

the Federal Government and the State. This is a relatively new and complex program and involving as it necessarily does the supervision of both State and Federal representatives is bound to have its areas where conflict can develop unless mutual concern is given first to the good of the program for the welfare of the veteran. I am hopeful that all who are responsible for the administration of this program will remember the admonition of the law itself, section 243 (a) which reads in part:

The Administrator and each State approving agency shall take cognizance of the fact that definite duties, functions, and responsibilities are conferred upon the Administrator and each State approving agency under the veterans' educational programs. To assure that such programs are effectively and efficiently administered, the cooperation of the Administrator and the State approving agencies is essential.

For the additional information of the Members the following is a breakdown of current available enrollment and disbursement figures as related to Public Law 346, 78th Congress, and Public Law 550, 82d Congress:

#### Readjustment benefits

Public Law 346, 78th Cong.:	
Subsistence allowance.....	\$C. 799, 936, 915
Tuition .....	3, 785, 074, 187
Supplies and materials.....	475, 206, 155
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>14, 060, 217, 257</b>
Public Law 550, 82d Cong.:	
Educational and training allowance .....	55, 323, 147
<b>Total readjustment benefits .....</b>	<b>14, 115, 545, 404</b>
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 510, 337, 516
<b>Total readjustment benefits and salaries and expenses.....</b>	<b>14, 625, 882, 920</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes administrative expenses of Public Law 16, 78th Cong., and Public Law 804, 80th Cong.

#### Number of trainees to date

Public Law 346, 78th Cong.:	
Institutions, higher learning.....	2, 216, 104
Other schools.....	3, 500, 687
On-job training.....	1, 402, 446
Institutional on-farm.....	681, 716
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7, 806, 577</b>
Public Law 550, 82d Cong.:	
Institutions, higher learning.....	87, 736
Other schools.....	43, 170
On-job training.....	18, 506
Institutional on-farm.....	3, 556
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>152, 971</b>

#### Number of veterans currently in training as of Apr. 30, 1953

Public Law 346, 78th Cong.:	
Institutions, higher learning.....	201, 621
Other schools.....	227, 913
On-job training.....	29, 234
Institutional on-farm.....	91, 960
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>550, 728</b>
Public Law 550, 82d Cong.:	
Institutions, higher learning.....	76, 100
Other schools.....	34, 915
On-job training.....	16, 562
Institutional on-farm.....	3, 479
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>131, 056</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes 5,624 veterans in training in foreign countries under the jurisdiction of veterans' attaché offices.

## Anti-United States Film Made in Japan

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1953

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I have been quite disturbed regarding an anti-United States film made in Japan. A great many of my constituents have written me regarding this matter, and on Sunday, May 3, 1953, the following article appeared in the Seattle Times:

ARMY HELPED MAKE ANTI-UNITED STATES FILM IN JAPAN

(By Ernie Hill)

TOKYO, May 2.—The United States Army lent manpower, equipment, and its cooperation to the filming of a Japanese movie that is violently anti-American, according to the Japanese press.

The new picture called Orphans of Mixed Blood, shows American soldiers trying to get rid of illegitimate babies, grabbing Japanese girls to rape them, and a married officer going through a bigamous marriage with a shy Japanese maiden.

To help present this masterpiece to the public, the Fuji army base provided soldiers and trucks for extras and props and allowed the anti-American film people full access to restricted military areas where not even Americans are allowed to go without special passes.

The Tokyo Evening News in a full-column lead editorial stated: "Our purpose here is to exhibit, in all its loathsomeness, the sinister and cynical workings of the Communist mind."

The newspaper Asahi expressed surprise that the American Army had cooperated by allowing the movie company to operate in restricted target areas at the base of Mount Fuji and had allowed scores of American soldiers to volunteer as extras in the anti-American tear jerker.

Another Tokyo newspaper commented that "had this been the work of the Voice of America or the United States Information Service, certain Congressmen in Washington would be making big noises and investigating subversives."

As in the case of the recent ammunition shortage, it would take a congressional investigating committee to discover who allowed the movie director, Hideo Sekigawa, who has a long history of Communist-line activity, to take his anti-American script into Army and Navy properties. The buck-passing is phenomenal.

Mr. Speaker, I have endeavored to get the facts from the Army authorities regarding the participation of American soldiers and an officer in an anti-United States film, a film that shows American soldiers trying "to get rid of illegitimate babies" and attempting to rape Japanese girls. This is not only an insult to our soldiers and our flag, it is most disturbing to the mothers, sweethearts, wives, and families of these soldiers. Why a Japanese movie director who has a long history of communistic line activities was allowed to take his anti-American script into United States Army properties has not been answered satisfactorily. The Army contends that the soldiers participated in this film without approval and that an American officer participated without approval. It would seem to me that there must be a lack of au-

thority and a breakdown of morale when things like this are allowed to happen. Surely someone would have the authority to prevent an officer, soldiers, and equipment of the United States Army from participating in such disgraceful proceedings.

