?

Mr. DORN. The gentleman from New York is exactly correct. I read that in Churchill's writings myself.

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

Mr. DORN. I am delighted to yield to my good friend from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. I congratulate the gentleman on the splendid statement that he is making. I would like to go back to the Korean situation. I ask the gentleman if he does not believe with me that in this so-called police action in Korea, that the burden of service and the burden of the war, as I call it, should be more evenly shouldered by the United Nations than it is today? In other words, in the so-called police action in Korea today, does not the gentleman believe with me that the burden of carrying the fight in Korea should be evenly shouldered by the United Nations who are participants instead of letting the United States of America carry the greater share of the burden?

Mr. DORN. The gentleman from New York is correct about that. It is far from a police action. The Korean war is one of the bitterest and most terrible wars in world history. When I was there about 400,000 Allied troops were locked in desperate combat with a million Communists. It is a major war. Our total casualties are nearer 200,000 than 100,000. If I recall correctly, America, when I was over there, had 250,000 troops in Korea. I think the entire United Nations' contribution, aside from the United States and South Korea, was 23,000. I know we have contributed more than 90 or 95 percent of all the equipment and all the manpower, excepting South Korean troops, but yet we refuse to use the splendid troops of Chiang Kai-shek of Nationalist China.

Many people talk about Chiang Kai-shek. Did you know that today Formosa is considered one of the best governed little islands in the world? Probably more free from corruption than Washington, D. C.; probably more free from corruption than many other places in the world. Those are the cold, bald facts. For the first time in history they are exporting large quantities of rice. That does not stack up with the picture of corruption, crookedness, and weakness of Chiang Kai-shek that has

been painted by some people. Personally, I think he ranks with MacArthur and Winston Churchill as the greatest men of the past decade. He fought a war for America against Japan for many years. We should never cease being grateful to Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang.

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

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. One of our colleagues asked the gentleman what he would advocate for the future. Am I correct in this understanding: that the gentleman is saying in substance that we should, taking the advice of MacArthur and other military experts, the advice of those who know something about the amount which we can contribute in dollars and munitions of war, establish a line that would be adequate for our defense, and which we had some prospect of holding? If that is not right I would like to have the gentleman restate it.

Mr. DORN. I would like to state to the distinguished gentleman that he is correct; that if America continues in the present policy of spending money all over the world, literally billions of dollars, that is the surest road to bankruptcy and the road that the Communists wish us to follow. What I am trying to say is that Western Europe can defend itself without American manpower. Germany, Spain, Turkey, Greece, the Scandinavian countries, Belgium, Holland, France, and Italy, if they really wanted to, could raise a great army and they could defend Western Europe with a minimum of American assistance and a minimum of American manpower.

Yes; Europe is very, very important. It is one of the four key areas of the world—that and nothing more. I believe Western Europe should be kept on the side of the free world. They should be encouraged to stand firm. They can, with determination and will power essential for any nation's survival, stand up against Russia on equal terms. I would suggest that America go all out in Europe to this extent and encourage the countries of Western Europe to bring Germany, Spain, Turkey, and Greece into the Atlantic Pact at once.

I noticed in the paper yesterday where we are going along with France in keeping Germany out of the Atlantic Pact as an equal partner. I think if we are going to stop communism we must insist that Western Europe does its share.

Let us have no half-hearted defense in this great theater of the world. But let us go out and encourage the people who will really fight. These 30 divisions of Franco's great army, and the armies of Turkey and Germany can stop communism in Europe if they get proper cooperation from France and Italy.

We cannot buy friendship with money. The love for democracy and freedom must come from within the individual. If the free nations have the determination and the will power to exist, they can defeat communism. The nations of Western Europe must be made to understand that the entire free world will crumble if the economy of America collapses. American economy has reached

the breaking point. We cannot continue annually to increase taxes and to increase the national budget. If we are spending 75 percent of our budget for national defense, then certainly the countries of Western Europe can spend more than 20 to 30 percent of theirs. If we are collecting 95 percent of our national income tax levy, then certainly the French and Italians can collect more than 30 percent of theirs. If the United States is willing to spend billions of dollars for the defense of the free world, then certainly France should be called upon to stop any further taxation of American airfields and equipment put there to defend them. Italy should be told to stop building ships for Poland and Russia. If industrial production in England, France, and Italy is today 50 percent higher than it was in 1938, then surely they should be expected to turn out more than a fourth the amount of armament they manufactured in 1938. America has spent billions of dollars for the free world. Yet England, France, and Italy are faced with great economic crises, thus indicating the basic fundamental problem is still there. America must demand more effort on the part of our allies.

