when they will be stable, self-supporting, and self-respecting.

Our aid to Latin America, it again is clear in my own mind, is helping to achieve, maintain and expand the sales of U.S. goods—and to satisfy the "consumption explosion" that is occurring in almost every country of the region.

Our aid to Latin America, I can show you, is no giveaway program. Eighty percent of it is in the form of loans. And Latin Americans already have repaid around 30 percent of all that they have borrowed, with repayment records the same as you would expect at your neighborhood bank.

Our aid to Latin America, I can assure you, is being used effectively. It is zeroed in on vital targets for Latin American development, in line with the best thinking that the Latin Americans and we can give for its utilization. It is extended to those nations which are doing most to help themselves.

II

All of this is being done as the Charter of Punta del Este, which established the Alliance for Progress, prescribed.

This charter, as you know, was drafted at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in August 1961, and was signed by all of the American Republics, with the exception of Cuba.

The United States had asked for the convocation of the meeting, in compliance with President John F. Kennedy's speech of March 13, 1961, in which he called for the establishment of an Alliance for Progress—a vast cooperative effort of the American Republics for a democratic decade of development.

It should aim, he said, at providing schools, homes, work, and land for Latin Americans. In this, he caught the spirit of the "revolution of rising expectations" in Latin America. The Alliance for Progress meant that the United States was fully ready to meet the demand for change.

Nevertheless, as both President Kennedy and the charter made clear, the basic responsibility for fulfilling the objectives of the Alliance rested with the Latin Americans themselves.

As President Kennedy said:

"Only the most determined efforts of the American nations themselves can bring success to this effort. They, and they alone, can mobilize their resources, enlist the energies of their people, and modify their social patterns so that all, and not just a privileged few, share in the fruits of growth. If this effort is made, then outside assistance will give a vital impetus to progress; without it, no amount of help will advance the welfare of the people."

Although the Alliance has been likened in Latin America to the Marshall plan, there is little in common except that both are truly massive efforts. The Marshall plan sought the reconstruction of a wartorn Europe. The Alliance for Progress seeks the economic and social development of Latin America—a far more difficult task, since more people have to be trained and more institutions created.

For this, too, our total assistance will be less than the Marshall plan, and spread over a longer period of years—10 as against 4. You simply cannot move as swiftly when you are starting from a lower level of development.

The total external needs for achieving the goals of Alliance for Progress, the Charter of Punta del Este estimates, are $20 billion. Of this, the United States is to provide a major share—or roughly $1 billion a year.

This money comes from a variety of sources—from my own Agency for International Development, in the form of loans and technical assistance—from loans by the Export-Import Bank, other loans and grants from the Social Progress Trust Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank, from sales of surplus U.S. farm commodities, and even from the Peace Corps.

All this amounts to less than one-third of 1 percent of our total annual income—and which is to be spread among 20 nations with a population nearly 25 million more than our own, some 220 million people.

I don't believe I have to dwell on the importance of Latin America to us, and to the free world. It is an area for which we of the United States have long felt a special relationship—because our revolution spurred their revolutions; because they, too, had been colonial peoples; because we together were a part of the New World; because we have worked together, through the Pan American Union and the Organization of American States, in peace and in war.

But more than that, Latin America is an area which is "committed" to the West, and identified with the West. Any further infiltration of the region by international communism would constitute a defeat for the West in the cold war.

The Alliance for Progress, by bringing progress without tyranny, prevents the spread of tyranny.

III

The Alliance for Progress, as I have indicated, is a 10-year program. Only 3 years have elapsed since President Kennedy issued the call for the meeting which was to draft the Charter of Punta del Este. Only 2½ years have passed since the charter itself was signed. Only 2 years have gone by since the machinery required for the Alliance—in the international sphere, in Latin America, and in the United States—was in order.

Yet these 2 years have seen very substantial progress—both visible and invisible, tangible and intangible.

As far as U.S. assistance under the Alliance is concerned, we estimate that by next June 30, our aid will have helped Latin Americans: Erect 220,000 houses, build 23,400 school classrooms, produce nearly 7 million textbooks, construct over 1,000 well and water supply systems, extend over 200,000 agricultural credit loans, and provide health service through over 500 hospitals, health centers, and mobile health units.

These totals, frankly, are small, when compared with the needs. But the fact that this much has been done, in so short a space of time, is indicative of the vigor of the new institutions for growth and development which are being created, and of the total ferment which is going on in Latin America.

Latin Americans, contrary to what some of you may have read, are shouldering an increased share of the burden necessary for development. They are changing their land and tax systems, they are mobilizing their own savings, through rapidly increasing numbers of credit unions and savings and loan associations; they are spending more of their national budgets—proportionately—on education; they are earmarking more of their own money for water and sewerage systems; and they are drawing up and abiding by national plans for development.

For instance, in the crucial field of taxation, the record indicates that 16 countries have brought about improvement in administration and legislation in the last year, and seven countries have begun major reform programs. The revenue producing effects of the reforms will show up even more dramatically in the future.

In the field of land reform, there has been more activity than in any similar period since the wars of independence. Since 1960, 12 nations have passed agrarian reform legislation and 12 have created new land reform institutions. The emphasis is not solely on dividing up land, but on the equally as complicated problems of improving productivity and marketing.

