

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

米国管理下の南西諸島状況雑件 沖縄関係 財産関係
（講和条約発効前の米軍による財産損害補償問題）
（第二巻）

| | |
|-------|---|
| メタデータ | 言語: 出版者: 公開日: 2019-02-14 キーワード (Ja): キーワード (En): 作成者: - メールアドレス: 所属: |
| URL | http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/43855 |

(3) 上下兩院會議錄

會議錄

and examine such organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. SPARKMAN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JACKSON (by request):

S. 645. A bill to provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental shelf, known as the Corpus Christi offshore warning area, for defense purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. JACKSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ERVIN (for himself, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. BAYH, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HART, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. HAVSKA, and Mr. PONG):

S. 646. A bill to implement further the constitutional right to bail by authorizing in appropriate cases the release on a personal recognizance of persons otherwise eligible for bail.

S. 647. A bill to assure that convicted persons will receive credit toward service of their sentences for time spent in custody for lack of bail; and

S. 648. A bill to further implement the constitutional right to bail by permitting persons admitted to bail to make a cash deposit with the court in lieu of providing securities or other collateral security; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. ERVIN when he introduced the above bills, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MOSS:

S. 649. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$2,400 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 650. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct, in cooperation with the States and interested Federal agencies, a development survey of the recreational resources of the Golden Circle of National Parks and Monuments and associated science, recreation, and Indian areas in the States of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 651. A bill for the relief of Leonard J. Cato; and

S. 652. A bill for the relief of Marvin R. Waldo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. MOSS when he introduced the first two above-mentioned bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. BYRD of West Virginia:

S. 653. A bill for the relief of George Palouras (Georgios Palouras);

S. 654. A bill for the relief of Dr. Vedil Ayyildiz;

S. 655. A bill for the relief of Dr. Arsenio M. Ortez;

S. 656. A bill for the relief of Dr. Josefin Quintos Marcelo;

S. 657. A bill for the relief of Dr. Bernardino D. Marcelo;

S. 658. A bill for the relief of Dr. Constantino D. Katigbak and his wife, Imelda Katigbak;

S. 659. A bill for the relief of Dr. Restituto M. Caballero; and

S. 660. A bill for the relief of Dr. Eun Sook Hahn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McGOVERN:

S. 661. A bill for the relief of Reverend Ke Joon Lee, and his wife, Young Nan Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McGOVERN (for himself, Mr. METCALF, Mr. BURDICK, and Mr. McGEHEE):

S. 662. A bill to encourage and accelerate the economic development of the upper Great Plains region, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. McGOVERN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mrs. NEUBERGER:

S. 663. A bill to extend Federal meat inspection and to permit cooperation with State meat inspection services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mrs. NEUBERGER when she introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mrs. NEUBERGER (for herself and Morse):

S. 664. A bill to provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Bank of Snake Indians, and for other purposes; and

S. 665. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Merlin division, Rogue River basin project, Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

S. 666. A bill to give the consent of Congress to the construction of certain international bridges; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GRUENING (for himself, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. MOSS):

S. 667. A bill to prohibit private contests against certain public land entries; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. GRUENING when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCARTHEY:

S. 668. A bill to make funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out the feed grain program in the remainder of the fiscal year 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT:

S. 669. A bill for the relief of Katherine Robbins; and

S. 670. A bill for the relief of Capt. Stanley Wing Handford, U.S. Navy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANSFIELD (for himself, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. DOMINICK):

S. 671. A bill to authorize the U.S. Secret Service to protect the persons of the nominees of the major political parties for President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT (by request):

S. 672. A bill to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended, in order to increase the authorization for appropriations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. FULBRIGHT when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

S. 673. A bill to amend section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 so as to eliminate the statutory requirement of affording equal time for use of broadcasting stations by candidates for public office; to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. ROBERTSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HARTKE:

S. 674. A bill for the relief of Vlassios Bonatsos (Bonatsoe); and

S. 675. A bill for the relief of Sakelarios Pilatos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIRKSEN (by request):

S.J. Res. 31. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week of November 18-24, 1965, as National Youth for Christ Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT (for himself and Mr. INOUYE) (by request):

S.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury of persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. FULBRIGHT when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

THE 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, January 22, 1965, is the 47th anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of Ukraine from the yoke of Russian domination, which regrettably was short lived because the Soviet Communists were able, by superior number of forces and military might, to subjugate these 45 million people of Ukraine, making her the largest subjugated nation in Europe. History records the valiant fight for over 3 years to preserve the independence of Ukraine.

I know of no better way to commemorate Ukrainian Independence Day than by asking Congress to pass a concurrent resolution urging the United Nations to take effective action so that the Soviet Union will withdraw its troops from Ukraine and other captive nations referred to therein, to return such captive people to their homeland if they are now in exile and thirdly to require free elections under the supervision of the United Nations.

Deeds and not words are the order of the day to help the people of Ukraine and other captive nations that soon will also commemorate their short-lived independence day in weeks and months to come.

To all Ukrainians and peoples of captive nations, I salute you and encourage you to keep the hope of freedom constantly before you. History records that many nations and peoples did not wait and hope in vain.

Mr. President, I submit a concurrent resolution, intended to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, to the effect that the President be requested to take such action as he deems necessary to bring before the United Nations for its consideration the question of the forcible incorporation into the Soviet Union of the captive nations enumerated.

I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution in its entirety be printed in the Record as a part of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

Then the editorial proceeds to call attention to a letter from Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

In view of the fact that I always have favored the repeal of the equal time law, I am now introducing a repeal bill and hope this Congress will act promptly on it. I ask unanimous consent to have published at this point in the Record the Stanton letter referred to in the Wall Street Journal.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 673) to amend section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 so as to eliminate the statutory requirement of affording equal time for use of broadcasting stations by candidates for public office, introduced by Mr. ROBERTSON, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The letter presented by Mr. ROBERTSON is, as follows:

TV AND THE CANDIDATES
EDITOR, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL:

I read with great interest your editorial entitled "Time To Remove a Speech Impediment" (January 1) in which you forcefully charge the ridiculous so-called equal-time provision of the Communications Act (Sec. 315) with at least part of the responsibility for the recent campaign, which you called one of the most uninformative in memory. You rightly urge repeal of this antiquated provision which, for all practical purposes, prevents television during election campaigns from performing the enlightening role of which it is demonstrably capable.

I would like to point out that for over a decade we have been fighting to get this law changed. We have petitioned Congress countless times and been joined by many important institutions throughout the country in presenting incontrovertible evidence that repeal of section 315 was clearly in the public interest.

We have made many proposals. I would like to quote from a letter we delivered to the chairmen of the Republican and Democratic National Committees (prior to the '64 campaign and assuming suspension of equal time provision):

"The Columbia Broadcasting System offers, over the CBS Television and Radio Networks, prime time for an extended series of joint appearances of the major parties' presidential candidates and of their vice-presidential candidates, during the 8-week period from Labor Day to Election Day. These joint appearances—whatever the number and length agreed upon by the opposing candidates—will not be available for sponsorship."

"We hope very much that the candidates will see their way clear to appear in 1964 in direct dialog, where there can be an exchange of views and questions between them."

As a practical matter, section 315 not only prevents face-to-face discussions of the type described above, but many individual appearances by the candidate.

To illustrate, last October Senator Goldwater requested time to respond to the President's broadcast report to the Nation on the explosion of the Chinese atom bomb and the replacement of Chairman Khrushchev. CBS would have granted Senator Goldwater's request were it not for the fact that if we had done so, we would have been subject to claims not only, theoretically, on behalf of the President for a second appearance, but also by up to 10 minor party candidates. As it was, we had already received demands

from five of the minor candidates. Our position was upheld both by the Federal Communications Commission and by the courts.

Congress has a clear mandate to correct what is in effect a deplorable short-changing of the American people. To this end I hope your editorial voice will continue to be heard.

FRANK STANTON,
President,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
New York City.

CONTRIBUTION TO CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS FOR DEATH AND INJURY OF PERSONS, AND FOR USE OF AND DAMAGE TO PRIVATE PROPERTY

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, by request, for myself and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE), I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury of persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952.

The proposed legislation has been requested by the Secretary of the Army and I am introducing it in order that there may be a specific resolution to which Members of the Senate and the public may direct their attention and comments.

I reserve my right to support or oppose this resolution, as well as any suggested amendments to it, when the matter is considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution may be printed in the Record at this point, together with the letter from the Secretary of the Army dated January 8, 1955, to the President pro tempore of the Senate in regard to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution and letter will be printed in the Record.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 32) to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury of persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952, introduced by Mr. FULBRIGHT (for himself and Mr. INOUYE), by request, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S.J. RES. 32

Whereas certain persons of the Ryukyu Islands suffered damages incident to the activities of the Armed Forces of the United States, or members thereof, after the surrender of Japanese forces in the Ryukyus on August 15, 1945, and before the effective date of the Treaty of Peace with Japan on April 28, 1952;

Whereas article 19 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan extinguished the legal liability of the United States for any claims of Japanese nationals, including Ryukyans, with the result that the United States has made no compensation for the above-

mentioned damages (except for use of land damage to land during the period from July 1, 1950, to April 28, 1952);

Whereas it is particularly consonant with the concern of the United States, as the sole administering authority in the Ryukyu Islands, for the welfare of the Ryukyuan people, that those Ryukyans who suffered damages incident to the activities of the United States Armed Forces, or members thereof, should be compensated therefor;

Whereas payment of ex gratia compensation, by advancing the welfare of the Ryukyuan people, will promote the security interest, foreign policy, and foreign relations of the United States; and

Whereas the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands has considered the evidence regarding these claims, and has determined, in an equitable manner, those claims which are meritorious, and the amounts thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no funds appropriated under this joint resolution shall be disbursed to satisfy claims, or portions thereof, which have been satisfied by contributions made by the Government of Japan.

Sec. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$22,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution, which funds are authorized to remain available for two years from the effective date of their appropriation. Any funds unobligated by the end of that period shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. No remuneration on account of services rendered on behalf of any claimant in connection with any claim shall exceed 5 per centum of the total amount paid, pursuant to the provisions of this joint resolution, on such claim. Fees already paid for such services shall be deducted from the amounts authorized under this joint resolution. Any agreement to the contrary shall be unlawful and void. Whoever, in the United States or elsewhere, demands or receives, on account of services so rendered, any remuneration in excess of the maximum permitted by this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both.

The letter presented by Mr. FULBRIGHT is as follows:

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore of the Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: A draft of legislation to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury of persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952, is enclosed.

This proposal is part of the Department of Defense legislative program for the 89th Congress, and the Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this proposal for the consideration of the Congress. The Department of the Army has been designated the executive agency of the Department of Defense for the civil administration of the Ryukyu Islands, and is therefore the representative of the

mentioned damages (except for use of land damage to land during the period from July 1, 1950, to April 28, 1952);

Whereas it is particularly consonant with the concern of the United States, as the sole administering authority in the Ryukyu Islands, for the welfare of the Ryukyuan people, that those Ryukyans who suffered damages incident to the activities of the United States Armed Forces, or members thereof, should be compensated therefor;

Whereas payment of ex gratia compensation, by advancing the welfare of the Ryukyuan people, will promote the security interest, foreign policy, and foreign relations of the United States; and

Whereas the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands has considered the evidence regarding these claims, and has determined, in an equitable manner, those claims which are meritorious, and the amounts thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no funds appropriated under this joint resolution shall be disbursed to satisfy claims, or portions thereof, which have been satisfied by contributions made by the Government of Japan.

Sec. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$22,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution, which funds are authorized to remain available for two years from the effective date of their appropriation. Any funds unobligated by the end of that period shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. No remuneration on account of services rendered on behalf of any claimant in connection with any claim shall exceed 5 per centum of the total amount paid, pursuant to the provisions of this joint resolution, on such claim. Fees already paid for such services shall be deducted from the amounts authorized under this joint resolution. Any agreement to the contrary shall be unlawful and void. Whoever, in the United States or elsewhere, demands or receives, on account of services so rendered, any remuneration in excess of the maximum permitted by this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both.

The letter presented by Mr. FULBRIGHT is as follows:

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore of the Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: A draft of legislation to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury of persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952, is enclosed.

This proposal is part of the Department of Defense legislative program for the 89th Congress, and the Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this proposal for the consideration of the Congress. The Department of the Army has been designated the executive agency of the Department of Defense for the civil administration of the Ryukyu Islands, and is therefore the representative of the

Department of Defense for this legislation. The Department of State concurs in this proposal, from the viewpoint of foreign policy. It is recommended that the proposal be enacted by the Congress.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The purpose of the proposed legislation is stated in the title. The following background information will be useful in considering this bill.

A. Historical background

The Ryukyu Islands became an integral part of Japan in 1879. This area was regarded as enemy territory by the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II, and was invaded by them on March 26, 1945. Hostilities ended in the Ryukyus on June 21, 1945, and Japanese forces there formally surrendered on August 15, 1945. Full military government was established in the islands on September 21, 1945. For purposes of control and administration, the Ryukyus were severed from Japan, and Japanese postwar legislation was not of itself, extended to this area. The Treaty of Peace with Japan, which was signed by the United States and other nations at San Francisco on September 8, 1951, entered into force on April 28, 1952. By article 8 thereof, Japan agreed to concur in any proposal of the United States to place the Ryukyu Islands under the United Nations trusteeship system, with the United States as the sole administering authority. Pending the making of such a proposal, Japan gave to the United States the right to exercise all and any powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands. The northernmost group of these islands, known as the Amami Oshima group, was returned to Japanese jurisdiction on December 25, 1953, and is no longer considered a part of the Ryukyu Islands, as they are known today.

The President has asserted, in the budget of the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1966, that "to protect the security of the United States and of the free world, the United States will continue responsibility for the administration of the Ryukyu Islands as long as conditions of threat and tension in the Far East require the maintenance of military bases in these islands."

B. Governmental arrangements

Under the provisions of Executive Order No. 10713, dated June 5, 1957, as amended by Executive Order No. 11010, dated March 19, 1962, the President delegated to the Secretary of Defense the responsibility of exercising the above-mentioned powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction over the Ryukyus, subject to the direction and control of the President. The basic order established a civil administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR), headed by a High Commissioner appointed from among the active-duty members of the U.S. Armed Forces. The 1962 amendment to the basic order also provided for a civilian official, under the High Commissioner, called the Civil Administrator; his powers and duties are such as may be assigned to him by the High Commissioner. The basic order charged the Secretary of State with the responsibility for conducting Ryukyuan relations with foreign countries and international organizations. It also established the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI), which, under the High Commissioner, had extensive powers in the legislative, executive, and judicial fields.

C. Nature of claims

The presence of U.S. Armed Forces in the Ryukyu Islands constituted a military occupation from June 21, 1945 until April 28, 1952. Certain damages were caused during this period to residents of the Ryukyu Islands by various acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces or of their members.

These damages ranged from the uncompensated use of real and personal property, taken over for the legitimate requirements of the occupying forces, to tortious acts by members of the forces.

It is a generally recognized principle of international law, particularly as reflected in the provisions of the Hague Convention No. IV of 1907 (which has been ratified by both the United States and Japan), that individuals whose personal or real property is used or taken by occupation forces are entitled to fair compensation for such use. In other occupations of enemy territory by U.S. Armed Forces during and after World War II, such compensation was normally provided, on behalf of the United States, by the existing local governments. This principle applied also to claims arising from death or personal injury suffered by residents of the occupied territory due to acts or omissions of the Armed Forces or of their members.