I was told, while in Turkey, that every able-bodied Turk would rather die on the hills of his country than see it engulfed by communism. I was told also that Turkey offered the United States six divisions of troops to be used anywhere in the world. All America had to do was to equip the men. This generous offer was refused by the leadership in Washington. Yet these troops could secure the Suez Canal or could bolster our armies in Korea.

Now, before I forget it, I wish to mention the importance of Alaska. I visited that great and wonderful Territory twice in 1951. Last year, in the spring of the year, I was told that 20 Russian planes were seen in one formation in sight of United States territory in Alaska, thus indicating large Russian air bases, large Russian troop concentrations close by. You know and I know that if Russia struck out of the mist of the north and seized one airfield in Alaska, Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit, and the great industrial heart of America would immediately be open to atomic attack.

Yes. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asked me about a program. Let us strengthen Alaska, and protect the great heart of the free world, which is the United States of America itself. You have flown that route from Minneapolis to Alaska. You know how close it is. If you let one of those airfields fall into the hands of the Communists and they start bombing the cities of this country, we will become so alarmed that we will try to rush a million men to Alaska, most of our Air Force, and you would lose Europe and the Far East simultaneously. The Japanese proved that in the last war. With 5,000 men on Kiska they immobilized a hundred thousand Americans, countless planes, ships, and submarines; and we tried to build a highway to Alaska costing millions of dollars. All that because the Japanese landed 5,000 men. Suppose the Russians land

a hundred thousand; personally, I think they could; what about Europe? What about the Far East? What about the Middle East? You will lose them.

I will be delighted to yield to my friend from Alaska who knows I am telling the truth to you today.

Mr. BARTLETT. I am happy to have the gentleman outline to the House the strategic significance of Alaska; and I am very frank to tell this House that the loss of the great air base in Alaska could mean the loss of the United States itself.

Mr. DORN. That is exactly right. Where do Russia and the United States have a common boundary? Is it the far-off thirty-eighth parallel in Korea? Is it the Danube or the Rhine in Europe? Your country has a common boundary with the Red, atheistic, godless Soviets in the Bering Sea of Alaska.

Why do we go all over the world building bases and bolstering the defense of the whole world and neglecting our own? I thank the gentleman from Alaska for his contribution. We must make Alaska impregnable to attack.

Let me bring out this one other thought and if I have time I will be delighted to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois and the distinguished gentleman from Michigan. I wish to say this: At Yalta and Tehran, with the greatest air force in the world, with the greatest navy in the world, with the greatest army in the world, we could have demanded and gotten the terms we wanted. Today we can get the terms we want in Western Europe from our allies. We still hold the whip hand. Let us encourage, or, if necessary, demand that France and Italy contribute more to the war effort and bring Spain and Germany to a common defense of Western Europe.

Let us adopt a forthright, positive, offensive policy in the Far East. Use the Japanese. They are 90 percent literate. They have the world's greatest pool of skilled labor outside of the United States. Let us make use of it in making our position secure in the Far East.

Do not forget that in the last war the Japanese jumped off from Formosa and conquered Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaya, Burma, the Philippines, rolled into New Guinea, and overran most of the Pacific from the strategic island.