In mobilizing domestic savings, 400 credit unions have been established, and 70 savings and loan associations established, with savings and loan legislation enacted in nine Latin American countries.

The budgets for education have increased by 13 percent a year and 5 million more children went to school in 1962 over 1960.

The total capital investment for water and sewage projects, stimulated by the Alliance for Progress, was the equivalent of over $300 million in 1962.

Nine countries have prepared national development plans, and eight have been submitted for review by the Organization of American States.

IV

The more important development, however, has been the least tangible. This is the rising spirit in support of development, the desire for development, the training for development, the willingness to participate actively in development.

It is not by accident that the political parties of Latin America, more and more, are basing their programs on development—on what they can do to bring progress to their people, on the best ways and means of advancing development.

From thousands of hustings in Latin America, over the radios, over the television stations, this debate is going on. And, mark this well, is going on in a context of freedom. There is the assumption that development must take place in freedom, with liberty.

Those who advocate totalitarian methods are in the minority throughout Latin America.

All of this, this economic, social, and political ferment, is producing and will produce still more adherence to the Alliance for Progress, still more visible fruits of the Alliance.

V

So why the controversy over foreign aid? The program already has achieved much, in an area vital to the United States, and at a cost which is relatively little.

I have a few tentative conclusions—on the basis of my experience in Latin America.

Too frequently we receive only negative accounts of what is happening, perhaps on the theory that good news is no news. Reporting from abroad, and from Latin America in particular, tends to concentrate on the troubles, the coups, the revolutions, the occasional failures of the nations there.

Only rarely do we see the positive stories of the better life that is beckoning more and more—although still an inadequate number—of the people.

We should not let our own judgments—the judgments of a majority of our people—be swayed by the cheaply sensational, the surface accounting, the cynical viewpoint.

In Latin America, the Alliance for Progress is our chief hope for a better hemisphere and a better world. We cannot let it fail.

APPEASEMENT OF NASSER MUST CEASE

(Mr. RYAN of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was dismayed to read in today's New York Times that:

The United States, over the objections of its Western European allies, has virtually forced through the International Monetary Fund a $40 million loan to the United Arab Republic that sets precedents in its liberal terms.

The article goes on to say that the loan was opposed by the U.S. Treasury. Among the 102 member nations in the International Monetary Fund the United States has the overwhelmingly largest individual vote—26.4 percent. Be-

cause the United States has contributed $4.1 billion out of the $15 billion fund, the United States can control the decisions of the Fund. Power, however, must be accompanied by responsibility.

According to the New York Times, the Nasser loan broke a long standing rule of the Fund that a country will receive loans "only if it adopts austere internal financial policies to strengthen its currency, halt inflation, and improve its international balance of payments." The United Arab Republic did not meet these qualifications. When Latin America and other countries attempt to receive International Monetary Fund loans, they are held to the strict standards of the Fund. Why the exception for Nasser?

In my opinion the loan represents another step in the appeasement policy of the United States toward Nasser and the United Arab Republic. It is no accident that this loan was approved within 1 week of Khrushchev's visit to Egypt. Egypt should not be allowed to use its relations with the Soviet Union as blackmail against the United States. The appeasement represented by this loan contradicts the policy of the Foreign Aid Act passed by Congress, which states that foreign aid should be terminated to any country which is planning aggression against any other country receiving U.S. foreign aid. The legislative history makes it clear that Congress intended this section to apply to Egypt.

At a time when Egypt is engaged in an arms buildup with the avowed purpose of destroying the democracy of Israel, I am informed by the International Monetary Fund, that this $40 million loan is to be used for imports, and under the terms of the loan Nasser can use the loan to import military material.

Mr. Speaker, I have protested to the State Department and asked for a full explanation of this scandalous transaction.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in justice to General Shuler and to avoid any possible misinterpretation of my remarks in a sense unintended by me as a reflection upon a very fine and highly respected officer of the U.S. Army I ask unanimous consent that my remarks appearing on page 11575 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 26, 1964, be corrected by deleting the fourth paragraph in column 3 beginning with the word "If" and the two following paragraphs ending with the words "provide housing for civilian workers."

I have no personal quarrel with this fine officer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1964

(Mr. REID of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a comprehensive revision of our immigration laws. Our present immigration policy—based on national origins—is seriously discriminatory. Our quota system is sadly out of date; 44 years out of date. It is still figured on the census of 1920.

It discriminates flagrantly in favor of northern and western Europeans and against southern Europeans. Is there any justice in the fact that Italy, with 51 million people, has a quota of only 5,666 a year while Great Britain, with 53 million, has a quota of 65,000? Is there any logical reason why Greece with 8,500,000 people is allowed only 308 immigrants per year while Sweden, with less than 7,500,000, has 3,300—10 times as many?

Nor is that the end of the unfair differences of treatment. An American who has a Swiss brother can get him admitted at once. But his neighbor, whose sister is Italian, may have to wait years to get her a quota number—under our regular immigration law. Both are Americans and both have the American sense of fairness, and both, therefore, would be equally offended by such unequal and inequitable treatment.

We make a fetish out of the quota system, yet the facts show we ignore it about as often as we use it.

In the last 10 years, one million immigrants came here under quotas which would have allowed 1,500,000 to enter—which means one-third of those quotas were wasted on countries which did not use them.

