

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 9963. A bill to amend the cotton marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H. R. 9964. A bill to provide for the construction of a nonsectarian chapel at the Veterans' Administration hospital at Northampton, Mass.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. R. 9965. A bill to provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high-school education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H. R. 9966. A bill to establish for officers and members of the fire department for the Washington National Airport the same basic salaries as are provided by law for officers and members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 9967. A bill to regulate the election of delegates representing the District of Columbia to national political conventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LANE:

H. J. Res. 562. Joint resolution directing the President to sever trade relations with the Soviet Union, Communist China, and their satellites; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. J. Res. 563. Joint resolution relating to sales of Commodity Credit Corporation corn; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RILEY:

H. J. Res. 564. Joint resolution to release reversionary right to improvements on a 3-acre tract in Orangeburg County, S. C.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. Con. Res. 256. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress as to use

of funds appropriated by the Congress for rehabilitation of the Republic of Korea for the encouragement of private enterprise in said Republic of Korea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. Con. Res. 257. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings relative to the contribution of atomic energy to medicine; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. Res. 647. Resolution for the study and investigation of health and sanitary conditions in the commercial slaughtering and processing of poultry; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. Res. 648. Resolution to extend greetings to the Gold Coast and Nigeria; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 649. Resolution to provide for inquiry and report by the Committee on Rules on the Special Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations; to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 9968. A bill for the relief of the estate of James F. Casey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAWSON of Utah:

H. R. 9969. A bill for the relief of Teru Juan Tsutsui; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H. R. 9970. A bill for the relief of Cosimo Polo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. R. 9971. A bill for the relief of Arthur Ronald Tower; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DORN of New York:

H. R. 9972. A bill for the relief of Michaela Murphy Mole; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN:

H. R. 9973. A bill for the relief of Tina Cipriani Ozelski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING (by request):

H. R. 9974. A bill for the relief of John Meredith McFarlane; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H. R. 9975. A bill for the relief of Solomon S. Levadi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OSMERS:

H. R. 9976. A bill for the relief of Ivar Refne Hansen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky:

H. R. 9977. A bill for the relief of Lillian Sorensen Howell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H. R. 9978. A bill for the relief of Alberto Rosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 9979. A bill for the relief of Richard, Clara, and Elizabeth Giampietro; 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:

1108. By Mr. KING of California: Petition of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles opposing enactment of S. 1555, H. R. 4449, S. 964, and H. R. 236 or similar legislation pending in the Congress of the United States pertaining to Colorado River water; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1109. By Mr. WILLIAMS of New York: Petition of Miss Anna M. Sweet and others, favoring the Bryson bill, H. R. 1227; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1110. Also, petition of a group of citizens from Ilon, N. Y., favoring the Bryson bill, H. R. 1227; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Opinion Poll Report for the 11th Congressional District of Massachusetts

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1954

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I am more than happy at this time to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the tabulated results of a questionnaire which I sent early this spring to the residents of the district which I represent here in the House of Representatives.

My objectives in sponsoring this referendum were threefold:

First. To promote responsible citizenship by stimulating the widest possible discussion and understanding of major legislative issues of current concern;

Second. To determine in broad terms, for my own benefit, the attitudes and opinions of my constituents on these issues; and

Third. To enable me to present to Congress, for its consideration, the views of an important segment of the voting population.

The number of responses which I have received has been most gratifying, and I am proud of the active, aroused public interest in governmental affairs which has been displayed.

#### FOREIGN POLICY

1. Do you approve of the present method of handling our international relations? Yes, 1,761; no, 2,537; no opinion, 754.

2. Do you believe that the United States Government should continue our foreign-aid program? Yes, 3,094; no, 1,605; no opinion, 635.

3. Do you feel that we should continue military aid to foreign nations? Yes, 3,378; no, 1,122; no opinion, 734.

4. Do you favor the continuation of economic aid to foreign nations? Yes, 3,162; no, 1,360; no opinion, 712.

5. Do you support the point 4 program (supplying technical assistance, manufacturing know-how, and management skills to undeveloped nations to help them help themselves)? Yes, 3,235; no, 530; no opinion, 979.