Oh, yes, Mr. Speaker, we can stop communism without bankrupting America. Let us encourage the other people to do their part and, if necessary, demand that they do it. Then, here is the key to our own defense in this country. We cannot continue to spend \$80,000,000,000 annually for our national budget; we just cannot stand it. We can trim our military budget; we can do it and have a better national defense than we have today by concentrating on the one thing that Russia fears more than anything on earth, strategic American air power loaded with the atomic bomb, of which we have an abundance. This is the only deterrent, Mr. Speaker, that we have against Russian aggression today. They do not mind our few ground troops in Europe. You know, and I know, that the Red army could sweep to the Channel any time they wanted to; but they are afraid, those masters in the Kremlin are

afraid of bombs falling on the cities of Russia, exposing their incompetence and their weakness. That is the threat they fear. Let us strengthen that great arm and cut down this military budget of sending troops all over the world; let us keep a good navy, keep a highly mechanized mobile army that can be rushed to Alaska or rushed to any other key area in the world, and concentrate on the greatest air force in the world.

How did England control the world for 400 years for peace? With the British Navy.

How did Rome control the world for 500 years for peace? With the Roman legion, one great instrumentality of war.

Let us abandon this negative foreign policy, this foolish military policy, of scattering troops all over the world, this balanced-forces concept.

Yes, we have men in the Pentagon, too, who want to go back to Tipperary, who want to probably sing "Over There" on Piccadilly Circus, because they cannot conceive that there are other areas in the world more important, and that Russia today is fashioning the doom of Western Europe by gaining the strategic minerals of the Far East and Middle East.

My plea to you is to exercise more influence in foreign affairs. You are the key to the world situation. We should not surrender our sovereignty. The people of America are looking to Congress to protect them from a bureaucratic dictatorship. They are looking to us to save America from world unions and alliances with nations who only wish to share our wealth.

Yes, we can save America, this Congress can save it. I saw in the paper yesterday that Dr. Galloway of the Congressional Library said, and he is a statistician—he was just giving you the facts—that 90 percent of the laws are made by the executive branch of the Government. That certainly was not true in the early history of America. My admonition to you is to rise up today, and be counted. Give this country a foreign policy, give this country a military policy that will weather the present crisis.

Let me say to you that it is not too late, we can do it, but if we continue to be dominated, and I am talking about this body here, by "striped-pants diplomats" and "Tipperary" generals, America does not have much prospect for the future. I have confidence in this Congress; I believe you will rise to the occasion, and save America before it is too late.

The American people cannot be taxed any more. We have reached the bottom of the barrel. We have reached the line beyond which this country cannot go. If we go beyond that line the economy of America will be shaken and will probably collapse. Look at the money that has been saved, if I may say to the gentleman from Michigan, and I hope he has saved some in the last 10 years, it has depreciated in value. The value of the American dollar is being destroyed through this policy of trying to buy the friendship of the whole world, by trying to buy the love of countries all over the

world, and by trying to do things that they should do for themselves.

Standing here I recall the words of a late United States Senator that we might well remember:

Democratic institutions exist by reason of their virtue. If ever they fall, it will be when we have forgotten the past, become indifferent to the present, and utterly reckless as to the future.

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

Mr. DORN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I say not as a Republican, but just as an American, that it takes a great deal of courage of conviction to come here under the circumstances that the gentleman from South Carolina has and is willing to lay them down as he sees them. It seems to me that in America today a man of this caliber should certainly be congratulated for being willing to take the stand that he be counted. I for one want to extend my congratulations to him for this very excellent and able presentation.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DORN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. May I say that the gentleman has done honor to the man for whom he is named.

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

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

Mr. CRAWFORD. I want to refer to the resources of the Near East and Far East. The highest intelligence of our military informs me that Russia is making a drive for the control of 60,000,000 tons of oil and 500,000,000 tons of steel and that she hopes to get most of the oil out of the Middle East. Then I go to the Petroleum Association and men of this country and they tell me it is their understanding that between 50 and 75 percent of the known oil reserves of the world are located in the Middle East. Does the gentleman have any information on that?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURNSIDE). The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN. A representative of the Texas and Standard Oil Companies told me in the Middle East that he had surveyed the largest oil fields in North America; that they are minute compared to the fantastic oil fields and abundance of oil in the Middle East.