In the same period 1,500,000 other immigrants came in outside the quotas—under special and temporary legislation and exceptions, such as were needed, for example, to give asylum to the gallant freedom fighters of Hungary.

That means that 3 out of every 5 immigrants during that decade came in outside the quotas.

Since we wanted them to come, it seems clear that they should have been able to come within the basic law rather than as exceptions to it. I submit that when three-fifths of a law's results are exceptions to it, it is high time to change the law.

Mr. Speaker, this bill embodies some principles and suggestions first put forward by former President Eisenhower more than 7 years ago. The major provisions in the bill include:

First. A fundamental revision of the National Origins Quota System. A concept of racial or ethnic origin for orientals is abolished. This is the so-called Asia-Pacific triangle concept. A person's nationality under this bill would be determined by the place of his birth. A person of Chinese ancestry born in Brazil would be treated as a Brazilian rather than as a Chinese for purposes of immigration.

An approximate doubling of the present 155,000 quota numbers to 300,000 annually; and the basing of future quotas upon one-sixth of 1 percent of the total number of people in the United States as determined by any future U.S. census. A quota figure thus obtained would be distributed among the various nations in proportion to actual immigration and proven desire to enter the United States between 1924 and 1964. The actual increase in those coming to the United States would be negligible as special legislation regularly admits about 150,000 per year outside the official quota numbers.

Second. Unused quotas in any given year would be redistributed from countries which do not use them—the United Kingdom— to countries which need them but do not have enough quota numbers—Italy. This redistribution would only be within each of four major regions: Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia—not between any of the four.

Third. Quota preferences are broadened and parents of U.S. citizens are made nonquota and would be promptly admitted. The uniting of families is important to this country and should be made a reality for many who are now tragically separated.

Fourth. Minimum quotas shall be doubled to 200—this includes dependent territories.

Fifth. Provision is made for annual parole of refugees and escapees into the United States up to a number of 15,000—or up to any number if the President decides an emergency exists. Such refugees may be given immigration status after 2 years in numbers up to 25,000 per year.

Sixth. Second-class citizenship as between native-born and naturalized Americans is abolished. This places in legislation that principle which the Supreme Court has recently affirmed.

Seventh. A fourth preference is established for brothers, sisters, married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens, thus doubling the number of visas available to them under former provisions, and parents of resident aliens are added to the preference list. Unused numbers are made available to persons willing to work at jobs for which a shortage of willing workers exists in the United States.

Eighth. Quotas are abolished for all independent countries and islands in the Americas.

Ninth. Provisions for naturalizing persons who have served honorably in our Armed Forces are liberalized.

Mr. Speaker, we are truly a nation of immigrants. If we would honor our heritage we must put an end—here and now—to discriminatory national origins quotas, second-class citizenship, and divided families.

H.R. 11437

A bill to amend titles I, II, and III of the Immigration and Nationality Act and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1964."

Section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 175; 8 U.S.C. 1151) is amended to read as follows:

"NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS; ANNUAL QUOTA BASED UPON NATIONAL ORIGIN; MINIMUM QUOTAS

"SEC. 201. (a)(1) The annual quota shall be a number equal to one-sixth of 1 percentum of the number of inhabitants in the United States, as determined by the latest official United States census.

"(2) The annual quota shall be distributed in the following manner:

"(A) Each quota area shall first be allocated the same quota it received under the law in existence prior to the enactment of this Act;

"(B) The quota for each minimum quota area as heretofore determined under the law in existence prior to the enactment of the Act shall be increased by one hundred numbers, and any other quota shall be increased as required so that no quota area has less than two hundred and the total of such increases shall be deducted from the remainder of the annual quota;

"(C) The rest of the annual quota shall then be distributed among the several quota areas in proportion to the actual immigration into the United States of immigrants attributed to each such quota area between July 1, 1924, and July 1, 1963, regardless of whether such immigration was quota of nonquota; except no country in a quota area shall have its quota increased which has a quota in excess of one thousand per year, and which has had unused quota numbers in a majority of the years July 1, 1950, to July 1, 1963.

"(b) The determination of the annual quota of any quota area shall be made by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General, jointly. Such officials shall, jointly, report to the President the quota of each quota area, and the Secretary of State shall prescribe by regulation and make known the quotas so reported. Such determination and report shall be made and such regulation shall be issued as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this amendment.

Quotas prescribed therein shall take effect on the first day of the fiscal year or the next fiscal half year, next following the expiration of six months after the date of the regulation, and until such date, the existing quotas prescribed under this Act shall remain in effect. After the making of a regulation the quotas prescribed therein shall continue with the same effect as if specially stated herein and shall be final and conclusive for every purpose, except (1) insofar as it is made to appear to the satisfaction of such officials and prescribed by the Secretary of State, that an error of fact has occurred in such determination or in such regulation, or (2) in the case provided for in section 202(e).

"(c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e) there shall be issued to quota immigrants chargeable to any quota (1) no more immigrant visas in any fiscal year than the quota for such year, and (2) in any calendar month of any fiscal year, no more immigrant visas than 10 percent of the quota for such year; except that during the last two months of any fiscal year immigrant visas may be issued without regard to the 10 percent limitation contained herein.