However, the absence of any financially responsible local government in the Ryukyus in the immediate postwar years unfortunately resulted in no payment of any compensation to individual Ryukyans for the use of or damage to their property by the U.S. occupation forces during the pre-treaty period (with one exception, as will be explained below), or for any pre-treaty tort claims for death or personal injury caused by such forces or members thereof.

In any event, U.S. liability for Ryukyuan claims arising during that period was formally extinguished by the Treaty of Peace with Japan, which entered into force on April 28, 1952. In article 19a of this treaty, Japan waived all its claims, and those of its nationals (including Ryukyans), against the Allied Powers and their nationals, arising from the war and occupation of Japanese territory prior to the coming into force of the treaty. (Unlike other agreements with former enemy states, this treaty did not require Japan to settle and pay the claims of its nationals against the other contracting parties.) Accordingly, the United States, on the basis that it has thus been absolved from legal responsibility for payment of these claims, denies legal liability for such claims and therefore has not paid them—except for certain claims relating to rental of land and damages thereto during the last 2 years of the occupation period, as will be explained hereafter.

Beginning with the effective date of July 1, 1950, the principle of uncompensated requisitioning of Ryukyuan private property was abandoned in favor of leasehold arrangements, with rentals paid by the U.S. Government; payments have also been made to cover the cost of restoring lands damaged during that period. These arrangements were undertaken on the basis of implied leases, executed by virtue of the retroactive provisions of Civil Administration Proclamation No. 26, dated December 5, 1953. These particular pre-treaty claims may thus be regarded as covered by article 19b of the treaty, which specifically exempts from the waiver provision of article 19a those claims which are "specifically recognized in the laws of any Allied Power enacted since September 2, 1945." These already satisfied pre-treaty claims, of course, are not included among the claims covered by the attached draft legislation.

As a matter of related interest, the Government of Japan denies legal liability for pre-treaty claims in the Ryukyu Islands, but has provided some compensation to such Japanese claimants. Although the Government of Japan similarly denies legal liability for pre-treaty claims in the Ryukyu Islands, in 1957 it made solatia payments to Ryukyuan pre-treaty claimants in the amount of 1 billion yen (approximately \$2.8 million). The amount of these solatia has been deducted from the amount of the claims

covered by the proposed legislation, and a specific stipulation has been included therein, precluding disbursement of funds appropriated thereunder for claims already satisfied by the Government of Japan. Although the Government of Japan, when paying these solatia, stipulated that the amount thereof would be repaid to it, should the Ryukyuan claimants succeed in obtaining compensation from the U.S. Government for these claims, this stipulation was a unilateral action on the part of the Government of Japan, and has never been agreed to by the U.S. Government.

D. U.S. policy regarding these claims

The claims to be compensated by this bill have been presented by Ryukyans to the high commissioner and to his predecessors during the years since the treaty entered into effect. Numerous petitions in this matter have also been submitted to him and to other officials of the U.S. Government. Most recently, in 1960, the Ryukyuan members of the High Commissioner's Land Advisory Committee submitted to him a comprehensive petition, requesting compensation for these claims. Although recognizing that the United States had no legal liability for such claims, the high commissioner forwarded this petition to the Department of the Army, recommending that the United States review this entire problem with a view toward modifying its past policy of relying solely on the legal merits of the case, and that it now give due emphasis to related considerations of equity and moral responsibility.

The high commissioner's recommendation for a review of this problem was favorably received by the Department of the Army, and, with the approval of the Department of Defense and the concurrence of both the Department of State and the Bureau of the Budget, the high commissioner was directed to undertake a review of the entire subject of Ryukyuan pre-treaty claims, to include discussions with the Ryukyuan claimants, their representatives, and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. An announcement to this effect was released by the high commissioner on April 6, 1961. In his announcement, the high commissioner noted that he thereby assumed no legal responsibility or commitment to settle these claims, and stated that they were being reviewed because of the concern of the United States, as the administering authority in the Ryukyus, for the well-being of the Ryukyuan people. Advance copies of this announcement had previously been distributed to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the members of the concerned committees of both the Senate and House, and to selected Senators and Congressmen.

The High Commissioner subsequently established a joint Ryukyuan-American group to conduct the review, the American members of which were appointed by himself and the Ryukyuan members by the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. The committee examined all of the evidence in this matter and reviewed it in accordance with equitable standards that had previously been developed, and applied with considerable success, in reviewing claims submitted to the U.S. Government by residents of other areas in the Far East. The committee completed its study and submitted a unanimous report to the High Commissioner on March 23, 1962. After reviewing the committee's report, the High Commissioner transmitted it to the Department of the Army on October 16, 1962. The High Commissioner supported the committee's conclusions and recommended that appropriate action be taken to seek approval by the Congress for authorization of the proposed payments. This legislative proposal is a direct result of the committee's study and of the High Commissioner's recommendation thereon.

Bills seeking the same objective as this proposal were introduced in the 86th, 87th, and 88th Congresses, but were not enacted.

The proposed payments are considered warranted because of the concern of the United States, as the administering authority in the Ryukyus, for the well-being of the Ryukyuan people. Payment of these claims will also provide effective redress for an acknowledged inequity, which has caused these claimants to throw themselves on the mercy of the U.S. Government, which has full jurisdiction over them. It would also promote the security interests of the United States, by fostering an atmosphere of respect on the part of the Ryukyuan people for the spirit of fairplay and equity evidenced by the U.S. Government, in keeping with the image and record of American practices throughout the world.

While the legal position of the U.S. Government is quite clear, in view of the above-mentioned extinguishment of our liability for these claims by article 19 of the treaty, the fact that the individual claimants were, through no fault of their own, left uncompensated during the 7 years of the occupation, contrary to the practice followed in occupied areas, does constitute a situation calling for equitable adjustment at this time. In referring this matter to the Congress, the executive branch believes that the problem should be regarded in this light. This question is basically keyed to the moral imperative of living up to the demands of equity, even where no legal liability exists. It is respectfully suggested that this be the framework for legislative consideration of the attached proposal.

E. Cost and budget data

The total of all claims which have been submitted in this matter was originally \$43 million, as tabulated in the above-mentioned petition submitted by the claimants to the High Commissioner. However, in the course of the review conducted by the Joint Committee, as approved by the High Commissioner, the total of the meritorious claims has been reduced to approximately \$22 million, broken down as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Personal injury and death | \$800,000 |
| Land rentals (1945-50) | 15,000,000 |
| Restoration of released lands | 2,500,000 |
| Water rights | 50,000 |
| Property damage, growing crops, etc. | 3,650,000 |

If this legislative proposal is enacted, it is estimated that the bulk of this sum would be expended within 1 year. This amount has not been included in any estimate of appropriations submitted through budget channels by either the Department of Defense or the Department of the Army.

It is proposed that distribution of the requested payments would be made by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, under controls established by the High Commissioner, and would not require additional civilian employment or expenditures for personnel services. The anticipated negligible increase in general administrative expenses in the office of the High Commissioner will be absorbed within other appropriations for the Department of Defense.

In connection with the operative clause of the attached joint resolution, it is proposed that a tabulation of the claims determined by the High Commissioner to be meritorious will be submitted to the respective committees of the Congress in the course of their consideration of this proposal.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN AILES,
Secretary of the Army.

DEVELOPMENT OF APPALACHIAN REGION—AMENDMENTS (AMENDMENT NO. 3)

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I sent to the desk an amendment, intended to be proposed to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART) to S. 3, a bill to provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region. I ask that it be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received, printed, and appropriately referred.

The amendment (No. 3) was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

PRINTING OF SENATE BILL 576

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, on Tuesday, January 19, I introduced a bill (S. 576), to encourage physicians to practice in areas having a shortage of doctors. The Senate gave its consent to hold the bill at the desk until January 26. It now appears that the committee is prepared to give this bill its immediate consideration, and therefore there is no need to hold the bill at the desk for that length of time. I ask unanimous consent that the bill, (S. 576) be taken from the desk and be sent for printing today.

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

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the junior Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK) be listed as a cosponsor of S. 363 and that his name appear on subsequent printings of the bill.

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

ECONOMIC CONVERSION AND DIVERSIFICATION COMMISSION—ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, 30 Senators from both parties have joined in cosponsoring Senate bill 30, to create an Economic Conversion and Diversification Commission. Senators BARTLETT, BAYH, BREWSTER, BURDICK, CHURCH, CLARK, GORE, GRUENING, HARTKE, INOUYE, KENNEDY of New York, LONG of Missouri, MCINTYRE, MCGEE, METCALF, MONDALE, MONTYOYA, MORSE, MOSS, MUSKIE, NELSON, NEUBERGER, RANDOLPH, RIDICOFF, SCOTT, TYDINGS, WILLIAMS of New Jersey, YARBROUGH, and YOUNG of Ohio.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of the 30 cosponsors of this bill be added thereto.

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

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, this represents nearly twice as many Senators as sponsored the bill last year. I have received indications from many more Senators that they would support the bill

should it come up on the floor of the Senate for consideration.

In the House of Representatives, 15 Members have introduced similar legislation. Representatives Brown of California, FARBERSTEIN, JOELSON, ROSENTHAL, RYAN, SICKLES, MINISH, RODINO, EDWARDS of California, CORMAN, GRABOWSKI, CONTI, LONG of Missouri, MILLER of California.

Mr. President, cutbacks in defense spending are taking place and will continue. Over the last year and a half, the Secretary of Defense has announced the closing of some 125 military installations with a total reduction of nearly 80,000 jobs. The military budget declined by \$500 million last year and another \$300 million this year.

A recent study by the Arthur D. Little Co. warned that the aerospace industry faced a 15-percent drop in contract revenue over the next 5 years. The report stated:

The production portion of the defense budget available to the aerospace industry will decline about 30 percent and defense research, development, testing, and evaluation will decline about 15 percent.

It is increasingly clear that to put these resources no longer needed for defense to constructive use in the civilian economy will require more than just wishful thinking. It will require thoughtful study and planning on Federal, regional, and local levels. The purpose of this bill is to create a high-level Federal commission to work on the problem now with business and labor, before the full impact of this kind of technological unemployment hits.

How can the Federal Government help to put the facilities of the Black Hills Ordnance Depot in Igloo, S. Dak., to productive use? What can be done to help the 10,000 employees of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to find jobs in the area and put some of the finest industrial property in New York City to proper use? What should happen to the Springfield Armory in Massachusetts that is no longer needed for ordnance requirements? How can the Federal Government work with the citizens of Lincoln, Nebr., to replace jobs and opportunities being reduced at Federal installations there? Where can the city of Seattle turn for guidance and help in meeting cutbacks in the production of nuclear materials?

Mr. President, this is precisely the type of question that the Federal Government should be able to answer—and help defense firms and federally impacted communities to answer. In my view, this commission will fill a vital gap and enable the whole country to benefit from defense cutbacks by intelligent and constructive planning.

The bill has been revised to meet objections that were raised during Commerce Committee hearings last year and according to Business Week magazine, these changes have won White House support for the bill.

January 28

1965

the latter unexpectedly become involved in administrative proceedings. Sometimes the necessity of obtaining admission to practice before an agency means a delay, perhaps of several months while the attorney goes through the rigamarole required for admission.

For persons of moderate means, this can mean serious hardship. Matters of critical importance to them may not be of sufficient monetary value to compensate a strange lawyer for the time and effort required to familiarize himself with the case.

Inasmuch as every State requires lawyers to demonstrate their educational and moral fitness before admission to the bar, there is no need for individual agencies to impose additional requirements. It is absurd to suggest that a lawyer who is qualified to try cases in State and Federal courts is not competent to represent clients before administrative agencies.

An important additional benefit of this legislation is that it will help to arrest the drift toward centralism in government. As we are all aware, the growth of Federal power, now touching nearly every facet of life in this country, is producing a tremendous concentration of power here in Washington.

The fact that a citizen often cannot even use his own lawyer to plead his cause before a Federal agency compounds centralization further. A breed of specialists far removed from the average American is being created. These specialists, of course, delight as the rules and regulations in their respective enclaves become more and more complicated, restrictive and exclusive.

It will do these agencies a great deal of good if they are exposed to lawyers from Main Street, U.S.A., where commonsense is still important and where the client's legitimate interest is the most important consideration.

LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE BENEFITS TO INHABITANTS OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

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

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a joint resolution to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury to persons, and for use or damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952.

This is the identical joint resolution that was recommended by the Secretary of the Army in a letter to the Speaker of this House dated January 8, 1965, and which has been referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee. The resolution is the same, with minor differences, as was introduced by me in the last Congress as House Joint Resolution 1175 and reintroduced by me in the opening days of the present Congress as House Joint Resolution 74. In order to make this a joint effort of the executive and legisla-

tive branches, I am withdrawing my proposal and accepting verbatim the proposal which has been made by the Secretary of the Army.

The purpose of this resolution is to rectify a serious omission in the U.S. administration of the Ryukyu Islands and to do justice to hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants whose relatives were killed, or who were injured, or who suffered deprivation of property through the acts of our Armed Forces during the period following the termination of hostilities and prior to the Treaty of Peace with Japan. The United States exercised direct and exclusive governmental authority at that time, and we had substantial forces in Okinawa in the strategic interest of the United States, not only as a consequence of the war against Japan.

The claims of the people affected have been analyzed and reviewed by a joint committee established by our High Commissioner in the Ryukyus in consequence of which they were scaled down from \$43 million, as originally submitted, to approximately \$22 million. This includes claims for personal injury and death, for land rentals for the years 1947-50, for restoration of lands released to their owners in damaged condition, for appropriation of water rights, and for damage to buildings and growing crops and trees. Land-use claims are not included for the year 1946 because this was a period of postwar adjustment in which owners had generally not yet returned to their lands and produced crops. No interest is included, although the claims have gone uncompensated for 13 years and more.

As a matter of international law, it is unquestioned that the people of Okinawa are entitled to be compensated for these various acts on the part of the U.S. forces. In the main islands, this was done by the Japanese Government under the supervision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. In the Ryukyu Islands, there was no financially responsible local government that was able to do this, and the Japanese Government was cut off from all participation. The people of Okinawa have repeatedly presented their claims to the U.S. Government as the administering authority. Since the United States exercised direct and exclusive control during the entire period, there can be no doubt of U.S. responsibility to assure that compensation is effected.

Action on the part of the U.S. Government was delayed by a question with respect to U.S. responsibility in international law to pay the claims, in view of the fact that in the Japanese Peace Treaty, Japan waived all claims of Japanese nationals against the United States arising from the war and the occupation of Japanese territory. The executive branch has recommended that without accepting legal responsibility, compensation nevertheless be made by the United States in the recognition of the facts that the individual claimants were, through no fault of their own, left uncompensated during the 7 years of the occupation, contrary to the practice fol-

lowed in other occupied areas; that the United States, as the administering authority for the Ryukyus is concerned with the well-being of the people; that such payment would promote the security interests of the United States; and that it would foster respect for the spirit of fair-play and equity of the U.S. Government.

In introducing this bill, I should like to stress just two facts: that these sums have been due to the individual claimants now for many years, and that payment by the United States is an act of simple justice in view of our complete responsibility for what occurred in the Ryukyu Islands since 1945.

I hope that this matter can be acted upon promptly by the Congress with a view to effectuation of payments to the individuals concerned before many more months have elapsed.