I have been reliably informed also that in Moscow they are training 150 witch doctors, now mind you, to send them to the jungles of Africa to pave the way for the advent of communism, thus emphasizing that Russia is not presently interested in feeding the worn out countries of Western Europe. They would

rather have America do that. They are driving for the strategic materials, and in 20 years she can take Western Europe.

Mr. CRAWFORD. With the influence of Moscow moving down through China, back of Thailand, through Burma, into the Malay States, Singapore and Indonesia, I am informed that their intention is to take over the rubber, the tin, and the oil of that new Indonesian Republic area.

Mr. DORN. That is exactly right, and also the illiterate masses of manpower that they need for cannon fodder so that they can send into Western Europe, as Genghis Khan did 600 years ago, vast hordes. I would like to say to the gentleman from Michigan—I do not know whether it was Lenin who said the road to Paris is through Peking—but I do believe this: That the road to Paris is through Peking, Singapore, Calcutta, Damascus, Cairo, and Casablanca, and I do know that all you have to do is to go back and read the Communist literature by these planners of world conquest, and there you will read the same thing—that they wish to take the Far East and the Middle East first.

Mr. Speaker, we are not supporting Western Europe and the Far East just for our protection alone. The United States could abandon the free world, maintain a good navy and a great air force, and exist indefinitely behind the Atlantic and the Pacific. We have helped the people of the world so they can remain free. We are only asking in return that they contribute maximum effort.

So there will be no doubt in the mind of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I will summarize again. We need a strong Germany, Spain, and Turkey to restore the balance of power in Europe. These countries working closely with England, France, Italy, and the smaller nations would have sufficient strength to deter Red aggression. A rearméd Germany, with Spain and Turkey, would eliminate the necessity of large American-troop concentrations in Europe. This policy would lessen the strain on American economy and manpower. These nations are the key to the defense of Western Europe.

In the Far East we should give the green light to Japan. A rearméd Japan, allied with the Philippines, Nationalist China, and Australia and the southeast Asia republics, could stop Communist advances in the Far East. This also would lessen the drain on our economy.

In the Middle East we must not forget that the Arabs and Moslems are the key to that area.

With this strategic plan in effect our enormous military budget can be cut. We could eliminate the necessity of ground troops all over the world and concentrate on our Air Force. The only deterrent to Russia now, or in the near future, is our Air Force and our atomic science. The remaining free areas of the world have manpower and potential industrial capacity. America's contribution should only be our Navy and overwhelming air superiority.

Mr. VAN PELT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I want to join my

colleagues in thanking the gentleman for the forthright presentation he has made here today.

Mr. DORN. I thank the gentleman. Mr. REED of New York. I desire to express the same sentiments.

Mr. DORN. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] is recognized for 15 minutes.

HON. CARL HAYDEN

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, the State of Arizona was 40 years old last Valentine's Day. Arizona, the youngest State in the Union, was formally admitted on February 14, 1912, and thus was one of Uncle Sam's valentines. The State of Oregon was admitted on Valentine's Day at an earlier date and for that reason the nickname "Valentine State" has not been applied to Arizona and we have had to use some other equally appropriate nickname. Since the new State was admitted on the 14th of February her Representative in this Chamber was sworn in soon after that date. In fact, CARL HAYDEN, the first Congressman from the new State of Arizona, took oath of office on February 19, exactly 40 years ago today. It would be appropriate for me to use the time today either to discuss the significance of the forty-eighth State admitted on February 14, 1912, or to indicate briefly the significance of the legislative career of Arizona's first Congressman who took the oath of office in this well 40 years ago today. I will attempt to do the latter. First let me speak of our colleague's father.

CARL HAYDEN is a worthy son of a worthy father. Without attempting to trace his lineage on the distaff side of the family I do want to indicate at the outset and very briefly why I speak of Charles Trumbull Hayden as a worthy father of CARL HAYDEN who has for 40 years been such an influential Member of this Congress.