"(d) Nothing in this Act shall prevent the issuance (without increasing the total number of quota immigrant visas which may be issued) of an immigrant visa to an immigrant as a quota immigrant even though he is a nonquota immigrant.

"(e)(1) There shall be established a quota pool for each of four geographical regions, that is, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australasia. For purposes of this section, the Secretary of State shall have the discretion to fix the boundaries of the areas within each region. The boundaries of the areas within each region as determined by the Secretary of State shall be reported to the Congress yearly.

"(2) Quota numbers of all quota areas within a region authorized under the provisions of subsection (a), which have not been issued at the termination of a fiscal year, shall be assigned to the pool of the region within which the respective quota areas are situated.

"(3) The Secretary of State shall, at the end of each fiscal year determine the amount of quota numbers in each regional quota pool. He shall prescribe the number thereof on or before October 1 following the end of each fiscal year. The quota numbers so determined and prescribed by the Secretary of State shall be available for use in the following manner, during the ensuing twelve month period, beginning October 1, and ending September 30 of the following year:

"(A) the quota numbers in each regional pool shall be issued to qualified quota immigrants from any quota area in the respective region;

"(B) the exceptions to the determination of the quota to which an immigrant is chargeable, specified in section 202(a) in respect to quota areas, shall apply in determining the region to which an immigrant is chargeable under this subsection;

"(C) there shall be issued to qualified quota immigrants under this subsection immigrant visas in the manner and to the preference classes specified in section 203 (a); except that an eligible immigrant shall be entitled to receive such a visa only if there is not immediately available to him an immigrant visa under the quota specified in subsection (a);

"(D) quota immigrant visas issued to aliens under this subsection shall be issued in the order specified in subsections (b) and (c) of section 203;

"(E) there shall be issued to quota immigrants eligible to receive immigrant visas from any regional quota pool under this subsection in any calendar year of the twelve month period specified in this paragraph no more immigrant visas than 10 percent of the regional quota pool for such twelve month period, except that during the last two months of such twelve month period immigrant visas may be issued without regard to such limitation;

"(F) quota numbers not used during the twelve month period specified in this paragraph shall not be available for use at any other time."

SEC. 2. Section 202 (c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 177; 8 U.S.C. 1152 (c)) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Any immigrant born in a colony or other component or dependent area of a governing country for which no separate or specific quota has been determined, unless a nonquota immigrant as provided in section 101(a)(27) of this Act, shall be chargeable to the quota of the governing country, except that not more than two hundred persons born in any one such colony or other dependent or component area overseas from the governing country in any one year shall be so chargeable. A number not exceeding 200 immigrant visas authorized in any one year under the provisions of subsection (e) of section 201 respecting regional quota pools, shall be available to persons born in any colony or other component or dependent area described in this subsection. Such visas shall come from the regional quota pool of the region in which the governing country is a quota area."

SEC. 3. Section 202(a)(5) and 202(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 177; 8 U.S.C. 1152 (a)(5)) are repealed.

SEC. 4. Section 203 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 176; 8 U.S.C. 1153) is amended to read as follows:

"ALLOCATION OF IMMIGRANT VISAS WITHIN QUOTA AREAS

"SEC. 203. (a) Immigrant visas to quota immigrants shall be allocated in each fiscal year as follows:

"(1) The first 50 percentum of the quota of each quota area for such year, plus any portion of such quota not required for the issuance of immigrant visas to the classes specified in paragraphs (2) and (3) shall me made available for the issuance of immigrant visas (A) to qualified quota immigrants whose services are determined by the Attorney General to be especially advantageous to the United States because of the high education, technical training, specialized experience, or exceptional ability of such immigrants and to be substantially beneficial prospectively to the national economy, cultural interests, or welfare of the United States, and (B) to any qualified quota immigrant who is the spouse or child of any immigrant described in clause (A) if accompanying or following to join him.

"(2) The next 20 percentum of the quota for each quota area for such year, plus any portion of such quota not required for the issuance of immigrant visas to the classes specified in paragraphs (1) and (3), shall be made available for the issuance of immigrant visas to qualified quota immigrants who are the unmarried sons or daughters of citizens of the United States.

"(3) The next 20 percentum of the quota for each quota area for such year, plus any portion of such quota not required for the issuance of immigrant visas to the classes specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be made available for the issuance of immigrant visas to qualified quota immigrants who are the spouses or the unmarried sons or daughters of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

"(4) The remaining 10 percentum of the quota for each quota area for such year, plus any portion of such quota not required for the issuance of immigrant visas to the classes specified in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) shall be made available for the issuance of immigrant visas to qualified quota immigrants who are (A) the brothers, sisters, married sons or married daughters of citizens of the United States (such citizens being at least twenty-one years of age) or parents of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence, and (B) the spouse and children of any immigrant described in clause (A) if accompanying or following to join him. Qualified quota immigrants capable of performing specified functions for which a shortage of employable and willing persons exists in the United States shall be entitled to a preference not to exceed 50 percentum of the immigrant visas remaining available for issuance under this paragraph after the preference to the named relatives of the United States citizens and resident aliens is satisfied or exhausted.

"(5) Any portion of the quota for each quota area for such year not required for the issuance of immigrant visas to the classes specified in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) shall be made available for issuance of immigrant visas to other qualified quota immigrants chargeable to such quota.

