

back at the Communists with one simple observation. We could observe that the little people of Russia knew most about coexistence since their own attitude about communism at home in Russia is merely one of internal coexistence.

We could say to them, as Menderes of Turkey has said, "If you really believe in coexistence, why don't you stop trying to grab off country after country? Why don't you let them coexist instead of demanding that they exist only as you dictate?"

I am impatient with the greatly professed fears about the Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung. Instead of muddling in pessimism about that conference, let us look at the opportunities we actually have on this conference. After all we do have a few friendly countries attending that conference—Thailand, Turkey, the Philippines, Viet-Nam, Iraq, Pakistan, Ethiopia, and Japan.

They will not be mere mutes there. They will talk realistically and constructively. They may be outnumbered—but they will be heard.

We should not stop with reliance upon them to carry the responsibility for the free half of the world. The point is that we should not be trembling mutes ourselves. We should seize upon a golden opportunity of taking advantage of this conference.

We should broadcast a message beamed directly at Bandung that we approve of the conference in the objective of raising the world prestige and position of the people of Asia and Africa, that we are in full accord with their opposition to colonialism; and that we support their aspirations for independence and self-reliance.

Yes, instead of pouting and fretting with a negative attitude, we should seize the initiative with such a positive and direct approach. We should show them that we are the opponents of colonialism; that the Communists are the present-day advocates of colonialism; and that such Russian colonialism would have decisions concerning New Delhi, Rangoon, Cairo, Jakarta, Saigon, Adis Ababa, and Johannesburg made in Moscow by the men in the Kremlin instead of each of those cities.

We should warn them that attempts by the Communists to have this conference result in banding brown men together to hate and fight white men are but another step in the Communist evil design and pattern of "confuse, divide, and conquer." For proof we need only to point out the obvious fact that through the "confuse, divide, and conquer" pattern, Moscow now makes the decisions for Prague, Budapest, Warsaw, Hanoi, and Peiping.

I am impatient with the continued blocking of the admission of Spain to NATO. When we take Western Germany and Italy, who were our active enemies in World War II, into NATO and exclude Spain, a bitter enemy of communism, one wonders if NATO really is for the purpose of mutual security and defense against aggressive communism.

The time has come when our leadership in world affairs must increase in boldness and firmness if we are to cope successfully with the threat to the freedom of the world.

The time has come when the very basis of our foreign policy must change. It must shift from the past negative basis of fear—fear of Russia—to a positive basis of confidence in ourselves and nations friendly to us. We have every reason for confidence in ourselves. We should start acting that way instead of indulging in pessimism.

We must start charting our course in the confident realism that we are the greatest Nation in the world—and the world's greatest hope for peace—that we are through with letting Russia scare us—that we are plenty capable of taking care of ourselves—and that we must strive for positive construction instead of fear-minded, negative defensiveness that stresses countermeasures instead of maintaining the initiative.

SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1955

(Legislative day of Monday, May 2, 1955)

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 God, this sacred altar at which our spirits bow at another week's beginning with all its draining demands is the witness of our weakness, of how fruitless are our quests, and how futile are our arguments and discussions if we turn not to Thee in the humility of prayer. In these fateful days, for whose decisions the future will judge us, by Thine enabling might may we maintain our integrity unsullied by animosities, prejudices, or personal ambition, regarding always public office as a sacred trust. As our frail hands and fallible judgments have a part in the shaping of the world that is to be and which our children's children will inherit, give to us the vision, the wisdom, and the courage that will make for both justice and lasting peace—peace with honor and human dignity vindicated, and social justice the canopy of all the nations. In the Redeemer's name we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 2, 1955, was dispensed with.

KURT GLASER—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 47)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Senate, dated June 3, 1955, which the clerk will read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
June 3, 1955.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: On today, during the recess of the Senate from yesterday until Monday next, there was received by me the attached sealed envelope, addressed to the President of the Senate of the United States, said to contain a veto message on S. 143, an act for the relief of Kurt Glaser.

I am herewith delivering to you the said message for presentation to the Senate at its session on Monday next.

Very respectfully,

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Friday, June 3, 1955, being the last day of the period prescribed by the Constitution for action by the President on the bill, the Secretary of the Senate, under a decision of the Supreme Court, was authorized to receive the veto message for action by the Senate thereon.

The clerk will read the veto message of the President.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

To the Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 143, for the relief of Kurt Glaser.

The bill would accord permanent residence immigration status to a native of Czechoslovakia who entered this country in July 1951 from Austria as an exchange visitor under one of the programs authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948.