(Mr. BRADEMAS (at the request of Mr. RONCALIO) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

(Mr. BRADEMAS' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.)

PROPOSED CLOSURE OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS

(Mr. GRAY (at the request of Mr. RONCALIO) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I was distressed when the announcement came from the Veterans' Administration proposing to close a number of Veterans' Administration hospitals, domiciliary homes and Veterans' Administration regional offices. As a past officer of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a member of other veterans organizations, I strongly protest this move, both as an individual and as a Representative of the people. The alleged savings of \$23 million per year is not in my opinion a real saving. When a veteran, his family and friends are required to travel great distances to other Veterans' Administration hospitals the overall cost to the American people will be far more. In addition, the Veterans' Administration will be required to pay ambulance fees and other costs connected with transportation of veterans great distances.

Mr. Speaker, far more important than dollars is the welfare of these deserving veterans. The Marion, Ill., Veterans' Administration Hospital is in my district and I can cite examples where veterans have died because in the past there was no bed space. Turning a veteran away without proper medical attention or requiring him to travel such a great distance that he decides to go without proper medical attention is cruel, to say the least. This so-called economic move is aimed at eliminating rural facilities and concentrating our Veterans' Administration facilities in the urban areas of the country. This is contrary to the President's policy of trying to aid sparse-



議 会 記 録 一 上 院

1965年1月22日

琉球列島の特定の住民に対し、人身の死傷並びに私有財産の使用及び損害につき補償をなす件

フルブライト。議長。要請により、私自身及びハワイ州選出の上院議員(井ノ上)に代わり、私は、(法案名略)を提案し、適当な付託を求むる。

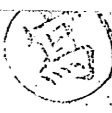
この立法勸告は、陸軍長官の要請したものであり、上院議員陪公及び公衆(国民)が、これに留意し、そして論議をなす対象となる具体的決議案とするため、私が、提案する次第である。

私は、本件が、外交委員会において討議される際、この決議及びその変更、修正につき、これを支持し、又は、反対する権利を留保する。

私は、この合同決議文並びに、これに附する陸軍長官から上院仮議長へあてられた1955年(誤註:1965年の誤り)1月8日付の書簡をこの録、記録に収録することについて全員一致の同意を求むる。

副大 概 領。 合同決議案は、これを受理し、適宜付託するものとする。なお、異議がないので、同決議案と書簡は、記録に収録する。

フルブライト氏により(彼自身及び井ノ上氏に代わり)要請に基づき提案された(決議案名略)は、受理され、二回、その名称を朗読され外交委員会に付託され、かつ、下記の通り、記録に記載するよう命令がなされた。



上院合同決議案第32号

1945年8月15日より1952年4月28日に至る期間における米國軍隊及びその要員の作為又は不作為により生じた人身の死亡及び傷害並びに私有財産の使用及び損害に対し琉球列島のある特定の住民に支払いをなす補償を付与する法案

第3節

請求権に關連して如何なる請求者のためになした案初に対する報酬も、当該請求権に対して、この合同決議の規定により支払われる総額の5パーセントを超えてはならない。既に、支払われた報酬は、この合同決議により繰戻づけられた額より控除するものとする。この規定に反する一切の契約は、違法であり、無効とする。そのなした案初の代償として、本節により許容された最高額を超えて報酬を請求し、又は、受領した者は、米國にゐると他にゐるとを問はず、輕犯罪を犯したものとし、斷罪の上、5,000ドル以下の罰金、12ヶ月以下の禁、又は、その両刑に処する。

1965年1月28日

琉球列島住民に対し、恩恵を受ける補償を付与する立法

(松永氏は、下院において、一分間演説をなし、かつそれを修正し、又は、延長する承認を求め、そして承認を得た。)

松永氏。 議長、私は、本日、(議決議案名略)を提案した。これは、陸軍長官が、本下院の議長にあてた1965年1月8日付の書簡で初告し、その後、外務委員会に付託された合同決議案と同一である。

この決議案は、懸念な差異を除き、前回の議会で、私が提案した下院合同決議案第1175号及び、私が、本議会の閉会日に下院合同決議案第74号として再提出したものと同一である。この件を行政府及び立法府の共同の努力事項とするため、私は、前の提案を撤回し、そして、陸軍長官がなした提案を、その文面通り採用するものである。

この決議の目的は、米国の琉球列島施設における重大な遺漏(手抜き)を補正し、又、戦闘行為終了の時から、対日平和条約発効に至るまでの期間において、我々の軍隊の行為により、傷害を受け、もしくは、その親族の若を失い、又は、その財産を取られた数十万にのぼる住民に対して、正義をなすということにある。当時、米国は、直接かつ専横的施政権をもっており、又、対日戦争の結果からだけでなく、米国の戦略的利益のために(当時)我々は、強大な戦力を沖縄に保有していたのである。

被災関係者の請求は、琉球列島高等弁務官が設置した合同委員会により分析され、再検討され、その結果、当初の請求額4,400万ドルから、議案約2,200万ドルに減少査定されたものである。この額は、人身の傷害、死亡に対する請求、1947年から1950年までの間の土地復旧請求、破損状態のままに所有者に返還された土地の原状

回復請求、水利権流用に対する請求及び建物、立毛、立木の損害に対する請求を含んでいる。1946年度における土地の使用に対する請求は含まれていない。何故なら、この年は、終戦処理の時期で、所有者は、一般に、未だ夫々自分の土地に帰郷耕についていなかっただからである。これらの請求は、13年以上も未払いのままに置かれておられるが、(その間の)利息は含まれていない。

国際法上の問題として、沖縄の住民は、米軍軍隊のこれらの行為に対して、補償を受ける権利があることについては、疑いがない。本土においては、補償は、連合軍最高司令官の監督のもとで、日本政府が履行している。琉球では、補償をなす財政能力のある現地政府はなかつたし、又、日本政府は、一切に参加ができなかつた。沖縄の住民は、その請求を施政権者としての米軍に提出し提出した。全期間を通じ、米国は、直接かつ専横的施政権をもっていたのであるから、補償実施させるについて、米国が責任をもっていることに疑いがない。

対日平和条約で、日本が、日本の領域における戦闘行為及び占領により生じた日本国民の一切の対米請求権を放棄している関係上、米国が、国際法上、これらの請求権を支払う責任があるかどうかに関して問題があり、そのため、米軍政府による処理が遅れている。行政府は、米国が法的責任は引受けないうようにし、それでも次の諸事案を認めて補償をなすように勧告している。即ち、個々の請求者は、何のあやまちもないのに、何の被占領地域での慣行に反して、7ヶ年の占領期間補償なしのままにおかれたこと。米国は、琉球の施政権者として住民の補償に関心をもっていること。支払いをなすことは、米国の安全保障の利益を増進すること。そして、このことは、米軍政府のフェアプレイ及び公平の精神に対する尊敬心を高揚するものであること等である。

この提案を提案するにあたり、私は、唯、次の二点を強調したい。一つは、この支払いは、現在すでに数年間、個々の請求者に対し、履行される状態にあつたものであること。そしてあと一つは、1945年以降、琉球で起きた事象に対し我々に完全な責任があるという見

地から、米國による支払行為は、卒直な正義の実現であるということである。

私は、関係者に支払いを実現するため、議院が早急にこの件を処理し、被ケ舞の期間の従過がないよう所望する。

北米局長
参事官
北米課長

総特第 5677 号
昭和 40 年 7 月 7 日

外務省北米局長 殿

総理府特別地域連絡局長



沖縄の講和発効前損失補償関係資料について
標記について、南方同胞援護会会長から別添のとおり資料の
送付があつたので、ご参考までにお送りする。



総 理 府

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |

| | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 決裁 北米課長 | 起案者 EXT. 444 昭和 39 年 11 月 4 日 |
|------------|-------------------------------------|

文書課長 送付公信 昭和 39 年 11 月 6 日

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 米 第 122 号 在 米 武内 | 大(本)使 総領事殿 外務省 | 昭和 39 年 11 月 6 日 昭和 39 年 11 月 6 日 |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|

| | |
|----------|---------------------------|
| 引用公・電信番号 | 同封、別便(行の)、空郵 空貨、船郵、船貨) |
|----------|---------------------------|

送付資料、物及び備考 南方同胞援護会作成資料：
講和発効前にあつた沖縄の損害補償に
関する経過概要

付属物空便

6 56

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

GA-6

外務省

and examine such organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. SPARKMAN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JACKSON (by request):

S. 645. A bill to provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf, known as the Corpus Christi offshore warning area, for defense purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. JACKSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ERVIN (for himself, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. BAYNE, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HART, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. HAUSSKA, and Mr. FONG):

S. 646. A bill to implement further the constitutional right to bail by authorizing in appropriate cases the release on a personal recognizance of persons otherwise eligible for bail;

S. 647. A bill to assure that convicted persons will receive credit toward service of their sentences for time spent in custody for lack of bail; and

S. 648. A bill to further implement the constitutional right to bail by permitting persons admitted to bail to make a cash deposit with the court in lieu of providing securities or other collateral security; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. ERVIN when he introduced the above bills, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MOSS:

S. 649. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$2,400 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 650. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct, in cooperation with the States and interested Federal agencies, a development survey of the recreational resources of the Golden Circle of National Parks and Monuments and associated science, recreation, and Indian areas in the States of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 651. A bill for the relief of Leonard J. O'Connell; and

S. 652. A bill for the relief of Marvin R. Waldo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. MOSS when he introduced the first two above-mentioned bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. BYRD of West Virginia:

S. 653. A bill for the relief of George Palouras (George Palouras);

S. 654. A bill for the relief of Dr. Vedil Ayyildiz;

S. 655. A bill for the relief of Dr. Arsenio M. Ortez;

S. 656. A bill for the relief of Dr. Josefa Quintos Marcelo;

S. 657. A bill for the relief of Dr. Bernardino D. Marcelo;

S. 658. A bill for the relief of Dr. Constantino D. Katigbak and his wife, Imelda Katigbak;

S. 659. A bill for the relief of Dr. Eun Sook Hahn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McGOVERN:

S. 661. A bill for the relief of Reverend Ke Joon Lee, and his wife, Young Nan Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McGOVERN (for himself, Mr. METCALF, Mr. BUDWICK, and Mr. McGEHEE):

S. 662. A bill to encourage and accelerate the economic development of the upper Great Plains region, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. McGOVERN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mrs. NEUBERGER:

S. 663. A bill to extend Federal meat inspection and to permit cooperation with State meat inspection services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mrs. NEUBERGER when she introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mrs. NEUBERGER (for herself and Morse):

S. 664. A bill to provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Bank of Snake Indians, and for other purposes; and

S. 665. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Merlin division, Rogue River basin project, Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

S. 666. A bill to give the consent of Congress to the construction of certain international bridges; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GRUENING (for himself, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. MOSS):

S. 667. A bill to prohibit private contests against certain public land entries; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. GRUENING when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCARTHY:

S. 668. A bill to make funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out the feed grain program in the remainder of the fiscal year 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT:

S. 669. A bill for the relief of Katherine Robbins; and

S. 670. A bill for the relief of Capt. Stanley Wing Handford, U.S. Navy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANSFIELD (for himself, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. DOMINICK):

S. 671. A bill to authorize the U.S. Secret Service to protect the persons of the nominees of the major political parties for President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT (by request):

S. 672. A bill to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended, in order to increase the authorization for appropriations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. FULBRIGHT when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

S. 673. A bill to amend section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 so as to eliminate the statutory requirement of affording equal time for use of broadcasting stations by candidates for public office; to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. ROBERTSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HARTKE:

S. 674. A bill for the relief of Vlassos Bonatasos (Bonatasos); and

S. 675. A bill for the relief of Sakelarios Pilatos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIRKSEN (by request):

S.J. Res. 31. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week of November 18-24, 1965, as National Youth for Christ Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT (for himself and Mr. INOUYE) (by request):

S.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury of persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. FULBRIGHT when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

THE 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, January 22, 1965, is the 47th anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of Ukraine from the yoke of Russian domination, which regrettably was short lived because the Soviet Communists were able, by superior number of forces and military might, to subjugate these 45 million people of Ukraine, making her the largest subjugated nation in Europe. History records the valiant fight for over 3 years to preserve the independence of Ukraine.

I know of no better way to commemorate Ukrainian Independence Day than by asking Congress to pass a concurrent resolution urging the United Nations to take effective action so that the Soviet Union will withdraw its troops from Ukraine and other captive nations referred to therein, to return such captive people to their homeland if they are now in exile and thirdly to require free elections under the supervision of the United Nations.

Deeds and not words are the order of the day to help the people of Ukraine and other captive nations that soon will also commemorate their short-lived independence day in weeks and months to come.

To all Ukrainians and peoples of captive nations, I salute you and encourage you to keep the hope of freedom constantly before you. History records that many nations and peoples did not wait and hope in vain.

Mr. President, I submit a concurrent resolution, intended to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, to the effect that the President be requested to take such action as he deems necessary to bring before the United Nations for its consideration the question of the forcible incorporation into the Soviet Union of the captive nations enumerated.

I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution in its entirety be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

Then the editorial proceeds to call attention to a letter from Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

In view of the fact that I always have favored the repeal of the equal time law, I am now introducing a repeal bill and hope this Congress will act promptly on it. I ask unanimous consent to have published at this point in the RECORD the Stanton letter referred to in the WALL STREET JOURNAL.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 673) to amend section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 so as to eliminate the statutory requirement of affording equal time for use of broadcasting stations by candidates for public office, introduced by Mr. ROBERTSON, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The letter presented by Mr. ROBERTSON is, as follows:

TV AND THE CANDIDATES

EDITOR, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL:

I read with great interest your editorial entitled "Time To Remove a Speech Impediment" (January 8) in which you forcefully charge the ridiculous so-called equal-time provision of the Communications Act (sec. 315) with at least part of the responsibility for the recent campaign, which you called one of the most uninformative in memory.

You rightly urge repeal of this antiquated provision which, for all practical purposes, prevents television during election campaigns from performing the enlightening role of which it is demonstrably capable.

I would like to point out that for over a decade we have been fighting to get this law changed. We have petitioned Congress countless times and been joined by many important institutions throughout the country in presenting incontrovertible evidence that repeal of section 315 was clearly in the public interest.

We have made many proposals. I would like to quote from a letter we delivered to the chairman of the Republican and Democratic National Committees prior to the 1964 campaign and assuming suspension of equal time provision:

The Columbia Broadcasting System offers, over the CBS Television and Radio Networks, prime time for an extended series of joint appearances of the major parties' presidential candidates and of their vice-presidential candidates, during the 8-week period from Labor Day to Election Day. These joint appearances—whatever the number and length agreed upon by the opposing candidates—will not be available for sponsorship.

"We hope very much that the candidates will see their way clear to appear in 1964 in direct dialog; where there can be an exchange of views and questions between them."

As a practical matter, section 315 not only prevents face-to-face discussions of the type described above, but many individual appearances by the candidate.

To illustrate, last October Senator Goldwater requested time to respond to the President's broadcast report to the Nation on the explosion of the Chinese atom bomb and the replacement of Chairman Khrushchev. CBS would have granted Senator Goldwater's request were it not for the fact that if we had done so, we would have been subject to claims not only, theoretically, on behalf of the President for a second appearance, but also by up to 10 minor party candidates. As it was, we had already received demands

from five of the minor candidates. Our position was upheld both by the Federal Communications Commission and by the courts. Congress has a clear mandate to correct what is in effect a deplorable short-changing of the American people. To this end I hope your editorial voice will continue to be heard.