## Segregation

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. ADAM C. POWELL, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1953

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, on June 3 I sent the following wire to the President of the United States:

The hour has arrived for you to decisively assert your integrity. You cannot continue to stand between two opposite moral poles. You stated publicly to the White House press and the news rang around the world in the hearts of freedom-loving people everywhere: "I find no moral or legal justification for the use of Federal funds in the support of segregation."

You abolished, by Executive order, segregated schools on Army posts. Your White House secretariat has assured me for months that they are working on the abolition of segregation in veterans hospitals. Through your assistant, Maj. Gen. Wilton Persons, I was assured that the White House would look into the question of segregation of Negro workers on Federal property, working on a Federal project, getting paid entirely with Federal funds in the Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C., Navy Yards.

Your official family in the past 5 days has completely undermined your stated position on segregation. The hour has definitely arrived for you to speak out. You must assert the leadership the people vested in you of which you are so capable.

First, Admiral Boone, Chief Medical Officer of the Veterans' Administration, has reaffirmed within the past days in a letter to me that he will not change the practices in veterans hospitals because he insists on maintaining "local customs" on Federal property.

Secondly, the Secretary of the Navy, Anderson has informed you over the weekend that the Navy is going to continue to maintain segregation in the Charleston, S. C., and Norfolk, Va., Naval Shipyards, and the Navy is not going to deal with this social problem.

Third, word has reached me that the Secretary of Welfare, Mrs. Hobby, has virtually countermanded your order abolishing segregated schools on Army posts by issuing a memorandum to the Secretary of Defense, Wilson, telling Mr. Wilson not to follow your directive.

This is insubordination. This is not support of you as the Commander in Chief and the President of the United States. This detracts from the dignity, integrity, and power of your office.

I have faith in you as a man of good insight, decent instincts, and strong moral character. I beg of you to assert these noble qualities. The free world is looking to you as its last hope. Strong leadership is imperative now, tomorrow may be too late.

For fear that this might not reach you, may I have the courtesy of a personal reply.

On Tuesday evening, June 9, I received the following letter from the President of the United States:

I have your telegram and I want you to know that I appreciate your kind expression of confidence that I will carry out every pledge I have made with regard to segregation. I shall continue to devote my earnest efforts to advance both the spirit as well as the fact of equality. I believe that the fight to achieve tangible results will be increasingly successful.

In your communication you have indicated that there is some evidence that the policy I am pursuing against the impairment of equality through segregation has been obstructed in some agencies of the Government. I have made inquiries of the officials to whom you refer and learn that they are pursuing the purpose of eliminating segregation in federally controlled and supported institutions.

We have not taken and we shall not take a single backward step. There must be no second-class citizens in this country.

As you are so well aware, this problem cannot be solved wholly with either laws or directives. The spirit of these objectives cannot be achieved as a result of the action of any one person, no matter with how much authority and forthrightness he acts. To achieve our purpose we must plan and work together and with the victories 1 by 1, and not to be content until we have gained our goal.

I am this day replying to the President of the United States as follows:

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Your letter of June 6 in reply to my telegram of June 3, completely justified my confidence in you. Heretofore, this confidence has been on a personal basis, but, because of your pledges, as contained in your communication, my confidence in you is now more than that faith in an individual, my confidence is now in you as the President of the United States, and as the leader of the American people.

I am happy to learn that, due to your inquiries of Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Anderson; Secretary of Welfare, Mrs. Hobby; and of Chief of the Medical Services of the Veterans' Administration, Admiral Boone, that "they are pursuing the purpose of eliminating segregation in federally controlled and supported institutions."

The most significant statement in your letter, and the one which makes it a Magna Carta for minorities and a second Emancipation Proclamation is: "We have not taken and we shall not take a single backward step. There must be no second class citizens in this country."

This is the reassurance that people need in these troubled hours—the reassurance that nothing that has been gained will be lost, and, more than that, that we will press on to the goal of complete equality, of first-class citizens.

As the senior Congressman of all parties from Manhattan, and the first Negro Congressman to be elected in modern times from the eastern seaboard, I agree with you that the problem of segregation cannot be solved "wholly with either laws or directives." I am rather conscious of the fact that, regardless of the authority you have, and the forthrightness with which you act, that you, by yourself, cannot achieve these objectives.