(a) Do you believe this program should be reduced? Yes, 510; no, 1,413; no opinion, 1,048.

6. Do you believe that Russia should be permitted to remain in the United Nations? Yes, 2,274; no, 2,110; no opinion, 850.

7. Do you believe that Communist China should be seated in the United Nations? Yes, 723; no, 3,907; no opinion, 604.

#### TARIFF POLICY

1. Do you support the present methods of handling tariffs? Yes, 902; no, 2,021; no opinion, 2,311.

2. Do you believe that foreign goods should come into the United States regardless of the effect that it may have on the American worker? Yes, 743; no, 3,538; no opinion, 953.

3. Do you understand the present Government method of handling tariffs? Yes, 1,714; no, 2,124; no opinion, 1,396.

#### STATEHOOD

1. Do you favor conferring statehood on—  
(a) Alaska? Yes, 3,810; no, 1,676; no opinion, 639.

(b) Hawaii? Yes, 3,830; no, 694; no opinion, 710.

#### TAX POLICY

1. Do you believe that the Federal Government should spend more money than it receives in income? Yes, 1,685; no, 2,693; no opinion, 856.

If opposed, which of these steps would you take?

(a) Keep taxes high? Yes, 1,240; no, 1,430; no opinion, 2,564.

(b) Cut domestic spending? Yes, 1,940; no, 983; no opinion, 2,157.

2. Do you feel taxes should be cut more than they already have been? Yes, 1,796; no, 1,940; no opinion, 1,498.

3. Do you support an increase in the exemption for dependents? Yes, 2,881; no, 1,598; no opinion, 855.

4. Do you favor cutting income taxes across the board percentage-wise? Yes, 1,586; no, 2,540; no opinion, 1,077.

5. Do you believe in more exemption for dividends and other unearned income? Yes, 1,208; no, 2,339; no opinion, 1,087.

6. Do you support exemptions to cover expenses for college education? Yes, 2,581; no, 1,956; no opinion, 697.

7. Do you favor an exemption for the first \$1,500 of retired income? Yes, 2,568; no, 1,744; no opinion, 922.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE

1. Do you believe that the present 2 percent social security tax on the employee should be maintained? Yes, 3,551; no, 839; no opinion, 844.

2. Do you believe it should be returned to 1½ percent? Yes, 807; no, 3,174; no opinion, 1,260.

3. Do you support an increase in old-age assistance benefits? Yes, 3,608; no, 764; no opinion, 762.

4. Do you favor an increase in the death benefits under social security? Yes, 2,986; no, 1,435; no opinion, 1,148.

5. Do you believe that hospitalization, sickness and accident insurance should be covered by Federal law? Yes, 1,825; no, 2,527; no opinion, 882.

#### HOUSING

1. Do you believe that more low-cost housing should be built by the State and Federal governments? Yes, 2,906; no, 1,631; no opinion, 697.

2. Do you believe these should be multiple-unit dwellings? Yes, 992; no, 1,878; no opinion, 1,547.

3. Do you believe they should be in three-family units? Yes, 1,074; no, 1,758; no opinion, 1,585.

#### LABOR

1. Are you in favor of raising the minimum wage? Yes, 3,183; no, 1,283; no opinion, 768.

2. Do you feel this would be helpful to New England insofar as competing with the Southern States is concerned? Yes, 2,428; no, 1,442; no opinion, 1,364.

3. In your opinion could small business afford an increase? Yes, 2,198; no, 1,310; no opinion, 1,726.

4. Do you believe that the Taft-Hartley Act is fair to management and labor? Yes, 1,506; no, 1,755; no opinion, 1,156.

(a) Would you favor outright repeal? Yes, 782; no, 2,902; no opinion, 1,570.

(b) Would you favor changes through amendments? Yes, 2,986; no, 698; no opinion, 1,550.