FRANK STANTON,
President,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
New York City.

CONTRIBUTION TO CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS FOR DEATH AND INJURY OF PERSONS, AND FOR USE OF AND DAMAGE TO PRIVATE PROPERTY

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, by request, for myself and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE), I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury of persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952.

The proposed legislation has been requested by the Secretary of the Army and I am introducing it in order that there may be a specific resolution to which Members of the Senate and the public may direct their attention and comments.

I reserve my right to support or oppose this resolution, as well as any suggested amendments to it, when the matter is considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution may be printed in the RECORD at this point, together with the letter from the Secretary of the Army dated January 8, 1955, to the President pro tempore of the Senate in regard to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution and letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 32) to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury of persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952, introduced by Mr. FULBRIGHT (for himself and Mr. INOUYE), by request, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S.J. RES. 32

Whereas certain persons of the Ryukyu Islands suffered damages incident to the activities of the Armed Forces of the United States, or members thereof, after the surrender of Japanese forces in the Ryukyus on August 15, 1945, and before the effective date of the Treaty of Peace with Japan on April 28, 1952;

Whereas article 19 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan extinguished the legal liability of the United States for any claims of Japanese nationals, including Ryukyans, with the result that the United States has made no compensation for the above-

mentioned damages (except for use of land damage to land during the period from July 1, 1950, to April 28, 1952);

Whereas it is particularly consonant with the concern of the United States, as the sole administering authority in the Ryukyu Islands, for the welfare of the Ryukyuan people, that those Ryukyans who suffered damages incident to the activities of the United States Armed Forces, or members thereof, should be compensated therefor;

Whereas payment of ex gratia compensation, by advancing the welfare of the Ryukyuan people, will promote the security interest, foreign policy, and foreign relations of the United States; and

Whereas the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands has considered the evidence regarding these claims, and has determined, in an equitable manner, those claims which are meritorious, and the amounts thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the United States should make an ex gratia contribution to the persons determined by the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands to be meritorious claimants, in the amounts determined by him, and that the Secretary of the Army or his designee should, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, pay such amounts to the claimants or their legal heirs, as a civil function of the Department of the Army; and be it further

Resolved, That no funds appropriated under this joint resolution shall be disbursed to satisfy claims, or portions thereof, which have been satisfied by contributions made by the Government of Japan.

Sec. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$22,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution which funds are authorized to remain available for two years from the effective date of their appropriation. Any funds unobligated by the end of that period shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. No remuneration on account of services rendered on behalf of any claimant in connection with any claim shall exceed 5 per centum of the total amount paid, pursuant to the provisions of this joint resolution, on such claim. Fees already paid for such services shall be deducted from the amounts authorized under this joint resolution. Any agreement to the contrary shall be unlawful and void. Whoever, in the United States or elsewhere, demands or receives, on account of services so rendered, any remuneration in excess of the maximum permitted by this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both.

The letter presented by Mr. FULBRIGHT is as follows:

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore of the Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: A draft of legislation to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury of persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952, is enclosed.

This proposal is part of the Department of Defense legislative program for the 89th Congress, and the Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this proposal for the consideration of the Congress. The Department of the Army has been designated the executive agency of the Department of Defense for the civil administration of the Ryukyu Islands, and is therefore the representative of the

Department of Defense for this legislation. The Department of State concurs in this proposal, from the viewpoint of foreign policy. It is recommended that the proposal be enacted by the Congress.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The purpose of the proposed legislation is stated in the title. The following background information will be useful in considering this bill.

A. Historical background

The Ryukyu Islands became an integral part of Japan in 1879. This area was regarded as enemy territory by the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II, and was invaded by them on March 26, 1945. Hostilities ended in the Ryukyus on June 21, 1945, and Japanese forces there formally surrendered on August 15, 1945. Full military government was established in the Islands on September 21, 1945. For purposes of control and administration, the Ryukyus were severed from Japan, and Japanese postwar legislation was not, of itself, extended to this area.

The Treaty of Peace with Japan, which was signed by the United States and other nations at San Francisco on September 8, 1951, entered into force on April 28, 1952. By article 3 thereof, Japan agreed to concur in any proposal of the United States to place the Ryukyu Islands under the United Nations trusteeship system with the United States as the sole administering authority. Pending the making of such a proposal, Japan gave to the United States the right to exercise all and any powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of the Ryuku Islands. The northernmost group of these islands, known as the Amami Oshima group, was returned to Japanese jurisdiction on December 25, 1953, and is no longer considered a part of the Ryukyu Islands, as they are known today.

The President has asserted, in the budget of the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1965, that "to protect the security of the United States and of the free world, the United States will continue responsibility for the administration of the Ryukyu Islands as long as conditions of threat and tension in the Far East require the maintenance of military bases in these islands."

B. Governmental arrangements

Under the provisions of Executive Order No. 10713, dated June 5, 1957, as amended by Executive Order No. 11010, dated March 19, 1962, the President delegated to the Secretary of Defense the responsibility of exercising the above-mentioned powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction over the Ryukyus, subject to the direction and control of the President. The basic order established a civil administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR), headed by a High Commissioner appointed from among the active-duty members of the U.S. Armed Forces. The 1962 amendment to the basic order also provided for a civilian official, under the High Commissioner, called the Civil Administrator; his powers and duties are such as may be assigned to him by the High Commissioner. The basic order charged the Secretary of State with the responsibility for conducting Ryukyuan relations with foreign countries and international organizations. It also established the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI), which, under the High Commissioner, had extensive powers in the legislative, executive, and judicial fields.

C. Nature of claims

The presence of U.S. Armed Forces in the Ryukyu Islands constituted a military occupation from June 21, 1945 until April 28, 1952. Certain damages were caused during this period to residents of the Ryukyu Islands by various acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces or of their members.

These damages ranged from the uncompensated use of real and personal property taken over for the legitimate requirements of the occupying forces, to tortious acts by members of the forces.

It is a generally recognized principle of international law, particularly as reflected in the provisions of the Hague Convention No. IV of 1907 (which has been ratified by both the United States and Japan), that individuals whose personal or real property is used or taken by occupation forces are entitled to fair compensation for such use. In other occupations of enemy territory by U.S. Armed Forces during and after World War II, such compensation was normally provided, on behalf of the United States, by the existing local governments. This principle applied also to claims arising from death or personal injury suffered by residents of the occupied territory due to acts or omissions of the Armed Forces or of their members.

However, the absence of any financially responsible local government in the Ryukyus in the immediate postwar years unfortunately resulted in the nonpayment of any compensation to individual Ryukyuan for the use of or damage to their property by the U.S. occupation forces during the pre-treaty period (with one exception, as will be explained below), or for any pretreaty tort claims for death or personal injury caused by such forces or members thereof.

Under the Treaty of Peace with Japan, which entered into force on April 28, 1952, in article 19a of this treaty, Japan waived all its claims, and those of its nationals (including Ryukyuan), against the Allied Powers and their nationals, arising from the war and occupation of Japanese territory prior to the coming into force of the treaty. (Unlike other agreements with former enemy states, this treaty did not require Japan to settle and pay the claims of its nationals against the other contracting parties.) Accordingly, the United States, on the basis that it has thus been absolved from legal responsibility for payment of these claims, denies legal liability for such claims and therefore has not paid them—except for certain claims relating to rental of land and damages thereto during the last 2 years of the occupation period, as will be explained hereafter.)

Beginning with the effective date of July 1, 1950, the principle of uncompensated requisitioning of Ryukyuan private property was abandoned in favor of leasehold arrangements, with rentals paid by the U.S. Government; payments have also been made to cover the cost of restoring lands damaged during that period. These arrangements were undertaken on the basis of implied leases, executed by virtue of the retroactive provisions of Civil Administration Proclamation No. 28, dated December 6, 1953. These particular pretreaty claims may thus be regarded as covered by article 19b of the treaty, which specifically exempts from the waiver provision of article 19a those claims which are "specifically recognized in the laws of any Allied Power enacted since September 2, 1945." These already satisfied pretreaty claims, of course, are not included among the claims covered by the attached draft legislation.

As a matter of related interest, the Government of Japan denies legal liability for pretreaty claims in the home islands of Japan, but has provided some compensation to such Japanese claimants. Although the Government of Japan similarly denies legal liability for pretreaty claims in the Ryukyu Islands, in 1957 it made solatia payments to Ryukyuan pretreaty claimants in the amount of 1 billion yen (approximately \$2.8 million). The amount of these solatia has been deducted from the amount of the claims

covered by the proposed legislation, and a specific stipulation has been included therein, precluding disbursement of funds appropriated thereunder for claims already satisfied by the Government of Japan. Although the Government of Japan, when paying these solatia, stipulated that the amount thereof would be repaid to it, should the Ryukyuan claimants succeed in obtaining compensation from the U.S. Government for these claims, this stipulation was a unilateral action on the part of the Government of Japan, and has never been agreed to by the U.S. Government.

D. U.S. policy regarding these claims

The claims to be compensated by this bill have been presented by Ryukyuan to the high commissioner and to his predecessors during the years since the treaty entered into effect. Numerous petitions in this matter have also been submitted to him and to other officials of the U.S. Government. Most recently, in 1960, the Ryukyuan members of the High Commissioner's Land Advisory Committee submitted to him a comprehensive petition, requesting compensation for these claims. Although recognizing that the United States had no legal liability for such claims, the high commissioner forwarded this petition to the Department of the Army, recommending that the United States review this entire problem with a view toward modifying its past policy of relying solely on the legal merits of the case, and that it now give due emphasis to related considerations of equity and moral responsibility.

The high commissioner's recommendation for a review of this problem was favorably received by the Department of the Army, and, with the approval of the Department of Defense and the concurrence of both the Department of State and the Bureau of the Budget, the high commissioner was directed to undertake a review of the entire subject of Ryukyuan pretreaty claims, to include discussions with the Ryukyuan claimants, their representatives, and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. An announcement to this effect was released by the high commissioner on April 6, 1961. In his announcement, the high commissioner noted that he thereby assumed no legal responsibility or commitment to settle these claims, and stated that they were being reviewed because of the concern of the United States, as the administering authority in the Ryukyus, for the well-being of the Ryukyuan people. Advance copies of this announcement had previously been distributed to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the members of the concerned committees of both the Senate and House, and to selected Senators and Congressmen.

The High Commissioner subsequently established a Joint Ryukyuan-American group to conduct the review, the American members of which were appointed by himself and the Ryukyuan members by the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. The committee examined all of the evidence in this matter and reviewed it in accordance with equitable standards that had previously been developed, and applied with considerable success, in reviewing claims submitted to the U.S. Government by residents of other areas in the Far East. The committee completed its study and submitted a unanimous report to the High Commissioner on March 23, 1962. After reviewing the committee's report, the High Commissioner transmitted it to the Department of the Army on October 16, 1962. The High Commissioner supported the committee's conclusions and recommended that appropriate action be taken to seek approval by the Congress for authorization of the proposed payments. This legislative proposal is a direct result of the committee's study and of the High Commissioner's recommendation thereon.

Bills seeking the same objective as this proposal were introduced in the 86th, 87th, and 88th Congresses, but were not enacted.

The proposed payments are considered warranted because of the concern of the United States, as the administering authority in the Ryukyus, for the well-being of the Ryukyuan people. Payment of these claims will also provide effective redress for an acknowledged inequity, which has caused these claimants to throw themselves on the mercy of the U.S. Government, which has full jurisdiction over them. It would also promote the security interests of the United States, by fostering an atmosphere of respect on the part of the Ryukyuan people for the spirit of fairplay and equity evidenced by the U.S. Government, in keeping with the image and record of American practices throughout the world.

While the legal position of the U.S. Government is quite clear, in view of the above-mentioned extinguishment of our liability for these claims by article 19 of the treaty, the fact that the individual claimants were, through no fault of their own, left uncompensated during the 7 years of the occupation, contrary to the practice followed in occupied areas, does constitute a situation calling for equitable adjustment at this time. In referring this matter to the Congress, the executive branch believes that the problem should be regarded in this light. This question is basically keyed to the moral imperative of living up to the demands of equity, even where no legal liability exists. It is respectfully suggested that this be the framework for legislative consideration of the attached proposal.

E. Cost and budget data

The total of all claims which have been submitted in this matter was originally \$43 million, as tabulated in the above-mentioned petition submitted by the claimants to the High Commissioner. However, in the course of the review conducted by the Joint Committee, as approved by the High Commissioner, the total of the meritorious claims has been reduced to approximately \$22 million, broken down as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Personal injury and death | \$800,000 |
| Land rentals (1945-60) | 15,000,000 |
| Restoration of released lands | 2,500,000 |
| Water rights | 50,000 |
| Property damage, growing crops, etc. | 3,650,000 |

If this legislative proposal is enacted, it is estimated that the bulk of this sum would be expended within 1 year. This amount has not been included in any estimate of appropriations submitted through budget channels by either the Department of Defense or the Department of the Army.

It is proposed that distribution of the requested payments would be made by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, under controls established by the High Commissioner, and would not require additional civilian employment or expenditures for personnel services. The anticipated negligible increase in general administrative expenses in the office of the High Commissioner will be absorbed within other appropriations for the Department of Defense.

In connection with the operative clause of the attached joint resolution, it is proposed that a tabulation of the claims determined by the High Commissioner to be meritorious will be submitted to the respective committees of the Congress in the course of their consideration of this proposal.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN ATLES,
Secretary of the Army.

DEVELOPMENT OF APPALACHIAN REGION—AMENDMENTS (AMENDMENT NO. 3)

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. President, I sent to the desk an amendment, intended to be proposed to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART) to S. 3, a bill to provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region. I ask that it be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received, printed, and appropriately referred.

The amendment (No. 3) was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

PRINTING OF SENATE BILL 576

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, on Tuesday, January 19, I introduced a bill (S. 576), to encourage physicians to practice in areas having a shortage of doctors. The Senate gave its consent to hold the bill at the desk until January 26. It now appears that the committee is prepared to give this bill its immediate consideration, and therefore there is no need to hold the bill at the desk for that length of time. I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 576) be taken from the desk and be sent for printing today.

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

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the junior Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK) be listed as a cosponsor of S. 363 and that his name appear on subsequent printings of the bill.

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

ECONOMIC CONVERSION AND DIVERSIFICATION COMMISSION—ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, 30 Senators from both parties have joined in cosponsoring Senate bill 30, to create an Economic Conversion and Diversification Commission. Senators BARTLETT, BAYH, BREWSTER, BURDICK, CHURCH, CLARK, GORE, GRUENING, HARTKE, INOUE, KENNEDY of New York, LONG of Missouri, MCINTYRE, MCGEE, METCALF, MONDALE, MONTGOMERY, MORSE, MOSS, MUSKIE, NELSON, NEUBERGER, RANDOLPH, RIBICOFF, SCOTT, TYDINGS, WILLIAMS of New Jersey, YARBOROUGH, and YOUNG of Ohio.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of the 30 cosponsors of this bill be added thereto.

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

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, this represents nearly twice as many Senators as sponsored the bill last year. I have received indications from many more Senators that they would support the bill

should it come up on the floor of the Senate for consideration.

In the House of Representatives, 15 Members have introduced similar legislation, Representatives BROWN of California, FARBER, JOELSON, ROSENTHAL, RYAN, SICKLES, MINISH, RODINO, EDWARDS of California, CORMAN, GRABOWSKI, CONTI, LONG of Missouri, MILLER of California.

