On the floor of the Senate, the junior Senator from Texas, Mr. JOHNSON, asked for the admission of Alaska and Hawaii as states. He pointed out that many territories have become states, and he felt that it would be fair to admit Hawaii, which is geographically close to the United States.

Mr. DANIEL, the senior Senator from Texas, expressed his opposition to statehood for Hawaii, citing the island's geographical distance from the mainland. He also opposed statehood for Alaska, arguing that it is non-contiguous and would likely have a negative economic impact.

Mr. SMATHERS, the Senator from Florida, agreed with Mr. JOHNSON's stance on statehood, stating that both territories are desirable for statehood from a political and economic perspective. He also mentioned the importance of setting a precedent for future admissions.

Mr. DANIEL, on the other hand, felt that Alaska could potentially serve as a bridge state between the United States and other territories, and that Hawaii's admission could set a precedent for other territories such as the Philippines.

The discussion continued with various Senators expressing their views, with a particular focus on the importance of statehood for106
panying bill, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

To the United States Senate:
I return herewith, without my approval Senate bill 153, a bill for the relief of Wilhelm Engelbert.

This measure would grant the status of lawful permanent residence in the United States to Mr. Engelbert upon payment of the required visa fee.

Mr. Engelbert is a native and citizen of Germany who was born in Dortmund, Westphalia, on July 27, 1905. He entered the United States illegally on December 31, 1928, as a deserting seaman, with the intention of remaining here permanently.

Between 1926 and the outbreak of World War II in 1939, the alien did nothing to regularize his status in the United States. In fact, according to the record set forth in the committees' reports upon this bill, his actions indicate clearly that he thought of himself as a German and showed his allegiance time and again as that of a German national.

After the United States entered World War II, Mr. Engelbert was interned as an enemy alien. He remained an internee until July 1, 1948. In due course a warrant for his deportation to Germany was issued in 1943. This warrant, issued on grounds of illegal entry, was outstanding at the time of his release from alien enemy proceedings. Applications for reconsideration and reopening of the deportation proceedings have been denied by the Board of Immigration Appeals.

Although it appears that to a certain extent Mr. Engelbert's motives in becoming a member of the Nazi Party, registering for service in the German Army, equipping himself with German money to defray the cost of a trip to Germany, and other acts demonstrating allegiance to Germany, may have been dictated by a desire to assist his mother and to obtain legal entry into the United States, the facts are such that he did nothing to regularize his status for some 12 years. Furthermore, from 1939 until the end of World War II there is nothing in the record of this case to indicate that Mr. Engelbert showed real willingness to assist his mother and to obtain lawful permanent residence in the United States.

The contrary, he sought repatriation to Germany during the war and it was not until after victory had been assured in Europe in 1945 that he withdrew his application and requested adjustment of his immigration status.

Under these circumstances, I see no basis for setting aside the requirements of the immigration law.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 17, 1954.

MRS. MARGARETH WEIGAND—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 105)

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

To the United States Senate:
I return herewith, without my approval, the enrolled bill (S. 502) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Margareth Weigand.

Kurt P. Weigand, the son of Margareth Weigand and a German citizen resident in the United States, was interned in 1942 as an enemy alien. Following his release, he died in Fargo, N. Dak., by accidental drowning. Owing to his coverage under the Social Security Act, his mother, a resident and citizen of Germany, became entitled to the survivor's benefit when the award was vested in the Attorney General by Vesting Order 19793, dated May 31, 1951, which was issued in accordance with the procedures prescribed by general law.

The reasons urged in support of this measure would be taken up. The reasons urged in support of this measure would be taken up. The reasons urged in support of this measure would be taken up. The reasons urged in support of this measure would be taken up. The reasons urged in support of this measure would be taken up. The reasons urged in support of this measure would be taken up. The reasons urged in support of this measure would be taken up.