5. Are there sections of this law which you feel are oppressive to workers? Yes, 2,332; no, 1,374; no opinion, 1,528.

6. Are there in your opinion, sections which are oppressive to small business? Yes, 1,805; no, 1,342; no opinion, 2,187.

#### ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

1. Do you understand the questions involved in the St. Lawrence Seaway? Yes, 2,584; no, 1,341; no opinion, 1,309.

2. Do you feel that the construction of the seaway would hurt employment in our area? Yes, 1,481; no, 2,022; no opinion, 1,731.

3. Do you believe the St. Lawrence Seaway would hurt the future economy of the New England area? Yes, 1,591; no, 1,876; no opinion, 1,767.

#### VOTING AGE

1. Do you believe that persons who are 18 years old should be given the right to vote in national elections? Yes, 1,897; no, 2,832; no opinion, 505.

#### LOCAL ISSUES

1. Do you believe that the port of Boston should have more Federal assistance? Yes, 3,362; no, 715; no opinion, 1,157.

2. In your opinion, is the Federal Government treating New England fairly on the policy of defense cutbacks? Yes, 809; no, 2,399; no opinion, 2,026.

### No Seating of Red China in U. N.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1954

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include my statement registering my approval of House Joint Resolution 627, reiterating the opposition of the United States House of Representatives to the seating of the Communist regime in China in the United Nations:

NONE FOR, IS HOUSE SCORE ON ADMISSION OF RED CHINA TO THE U. N.

to wit:

Red China thumbed its nose against the United Nations when it invaded Korea. Red China was indicted as an aggressor. It still is.

Far from repenting or making amends the Chinese Communists continued their aggression against another neighbor, Indochina. At the beginning, an effort was made to represent this as a revolution within Indochina. That pretense has now been junked. It is the Chinese Communist leaders who will decide the fate of that country.

Aggression, plus aggression, compounded by insolence that demands complete surrender by the United Nations.

Will the British never learn? The pattern that led to World War II is being repeated, but the British and other wishful nations, are making the same old blunders.

The rationalizing process is in full swing. The bait of trade and the illusion of co-existence are being used to gloss over realities.

The U. N. as constituted has no legal or military authority to protect the peace.

Only as it speaks up bravely and resolutely for moral principles in the settlement of international disputes will it have any meaning or prestige.

When morality is abandoned nothing is left.

The United Nations will become as lifeless as the old League of Nations if it fails to take a stand now.

Appeasement is still appeasement, no matter how it is disguised.

The Communists are amused and are emboldened by this servile weakness on the part of once-great nations.

Cowardly concessions only win Red contempt.

If the U. N. gives in now it is gone.

There is not much time left to provide it with backbone.

Americans believe in fair play. When the chips are down they will, as they have al-

ways done, speak up unafraid for what is right and just.

They did so last week.

The United States House of Representatives by a unanimous vote of those present, 385 to 0, served notice on the world that the American people are completely and vigorously opposed to the admission of the defiant aggressor, Red China, into the family of nations.

Nothing in my experience as a Congressman gave me a greater thrill than that resounding rejection of those who think that right and wrong are interchangeable, who would ape communism by putting expediency above eternal truths.

The conscience of America spoke in that vote.

It told of a retreat that was over, of a counterattack that has just begun. Time and again we have made concessions hoping that Communist Russia and Communist China would learn to mend their ways, so that they could be genuinely accepted into the family of nations on a basis of mutual trust that would never betray the peace.

That day is done.

The Red record is one long list of betrayals.

The time has come when the Reds must purge themselves of their aggressions first before they can ever hope for admission into the society of law-abiding nations.

The United States, speaking for all who believe in liberty and justice, has made a clear and irrevocable decision.

Red China will never be admitted to the U. N. until it makes restitution for the crimes it has committed against the peace of the world.

### Los Angeles Keeps Right On Growing and Expanding

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. GORDON L. McDONOUGH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1954

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, the city of Los Angeles with its numerous suburbs, suburbs which are cities of many thousands in their own right, originated in and spread over the Los Angeles Basin, an extensive area stretching from the sea over lowland areas to gentle rising slopes which suddenly plunge upward to the sky forming a magnificent background of lofty mountains rising to a height of 10,000 feet above the sea.