Charles Trumbull Hayden, father of CARL HAYDEN, illustrates, in his migration westward, much that was typical of the American pioneer, as he moved from New England to Missouri and on into the far Southwest. He had that shrewd business ability so characteristic of the New England Yankee, and with it the sterling character and hard-headed business judgment which brought him to the West and enabled him to play a significant part in the development of the West. Yes, he taught school for a while—what early American statesman did not have such an experience? He was an adventurous spirit and a shrewd trader. Charles Trumbull Hayden, Carl's father, was attracted by the profitable traffic with the Spanish settlements even at a time when it was an illicit trade. He ventured into the commerce of the prairies and helped to establish the Santa Fe Trail across the plains from the great bend of the Missouri River long before there was a Kansas City, a trail which reached to Taos, Santa Fe, and extended beyond even to the Old Pueblo of Tucson and to the Spanish

settlements on the Pacific coast around a hamlet now known as Los Angeles.

When Charles Trumbull Hayden first started in on this venturesome but lucrative traffic the Stars and Stripes had not yet been carried into that area and the whole Pacific Southwest, including California, was yet under another flag. As a merchant, Charles Trumbull Hayden had as much influence in tapping the economic resources of this Spanish realm as did the fur traders who searched for pelts in all the western streams. All of this was contrary to the spirit of Spanish colonial law and of Mexican law and regulation. That is why I call it at one time an illicit trade. But the Spanish and Mexican people throughout the area we call the Pacific Southwest wanted the Yankee goods brought to them by covered wagon over the prairies and plains and had goods which were needed in the States. This commerce was a forerunner of the political union which made that land a part of our country today. If we were to center Charles Trumbull Hayden's efforts upon any one State I would say without hesitancy that Charles Trumbull Hayden deserves to be called the father of Arizona more than does any other man in the history of that State.

A sister of our colleague CARL HAYDEN showed me a letter written by her father about 110 years ago which was an order on certain firms in New England for merchandise which he as a trader needed for sale in the Spanish settlements, and this was while those Spanish settlements were still under the flag of the Republic of Mexico. A few of the articles listed for sale will give some idea of the nature of the commerce. Of course, he ordered hardware, cutlery, and such manufactured goods that could not be obtained even from Mexico City, to say nothing of Spanish ports. That hints at the reason why the Spanish settlements were so eager to trade with Missourians. The articles of commerce which Hayden distributed at the western end of the Santa Fe Trail were further indicated by the many dozens of decks of playing cards contained in this order and many dozens of English-Spanish dictionaries. But the item of the invoice which mostly appealed to me was two dozen Seth Thomas clocks. These clocks you remember were operated by weights but Mr. Hayden directed that instead of having solid weights of metal that the clocks in his shipment should have a special kind of weight. Instead of being solid metal they should be cylindrical pails of such a size that when filled with sand they would operate the clock. Thus he saved the difference in weight which then as now is responsible for a large share of the cost of eastern merchandise sold in the far West.

Charles Trumbull Hayden had a store at the Old Pueblo of Tucson in Arizona Territory. In extending his business ventures from Tucson to Prescott he passed through the virtually uninhabited valley, which we call today the Valley of the Sun, and came to a river skirting two small mountains or buttes. He climbed the larger butte and surveyed

the landscape. To his keen eye and practical judgment it occurred that the level, rich land round about would become some day highly productive and that there was natural provision for water-power development, so he figured this would be a good place to establish a grist mill or flour mill, which he later did. The immediate need, however, was for a ferry to cross the turbulent stream and that he located first and the town became known as Hayden's Ferry. Later its name was changed to Tempe.

CARL HAYDEN, about whom I arose to speak, was the first white child born in this town at the foot of the butte which was first called Hayden's Ferry and later Tempe. It would take more than the time allotted me to indicate the significant part played by CARL HAYDEN's father as a pioneer, as a practical dreamer, and as a builder in the West, therefore, I will now turn to his distinguished son Carl.

CARL HAYDEN, who took the oath as Representative in the well of this House 40 years ago today, grew up under frontier conditions and has gained fundamental knowledge of this remarkable region from having lived in it and having fought to overcome its difficulties and to improve its opportunities. When Arizona was admitted as a State CARL HAYDEN was acting as sheriff of Maricopa County and he was a good peace officer, so good in fact that the people figured he would make an equally good Congressman as Arizona's one and only Representative in this body. Congressman HAYDEN may not have known too much about parliamentary procedure and the rules of this great deliberative body back in 1912 but he knows them now and is able to smile today about how he got his first bill passed on the unanimous-consent calendar. As he tells it he probably made more elaborate preparation to discuss the merits of that bill than he has ever made for any bill in the subsequent 40 years. He admits that he was greatly surprised that the bill passed without his prize speech.