Mr. President, cutbacks in defense spending are taking place and will continue. Over the last year and a half, the Secretary of Defense has announced the closing of some 125 military installations with a total reduction of nearly 80,000 jobs. The military budget declined by \$500 million last year and another \$300 million this year.

A recent study by the Arthur D. Little Co. warned that the aerospace industry faced a 15-percent drop in contract revenue over the next 5 years. The report stated:

The production portion of the defense budget available to the aerospace industry will decline about 30 percent and defense research, development, testing, and evaluation will decline about 15 percent.

It is increasingly clear that to put these resources no longer needed for defense to constructive use in the civilian economy will require more than just wishful thinking. It will require thoughtful study and planning on Federal, regional, and local levels. The purpose of this bill is to create a high-level Federal commission to work on the problem now with business and labor, before the full impact of this kind of technological unemployment hits.

How can the Federal Government help to put the facilities of the Black Hills Ordnance Depot in Igloo, S. Dak., to productive use? What can be done to help the 10,000 employees of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to find jobs in the area and put some of the finest industrial property in New York City to proper use? What should happen to the Springfield Armory in Massachusetts that is no longer needed for ordnance requirements? How can the Federal Government work with the citizens of Lincoln, Neb., to replace jobs and opportunities being reduced at Federal installations there? Where can the city of Seattle turn for guidance and help in meeting cutbacks in the production of nuclear materials?

Mr. President, this is precisely the type of question that the Federal Government should be able to answer—and help defense firms and federally impacted communities to answer. In my view, this commission will fill a vital gap and enable the whole country to benefit from defense cutbacks by intelligent and constructive planning.

The bill has been revised to meet objections that were raised during Commerce Committee hearings last year, and according to Business Week magazine, these changes have won White House support for the bill.

the latter unexpectedly become involved in administrative proceedings. Sometimes the necessity of obtaining admission to practice before an agency means a delay, perhaps of several months while the attorney goes through the rigamarole required for admission.

For persons of moderate means, this can mean serious hardship. Matters of critical importance to them may not be of sufficient monetary value to compensate a strange lawyer for the time and effort required to familiarize himself with the case.

Inasmuch as every State requires lawyers to demonstrate their educational and moral fitness before admission to the bar, there is no need for individual agencies to impose additional requirements. It is absurd to suggest that a lawyer who is qualified to try cases in State and Federal courts is not competent to represent clients before administrative agencies.

An important additional benefit of this legislation is that it will help to arrest the drift toward centralism in government. As we are all aware, the growth of Federal power, now touching nearly every facet of life in this country, is producing a tremendous concentration of power here in Washington.

The fact that a citizen often cannot even use his own lawyer to plead his cause before a Federal agency compounds centralization further. A breed of specialists far removed from the average American is being created. These specialists, of course, delight as the rules and regulations in their respective enclaves become more and more complicated, restrictive and exclusive.

It will do these agencies a great deal of good if they are exposed to lawyers from Main Street, U.S.A., where commonsense is still important and where the client's legitimate interest is the most important consideration.

LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE BENEFITS TO INHABITANTS OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

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

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a joint resolution to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury to persons, and for use or damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952.

This is the identical joint resolution that was recommended by the Secretary of the Army in a letter to the Speaker of this House dated January 8, 1965, and which has been referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee. The resolution is the same, with minor differences, as was introduced by me in the last Congress as House Joint Resolution 1175 and reintroduced by me in the opening days of the present Congress as House Joint Resolution 74. In order to make this a joint effort of the executive and legisla-

tive branches, I am withdrawing my proposal and accepting verbatim the proposal which has been made by the Secretary of the Army.

The purpose of this resolution is to rectify a serious omission in the U.S. administration of the Ryukyu Islands and to do justice to hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants whose relatives were killed, or who were injured, or who suffered deprivation of property through the acts of our Armed Forces during the period following the termination of hostilities and prior to the Treaty of Peace with Japan. The United States exercised direct and exclusive governmental authority at that time, and we had substantial forces in Okinawa in the strategic interest of the United States, not only as a consequence of the war against Japan.

The claims of the people affected have been analyzed and reviewed by a joint committee established by our High Commissioner in the Ryukyus in consequence of which they were scaled down from \$43 million, as originally submitted, to approximately \$22 million. This includes claims for personal injury and death, for land rentals for the years 1947-50, for restoration of lands released to their owners in damaged condition, for appropriation of water rights, and for damage to buildings and growing crops and trees. Land-use claims are not included for the year 1946 because this was a period of postwar adjustment in which owners had generally not yet returned to their lands and produced crops. No interest is included, although the claims have gone uncompensated for 13 years and more.

As a matter of international law, it is unquestioned that the people of Okinawa are entitled to be compensated for these various acts on the part of the U.S. forces. In the main islands, this was done by the Japanese Government under the supervision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. In the Ryukyu Islands, there was no financially responsible local government that was able to do this, and the Japanese Government was cut off from all participation. The people of Okinawa have repeatedly presented their claims to the U.S. Government as the administering authority. Since the United States exercised direct and exclusive control during the entire period, there can be no doubt of U.S. responsibility to assure that compensation is effected.

Action on the part of the U.S. Government was delayed by a question with respect to U.S. responsibility in international law to pay the claims, in view of the fact that in the Japanese Peace Treaty, Japan waived all claims of Japanese nationals against the United States arising from the war and the occupation of Japanese territory. The executive branch has recommended that without accepting legal responsibility, compensation nevertheless be made by the United States in the recognition of the facts that the individual claimants were, through no fault of their own, left uncompensated during the 7 years of the occupation, contrary to the practice fol-

lowed in other occupied areas; that the United States, as the administering authority for the Ryukyus is concerned with the well-being of the people; that such payment would promote the security interests of the United States; and that it would foster respect for the spirit of fair-play and equity of the U.S. Government.

In introducing this bill, I should like to stress just two facts: that these sums have been due to the individual claimants now for many years, and that payment by the United States is an act of simple justice in view of our complete responsibility for what occurred in the Ryukyu Islands since 1945.

I hope that this matter can be acted upon promptly by the Congress with a view to effectuation of payments to the individuals concerned before many more months have elapsed.

(Mr. BRADEMAS (at the request of Mr. RONCALIO) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

(Mr. BRADEMAS' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.)

PROPOSED CLOSURE OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS

(Mr. GRAY (at the request of Mr. RONCALIO) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I was distressed when the announcement came from the Veterans' Administration proposing to close a number of Veterans' Administration hospitals, domiciliary homes and Veterans' Administration regional offices. As a past officer of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a member of other veterans organizations, I strongly protest this move, both as an individual and as a Representative of the people. The alleged savings of \$23 million per year is not in my opinion a real saving. When a veteran, his family and friends are required to travel great distances to other Veterans' Administration hospitals the overall cost to the American people will be far more. In addition, the Veterans' Administration will be required to pay ambulance fees and other costs connected with transportation of veterans great distances.

Mr. Speaker, far more important than dollars is the welfare of these deserving veterans. The Marion, Ill., Veterans' Administration Hospital is in my district and I can cite examples where veterans have died because in the past there was no bed space. Turning a veteran away without proper medical attention or requiring him to travel such a great distance that he decides to go without proper medical attention is cruel, to say the least. This so-called economic move is aimed at eliminating rural facilities and concentrating our Veterans' Administration facilities in the urban areas of the country. This is contrary to the President's policy of trying to aid sparse-



議 会 記 録 一 上 院

1965年1月22日

琉球列島の特定の住民に対し、人身の死傷
並びに私有財産の使用及び損害につき補償
をなす件

フルブライト。議長。要請により、私自身及びハワイ州選出の上
院議員(井ノ上)に代わり、私は、(法案名略)を提案し、適当な付託
を求めらる。

この立法動向は、陸軍長官の要請したものであり、上院議員諸公及び公
衆(国民)が、これに留意し、そして論議をなす対象となる具体的決議
案とするため、私が、提案する次第である。

私は、本件が、外交委員会において討議される際、この決議及びその要
求、修正につき、これを支持し、又は、反対する権利を留保する。

私は、この合同決議文並びに、これに附する陸軍長官から上院仮議長へ
あてられた1955年(註：1965年の誤り)1月8日付の書翰を
この議、記録に収録することについて全員一致の同意を求めらる。

副大総領。合同決議案は、これを受理し、適宜付託するもの
とする。なお、異議がないので、同決議案と書翰は、記録に収録する。

フルブライト氏により(彼自身及び井ノ上氏に代わり)要請に基づ
き提案された(決議案名略)は、受理され、二回、その名称を朗読され
外交委員会に付託され、かつ、下記の通り、記録に記載するよう命令が
なされた。



上院合同決議案第32号

1945年8月15日より1952年4月28日
に至る期間における米軍軍隊及びその要員の作為
又は不作為により生じた人身の死亡及び傷害並び
に私有財産の使用及び損害に対し琉球列島のある
特定の住民に支払いをなす権限を付与する法案

第3節

請求権に關連して如何なる請求者のためになし
た案初に対する報酬も、当該請求権に対して、この合
同決議の規定により支払われる総額の5パーセントを
超えてはならない。既に、支払われた報酬は、この合
同決議により繰戻づけられた額より控除するものとす
る。この規定に反する一切の契約は、違法であり、無
効とする。そのなした案初の代償として、本節により
許容された最高額を超えて報酬を請求し、又は、受領
した者は、米国にゐると他にゐるとを問はず、軽犯罪
を犯したものとし、断罪の上、5,000ドル以下の
罰金、12ヶ月以下の禁錮、又は、その両刑に処する。

1965年1月28日

琉球列島住民に対し、恩恵を受ける権限を付与する立法

(松永氏は、下院において、一分間演説をなし、かつそれを修正し、又は、延長する承認を求め、そして承認を得た。)

松永氏。議長、私は、本日、(議決議案名略)を提案した。

これは、陸軍長官が、本下院の議長にあてた1965年1月8日付の書簡で初告し、その後、外務委員会に付託された合同決議案と同一である。

この決議案は、堅細な差異を除き、前回の議会で、私が提案した下院合同決議案第1175号及び、私が、本議会の開会日に下院合同決議案第74号として再提出したものと同じである。この件を行政府及び立法府の共同の努力事項とするため、私は、前の提案を撤回し、そして、陸軍長官がなした提案を、その文面通り採用するものである。

この決議の目的は、米国の琉球列島施政における重大な遺漏(手抜かり)を補正し、又、戦闘行為終了の時から、対日平和条約発効に至るまでの期間において、我々の軍隊の行為により、傷害を受け、もしくは、その親族の若を失い、又は、その財産を取られた数十万にのぼる住民に対して、正義をなすということにある。当時、米国は、直接かつ専断的施政権をもっており、又、対日戦争の結果からだけでなく、米国の戦略的利益のために(当時)我々は、強大な戦力を沖縄に保有していたのである。

被災関係者の請求は、琉球列島高等弁務官が設置した合同委員会により分析され、再検討され、その結果、当初の請求額4,400万ドルから、減算約2,200万ドルに減少査定されたものである。この額は、人身の傷害、死亡に対する請求、1947年から1950年までの間の土地資料請求、仮損状態のままに所有者に返還された土地の原状

回復請求、水利権流用に対する請求及び建物、立毛、立木の損害に対する請求を含んでいる。1946年度における土地の使用に対する請求は含まれていない。何故なら、この年は、終戦処理の時期で、所有者は、一般に、米軍が自分の土地に帰り農耕についていなかったからである。これらの請求は、13年以上も未払いのままにおかれているが、(その間の)利息は含まれていない。

国際法上の問題として、沖縄の住民は、米軍占領のこれらの行為に対して、補償を受ける権利があることについては、疑いがない。本土においては、補償は、連合軍最高司令官の監督のもとで、日本政府が履行している。琉球では、補償をなす財政能力のある現地政府はなかったし、又、日本政府は、一切に参加ができなかった。沖縄の住民は、その請求を施政権者としての米軍に繰返し提出した。全期間を通じ、米軍は、直接かつ専断的施政権をもっていたのであるから、補償実施させるについて、米軍が責任をもっていることに疑いがない。

対日平和条約で、日本が、日本の領域における戦闘行為及び占領により生じた日本国民の一切の対米請求権を放棄している関係上、米軍が、国際法上、これらの請求権を支払う責任があるかどうかに関して問題があり、そのため、米軍政府による処理が遅れている。行政府は、米軍が法的責任は引受けないうようにし、それでも次の諸事案を認めて補償をなすように勧告している。即ち、個々の請求者は、何のあやまちもないのに、偏の被占領地域での慣行に反して、7ヶ年の占領期間補償なしのままにおかれたこと。米軍は、琉球の施政権者として住民の福祉に関心をもっていること。支払いをなすことは、米軍の安全保障の利益を増進すること。そして、このことは、米軍政府のフェアプレイ及び衡平の精神に対する尊敬心を高揚するものであること等である。

この提案を提案するにあたり、私は、唯、次の二点を強調したい。一つは、この支払いは、現在すでに数年前、個々の請求者に対し、履行すべき状態にあつたものであること。そして一つは、1945年以降、琉球で起きた事態に対し我々に完全な責任があるという見

地から、米国による支払行為は、卒直な正義の実現であるということである。

私は、関係者に支払いを実現するため、議会が早急にこの件を処理し、被ケ幕の期間の従進がないよう所望する。

送 付 公 信
 北米局長
 参事官

取次 6768 号
 北米課長
 昭和 40 年 10 月 8 日
 外 務 大 臣 殿
 在 米 武 内 大 使

引用公・電信番号 往電次 ²⁴⁹⁸ ~~2756~~ 号
 送 付 資 料 神島講和発効前損失補償決議字上後抄
 下院本会議審議小抄 (許等録送付)

Congressional Record - House October 6, 1965

"Authorizing a Contribution to Certain Inhabitants
 of the Ryukyu Islands"

備 考

10/11

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 要員 | 要連絡 |
| 速研究 | 至急 |
| 長 | 上村 |
| 友村 | 河内 |
| 奇藤 | 吉田 |
| 守馬 | 山田 |
| 渡辺 | 平川 |
| 大崎 | 吉津 |
| 中田 | |
| 後藤 | |



別紙添付

付属物空便(行)

付属物空便(貨)

26

with program objectives. The House bill had authorized this for all crops except peanuts and tobacco.

Section 703 extends for four years (the same as the House bill) authority for leasing of tobacco acreage but adds the provision that for tobacco being allotted on an acreage-poundage basis, leases may be made on the basis of pounds, rather than acres.

Section 704 extends the definition of "boiling peanuts" for four years (instead of the permanent extension provided in the House bill).

Section 705 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make a study of the parity income position of farmers and report thereon to Congress not later than June 30, 1966. This combines related but somewhat different provisions in the House and Senate bills.

Section 706 is the House provision authorizing any State Agency administering public lands to transfer an acreage allotment from one farm to another in the same county.

Section 707 enacts into law provisions of administrative regulations relating to the reconstitution of farms.

Section 708 authorizes the Secretary to use projected yields in lieu of normal yields in connection with all farm programs.

Section 709 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to use CCC funds for the purchase of dairy products when there is not a sufficient supply of such products in the Commodity Credit Corporation to meet commitments.