Modern roads climb the mountainous terrain back of the city affording birds-eye views that are spectacular and brilliant. Viewed from a high vantage point the city stretches for miles in every direction and to the very edge of the blue Pacific itself.

Looking across this vast metropolis, it is difficult to realize that the first expedition of white men to visit this area arrived in 1769. The area was described at that time as a "very spacious valley, well grown with cottonwoods and sycamores, among which ran a beautiful river."

Los Angeles was settled with 44 colonists in 1781, just a scant 171 years ago, and named El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula.

By 1790 the name was shortened to Los Angeles, and the population had increased to 139.

Originally under the Spanish standard, Los Angeles later became part of Mexico, and in 1847 when Mexico surrendered the territory of California to the United States, Los Angeles was the capital and chief metropolis of the territory with a population of 5,000. In that year San Francisco, known as Yerba Buena, was only a tiny mud pueblo.

With the discovery of the first nugget in northern California, the gold rush was on, and the growth of Los Angeles halted, but this was only a temporary set-back. For Los Angeles had a glorious destiny to fulfill and would not be denied.

By 1890 the population of Los Angeles had swelled to 50,000. In the next 10 years, at the turn of the century, it reached 102,000. Ten more years saw the population reach over 300,000 as Los Angeles became the 16th largest city in the United States.

Today more than 7 million people live in the "economic sphere" of the Los Angeles area, and the latest figures resulting from a special census of September 1953, place the population of Los Angeles at 2,104,663.

The following summary of the economic sphere of the Los Angeles area, and the city's growth, clearly outlines the important part Los Angeles has in the economy of the State of California and of the Nation:

#### MORE THAN 7 MILLION PERSONS IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA'S ECONOMIC SPHERE

California has 2 of the 10 largest centers of population and business volume in the United States. With respect to most of the important measures of economic size, the Los Angeles metropolitan area ranks third in the Nation and the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area ranks sixth.

The economic life of the southern portion of the State naturally tends to center around the Los Angeles area, and the northern portion around the San Francisco area—although there are a number of other communities such as San Diego, Fresno, San Jose, Sacramento, Bakersfield, and Santa Barbara which constitute large consuming markets and which are substantial centers of production and distribution in their own right.

For many years there has been recurrent discussion as to the extent and bounds of the territory which is in the Los Angeles economic sphere. What are the limits of the territory which can be served more economically and more advantageously from the Los Angeles area than from the San Francisco area? In marketing their agricultural, mineral, and factory production, which communities are oriented more toward the southern metropolis and which toward the northern center? What, in brief, are the geographic boundaries of the territory in which the Los Angeles area has a greater economic stake than her sister metropolis to the north?

Over the years, these and related questions have been considered by sales managers, economists, market research analysts, and others. The answers reached have not always been in agreement. This has been due in part to the fact that for many years the extent of the Los Angeles economic sphere has been gradually expanding. And, in any locality, it takes time for changes

in the economic environment to alter business relationships and ties which have had a long historical basis.

San Francisco was a large city when Los Angeles was still a small town. In 1870, for example, the Bay City's population was 149,473 as compared with 5,728 for Los Angeles. Over the decades, rapid growth continued in both areas, but particularly in the south. The Los Angeles area eventually moved into the lead in population and in volume of business—and has continued to extend that lead.

According to estimates by the State department of finance, the population of the Los Angeles metropolitan area on July 1,

1953, was 4,485,900—double the total of 2,450,700 for the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area.

The United States Bureau of the Census has conducted 84 special population counts in the southern half of California since the nationwide census of April 1, 1950.

All of these special censuses have been at the request and at the expense of the communities involved. They have been prompted principally by the desire of the various communities to obtain more current—and hence larger—official population figures to be used in connection with the distribution of State gasoline tax funds.