CARL HAYDEN served as the one and only Congressman from the new State of Arizona from February 19, 1912, to March 4, 1927. Since March 4, 1927, until the present good hour he has been one of Arizona's Senators and is now the senior Senator from Arizona and one of the Senators with the greatest seniority in the United States Senate. He was beloved by his colleagues in the House and he has come to be equally beloved by his colleagues in the Senate. What constructive work has he done that we may designate him a worthy son of his worthy father?

CARL HAYDEN is as much of a pioneer as was his father, but, of course, in a slightly different way. Carl has become thoroughly acquainted with the West and not merely his own little corner in Arizona. He was a student at Stanford University and became as well acquainted with the golden State of California as with the copper State of Arizona. That knowledge was not limited to mining matters but to every vital concern of these States. It would be hard to name any Member of this Congress

from the State of California who has had more to do in the growth and development of the golden State during the last 40 years than has CARL HAYDEN. He has pioneered in western development officially, a thousand times more effectively than his father could do individually and unofficially. No doubt Charles Trumbull Hayden dreamed of doing many of the same things his distinguished son, Carl, has unostentatiously, ploddingly, but persistently accomplished.

CARL HAYDEN has known Indians all his life from living among them. He knows why his father's many business trips through hostile Apache country always escaped harm. The attitude of both father and son toward Indians was not of the sob-sister, emotional kind, but rather it was the down-to-earth, practical, genuine friendliness toward these primitive neighbors, with a sincere wish to help them. If I were an American Indian I would rather have CARL HAYDEN determine the Government philosophy and action toward my people than any leader of opposing forces, such as the "turn them loose" group or the "perpetuate the primitive" school. In my judgment, CARL HAYDEN's efforts toward our Indians have added up to practical humanitarianism.

In the matter of highway building CARL HAYDEN's influence has been wide and significant. He is very much alive today and does not need a material monument, but if and when he does he has it in thousands of miles of good paved highways through a dozen western States where the highway systems have been deeply impressed with his touch. He is largely responsible for the present formula for the division of highway funds so that the western, sparsely settled, public-land States get a wise proportion of revenue, in fact, a much larger proportion relative to population than do the older eastern States. He has worked very effectively to shape public-highway policy.

His father began irrigation in the Valley of the Sun. Carl, as Congressman and now Senator, has multiplied his father's efforts more than a thousandfold. Senator HAYDEN sees opportunity for creating new wealth through Federal investment, through highways, through flood control, through reclamation, all of which will increasingly add to the Nation's wealth. Nor has he done this in any narrow provincial spirit. One of the last statements made to me by the Honorable Richard J. Welch was an appraisal of how much he and his State owed to Senator CARL HAYDEN. The same can be said by many of you from the extreme northwest concerning CARL HAYDEN's broad statesmanship. Other States as well as Arizona may well take pleasure in noting 40 years of CARL HAYDEN's service in House and Senate of the American Congress.

In concluding this brief appraisal and felicitation let me say that the great West has been very fortunate in having in the Congress of the United States, in the House of Representatives and in the Senate a man of the character and caliber of CARL HAYDEN. Always in a

position of great influence, well fortified by intimate knowledge and prompted by his great zeal for making the Far West all that his father hoped it to be, CARL HAYDEN has made it fortunate that his father left New England to become an adopted son of the West. I have spoken of Charles Trumbull Hayden as a man with a vision. The vision could not be materialized within his own lifetime, but it has been largely materialized through the influence of his son, the distinguished senior Senator of Arizona, CARL HAYDEN, by his long years of service in this Congress.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extended remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. PATTEN (at the request of Mr. YORTY) and to include an editorial.