FARM LABOR

A provision relating to farm labor was in the Senate bill but was deleted on the floor by a narrow margin. In spite of the fact that there is no provision with respect to farm labor in either the House or Senate bills, the committee of conference recognizes that the success of any agricultural enterprise is dependent upon an adequate labor force to carry out the farming operations. It has voted to include in this statement of managers the following statement on this subject by the committee of conference:

"The committee of conference emphasizes that an adequate force of capable labor is essential to the efficient production and harvesting of agricultural commodities. It is deeply concerned over the inadequate supply of such labor this year, particularly to the producers of perishable crops.

"Agricultural labor shortages in 1965 have had serious consequences. Crops have been lost. Plantings have been reduced because of uncertainty created by governmental policies with respect to agricultural labor. Crops lost or not planted because of inadequate labor will necessarily injure the consumer and the economy as well as the farmer. They will also reduce the number of job opportunities in agriculture and related industries.

This shortage of capable labor has resulted from administrative actions which have failed to sufficiently recognize the needs and problems of agriculture and which have imposed requirements on farmers never authorized by Congress. To avoid the subordination of agriculture's interests, it is the unanimous view of the conferees that the Secretary of Agriculture should collect necessary facts concerning requirements for and availability of agricultural labor and submit such information to the Attorney General in connection with determinations as to whether farmers are to have needed supplemental foreign labor.

"The Congress recognized the need for such information and made provision therefor by authorizing the Attorney General, in carrying out his responsibilities, to consult with appropriate agencies of government. There is no question but that the Department of Agriculture is the appropriate agency to determine facts concerning the requirements of agriculture and the extent to which, and timeliness by which, they are being met.

"It is the opinion of the conferees that under the practice now prevailing in which the Attorney General has relied almost entirely on the Department of Labor, the findings and recommendations of the Secretary of Labor have been in many instances too little and too late to meet the critical needs of producers."

TITLE VIII—RICE

Title VIII of the conference substitute provides for a 4-year rice diversion program, effective only when the national allotment is reduced below that for 1965. The House bill contained no such provision. Under the provision agreed to by the conferees, if rice acreage allotments fall below the 1965 level, the Secretary will be required to carry out a diversion program similar to that for other commodities. The title also provides that for 1966 and 1967, rice value factors may not be reduced and differentials between value factors for the various varieties could not be increased.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
WATKINS M. ABBITT,
HARLAN HAGEN,
FRANK A. STUBBLEFIELD,
GRANT B. PURCELL,
Managers on the Part of the House.

APPOINTMENT OF HOUSE CONFEREES ON H.R. 9567, THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a manager on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill H.R. 9567, the Higher Education Act of 1965, the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. SICKLES, to fill the existing vacancy thereon caused by the resignation from the House of the gentleman from California, Mr. ROOSEVELT.

AUTHORIZING A CONTRIBUTION TO CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 600 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 600
Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 32) to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury to persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the United States Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952. After general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without inter-

vening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 600 provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate for consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 32, a joint resolution to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury to persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952.

During the 7-year occupation of the Ryukyu Islands by the U.S. Armed Forces approximately 80,000 Ryukyans suffered various damages arising from acts or omissions of the Armed Forces and later submitted claims totaling over \$53 million. The total claims of \$53 million were reduced through review to \$22 million proposed by Senate Joint Resolution 32. These are not war claims. They do not involve damages which occurred during the war nor for postwar rehabilitation of war-damaged areas. Basically the claims are for damages suffered during the occupation period and fall into two categories: First, claims for torts committed by U.S. military personnel, resulting in injury to or the death of Okinawans or damage to their private property. Second, claims for the requisitioning of their property—mostly agricultural land—for use by the military.

Subsequent to the occupation, such claims were waived in the Japanese Peace Treaty of 1952. Because of this claimants through no fault of their own have been left uncompensated for damages which occurred during the 7-year occupation. The Ryukyu Islands and its inhabitants have played a major role in our defense effort in the Far East and the prospects are that they will continue to do so for some time. The proposed payments should provide effective redress for an acknowledged inequity and promote the American image of fairplay throughout the area.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 600 in order that Senate Joint Resolution 32 may be considered.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SMITH of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 600 will provide for an open rule, with 1 hour of general debate, for consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 32.

The purpose of this resolution is to authorize a contribution of not to exceed \$22 million to the inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for settlement of injury and death claims arising from acts of the U.S. military forces on the islands from August 15, 1945, to April 28, 1952. This was the date of the signing of the peace treaty with Japan. During this time American forces occupied the islands.

Damages were caused. These have been fixed at \$22 million.

The U.S. Government does not have any legal obligation to pay, as Japan waived all claims of her nationals by treaty. Japan has refused to pay these claims herself, as she has no administrative control over the islands during the period involved. Therefore, the United States wants to pay for damages done by its forces.

We have a number of major military installations there at Okinawa, of the Air Force, the Navy, the Marines, and so forth.

Those who may receive compensation are limited to individuals whose claims have not been satisfied by the Japanese Government. Cities may not make claims. This will save approximately \$1 million and the committee, in my opinion, is to be credited for making that change.

The committee report recommends payment without any minority views. It pointed out that this resolution settles the matter fully and will terminate all U.S. obligations for the period between Japan's surrender and the signing of the peace treaty.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the rule. At this time I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. POFF].

(Mr. POFF asked and was given permission to speak out of order.)

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, each Member of the House and Senate is distressed to learn about the need for the impending surgical operation of the President. That event brings into sharp focus the urgency and the utility of the Presidential Inability Constitutional Amendment recently proposed by the two House of Congress and submitted to the several States for their ratification.

Specifically, Mr. Speaker, section 3 of that amendment was tailored for precisely such a development. Section 3 permits the President voluntarily, when he foresees the need temporarily to vacate the discharge of the duties of his office, to transfer his powers and duties to the Vice President as acting President of the United States.

The current Executive agreement under which the President and the Vice President are operating, one which dates back to the Eisenhower administration, is perhaps as functional as any such agreement can be. However, Mr. Speaker, constitutional scholars are in dispute about the legality of such an Executive agreement. Many feel that it is impossible for the President, elected by all of the people of the United States, to delegate to some other person the powers and duties of the office to which he was elected, as those powers and duties are spelled out in the Constitution.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I earnestly hope that the legislatures of the States which convene next January will give priority to the consideration of what I confidently predict will be the 25th amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER PROJECT, NEVADA

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules and on behalf of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], I call up House Resolution 597 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 597
Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2020) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the southern Nevada water project, Nevada, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH], and pending that I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 597 provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate for consideration of H.R. 2020, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the southern Nevada water project, Nevada, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2020 authorizes construction by the Secretary of the Interior of the southern Nevada water project, which is essentially a municipal and industrial water supply project by which water stored in Lake Mead will be delivered for use at various locations in Clark County, Nev.

The works authorized to be constructed consist of intake facilities, pumping plants, aqueducts and laterals, storage and regulatory facilities, and electric facilities necessary to serve the water supply system. The plan of development calls for construction in three stages at a total cost of about \$81 million. The first stage of development is designed to meet the water needs in the area until about 1995 and is estimated to cost about \$49 million. The other two stages would be constructed as needed.

The project water supply will come from Lake Mead and from Nevada's entitlement to main stream Colorado River water. The delivery requirement for the first stage will be up to 132,000 acre-feet

of water annually. The second stage would provide for annual delivery of an additional 86,000 acre-feet which is expected to occur by 2008. The estimated delivery requirement for ultimate development is 212,000 acre-feet occurring in about 2020. The estimated net depletion of main stream Colorado River water by all three stages of the project and existing systems is about 262,000 acre-feet annually.

The economic evaluation over a 100-year period of analysis indicates that the total annual benefits will exceed the average annual costs in a ratio of 1.5 to 1 for the first stage and 1.6 to 1 for the ultimate project. The entire project cost is assigned to the municipal and industrial water supply function.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 597 in order that H.R. 2020 may be considered.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SMITH of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 597 does provide for an open rule with 1 hour of general debate for the consideration of H.R. 2020, entitled "The Southern Nevada Water Project."

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the construction of the southern Nevada water project, a municipal and industrial water supply program, using Lake Mead water to supply Clark County, Nev. Within the county are Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Boulder City, as well as Nellie Air Force Base, an Atomic Energy Commission installation, and the entire El Dorado valley.

The project includes pumping plants, aqueducts, and storage facilities. A three-stage program is eventually planned, only the first will be constructed at this time and will fill the needs of the area until 1990. The entire project cost is estimated at \$81 million, the first stage at \$49 million. The other two stages will be constructed as needed. Present estimates indicate the second will be needed in 2008, the third in 2020.

Presently the water supply for the area is pumped from an underground basin. At the current rate of use it is estimated that three times as much water is being pumped out as is being replaced by nature. There is no problem as to the Colorado River; the amount of water needed is well within Nevada's share.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the rule and I urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HEMISFAIR 1968 EXPOSITION

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 9247) to provide for participation of the United States in the HemisFair 1968 Exposition to be held at San Antonio, Tex., in 1968, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows: Page 5, line 2, strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$125,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is most interesting to hear that the other body has cut this bill. Some of us on the House Foreign Affairs Committee thought it ought to be cut when it was before our committee, but we could make no impression upon any of the sponsors. Now the bill has come to the other body and they lopped off—what was it?

Mr. FASCELL. If the gentleman will yield—\$125,000.

Mr. GROSS. Exactly half of the \$250,000 authorized by the House—\$125,000.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman from Iowa can take a great deal of satisfaction in his position on the matter. It has made the full circle now.

Now that both bodies have concurred in the position which the gentleman took, I am delighted he is satisfied; I hope they can get the job done. I have assured sponsors if they need additional authorization we would be sympathetic toward it, because they may have a problem.

Mr. GROSS. My complaint is that we have to go to the other body to get economy in these things. I hope in the future the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the members thereof will scrutinize more carefully some of these expenditures.

Mr. FASCELL. I can appreciate the gentleman's feeling. Sometimes it is annoying to rely on the other body.

Mr. GROSS. But it is the other body that has become the advocate of economy. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection. The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING A CONTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole on the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 32.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The motion was agreed to. IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 32, with Mr. Sisk in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 6 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, Senate Joint Resolution 32 is not a war claims bill, nor is it to rehabilitate property damaged during the war. The resolution authorizes payment of up to \$22 million to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for damages caused by the U.S. Armed Forces over a period of 7 years of occupation.

The Ryukyu Islands which include Okinawa is properly regarded as one of the key elements in the entire U.S. strategic position in the Far East and western Pacific. I need not elaborate on the vital role which Okinawa played during the Korean war and its present strategic importance. We have well over \$1 billion invested in military facilities on these islands and, for the most part, on Okinawa. The U.S. Army has 65 sites, including such major installations as Naha military port and the district engineer. There are 24 Air Force sites including the Kadena Airbase where the 313th Air Division is located and Naha Airbase. The marines have 15 sites on these islands and the Navy has 13.

Our ability to continue to operate effectively this important Defense Establishment will depend upon the cooperation we receive from the Ryukyuan people. A very important element in obtaining cooperation in the future will be the payment by the United States of the claims covered by this bill.

These payments are clearly not a legal obligation of the United States because the Japanese peace treaty signed April 28, 1952, waived liability for claims on the part of the United States. However, the Japanese also deny any legal liability for payment of damages during the occupation period, August 15, 1945, through April 28, 1952, because they had no administrative control over the islands and article 2 of the peace treaty requires to deny the Japanese of this control.

As a result, 25,000 Ryukyuan claimants with a total of 180,000 claims are being uncompensated for damage which was caused by U.S. Armed Forces during the occupation period.

Mr. Chairman, as page 3 of the bill details, the damages are broken down as follows: 1. Claims arising from damage to property, including homes, schools, and other buildings, totaling approximately \$15 million. 2. Claims for lost wages and other economic losses, totaling approximately \$10 million. 3. Claims for medical expenses, totaling approximately \$5 million. 4. Claims for other losses, totaling approximately \$2 million. The U.S. Armed Forces have been paying the claimants for many years, but the amount paid through the years totals \$2 million. Two and a half million dollars will pay for re-

used for airfields, quarries, and road surfaces which had been returned in an unusable condition.

Another item in excess of \$381,000 is for uncompensated personal injury and death caused by U.S. personnel. As you can see, these injuries and deaths arose from various causes including ammunition explosions, physical attacks, accidental poisoning of water supply, rapes and ship accidents. During this 7-year period, 346 Ryukyuan were killed by accidents, rapes, personal violence, and so forth, and another 182 injured.

These claims, Mr. Chairman, have been reviewed in detail by a joint Ryukyuan-American Committee. Out of \$53 million in original claims presented to this joint committee for review, approximately \$22 million were determined to be meritorious and are ready for payment when funds are appropriated, pursuant to this authorization.

The committee amended the Senate joint resolution in two respects. The first amendment eliminates municipalities from being eligible to receive payments for their claims which total approximately \$500,000. The United States over the years has supplied economic aid including direct assistance such as water and sewer systems to the various municipalities and the committee felt that the United States had discharged any moral obligations to municipalities.

The second amendment was to add the payment for services to any firm that represents an association of claimants to not more than 1 percent of the claims paid.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I want to reemphasize the dominant strategic importance of this area and the unusual political status of its inhabitants. China and the other Ryukyuan Islands are of utmost importance to our own national security.

For this reason I urge that the resolution be overwhelmingly passed—I am unanimously approved by the Committee.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ZABLOCKI) has very ably described this joint resolution.

I would like to say that our subcommittee and the full Committee on Foreign Affairs has gone over it very carefully. I am particularly pleased, of course, with the two amendments that the committee did write into the bill which in effect reduce the amount of remuneration that can be paid on these claims on account of services rendered on behalf of claimants from 5 percent down to 1 percent, and also providing for the elimination of any compensation to municipalities.

I think it might be of interest to the Members to know that the Ryukyu Islands have a population of about 930,000. This particular claims bill will actually affect nearly one-half of the population.

They are broken down in the following manner: Of claims over \$10,000, there are only

Of the claims between \$5,000 and \$10,000, there are 37.

Of the claims between \$1,000 and \$5,000, there are 665.

Of the claims under \$1,000, there are 174,000.

So Members can readily see that the vast majority of the money that would be paid under this authorization bill would go to individuals with claims of less than \$1,000.

Other legislative restrictions that have been written into the bill are as follows:

None of the funds can be used to pay claims which were paid by Japanese contributions. Any funds unobligated at the end of 2 years would revert back to the Treasury.

As the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ZABLOCKI) has so ably pointed out, because of the importance of Okinawa, its strategic value to our Government, and the moral obligation that I believe is involved in this bill, I also urge its adoption.

The committee amended the Senate joint resolution in two respects. The first amendment eliminates municipalities from being eligible to receive payments for their claims which total approximately \$500,000. The United States over the years has supplied economic aid including direct assistance such as water and sewer systems to the various municipalities and the committee felt that the United States had discharged any moral obligations to municipalities.

The second amendment was to add the payment for services to any firm that represents an association of claimants to not more than 1 percent of the claims paid.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I want to reemphasize the dominant strategic importance of this area and the unusual political status of its inhabitants. China and the other Ryukyuan Islands are of utmost importance to our own national security.

For this reason I urge that the resolution be overwhelmingly passed—I am unanimously approved by the Committee.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ZABLOCKI) has very ably described this joint resolution.

I would like to say that our subcommittee and the full Committee on Foreign Affairs has gone over it very carefully. I am particularly pleased, of course, with the two amendments that the committee did write into the bill which in effect reduce the amount of remuneration that can be paid on these claims on account of services rendered on behalf of claimants from 5 percent down to 1 percent, and also providing for the elimination of any compensation to municipalities.