	Date of latest special census	Apr. 1, 1950, census	Special census	Percent change
<b>Los Angeles County:</b>				
Alhambra.....	Sept. 25, 1953	51,359	53,558	+4.3
Burbank.....	June 25, 1953	78,577	88,043	+12.0
Claremont.....	Apr. 15, 1953	6,327	7,814	+23.5
Covina.....	Apr. 28, 1953	3,956	6,452	+63.1
Culver City.....	Feb. 12, 1953	19,720	28,186	+42.9
El Segundo.....	Apr. 10, 1953	8,011	9,890	+23.5
Gardena.....	Feb. 17, 1953	14,405	17,415	+20.9
Hawthorne.....	Jan. 28, 1953	3,988	5,290	+32.6
Los Angeles.....	Sept. 26, 1953	1,970,358	2,104,663	+6.8
Hawthorne.....	June 4, 1953	16,316	21,098	+29.3
Hermosa Beach.....	July 21, 1953	11,826	14,004	+18.4
Manhattan Beach.....	Apr. 3, 1953	17,330	26,315	+51.8
Maywood.....	Apr. 29, 1953	13,292	13,483	+1.4
Monrovia.....	Jan. 8, 1953	20,188	23,408	+16.0
Montebello.....	Nov. 17, 1953	21,735	26,087	+20.0
Monterey Park.....	May 14, 1953	20,395	25,467	+24.9
Pomona.....	Oct. 5, 1953	35,405	44,669	+26.2
Redondo Beach.....	June 30, 1953	25,226	35,706	+41.5
San Fernando.....	May 8, 1953	12,992	14,299	+10.1
South Pasadena.....	May 7, 1953	16,935	18,025	+6.4
West Covina.....	Apr. 30, 1953	4,499	13,088	+190.9
Inglewood.....	Oct. 28, 1953	46,185	50,346	+9.0
Lynwood.....	Nov. 4, 1953	25,823	28,124	+8.9
Santa Monica.....	Nov. 4, 1953	71,595	75,132	+4.9
Torrance.....	Nov. 4, 1953	22,241	44,914	+101.9

### Health Reinsurance

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1954

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, the following is a notice I have issued as chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with reference to further hearings to be conducted by the committee on the subject of Health Reinsurance, as provided for in H. R. 8356.

It reads as follows:

#### HEALTH REINSURANCE

Representative CHARLES A. WOLVERTON, Republican, of New Jersey, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, announced today that the committee would meet in executive session next Tuesday, July 20, to consider H. R. 8356, the health-reinsurance bill, which the committee had previously reported out and recommended for passage, but which the House last Tuesday recommitted to the committee. Chairman WOLVERTON said:

"I am bringing the matter before the committee in accordance with the vote of the House that further consideration be given to the bill by the committee.

"In accordance with these instructions, the meeting will be held to consider any amendments that anyone may wish to offer. I am hopeful that the American Medical Association will avail itself of this opportunity to present any amendments it may wish the committee to consider. This opportunity has been repeatedly extended to the AMA since January 28, 1954.

"On that date, in introducing Dr. Walter B. Martin, president-elect of the American Medical Association, who was testifying in our health inquiry, I said:

"It has seemed to me, however, that no one should be in better position to set forth for us a concrete proposal of just what can be done to provide a real and adequate protection against these costs than the medical profession itself, as represented in its official organization, the American Medical Association. This is an association of men who have dedicated their lives to the mitigation of human suffering—men devoted to making available the best of medical care to all of our people, regardless of their economic status.

"We, therefore, confidently look to them to come forward with a constructive program to meet this problem, one of the greatest facing us today."

"Neither at that time nor at any time thereafter, including the appearance on April 5, 1954, of Dr. David B. Allman, chairman of the association's committee on legislation, to testify on this bill, have any representatives of the association come forward with one constructive idea or proposal for meeting this serious and important problem facing our American people today.

"It is amazing that the association's opposition is predicated entirely on questions which it raises in the insurance field. The association in no way whatsoever opposes the bill on any medical grounds or on any suggested interference with the practice of medicine or anything having to do whatsoever with the field in which the association's members are engaged.