"(b) Quota immigrant visas issued pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection (a) shall in the case of each quota area, be issued to eligible quota immigrants in the order in which a petition on behalf of each such immigrant is filed with the Attorney General as provided in section 204 and shall be issued in the first calendar month after receipt of notice of approval of such petition on which a quota number is available for an immigrant chargeable to such quota area.

"(c) Quota immigrant visas issued to aliens in the classes designated in paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5) of subsection (a) shall in the case of each quota be issued to qualified quota immigrants strictly in the chronological order in which such immigrants are registered in each class on quota waiting lists which shall be maintained for each quota in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of State.

"(d) In determining the order for consideration of applications for quota immigrant visas under subsection (a) consideration shall be given first to applications under paragraph (1), second to applications under paragraph (2), third to applications under paragraph (3), fourth to applications under

paragraph (4) and fifth to applications under paragraph (5).

"(c) Every immigrant shall be presumed to be a quota immigrant until he establishes to the satisfaction of the consular officer, at the time of application for a visa, and to the immigration officers, at the time of application for admission, that he is a nonquota immigrant. Every quota immigrant shall be presumed to be a nonpreference quota immigrant until he establishes to the satisfaction of the consular officer and the immigration officers that he is entitled to a preference quota status under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), or (4) of subsection (a)."

SEC. 5. (a) Paragraph (5) of subsection (d) of section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (61 Stat. 188; 8 U.S.C. 1182 (d) (5)), is amended (1) by inserting "(A)" immediately after "(5)", and (2) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(B)(i) As used in this subparagraph, the term 'escapee' means any alien (A) who because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion has fled or shall flee from any Communist, Communist-dominated or Communist-occupied area, or from any country within the general area of the Middle East, and who cannot return to such area or country on account of race, religion, or political opinion, or (B) who is out of his usual place of abode because of a natural calamity, military operations, or political upheaval, and who is in a country or area which is neither Communist nor Communist dominated, and (C) who has not firmly resettled and is in urgent need of assistance for the essentials of life.

"(ii) Whenever the President shall feel that a situation has arisen causing the creation of a class or classes of aliens and escapees and that it would be in the interest of the United States to permit their prompt entry into the United States, he may by proclamation direct the Attorney General to parole into the United States escapees selected by the Secretary of State. The Attorney General is authorized, in the absence of any such proclamation by the President, to parole into the United States escapees selected by the Secretary of State, and the spouse and children of such escapees if accompanying or following to join him, except that the total number of aliens paroled into the United States under this provision in any fiscal year shall not exceed 15,000."

(b) Subsection (d) of section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 188; 8 U.S.C. 1182 (d)) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(9)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, any alien who is or has been paroled in the United States by the Attorney General under the authority of paragraph (5) of this subsection and has not otherwise acquired permanent residence status in the United States may apply to the Attorney General for adjustment of his status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

"(B) If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the alien has remained in the United States for at least two years, is a person of good moral character, and that such action would not be contrary to the national welfare, safety, or security, the Attorney General, in his discretion, may record the alien's lawful admission for permanent residence as of the date of the alien's last arrival in the United States. A complete and detailed statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of the law in the case shall be reported to the Congress with the reasons for such adjustment of status. Such reports shall be submitted on the first and fifteenth day of each calendar month in which Congress is in session. If during the session of Congress at which a case is reported, or prior to the close of the session of Congress next following the session at which a case is reported, either the Senate or House of Representatives passes a resolution stating in substance that it does not favor the adjustment of status of such alien, the Attorney General shall thereupon require the departure of such alien in the manner provided by law. If neither the Senate or the House of Representatives passes such a resolution within the time above specified, the alien shall be regarded as lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the alien's last arrival in the United States.

"(10) The number of aliens who may be granted the status of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence pursuant to paragraph (9) of this subsection, shall not, unless otherwise provided specifically by a joint resolution of the Congress, exceed 25,000 in any fiscal year."

SEC. 6. Section 245(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255 (a)) is amended by striking out "or paroled into the United States" and inserting in lieu thereof "into the United States (other than under section 212(d)(5)".

SEC. 7. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163) or any other law, an alien who—

(1) has served honorably in an active duty status in the military, air, or naval forces of the United States in time of war or during a period declared by the President to be a period of national emergency, or who, if separated from such service, was separated under honorable conditions; or

(2) is the spouse, child, parent, brother, sister, unmarried son or daughter (including stepsons and stepdaughters and legally adopted sons or daughters) or a citizen of the United States or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or an alien who has been issued an immigrant visa; or

(3) is authorized to perform the ministerial or priestly functions of a recognized religious denomination, or who is engaged by a recognized religious denomination or by an interdenominational mission organization having a bona fide organization in the United States as a missionary, brother, nun, or sister;

and who is applying for an immigrant visa and is known or believed by the consular officer to be ineligible for such visa under any provision of said Act (other than paragraph (13), (14), (15), (22), (23), (27), or (29) of section 212 (a)) may, after approval by the Attorney General of a recommendation by the Secretary of State or by the consular officer that the alien be admitted, be granted a visa and admitted into the United States in the discretion of the Attorney General; or who is inadmissible under any provision of such Act (other than section 212 (a) (13), (14), (15), (22), (23), (27), or (29)), but who is in possession of appropriate documents or is granted a waiver thereof and is seeking admission, may be admitted into the United States in the discretion of the Attorney General, if the Attorney General is of the opinion that such action with respect to such alien would not be contrary to the national interest, safety, or security. Admission to the United States under the provisions of this section shall be in accordance with such terms, conditions, and controls, if any, including the giving of a bond, as the Attorney General, in his discretion, and after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, in cases involving medical and public health considerations, may by regulations prescribe. The Secretary of State shall, with respect to each alien granted a visa under this section, reduce by one the quota of the quota area to which the alien is chargeable for the fiscal year then current or the next following fiscal year in which a quota is available, but no quota shall be so reduced by more than 50 percentum in any fiscal year.