I think it might be of interest to the Members to know that the Ryukyu Islands have a population of about 930,000. This particular claims bill will actually affect nearly one-half of the population.

They are broken down in the following manner: Of claims over \$10,000, there are only

Of the claims between \$5,000 and \$10,000, there are 37.

Of the claims between \$1,000 and \$5,000, there are 665.

Of the claims under \$1,000, there are 174,000.

So Members can readily see that the vast majority of the money that would be paid under this authorization bill would go to individuals with claims of less than \$1,000.

Other legislative restrictions that have been written into the bill are as follows:

None of the funds can be used to pay claims which were paid by Japanese contributions. Any funds unobligated at the end of 2 years would revert back to the Treasury.

As the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ZABLOCKI) has so ably pointed out, because of the importance of Okinawa, its strategic value to our Government, and the moral obligation that I believe is involved in this bill, I also urge its adoption.

The adjusted claims are for personal injury and death, for land rentals for the years 1947-50, for restoration of lands released to their owners in damaged condition, for appropriation of water rights, and for damage to buildings and growing crops and trees. Land-use claims are not included for the year 1946 because this was a period of postwar adjustment in which owners had generally not yet returned to their lands and produced crops. No interest is included although the claims have gone uncompensated for 13 years and more.

Although the Government of Japan has denied legal liability for pretreaty claims in the Ryukyu Islands, in 1951 it made solatia payments to Ryukyuan pretreaty claimants in the amount of 1 billion yen—approximately \$2.8 million. I should like to call attention to the fact that the amount of these solatia payments has been deducted from the amount of the claims covered by the proposed legislation and a specific stipulation has been included in the joint resolution to preclude reimbursement of funds appropriated thereunder for claims already satisfied by the Government of Japan.

Mr. Chairman, this resolution will rectify a serious omission in the U.S. administration of the Ryukyu Islands and do justice to thousands of inhabitants whose relatives were killed, or who were injured, or who suffered deprivation of property through the acts of our Armed Forces during the period following the termination of hostilities and prior to the treaty of peace with Japan. The United States exercised direct and exclusive governmental authority at that time, and we had substantial forces in Okinawa in the strategic interest of the United States, not only as a consequence of the war against Japan.

As a matter of law, it is unquestioned that the people of Okinawa are entitled to be compensated for these various acts on the part of the U.S. forces. In the main islands of Japan, this was done by the Japanese Government under the supervision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. In the Ryukyu Islands, there was no financially responsible local government that was able to do this and the Japanese Government was cut off from participation. The people of Okinawa have repeatedly presented their claims to the U.S. Government as the administering authority, and the United States exercised direct and exclusive control during the entire period. There is no doubt of U.S. responsibility for these claims.

Mr. Chairman, these are some of the underlying considerations in the joint resolution now on the floor. They provide a sound basis, at law and in equity, for compensation to our Ryukyuan friends. I urge a favorable vote on the joint resolution.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Chairman, I completely concur with this view, but I would personally go further. I suggest that in view of our complete responsibility for what occurred in the Ryukyu Islands since 1945, we have an obligation to the Okinawan people to see that effective compensation was made for what was done during the pretreaty period. I stress this because there may be some misunderstanding of the fact that the resolution proposes ex gratia payments. The peculiar history of the Ryukyu Islands in international law makes it prudent that we not establish a precedent of accepting legal responsibility to the inhabitants of a land that we governed as an occupying military power. However, the fact that any international legal responsibility of the United States to the Japanese Government, regarded as sovereign over the Ryukyus, has been extinguished by the Japanese peace treaty, does not absolve us of the responsibility to deal justly with the people over whom we have exercised exclusive powers of sovereignty since 1945. In dealing with the petitions of the Okinawans for compensation, we are simply exercising our direct governmental responsibility, and the question of preexisting legal liability does not arise. The situation is essentially similar to domestic U.S. legislation providing help for people injured by Government servants. If we did not already have legislation to provide compensation in the United States for acts of our Armed Forces, it would be our responsibility as legislators of the United States to provide it. It is essentially the same kind of legislative responsibility that we are belatedly discharging here.

Mr. Chairman, there is a growing fear among responsible pro-American segments of the Okinawan people that the pretreaty claims issue must be resolved, and resolved quickly, if the United States is to continue its occupation of Okinawa without political upheavals. These same sources fear that the long delay in acting upon these claims on the part of the U.S. Government may be turned into a major political issue and become a source of disaffection among the population of this important U.S. base.

Mr. Chairman, these are some of the underlying considerations in the joint resolution now on the floor. They provide a sound basis, at law and in equity, for compensation to our Ryukyuan friends. I urge a favorable vote on the joint resolution.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Chairman, I completely concur with this view, but I would personally go further. I suggest that in view of our complete responsibility for what occurred in the Ryukyu Islands since 1945, we have an obligation to the Okinawan people to see that effective compensation was made for what was done during the pretreaty period. I stress this because there may be some misunderstanding of the fact that the resolution proposes ex gratia payments. The peculiar history of the Ryukyu Islands in international law makes it prudent that we not establish a precedent of accepting legal responsibility to the inhabitants of a land that we governed as an occupying military power. However, the fact that any international legal responsibility of the United States to the Japanese Government, regarded as sovereign over the Ryukyus, has been extinguished by the Japanese peace treaty, does not absolve us of the responsibility to deal justly with the people over whom we have exercised exclusive powers of sovereignty since 1945. In dealing with the petitions of the Okinawans for compensation, we are simply exercising our direct governmental responsibility, and the question of preexisting legal liability does not arise. The situation is essentially similar to domestic U.S. legislation providing help for people injured by Government servants. If we did not already have legislation to provide compensation in the United States for acts of our Armed Forces, it would be our responsibility as legislators of the United States to provide it. It is essentially the same kind of legislative responsibility that we are belatedly discharging here.

Mr. Chairman, there is a growing fear among responsible pro-American segments of the Okinawan people that the pretreaty claims issue must be resolved, and resolved quickly, if the United States is to continue its occupation of Okinawa without political upheavals. These same sources fear that the long delay in acting upon these claims on the part of the U.S. Government may be turned into a major political issue and become a source of disaffection among the population of this important U.S. base.

Mr. Chairman, these are some of the underlying considerations in the joint resolution now on the floor. They provide a sound basis, at law and in equity, for compensation to our Ryukyuan friends. I urge a favorable vote on the joint resolution.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Chairman, I completely concur with this view, but I would personally go further. I suggest that in view of our complete responsibility for what occurred in the Ryukyu Islands since 1945, we have an obligation to the Okinawan people to see that effective compensation was made for what was done during the pretreaty period. I stress this because there may be some misunderstanding of the fact that the resolution proposes ex gratia payments. The peculiar history of the Ryukyu Islands in international law makes it prudent that we not establish a precedent of accepting legal responsibility to the inhabitants of a land that we governed as an occupying military power. However, the fact that any international legal responsibility of the United States to the Japanese Government, regarded as sovereign over the Ryukyus, has been extinguished by the Japanese peace treaty, does not absolve us of the responsibility to deal justly with the people over whom we have exercised exclusive powers of sovereignty since 1945. In dealing with the petitions of the Okinawans for compensation, we are simply exercising our direct governmental responsibility, and the question of preexisting legal liability does not arise. The situation is essentially similar to domestic U.S. legislation providing help for people injured by Government servants. If we did not already have legislation to provide compensation in the United States for acts of our Armed Forces, it would be our responsibility as legislators of the United States to provide it. It is essentially the same kind of legislative responsibility that we are belatedly discharging here.

Mr. Chairman, there is a growing fear among responsible pro-American segments of the Okinawan people that the pretreaty claims issue must be resolved, and resolved quickly, if the United States is to continue its occupation of Okinawa without political upheavals. These same sources fear that the long delay in acting upon these claims on the part of the U.S. Government may be turned into a major political issue and become a source of disaffection among the population of this important U.S. base.

Mr. Chairman, these are some of the underlying considerations in the joint resolution now on the floor. They provide a sound basis, at law and in equity, for compensation to our Ryukyuan friends. I urge a favorable vote on the joint resolution.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Chairman, I completely concur with this view, but I would personally go further. I suggest that in view of our complete responsibility for what occurred in the Ryukyu Islands since 1945, we have an obligation to the Okinawan people to see that effective compensation was made for what was done during the pretreaty period. I stress this because there may be some misunderstanding of the fact that the resolution proposes ex gratia payments. The peculiar history of the Ryukyu Islands in international law makes it prudent that we not establish a precedent of accepting legal responsibility to the inhabitants of a land that we governed as an occupying military power. However, the fact that any international legal responsibility of the United States to the Japanese Government, regarded as sovereign over the Ryukyus, has been extinguished by the Japanese peace treaty, does not absolve us of the responsibility to deal justly with the people over whom we have exercised exclusive powers of sovereignty since 1945. In dealing with the petitions of the Okinawans for compensation, we are simply exercising our direct governmental responsibility, and the question of preexisting legal liability does not arise. The situation is essentially similar to domestic U.S. legislation providing help for people injured by Government servants. If we did not already have legislation to provide compensation in the United States for acts of our Armed Forces, it would be our responsibility as legislators of the United States to provide it. It is essentially the same kind of legislative responsibility that we are belatedly discharging here.

Mr. Chairman, there is a growing fear among responsible pro-American segments of the Okinawan people that the pretreaty claims issue must be resolved, and resolved quickly, if the United States is to continue its occupation of Okinawa without political upheavals. These same sources fear that the long delay in acting upon these claims on the part of the U.S. Government may be turned into a major political issue and become a source of disaffection among the population of this important U.S. base.

Mr. Chairman, these are some of the underlying considerations in the joint resolution now on the floor. They provide a sound basis, at law and in equity, for compensation to our Ryukyuan friends. I urge a favorable vote on the joint resolution.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Chairman, I completely concur with this view, but I would personally go further. I suggest that in view of our complete responsibility for what occurred in the Ryukyu Islands since 1945, we have an obligation to the Okinawan people to see that effective compensation was made for what was done during the pretreaty period. I stress this because there may be some misunderstanding of the fact that the resolution proposes ex gratia payments. The peculiar history of the Ryukyu Islands in international law makes it prudent that we not establish a precedent of accepting legal responsibility to the inhabitants of a land that we governed as an occupying military power. However, the fact that any international legal responsibility of the United States to the Japanese Government, regarded as sovereign over the Ryukyus, has been extinguished by the Japanese peace treaty, does not absolve us of the responsibility to deal justly with the people over whom we have exercised exclusive powers of sovereignty since 1945. In dealing with the petitions of the Okinawans for compensation, we are simply exercising our direct governmental responsibility, and the question of preexisting legal liability does not arise. The situation is essentially similar to domestic U.S. legislation providing help for people injured by Government servants. If we did not already have legislation to provide compensation in the United States for acts of our Armed Forces, it would be our responsibility as legislators of the United States to provide it. It is essentially the same kind of legislative responsibility that we are belatedly discharging here.

Mr. Chairman, there is a growing fear among responsible pro-American segments of the Okinawan people that the pretreaty claims issue must be resolved, and resolved quickly, if the United States is to continue its occupation of Okinawa without political upheavals. These same sources fear that the long delay in acting upon these claims on the part of the U.S. Government may be turned into a major political issue and become a source of disaffection among the population of this important U.S. base.

Mr. Chairman, these are some of the underlying considerations in the joint resolution now on the floor. They provide a sound basis, at law and in equity, for compensation to our Ryukyuan friends. I urge a favorable vote on the joint resolution.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this Resolution for the reason that this Government has no obligation whatever to these Okinawans. If any payment for damages is to be made to them it ought to be by the Japanese, not by the United States.

We are certainly supporting the economy of the Ryukyus today because the people are living upon the money we spend there for the maintenance of our huge military installations.

If there is an obligation, it is owed by the Japanese.

I am sure that in no other area of the Pacific did the United States expend more lives to take a given piece of territory than it did to conquer the Ryukyus in World War II.

Remember, this was Japanese territory. This was controlled by the Japanese. The Ryukyans fought the United States. Thousands upon thousands of Americans were killed by Ryukyans and Japanese.

Only about a month ago, several thousand Okinawans staged a demonstration demanding return to the Japanese rule and denouncing the United States.

Yet here we are asked today to spend \$22 million more upon these people who show little evidence of being grateful for our past benevolence.

This is not a Philippine settlement. The Filipinos were our allies in World War II. These people were our enemies.

I again ask, What obligation do we have to them today? We are providing their economy, and a good economy by their standards, by virtue of millions upon millions of dollars spent each year on Okinawa providing direct employment and indirect income for these people.

Why should we now spend another \$22 million? For what reason?

No one who has spoken on this measure has given an adequate reason for the expenditure of \$22 million more of our taxpayers' money. If there was any justification for the last Philippine claim settlement bill, there is certainly none for the expenditure of \$22 million for this purpose.

I say again that these people were our enemies. Thousands upon thousands of American lives were lost on Okinawa itself in order to subjugate them and the Japanese. If there is any payment to be made to these people, it ought to be made by the Japanese, not by the United States.

In view of the fact that the only connection this was ever had with the Okinawans is that the resolution is ever being passed.

It is that the demonstration for the purpose of paying money to Congress to cough up money seems to be the object of the day altogether too many people are being deep into the pockets of our taxpayers.

How much longer will we yield and capitulate to these people?

Mr. Chairman, I can't see the dead and living who fought to take and hold this territory today to give a vote to the flimsy pretext of the United States.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, I am happy indeed to rise in support of Senate Joint Resolution 32, and to urge my colleagues here join me in supporting it.

I would like especially at this time to commend my senior colleagues from the State of Hawaii, the Honorable M. MATSUNAGA, for the great leadership he has displayed in bringing this matter to the attention of this House. I want to also commend the gentleman from Wisconsin, the Honorable CLAYTON ZABLOCKI, chairman of the Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific, and the other members of his subcommittee, for their careful and diligent work on this most important matter affecting so many of the people of the Ryukyus.

Mr. Chairman, the measure before us, Senate Joint Resolution 32, would rectify a great injustice done to the people of Okinawa and would fulfill a moral obligation on the part of the United States.

The resolution authorizes the appropriation of \$22 million to compensate certain inhabitants for claims based on death or injury, or for the use of or damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of members of the U.S. Armed Forces between August 15, 1945, and April 28, 1952, the period of occupation up to the signing of the treaty of peace with Japan.

Through no fault of their own, and what might be termed a quirk of circumstance, these poor and humble people have been deprived due process in seeking compensation for their individual losses.

This unfortunate situation resulted because, for purposes of control and administration, the Ryukyus were seized from Japan and Japanese postwar legislation was not extended to the area.

During the period I cited earlier, the U.S. Armed Forces in the Ryukyus carried out a military occupation. Ordinarily, damages to occupying forces of the United States are provided, on behalf of the United States, by the existing local laws. This fair and just rule was extended to Okinawa, now that it was no longer a military zone. The Government there in the past 17 years.

Liability for such damages is extended to the United States by the existing local laws. It is particularly consonant with the concern of the United States, as the administering authority in the Ryukyus Islands, for the welfare of the Ryukyuan people, that those Ryukyans who suffered damages incident to the activities of the United States Armed Forces, or members thereof, should be compensated therefor.