"In connection with this committee meeting on Tuesday, I want to emphasize my complete agreement with President Eisenhower's statement that he did not consider that anyone lost by the House action last Tuesday except the American people, but that it was only a temporary defeat."

**Compact Relating to Higher Education  
and Establishment of New England  
Board of Higher Education**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1954

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment for a moment on the bill H. R. 9712, presently pending before the House Committee on Education and Labor, having to do with the Congress granting certain New England States the privilege to enter into a compact relating to higher education and the establishment of a New England Board of Higher Education.

In this connection, I would like at this time to express my great appreciation to one of my former colleagues in the Massachusetts Legislature, Wilfred S. Mirsky, of Boston, the former chairman of the Massachusetts House Committee of Education, and an outstanding Democrat, for his concerted efforts on behalf of this compact in particular, and his wholehearted aid in the education field in our Commonwealth.

Mr. Mirsky is currently the counsel to the Massachusetts commission, and his ability and handiwork has been most important to the successful drafting and passage of this compact through the legislature. The compact was approved in Massachusetts on June 7, 1954. The granting of congressional consent was brought before this House in the manner of a bill, H. R. 9712, 83d Congress, 2d session.

The purposes of the New England higher education compact shall be to provide greater educational opportunities and services through the establishment and maintenance of a coordinated educational program for the persons residing in the several States of New England parties to this compact, with the aim of furthering higher education in the fields of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, public health, and in professional, technical, scientific, literary, and other fields.

The drafting of this compact as it was presented to the Massachusetts Legislature was most competently handled by Mr. Mirsky, and the very great thought and educational ideals of this man may be evidenced on every page.

Under Mr. Mirsky's leadership, the Democratic Party in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts initiated and passed the first antidiscrimination laws in the Commonwealth assuring all citizens an equal opportunity for higher education, at the same time securing a program of hot lunches in the public schools by having the Commonwealth cooperate with the existing lunch programs of the municipalities and the Federal Government.

The Democratic Party in Massachusetts launched a new school-building program to promote better educational facilities thereby improving opportuni-

ties for the children of the Commonwealth. The Massachusetts school-building-assistance program, incidentally, has become one of the leading in the Nation.

When I was speaker of the House of Representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature, the State university received consistent attention in the developments of plant, faculty, and student body increases. It was during this time that Mr. Mirsky was most instrumental in the passage of a bill through that legislature, establishing Commonwealth scholarships at the University of Massachusetts. These scholarships afford qualified students the opportunity for a college education and permitted those children of the laboring class from the larger cities who could not possibly afford higher education to take advantage of the opportunities that their more wealthy brethren could handle privately.

Mr. Mirsky's tireless efforts in the Massachusetts Legislature in codifying the laws pertaining to education in the Commonwealth and bringing them up to date so that educators can have the opportunity to administer these laws in the most expeditious manner for the benefit of the general public, is greatly appreciated not only by all teacher and administrators but by the Massachusetts Legislature itself.

Mr. Mirsky's driving force was the stimulus that prodded the legislature into taking definite action to the establishment of an educational TV station sponsored by the Commonwealth, and currently being established by the famed Lowell Institute. We all hope that Greater Boston will soon enjoy this marvelous innovation in education that will come to them through TV channel 2. It will afford the hundred educational institutions and universities in the Greater Boston area an opportunity to display and transfer from one to the other their facilities and faculties.

The chairman of the Massachusetts Tubercular and Health League has stated that Mr. Mirsky's untiring zeal on behalf of the health of the schoolchildren of the Commonwealth deserves honorable mention.

He provided support to the bill that permitted periodic X-rays of school employees and children. This law is certain to help assure more complete protection for all schoolchildren of the Commonwealth. No wonder then, that Hugh Nixon, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation, praised the efforts of the Democratic Party in general and Mr. Mirsky in particular, for their work on behalf of both the teachers and the schoolchildren.