I am hereby listing several things which your office, the executive branch of the Government, can do without waiting for any action from the legislative or judicial branches:

1. That the Fair Employment Practices Commission established by Executive Order 9880 shall be continued and implemented.
2. The Committee on Government Contract Compliance be continued and strengthened.
3. That the naval policy of segregation in shore establishments of the Navy be changed.
4. By Executive action the policy of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency

of giving aid to segregated housing be changed.

5. That immediately the discrimination in the Department of State which now allows only 50 Negroes in Foreign Service out of 6,000 employed, shall be discontinued and opportunities extended to all people.

Finally, I appreciate the opportunity of planning and working together with you, to win the victories, one by one. The members of the White House staff have been completely cooperative since the beginning of this session of Congress. As long as we pursue the same objective, and as long as victories are won, one by one, and as long as we are not content until we have gained our goal, I most wholeheartedly and sincerely pledge you my support.

Whenever and wherever I find any instance which seems to indicate that any of your official family is not cooperating with your program, I shall communicate immediately with the proper persons on your White House staff.

Respectfully and sincerely,  
 ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,  
 Member of Congress.

House Joint Resolution 240

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1953

MR. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, again I reiterate to my colleagues the wisdom of closing the Mexican border to unescorted minors in order to cut off one avenue of illicit narcotics to our teenagers. House Joint Resolution 240 was carefully drafted to accomplish just this purpose. It will save both lives and health.

Under leave to insert extraneous matter, I include a recent news item from the Los Angeles Times which was headlined "Morphine Blamed in Death of Boy and Chum's Illness."

Although the source of narcotics in this instance of tragedy, involving minors only 15 years old is not known, I hasten to point out to my colleagues that the city of Indio, mentioned in the dispatch, is but a few miles from the Mexican border town of Mexicali. Whether this incident is attributable directly or indirectly to illicit narcotics smuggled into the country from Mexicali, the easy access to dope just across our border undoubtedly played its part in the destruction of the lives of these youngsters.

The article follows:

INDIO, June 3.—A Coachella Union High School boy died early yesterday and his companion was still in critical condition today from the effects of morphine which they used apparently in a mood of experiment, police reported.

Tom Gray, 15, died at Coachella Valley Hospital shortly after he and Carlman-Cox, also 15, and a student at the same school, were found unconscious in an automobile ditched in an Indio residential district.

Gray died without regaining consciousness. Cox, although still alive, failed to respond to efforts to revive him. His condition was termed critical.

Riverside County Coroner Ben White said there was no doubt the boys took an overdose of morphine.

When they obtained it could not be determined. The Gray boy worked part time at a Coachella drugstore, but T. M. Burkhart, the owner, said no morphine was missing from his stock.

Indio Police Chief Pat Cunningham said James F. Gray, the victim's father, told him the boys appeared to be perfectly normal when they left his house about 9:15 p. m. Monday. Chief Cunningham added that the boys were seen 15 minutes later driving on Highway 99 by an acquaintance who detected nothing unusual in their behavior.

Yet, at 10:15 p. m., only 45 minutes later, they were found unconscious in the automobile by Cunningham, who spotted the car in a shallow ditch and investigated.

Chief Cunningham said neither boy had a delinquency record. He theorized that they may have taken the drug out of curiosity, to test its effects.

Genius of American Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1953

MR. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, our military services are strong because American industry is quick to supply every need of our fighting forces. Without the skills and ingenuity of our factories, our Armed Forces would be sadly limited in mobility, firepower, communications, and comforts. We should never forget that behind America's military might stands the amazing productive power of industry.

A recent striking example of this leadership comes in the announcement of the new joint Army-Navy motion-picture projector—the DeVry JAN—which has greatly speeded and expanded training routines, improved morale, and enriched military life both in barracks and on shipboard, even in submarines beneath the waters and in aircraft flying miles above the earth.

As a mark of recognition for this unique contribution to our Military Establishment, I offer the following historical sketch of the DeVry JAN motion-picture projector, the Suitcase Theater, as written by Don Fabun and published in the March 1953 issue of *Alumination*, a technical journal of the aluminum industry. The article is as follows:

SUITCASE THEATER

The armed services were plain and forthright in their request:

"Build us a 16-millimeter movie projector that is light and easy to handle, will not corrode in salt air or water nor will be subject to fungus, and that will operate equally well in the Arctic and the tropics. It must be sturdy enough to be carried in jeeps, on the backs of mules, or dropped from aircraft without damage. All of its parts must be interchangeable with other models of the same machine and so simple an amateur can make repairs with ordinary tools. It must operate on varying voltages and still give better results than any 16-millimeter projector now in existence."

Years of study and experience with movie projectors under modern war conditions led to the specifications. Movies had been so important in training troops, improving morale, and translating know-how into