SEC. 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163), or any other law, the Attorney General is authorized, in his discretion to suspend deportation and adjust the status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the case of any alien within the United States who is deportable under any law of the United States and who—

(1) has served honorably in an active duty status in the military, air, or naval forces of the United States in time of war or during a period declared by the President to be a period of national emergency, or who, if separated from such service, was separated under honorable conditions; or

(2) is the spouse, child, parent, sister, unmarried son or daughter (including stepsons and stepdaughters and legally adopted sons or daughters) of a citizen of the United States or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence; or

(3) is authorized to perform the ministerial or priestly functions of a recognized religious denomination or who is engaged by a recognized religious denomination or by an interdenominational mission organization in the United States as a missionary brother, sister, or nun;

if the Attorney General is of the opinion that such action would not be contrary to the national interest, safety, or security. The Secretary of State shall, if the alien was not classified as a quota immigrant at the time of entry, reduce by one the quota of the quota area to which the alien is chargeable for the fiscal year then current or the next following fiscal year in which a quota is available, but no quota shall be reduced by more than 50 percent in any fiscal year.

SEC. 9. The definitions contained in sections 101 (a) and (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 166, 171) shall be applicable in the administration of sections 5 and 6.

SEC. 10. The number of aliens who shall be granted the status of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in any fiscal year, pursuant to sections 5 and 6 shall not exceed five thousand.

SEC. 11. Paragraph (27)(A) of section 101 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 169; 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

"(A) an immigrant who is the child, spouse, or parent of a citizen of the United States;".

SEC. 12. Paragraph (27)(C) of section 101 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 169; 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(C)) is amended to read as follows:

"(C) an immigrant who was born in any independent foreign country of North, Central or South America or in any independent island country adjacent thereto or in the Canal Zone and the spouse and children of any such immigrant if accompanying or following to join him;".

SEC. 13. The proviso to section 223(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 194; 8 U.S.C. 1203(b) is amended to read as follows:

"*Provided*, That the Attorney General may in his discretion extend the validity of the permit for a period or periods not exceeding one year in the aggregate: *Provided further*, That the Attorney General may in his discretion extend the validity of the permit of a spouse or child of a member of the armed services of the United States stationed abroad pursuant to official orders for such period or periods as the Attorney General shall deem appropriate. The permit shall be in such form as shall be by regulations prescribed for the complete identification of the alien."

SEC. 14. (a) Section 316 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 242; 8 U.S.C. 1427) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) The provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of this section shall be available to the spouse and children of a person engaged or employed as specified therein if their absence is for the purpose of residing with such person abroad, except that such benefits shall not be available to such children after their marriage or after they attain the age of twenty-three years."

(b) Subsection (a) of section 316 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 177; 8 U.S.C. 4127 (a) is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: "except that no period of State residence shall be required for persons who are in active service in the Armed Forces of the United States".

SEC. 15. (a) Section 328 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 249; 8 U.S.C. 1439) is amended to read as follows:

"NATURALIZATION THROUGH SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

"SEC. 328. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 310(d) and 318 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, a person who has served honorably at any time in the Armed Forces of the United States for a period or periods aggregating three years, and who if separated from such service, has never been separated except under honorable conditions, may be naturalized upon compliance with all the requirements of the Immigration and Nationality Act, except that—

"(1) he may be naturalized regardless of age;

"(2) no period of residence or specified period of physical presence within the United States or any State shall be required, but there shall be included in the petition the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, stating that each such witness personally knows the petitioner to be a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and happiness of the United States;

"(3) the petition for naturalization may be filed in any court having naturalization jurisdiction regardless of the residence of the petitioner;

"(4) notwithstanding section 336(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the petitioner may be naturalized immediately if prior to the filing of the petition, the petitioner and the witnesses shall have appeared before and been examined by a representative of the Service; and

"(5) no fee, except that which may be required by State law, shall be charged or collected for making, filing or docketing the petition for naturalization or for the final hearing thereon, or for the certificate of naturalization, if issued.

"(b) In case such petitioner's service was not continuous, the petitioner's residence in the United States and State, good moral character, attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and favorable disposition toward the good order and happiness of the United States, during any period within five years immediately preceding the date of filing such petition between the periods of petitioner's service in the Armed Forces, shall be alleged in the petition filed under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, and proved at the final hearing thereon. Such allegation and proof shall also be made as to any period between the termination of petitioner's service and the filing of the petition for naturalization.

"(c) The petitioner shall comply with the requirements of section 316(a) of this title, except that he shall not be required to establish lawful admission for permanent residence, if the termination of such service has been more than one year preceding the date of filing the petition for naturalization except that such service within five years immediately preceding the date of filing shall be considered as residence and physical presence within the United States.