The Democratic Party in the Commonwealth has championed a State dental and medical school. The recent platform adopted at Worcester by the pre-primary convention reiterated that demand. If this compact will help to increase medical and dental services in the Commonwealth, I believe that it will receive the blessings of the Democrats in the Commonwealth, but if it be a mere subterfuge to delay and hinder the production of medical and dental services or in any way lower the stringent stand-

ards that we in the Commonwealth insist upon, then it will be subject to criticism.

I therefore feel that this Congress should make every effort to give consent to the compact and we trust that the individual States making up those great New England States will follow through with the high ideals for which this compact was originally proposed.

H. R. 7839

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. WILLIAM E. HESS**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1954

Mr. HESS. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent early in the day today, July 20, due to a cancellation of the American Airlines flight from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Washington, D. C., on which I had made reservations.

Had I been present at the time the vote was taken on the motion to recommend the conference report on H. R. 7839, I would have voted against it, as I favored the provisions contained in the report with reference to public housing. I previously voted for a provision like this when the bill was originally on the floor of the House. The amendment was offered by Representative WIDNALL and was defeated by an overwhelming Democratic vote.

I would also have voted for the adoption of the conference report had I been present.

**Juvenile Delinquency**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. HOWARD S. MILLER**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1954

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, not only as a father, but as a citizen, I am greatly concerned about the increasing juvenile delinquency in this country. We are all concerned. Every man and woman in the Nation with any appreciation of the higher motivations of human beings must be greatly concerned. The question arises: What is the cause of this increase in delinquency among the youth of our land? Not until we have ascertained the cause can we intelligently even consider the remedy.

What is the cause of delinquency? If delinquency is on the increase in recent years, something has taken place in that time that has brought it about. Yes; I used the word "brought" deliberately, for I lay it down as a settled and undisputable fact that juvenile delinquency is the product of the situations and conditions that the adult human beings create and place around the youth of our land. They are just as upright, just as delin-

quent, as we their elders and their parents have made them. The very fact that Congress and the people are wishing to do something about the situation is evidence that we realize that the environment we throw about our young people influences their character. If it will influence them in the future, it has influenced them in the past. But it was we adults who made the environment that produced the present character of our young people. It was therefore our responsibility.

Now that we have found ourselves to be responsible, the next question is:

What have we done or failed to do that has brought on this regrettable situation? What changes have taken place in the environment of our children and young people? Where and under what circumstances do we find the greatest increase in delinquency? I understand that it is in the larger cities. If that is true, what is there in the conditions found in the larger cities that contribute to delinquency? Can we agree that the conduct of young people will depend almost altogether upon their associations and the way they spend their time? If we can so agree, and I am sure that we

can, we have now brought our problem to the point where it is only necessary to find for our young people wholesome surroundings and decent employment. Might we further agree that decent employment, by which I mean a job on some worthwhile enterprise, is of itself a wholesome surrounding. How very simple, as simple as reducing a problem in arithmetic to its lowest terms. But to find those jobs in town or city, that is something else. It is a simple matter on the farm. To solve their problem in towns and cities is something else. It is one of our serious problems.

## SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1954

(Legislative day of Friday, July 2, 1954)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

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

Eternal Light, who hast folded back the curtain of darkness and caused the dawn of a new day to brighten the earth, we beseech Thee to gladden our hearts with Thy light. May our lives be flooded with the radiance of faith, that doubts may be dispelled like mists of the morning. Invade our hearts with new reverence and responsiveness, that even the silence of this hallowed moment may be a benediction at the day's beginning from Thee.

We turn from the busy concerns that engage our minds, from the trivial pleasures that fill the passing moments, from the pressing cares that burden our day. At this wayside altar of prayer subdue the clamor of our hearts, soften every alien note, and for the high mission which by the will of the people has been committed to Thy servants here, in the ministry of the Nation's life, may they hear Thy voice and learn Thy will. We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, July 20, 1954, was dispensed with.