All of the exchange programs are founded upon good faith. We can maintain them as effective instruments for promoting international understanding and good will only if we insist that the participants honor their commitments to observe the conditions of the exchange in the same way that they expect the United States to honor its obligations

to them. On the one hand, exchange aliens must return to the country from which they came. On the other hand, the United States must not permit either immediate reentry or other evasion of the return rule. Otherwise, the countries from which our exchange visitors come will realize little or no benefit from the training and experience received in the United States, and we shall fail to promote good will toward and better understanding of our way of life.

Unfortunately, the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act does not specifically obligate exchange personnel to return to the country from which admitted and to remain there for a minimum period before being eligible to regain admission to the United States. Administrative requirements have been imposed to compensate for this lack of a specific statutory requirement. Within the last year, however, a number of cases have arisen in which humanitarian and equitable considerations have argued so persuasively against imposing such a requirement that the Congress has been willing to consider and to enact a number of private bills to adjust the status of exchange personnel. By permitting them to remain in the United States for permanent residence, these bills have granted them immigration status without regard to the normal procedures under our immigration laws.

Up to the present time, most of the circumstances which have led to the enactment of each bill have been exceptional. Even though I have recognized that the principle underlying each bill was at variance with the basic concept and philosophy of the exchange programs, I have not been willing to require deportation at the possible risk of creating undue hardship and, in several cases, of jeopardizing the safety of the individual concerned.

Such considerations are not present in the case of Mr. Glaser. I am satisfied

that both he and his sponsor understood their obligations to terminate his stay. In fact, the State Department's records indicate that a basic purpose of the sponsoring company in seeking exchange visitors was to train foreign engineers in the company's specialty in cooperation with the International Center of the University of Louisville. Furthermore, certification was signed by the vice president of the company in which the following appears:

An attempt will be made to insure, insofar as possible, that any exchange visitor coming under the program of the sponsoring agency will adhere to the conditions under which he was admitted to the United States and will depart from the United States on completion of the purpose of the visit.

Finally, there is no evidence that a return to Austria will work any hardship on either the company or Mr. Glaser beyond that of disrupting an association which has proved productive, useful, friendly, and profitable.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I feel it is my duty to disapprove this bill and at the same time to recommend enactment by the Congress of a clear statutory requirement that exchange personnel return home and remain there for a minimum period before being eligible to reenter the United States for permanent residence. Such provisions of law will protect the purposes of the exchange program, will prevent unjustifiable evasion of immigration procedures, and will establish legislative policy to guide the committees of Congress in taking action on future private bills which would set aside the general law. Legislation for this purpose has been forwarded to the Congress by the Department of State this week. I urge its prompt consideration.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 3, 1955.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The message from the President, together with the accompanying bill, will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and be printed.

REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE SUBMITTED DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of the Senate of June 2, 1955,

The following reports of a committee were submitted on June 3, 1955:

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 5046. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 410).

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 5240. A bill making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 411).

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL—SUBMITTED DURING RECESS

Pursuant to the order of the Senate of June 2, 1955,

Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, on June 3, 1955, submitted the following notices in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 2, after line 1, insert a new section, as follows:

"ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

"For an additional amount for 'Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission,' \$15,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be immediately available and remain available until expended."

Mr. MAGNUSON also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5240, making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, which had been ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 10, line 19, after the sum insert the following: "*Provided*, That the fourth paragraph under the heading 'General Accounting Office' in Public Law 137, approved August 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 274), as amended by Public Law 455, approved July 5, 1952 (66 Stat. 399), and Public Law 428, approved June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 280), is further amended by changing '2 positions in grade GS-17' to '4 positions in Grade GS-17,' and '12 positions in grade GS-16' to '13 positions in grade GS-16.'"

Mr. MAGNUSON also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5240, making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, which had been ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 30, line 6, after "program",

insert the following: "and of which \$300,000 shall be available as the President may direct for a special study of the compensation and pensions program."

Mr. MAGNUSON also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5240, making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, which had been ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 30, line 9, after the word "work" insert the following: "*Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution."

Mr. MAGNUSON also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5240, making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, which had been ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 5340) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 32, line 18, after "dental care" insert the following: "*Provided*, That hereafter no part of any appropriation to the Veterans' Administration shall be available for outpatient dental services and treatment, or related dental appliances with respect to a service-connected dental disability which is not compensable in degree unless such condition or disability is shown to have been in existence at time of discharge and application for treatment is made within 1 year after discharge: *Provided further*, That this limitation shall not apply to adjunct outpatient dental services or appliances for any dental condition associated with and held to be aggravating disability from such other service-incurred or service-aggravated injury or disease."

Mr. MAGNUSON also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5240, making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, which had been ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)