"(d) Any such period or periods of service under honorable conditions and good moral conduct, attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and favorable disposition toward the good order and happiness of the United States, during such service, shall be proved by duly authenticated copies of the records of the executive departments having custody of the records of such service, and such authenticated copies of records shall be accepted in lieu of compliance with the provisions of section 316(a).

"(e) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall be applicable to a person who has been separated from the armed services of the United States under honorable conditions notwithstanding that he served less than three years if such separation was caused by disability resulting from personal injury sustained or disease contracted or suffered in line of duty or by aggravation of a preexisting injury of disease contracted or suffered in line of duty, or by any other disability resulting from reasons beyond the control of such person.

"(f) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall be applicable to any person who, notwithstanding the length of this service, has served honorably in an active duty status in the Armed Forces of the United States during any of the following periods, all dates inclusive:

"(1) from April 21, 1898, to August 12, 1898;

"(2) from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918;

"(3) from September 1, 1939, to December 31, 1946;

"(4) from June 24, 1950, to July 1, 1955; and who is separated under honorable conditions.

"(g) No person separated from the Armed Forces of the United States on account of alienage, or who was a conscientious objector who performed no military, air, or naval duty whatever or refused to wear the uniform, shall be regarded as having served honorably or having been separated under honorable conditions for the purpose of this section. No period of service in such Armed Forces shall be made the basis of a petition for naturalization under this section if the applicant has previously been naturalized on the basis of the same period of service.

"(h) Citizenship acquired under this section may be revoked in accordance with section 340 of this title if at any time subsequent to naturalization the person is separated from the Armed Forces of the United States under a discharge not under honorable conditions and such ground for revocation shall be in addition to any other provided by law. The fact that the naturalized person was separated from the service under a discharge not under honorable conditions shall be proved by a duly authenticated certification from the executive department under which the person was serving at the time of separation."

(b) Section 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act is repealed.

(c) Section 340(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 261; 8 U.S.C. 1459(f)) is amended by inserting, immediately following the language "section 329(c) of this title", the following: "as it existed prior to its repeal or under section 328(h) of this title." Section 328 as amended shall apply to all persons who qualify under this section and who have any form of naturalization proceeding pending at the time of enactment of this section.

SEC. 16. Sections 352, 353, and 354 (8 U.S.C. 1484–86) are repealed.

Bill Title

HORTON BILL PROVIDES COMPREHENSIVE REVISION OF U.S. IMMIGRATION LAWS

(Mr. HORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today H.R. 11436, the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1964. My purpose is to set in legislative motion a badly needed revision of our national immigration policy.

In proposing this legislation, I am pleased to join with the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. REID] with whom I have worked for many months on this matter. My colleague and I are convinced that this measure represents the most extensive and equitable immigration proposal to be presented in this 88th Congress.

There are 14 principal provisions in H.R. 11436:

First. Country-by-country immigrant quotas are liberalized, including the establishment of four major quota regions: Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia. Quote figures for each region would be distributed in proportion to actual immigration to the United States as recorded in the 40-year period from 1924 to 1964. Unused quotas in any given year would be redistributed within a region from countries not using them to countries needing them. This assignment would be according to usual priorities of preference category and date of application. There would be no transfer of quotas among regions.

Second. There would be an approximate doubling of the present 157,000 annual quota numbers. The overall immigration quota would be one-sixth of 1 percent of the total U.S. population, as determined by the latest decennial census. In practice, this would not result in any marked increase in immigration, since in the last 10 years, there has been an average annual entry of 150,000 immigrants outside the quotas. Special and temporary legislation or Executive exceptions account for this situation.

Third. In addition to revising national origin quotas, the concept of racial or ethnic origin for orientals—Asia-Pacific triangle—is abolished.

Fourth. Minimum quotas are doubled to 200—this includes dependent territories.

Fifth. Quotas are abolished for all independent countries and islands of the Americas.

Sixth. Parents of U.S. citizens are accorded nonquota status. This would permit their prompt admittance to this country and end the tragic separation of families which is now so prevalent.

Seventh. A fourth preference category is established for brothers, sisters, and married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens, thus doubling the number of visas available to them under present provisions. Further, parents of resident aliens are added to the new preference list.

Eighth. Because parents of U.S. citizens no longer would have to wait in a second preference quota category, by virtue of the nonquota status they are to receive, this category is reduced from its present 30-percent level to 20 percent.

Ninth. First preference visa standards are broadened to "especially advantageous" from "needed urgently."

Tenth. Unused quota numbers are made available to persons willing to work in the United States at jobs for which a shortage of willing workers exists in our labor market.

Eleventh. Political refugees or escapees may be admitted to the United States up to a number of 15,000 annually or higher where the President proclaims an emergency. After 2 years, these refugees may be given immigration status in numbers up to 25,000 per year.

Twelfth. Requirements for foreign-born persons who have had honorable service in our Armed Forces are liberalized.

Thirteenth. No distinction between native-born and naturalized citizens with respect to foreign residence shall exist. This carries out the principle of citizenship equality recently affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Fourteenth. For relatives of U.S. citizens or resident aliens and for persons with service in our Armed Forces, the Attorney General is authorized to waive those provisions prohibiting entry of persons with mental disorders, criminal records, or other technical disabilities. However, the Attorney General would have to find that such action was not contrary to the national interest, safety, or security.