Mr. YORTY in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DEMPSEY.

Mr. EVINS in two instances.

Mr. MORANO (at the request of Mr. PATTERSON.)

Mr. PATTERSON in three instances.

Mr. PATTERSON and to include extraneous matter, which is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$210.

Mr. DOLLIVER and to include a report from the Iowa Development Commission.

Mr. SCUDDER (at the request of Mr. HUNTER) and to include extraneous material.

Mr. WOOD of Idaho and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ANDERSON of California and to include a report on guayule rubber.

Mr. CASE and to include an address.

Mr. SMITH of Kansas in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. CANFIELD) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BAKWELL (at the request of Mr. CANFIELD) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CANFIELD and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JAVITS in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DONOHUE in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PHILBIN in two instances.

Mr. MULTER in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. COUDERT (at the request of Mr. KEARNEY).

Mr. SHAFER in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PRICE (at the request of Mr. ROGERS of Colorado) and to include an article.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi and to include an editorial.

Mr. ELLIOTT and to include an article.

Mr. BENDER in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DURHAM and to include a speech made by Mr. Austin last week.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 759. An act to extend to screen vehicle contractors benefits accorded star-route contractors with respect to the renewal of contracts and adjustment of contract pay.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DEANE (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK), for the remainder of this week, on account of illness.

Mr. HORAN (at the request of Mr. MACK of Washington), on account of death in his family.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 20, 1952, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1173. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of Federal Housing Administration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841) (H. Doc. No. 366); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and ordered to be printed.

1174. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the audit report of Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841) (H. Doc. No. 367); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and ordered to be printed.

1175. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting copies of the report on the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex.; and the program for the purchase and sale of tin metal in the United States, pursuant to Public Law 125, Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1176. A letter from the American Academy of Arts and Letters, transmitting the official report of the American Academy of Arts and Letters for the year 1951; to the Committee on House Administration.

1177. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed joint resolution entitled, "Joint resolution to continue in effect certain statutory provisions for the duration of the national emergency proclaimed December 16, 1950, and 6 months thereafter, notwithstanding the termination of the existing state of war (H. Doc. No. 368); to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

1178. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a letter relative to the case of Cruz Del Toro-Camposano, file No. A-7392151T CR 33838, and requesting that it be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the

Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1179. A letter from the Secretary, National Park Trust Fund Board, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the report for the National Park Trust Fund Board for the fiscal year 1951, pursuant to section 6 of an act approved July 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 477; 16 U. S. C. 19); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1180. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the activities of the Department of the Interior in providing assistance to public school districts serving areas in which the construction of projects or features of projects, by the Bureau of Reclamation, cast an undue burden upon the facilities of such districts, pursuant to section 2 of the act of June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1108; 43 U. S. C. 1946 ed., Supp. II, sec. 385b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1181. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill to authorize the transfer of hospitals and related facilities between the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Defense, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar as follows:

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1851. An act to assist in preventing aliens from entering or remaining in the United States illegally; without amendment (Rept. No. 1377). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BURLISON: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 1511. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the Mid Valley Bridge Co., Hidalgo, Tex., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rio Grande; without amendment (Rept. No. 1378). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BURLISON: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Joint Resolution 108. Joint resolution providing for recognition and endorsement of the International Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in New Orleans, La.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1379). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 2470. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the States of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the disposition, allocation, diversion, and apportionment of the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1380). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 6690. A bill to facilitate civil-service appointment of persons who lost opportunity therefor because of service in the Armed Forces after June 30, 1950, and to provide certain benefits upon appointment; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BEALL (by request):

H. R. 6691. A bill to prohibit the sale in the District of Columbia of chicks, ducklings, and young rabbits during the 3-week period before and after Easter; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 6692. A bill to amend section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 6693. A bill to amend section 17 of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 so as to authorize the payment of fair compensation to persons informally contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6694. A bill to amend section 6 of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 so as to provide for fair compensation amendments to World War II formal contracts for delivery of certain strategic or critical minerals or metals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 6695. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, entitled, "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," with respect to State jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in the Indian country, and to confer on the State of Oregon civil jurisdiction over Indians in the State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COTTON:

H. R. 6696. A bill for the relief of the State of New Hampshire and the town of New Boston, N. H.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee:

H. R. 6697. A bill to amend the laws relating to the construction of Federal-aid highways to provide for equality of treatment of railroads and other public utilities with respect to the cost of relocation of utility facilities necessitated by the construction of such highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DEWART:

H. R. 6698. A bill to provide adequate school facilities at the Fort Peck project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 6699. A bill to amend paragraph 1774, section 201, title II, of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRANGER:

H. R. 6700. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to permit the prospecting, development, mining, removal, and utilization of the mineral resources of national-forest lands or lands administered for national-forest purposes or in connection with national-forest programs not subject to the operation of the general mining laws or the Mineral Leasing Act, as amended, the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, or for the development of which no other statutory authority exists; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 6701. A bill to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight saving time in the District; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 6702. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 6703. A bill to terminate Federal discrimination against the Indians of Arizona; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H. R. 6704. A bill to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or

other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FOULSON:

H. R. 6705. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to conduct preference primaries for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WITHROW:

H. R. 6706. A bill to amend the Seniority Act for Rural Mail Carriers to provide a method for the promotion of substitute rural carriers to the position of regular rural carrier; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. YORTY:

H. R. 6707. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to conduct preference primaries for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. J. Res. 382. Joint resolution to provide for setting aside an appropriate day as a national day of prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:

H. J. Res. 383. Joint resolution to safeguard the economic stability of the United States by imposing limitations on grants of new obligatory authority for, and on expenditures during, the fiscal year 1953; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. SCUDDER:

H. J. Res. 384. Joint resolution to provide for the conveyance of the Muir Wood toll road by Marin County, State of California, to the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. J. Res. 385. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to nominations of candidates for President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. Con. Res. 200. Concurrent resolution to provide for the printing of a manual of veterans' rights and benefits; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. ASPINALL: Memorial of Colorado State Senate, that the Congress of the United States enact legislation establishing a single purchasing and surplus property disposal department for the armed services and to provide that supervisory personnel employed by the Federal Government be not awarded extra compensation or additional rating principally by the reason of a large number of employees under supervision; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H. R. 6708. A bill for the relief of Ching Zoi Dong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASE:

H. R. 6709. A bill for the relief of Hedwig Hollweg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DENTON:

H. R. 6710. A bill for the relief of Charles-town Milling Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRANAHAH:

H. R. 6711. A bill for the relief of Oscar Ward Hancock, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HESS:

H. R. 6712. A bill for the relief of Hisami Yoshida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:

H. R. 6713. A bill for the relief of John Szabo, also known as Janos Szabo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCKINNON:

H. R. 6714. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ellen J. Hessel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H. R. 6715. A bill for the relief of Ciro Lanna di Francesco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RABAUT:

H. R. 6716. A bill for the relief of Elisa Albertina Rigazzi (Cioccio); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 6717. A bill for the relief of Emmanuel Caralli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

562. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 37 members of the Center United Presbyterian Church of New Castle, Pa., opposing any appointment to the Vatican, whether as Ambassador or representative from this country; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

563. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the mayor of Hackensack, N. J., demanding immediate termination of the use of Teterboro Airport as a replacement point for the planes heretofore operating out of the closed Newark Airport; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1952

(Legislative day of Thursday, January 10, 1952)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, who revealest Thyself in all that is true and pure and lovely, we beseech Thee to so strengthen our resistance to evil, so cleanse our hearts of impurities that they may be fitting audience chambers for Thy presence, knowing that it is the pure in heart who shall see God. O Thou who art life and in whom there is no darkness at all, help us so to fling open the windows of our lives and to lift its curtains that we may be flooded with Thy light.

We pause at noontide to acknowledge our human frailties and to lean our weakness against the pillars of Thy almightiness. Grant us wisdom, courage, and understanding adequate to meet the difficult demands of each recurring day. Make us worthy ministers of Him whose love alone can conquer hate. Heal our sorely wounded world. And may our own attitudes to our fellow members of