### A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Tribbe, one of his secretaries.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, requested the Senate to return to the House of Representatives the bill (H. R. 6399) granting the consent of Congress to an interstate forest fire protection compact, and the message of the House thereon.

### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

- S. 95. An act for the relief of Mrs. Donka Kourteva Dikova (Dikoff) and her son, Nicola Marin Dikoff;
- S. 98. An act for the relief of (Mrs.) Betty Thornton or Jozsefne Toth;
- S. 102. An act for the relief of Francesco Cracchiolo;
- S. 110. An act for the relief of Christopher F. Jako;
- S. 203. An act for the relief of Yvonne Linnea Colcord;
- S. 222. An act for the relief of Mrs. Dean S. Roberts (nee Braun);
- S. 246. An act for the relief of Gerrit Been;
- S. 267. An act for the relief of Pantellis Morfessis;
- S. 278. An act for the relief of Szyga (Saul) Morgenstern;
- S. 308. An act for the relief of Filolaos Tsolakakis and his wife, Vassiliki Tsolakakis;
- S. 496. An act for the relief of Dr. Samson Sol Flores and his wife, the former Cecilia T. Tolentino;
- S. 552. An act for the relief of Anna Urwicz;
- S. 587. An act for the relief of Carlos Fortich, Jr.;
- S. 661. An act for the relief of Nino Sabino Di Michele;
- S. 790. An act for the relief of Irene J. Halkis;
- S. 794. An act for the relief of Paulus Youhanna Benjamin;
- S. 795. An act for the relief of Josef Radziwill;
- S. 830. An act for the relief of Samuel, Agnes, and Sonya Lieberman;
- S. 841. An act for the relief of Dionysio Antypas;
- S. 843. An act for the relief of Rabbi Eugene Feigelstock;
- S. 855. An act for the relief of Kirill Mikhailovich Alexeev, Antonina Ivanovna Alexeev, and minor children, Victoria and Vladimir Alexeev;
- S. 891. An act for the relief of Albina Sicas;
- S. 912. An act for the relief of Bruno Ewald Paul and Margit Paul;
- S. 915. An act for the relief of Augusta Bleys (also known as Augustina Bleys);
- S. 917. An act for the relief of Stefan Burda, Anna Burda, and Nikolai Burda;
- S. 937. An act for the relief of Virginia Grande;
- S. 945. An act for the relief of Moshe Glips;
- S. 986. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ishi Washburn;
- S. 1129. An act for the relief of Jozo Mandic;
- S. 1267. An act for the relief of Irene Kramer and Otto Kramer;
- S. 1313. An act for the relief of Olga Balabanov and Nicola Balabanov;

- S. 1362. An act for the relief of Rev. Ishai Ben Asher;
- S. 1477. An act for the relief of Gerhard Nicklaus;
- S. 1490. An act for the relief of David Maisel (David Majzel) and Bertha Maisel (Berta Pleschansky Majzel);
- S. 1841. An act for the relief of Carlo (Adiutore) D'Amico;
- S. 1850. An act for the relief of Dr. John D. MacLennan;
- S. 1860. An act for the relief of Amalia Sandrovic;
- S. 1954. An act for the relief of Anthony N. Goraieb;
- S. 2009. An act for the relief of Mrs. Edward E. Jex;
- S. 2036. An act for the relief of Joseph Robin Groninger;
- S. 2065. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Hendrik Van der Tuin;
- S. 2677. An act for the relief of Michio Yamamoto;
- S. 2820. An act for the relief of Mrs. Erika Gisela Osteraa;
- S. 2960. An act for the relief of Barbara Herta Geschwandtner;
- S. 3197. An act to authorize the acceptance of conditional gifts to further the defense effort; and
- S. 3605. An act to abolish the offices of Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Register of the Treasury and to provide for an Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs and an additional Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department.

### COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, after having cleared the question with the acting minority leader, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Rules of the Committee on Rules and Administration be permitted to meet this afternoon during the session of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

### ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that immediately following a brief executive session and a quorum call there may be the customary morning hour for the transaction of routine business, under the usual 2-minute limitation on speeches.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.