Mr. Speaker, a modernization of our Nation's immigration laws is long overdue. The basic statutory limitation of the entrance of foreign-born persons to this country was enacted in 1924. Its national origin quotas are based on the ancestry percentages of our 1920 population. Since its birth in the Declaration of Independence, the American ideal has been a magnetic attraction to the peoples of the world. Lady Liberty's lamp has guided millions to our shores from their foreign homelands.

Now, we find that changes in the world are making our controls on immigration discriminatory, the cause of personal hardship to tens of thousands of our fellow citizens, and inconsistent with the fundamental tenets of this democracy.

Therefore, it is for us, the elected Representatives of this Nation, to move with passionate regard for the proud history of immigration which has made America a superior society and correct the deficiencies dotting our immigration statutes.

Let us give new meaning to those words of Emma Lazarus inscribed on the Statue of Liberty:

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses, yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me:
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

Mr. Speaker, it is our duty not only to preserve the luster of that "door," but also to see that it is never locked.

COORDINATED DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES OF THE PACIFIC SOUTHWEST

(Mr. RHODES of Arizona was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I have read with interest H.R. 11395, introduced by the gentleman from California [Mr. UTT]. This bill, entitled "To authorize the coordinated development of the water resources of the Pacific Southwest and for other purposes" according to the gentleman from California, is intended to implement portions of the Pacific Southwest water plan, which was prepared by the Department of the Interior at the suggestion of the distinguished chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

I am sure no Californian really expects the State of Arizona, or any Representative of that State, to take this bill very seriously, since its real purpose is to nullify the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Arizona against California.

In that case, Arizona was awarded the beneficial consumptive use of 2.8 million acre-feet of water annually from the mainstream of the Colorado River. The decree of the Court placed the award to Arizona on the same plane and with the same priority as the award to California of beneficial consumptive use of 4.4 million acre-feet of water.

However, under the provisions of the Utt bill, diversions of water by Arizona for the proposed central Arizona project would be made junior to uses of water in the State of California.

I doubt that there has been a time during the last 50 years in which Arizona could not have settled its differences with California on the basis proposed in the Utt bill. However, the State of Arizona has refused to accept the role of a second class citizen of the Colorado River Basin, and she still refuses.

To my colleague from California, I give much credit for a nice try. I am sure he knew when he introduced this bill that no Arizonan would fall for it. Even so, it is heartening to have Representatives from the State of California actually introducing legislation aimed at bringing water into Arizona under any circumstances. With such an indication of a recognition that the water problems of the States of the Pacific Southwest are almost identical, perhaps these two States which have fought each other for so long can find a basis for agreement. However, may I again say to my colleague from California that such basis will not and cannot be abject surrender of rights won in the Supreme Court after a long, hard battle.

LANDRUM-POWELL-JOHNSON POVERTY BILL

(Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (at the request of Mr. Bow) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday of this week, the Landrum-Powell-Johnson poverty package was unanimously approved by the Democratic majority of the House Education and Labor Committee. However, the bill which was approved by the committee, H.R. 11377, is a far different bill from the original poverty proposal, H.R. 10440.

As a result of the hearings held on the original bill and after numerous political skull sessions on the part of the Democratic members of the committee, the original bill, H.R. 10440, was subjected to nearly 100 amendments in executive session. The nature and extent of these amendments are nowhere in evidence, because the committee did not see fit to report an amended bill. It simply voted to introduce and act upon a new bill. That new bill is H.R. 11377.

Mr. Speaker, toward the close of the committee deliberations on H.R. 10440, a request was made that a committee print be prepared, showing in appropriate style the amendments which had been made in the original bill. This request, to preserve this important aspect of the bill's legislative history, was preemptorily denied by the chairman, supported by the Democratic majority. Because of this shortsighted action of the majority, it is impossible for any member of the committee or the Congress to state with any degree of certainty what changes have been made in the original bill.

Mr. Speaker, in view of these developments, the minority staff of the Education and Labor Committee has prepared a composite print of H.R. 10440 and H.R. 11377, showing in appropriate style the amendments made by the committee in the original poverty bill.

When this work was completed by the minority staff, I telephoned the distinguished chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL], and requested him to authorize the printing of this material for the use of committee members. The chairman promised to call me right back. Unfortunately, however, I have heard nothing from him up to this hour, so I have no alternative but to assume that my request has been or is being denied sub silentio.

Mr. Speaker, time is of the essence in our consideration of this legislation. I can wait no longer for a reply from the chairman of the committee. The material contained in this document is not only essential to a proper legislative record, it is vitally necessary to the preparation of reports and as a factual groundwork for debate on the pending proposal. Accordingly, I insist the document referred to, "A Comparative Analysis of H.R. 10440 as Amended by H.R. 11377," be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF H.R. 10440 AS AMENDED BY H.R. 11377

(New matter added to H.R. 10440 by H.R. 11377 is shown in italics. Old matter deleted from H.R. 10440 by H.R. 11377 is shown in black brackets.)

H.R. [10440] *11377*

[88th Cong., 2d sess.]

In the House of Representatives May 26, 1964; Mr. LANDRUM introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.