Whereas payment of ex gratia compensation, by advancing the welfare of the Ryukyuan people, will promote the security interest, foreign policy, and foreign relations of the United States; and

Whereas the High Commissioner of the Ryukyus Islands has considered the evidence regarding their claims, and has determined, in an equitable manner, those claims which are meritorious, and the amounts thereof; and

That it is the policy of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America

This along would be enough to merit passage of the measure before us.

However, there is ample reinforcement for the argument in favor of payment if we consider the nature of the meritorious claims themselves.

They include \$800,000 for personal injury or death, \$15 million for land rentals, \$2,500,000 for restoration of released lands, \$50,000 for water rights, and \$3,650,000 for damage to property and growing crops and loss of fishing rights.

In terms of American expenditures and individual recompense the sum under discussion is a small one. It is estimated that the annual claim per family is \$275. It is further estimated that the ultimate benefits authorized by this measure could spread to reach 400,000 persons, almost half the population of Okinawa.

And these benefits would be spread among the common people of a community whose average per capita income is \$316 a year.

Therefore, it is clear, I believe, that the benefits to the people of Okinawa—and to the United States—will be far greater than the actual amounts expended, in terms of both monetary impact and moral obligation.

There is little doubt that this measure before us would fulfill a moral obligation our Nation cannot and does not wish to avoid. It corrects an injustice that resulted from no fault of anyone and confers our treatment of Okinawa to accepted international law and practice, as well as our own general practice.

I therefore urge all my colleagues to join in supporting the passage of this joint resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. J. Res. 32

Whereas certain persons of the Ryukyus Islands suffered damages incident to the activities of the Armed Forces of the United States, or members thereof after the surrender of Japanese forces in the Ryukyus on August 15, 1945, and before the effective date of the Treaty of Peace with Japan on April 28, 1952;

Whereas article 19 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan extinguished the legal liability of the United States for any claims of Japanese nationals, including Ryukyans, with the result that the United States has made no compensation for the above-mentioned damages (except for use of and damage to land during the period from July 1, 1950, to April 28, 1952);

Whereas it is particularly consonant with the concern of the United States, as the administering authority in the Ryukyus Islands, for the welfare of the Ryukyuan people, that those Ryukyans who suffered damages incident to the activities of the United States Armed Forces, or members thereof, should be compensated therefor;

Whereas payment of ex gratia compensation, by advancing the welfare of the Ryukyuan people, will promote the security interest, foreign policy, and foreign relations of the United States; and

Whereas the High Commissioner of the Ryukyus Islands has considered the evidence regarding their claims, and has determined, in an equitable manner, those claims which are meritorious, and the amounts thereof;

That it is the policy of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America

to provide for the payment of ex gratia compensation to the persons determined by the High Commissioner of the Ryukyus Islands to be meritorious claimants, in the amounts determined by him, and that the Secretary of the Army or his designee should, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, pay such amounts to the claimants or their legal heirs, as a civil function of the Department of the Army; and be it further

Resolved, That no funds appropriated under this joint resolution shall be disbursed to satisfy claims, or portions thereof, which have been satisfied by contributions made by the Government of Japan.

Sec. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$22,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution, which funds are authorized to remain available for two years from the effective date of their appropriation. Any funds unobligated by the end of that period shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. No remuneration on account of services rendered on behalf of any claimant in connection with any claim shall exceed 5 per centum of the total amount paid, pursuant to the provisions of this joint resolution, on such claim. Fees already paid for such services shall be deducted from the amounts authorized under this joint resolution. Any agreement to the contrary shall be unlawful and void. Whoever, in the United States or elsewhere, demands or receives, on account of services so rendered, any remuneration in excess of the maximum permitted by this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both.

Mr. ZABLOCKI (interrupting the reading of the joint resolution). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the joint resolution be dispensed with, that it be printed in the Record in full at this point, and be open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the committee amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 4, immediately after "persons" insert "(excluding municipalities)";

Page 3, line 17, immediately after "except that no remuneration on account of such services rendered on behalf of any claimant shall exceed 5 per centum of the aggregate amount so paid on the claims involved";

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, it has been stated that there are no war claims involved in this payoff. The effective date of the claims settlement begins August 15, 1945. If there is any way by which war claims can be segregated from peacetime claims that may have arisen for a substantial period since August 15, 1945, I would like someone to tell me how it is possible to do so. Had the effective date been August 15, 1956, it would be more possible to segregate war damage, but make no mistake about it—

in Congress assembled, That the United States should make an ex gratia contribution to the persons determined by the High Commissioner of the Ryukyus Islands to be meritorious claimants, in the amounts determined by him, and that the Secretary of the Army or his designee should, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, pay such amounts to the claimants or their legal heirs, as a civil function of the Department of the Army; and be it further

Resolved, That no funds appropriated under this joint resolution shall be disbursed to satisfy claims, or portions thereof, which have been satisfied by contributions made by the Government of Japan.

Sec. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$22,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution, which funds are authorized to remain available for two years from the effective date of their appropriation. Any funds unobligated by the end of that period shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. No remuneration on account of services rendered on behalf of any claimant in connection with any claim shall exceed 5 per centum of the total amount paid, pursuant to the provisions of this joint resolution, on such claim. Fees already paid for such services shall be deducted from the amounts authorized under this joint resolution. Any agreement to the contrary shall be unlawful and void. Whoever, in the United States or elsewhere, demands or receives, on account of services so rendered, any remuneration in excess of the maximum permitted by this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both.

Mr. ZABLOCKI (interrupting the reading of the joint resolution). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the joint resolution be dispensed with, that it be printed in the Record in full at this point, and be open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the committee amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 4, immediately after "persons" insert "(excluding municipalities)";

Page 3, line 17, immediately after "except that no remuneration on account of such services rendered on behalf of any claimant shall exceed 5 per centum of the aggregate amount so paid on the claims involved";

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, it has been stated that there are no war claims involved in this payoff. The effective date of the claims settlement begins August 15, 1945. If there is any way by which war claims can be segregated from peacetime claims that may have arisen for a substantial period since August 15, 1945, I would like someone to tell me how it is possible to do so. Had the effective date been August 15, 1956, it would be more possible to segregate war damage, but make no mistake about it—

there will be war claims settled under the terms of this legislation.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. I would like to point out that the hostilities had ceased on August 15, 1945. There were some skirmishes that were continuing, although the date of the cessation of hostilities was August 15. They are not war claims. I would like to point out to the gentleman from Iowa—

Mr. GROSS. How would the gentleman distinguish between them?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. The damages were incurred after August 15, 1945, which was after the cessation of hostilities. The committee reviewed these very carefully and the findings of the committee are listed in the report of the committee which begins on page 26 of the hearing. They have determined that these claims did not arise as a result of the war.

Mr. GROSS. Well, of course, that is a matter of the Commissioner's determination. I believe the only person that has had much of anything to do with this is the Commissioner, is that not true?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, there was a joint committee of Ryukyus and Americans that reviewed these claims and reported to the High Commissioner.

Mr. GROSS. The High Commissioner was the chairman and apparently was the moving factor in all of this business.

Mr. Chairman, I say there is no way that war damage can be segregated from other damage that has occurred, if there has been peacetime damage, on the basis of the effective date of this resolution. In my opinion, we are going to be paying for war damages, damages that occurred when we were expending thousands of lives to take this territory. Moreover, there are 180,000 claims against \$22 million provided in this bill. Just divide 180,000 claims into \$22 million and you have about \$122 per head.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know who we are trying to influence, who we are trying to buy, who we are trying to bribe with this kind of a deal.

I say again that this resolution ought to be defeated. It is not in the interest of the United States. It is a further waste that the taxpayers of this country can ill afford. It is not justified either morally or legally.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order to ask a question of the chairman of the subcommittee which handled this legislation.

In reading this report it is difficult to follow some of the language contained therein. There are some matters contained in the report to which I would like to have a definition.

When we talk about, on page 15 of the report, paragraph 13, where it says, "Amount of daily funeral expenses exceeds \$2.94, it shall be fixed at \$2.94 cents"—what is a daily funeral expense?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, that was the formula used by the committee in determining the amount to be paid for personal injury and death. It is very complex and, therefore, the committee placed in its report on the bill the report of the Joint Committee as to how it determined the payment of claims in the case of injury and death.

If the gentleman from Missouri will read the entire presentation, from page 26 to page 31 of the hearings, I am certain the gentleman would come to the conclusion that the Joint Committee has given considerable study and made a great effort to see that the claims have been properly reviewed. In the particular instance questioned by the gentleman from Missouri the amount was determined on the average daily wage during 1958.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I thought perhaps someone on the committee would know what a "daily funeral expense" is. I do not know what a daily funeral expense is.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. FASCELL. I would suggest to the gentleman from Missouri that he read paragraph (b) on the same page and I will tell you.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. It says "fixed at 60 days standard wage or income of the deceased." That would be a funeral cost, but I cannot figure what a daily funeral expense is. I know what a funeral expense is, but I do not know what a daily funeral expense is.

Also, when you talk about the income of infants being set at \$0.32 per day, schoolchildren at \$0.98 per day, college students at \$1.14 per day, a wife at \$0.83 per day, and unemployed adults at \$0.60 per day, I do not know what these figures mean.

If I recall at that time there were no such pay scales.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. If the gentleman will read the next sentence. If I may read it, referring to page 15 of our report, there is the following:

These amounts represent the daily average wage during 1958, except for infants, housewives, unemployed. In the latter case the daily average was adopted.

The formula is very clearly spelled out there.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I have read all that. When I take into consideration what the daily wage rate was in Japan at that time, and the wage rate in these islands at that time, it seems to me you have a highly inflated basis on which you are trying to justify these expenses.

Let me ask the gentleman: What is the largest payment that you have going to any one individual? I know it is limited by 1 percent of \$22 million. That gets it up to \$220,000.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. On page 15 of the hearings there is a list of the largest Ryukyuan claims. Under (B) the Okinawa Sugar Mill Co., Ltd., would receive for land rental \$174,556.32. In my opening statement I pointed out that at the present time the United States pays

land rentals to the Ryukyans and since 1950 has paid over \$78.6 million.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Let me ask the gentleman another question: We are over in Vietnam now. When this thing finally gets over does the gentleman think we are going to go over there and have payments like that made to these people?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Our presence in Vietnam at the present time is due to war. There would not be any claims of this kind.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Suppose we subjugate the North Vietnamese, are we then going to raid the treasury to pay them for having shot up their country? Will we be expected to go in there and spend millions to take care of these Communists who are also our enemies?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. It is very difficult to answer the question of the gentleman. Should such a situation develop after the hostilities in North Vietnam cease that will be a matter to be considered then. It is not related to this resolution.

Mr. GROSS. The \$22 million provided by this resolution is supposed to cover 180,000 claims, and some of them go as high as \$160,000. It seems to me that some of these claimants are not going to get paid.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. It seems to me the way this bill is written the people who really deserve to be paid are the ones who are not going to be paid. The people who have get more, and the people that do not have will get nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SISK, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 32), to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury to persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952, pursuant to House Resolution 600, he reported the joint resolution back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to. The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate joint resolution.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the Senate joint resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the "ayes" appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of October 1 further proceedings on the Senate joint resolution will go over to Thursday, October 7.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to extend their remarks prior to the vote on the Senate joint resolution may have that privilege.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER PROJECT, NEVADA

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2020) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the southern Nevada water project, Nevada, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of H.R. 2020 with Mr. SISK in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Rogers] will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Saylor] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Rogers].

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, in considering any project proposed for construction under the Federal reclamation laws the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs always has a number of crucial questions that have to be answered. One is whether there is an urgent need for the project. Another is whether there is an adequate water supply to support the project—a question which is of particular importance when we deal with projects in the Colorado River Basin. A third is whether the project has a favorable benefit-cost ratio. And the fourth is whether it can pay for itself within a reasonable length of time.

I am glad to tell the House that all of these questions are answered affirmatively in the case of the southern Nevada water project which enactment of H.R. 2020 would authorize.

The principal purpose of the southern Nevada project is to provide a municipal

and industrial water supply for an area of the country which has been growing very rapidly and which, as a consequence, has been exhausting its local water supplies at an alarming rate. The population of Clark County, Nev.—the area generally to be served by the project—was 45,500 in 1950 and 127,000, or nearly three times as great, in 1960. By 1962 it had increased to 193,600 and the projection for 1970 has it at 288,000 and for 1980 at 400,000 or nearly 10 times its 1950 population.

This increase in population has put a tremendous strain on the water supply of the area and makes it necessary for it to look to the Colorado River for a supplemental supply. Although the wells which have been in use produce water of a good quality, the quantity is decidedly limited and artesian pressure has been declining steadily. This is what always happens when water is mined as it is here. The estimate is that about 78,000 acre-feet a year are being taken out of the underground supply and that the recharge rate is between 25,000 and 35,000 acre-feet a year—an overdraft of more than 40,000 acre-feet each year. It is clear, therefore, that there is need for the supply which the southern Nevada project can make available in Clark County.

Let me add that this project supply is exclusively for municipal and industrial use. No irrigation water is included in it. The project, nevertheless, is proposed for construction under the Federal reclamation laws. Such a proposal is in accord with established policy since, for years, provision has been made for municipal and industrial water supply under these laws either in connection with irrigation projects or as separate units. Two instances of the latter that come to mind are the Canadian River project in Texas which was authorized in the 84th Congress and the Cheney Division of the Wichita project in Kansas authorized in the 86th Congress. We have, therefore, no problem of setting any new precedents in this legislation.

I pass now to my second subject—the question of water supply for the project. This is a question which is always prominent in any discussion of the feasibility of a project under the reclamation laws and particularly so, as I have already said, of projects in the Colorado River Basin.

Briefly the situation is this: It is proposed to construct the southern Nevada project in three stages. The first will involve a delivery of 132,000 acre-feet. The second, which will not be undertaken until some time in the future, will call for an additional 86,000 acre-feet. And the third will run the total up to 312,000 acre-feet by the year 2020. The project water supply will come from Lake Mead, the reservoir created by Hoover Dam.

Now let me emphasize that the figures that I have just given you are delivery figures. They are not depletion figures. Fortunately the amount by which the Colorado River will be depleted is about 16 percent less than these figures. When the project is in full operation, in other

北米局長
参事官
北米課長

送付公

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| 政 6834 号 | 昭和40年10月12日 |
| 外務大臣 殿 | 在米武内大使 様 |

引用公・電信番号 往電 2756号

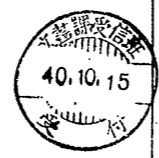
送付資料 沖繩講和条約前損失補償内題
(議会議記録送付)

Congressional Record, House of Representatives
October 7, 1965
"Authorizing a Contribution to Certain Inhabitants of
Ryukyu Islands"

| | |
|-----|----|
| 要処理 | 連絡 |
| 要研 | 至急 |
| 課 | 上村 |
| 技 | 岡内 |
| 齊 | 吉田 |
| 育 | 馬山 |
| 渡 | 辺平 |
| 大 | 崎吉 |
| 中 | 田 |
| 後 | 藤 |

備

考 ① 議記録には小冊子2冊あり、冒頭
往電の300頁と報告せられた議りとつ御訂正
あり左し。
② 投票小冊子の分布は、probably 右も反対のpair
を合めると、南部が南西部が58%、中西部
(全部共和)が23%、東部(殆ど全部共和)が
12.8%、西端部(殆ど全部共和)が9.3%と
あり、南部民主党、ワズ北部・西部共和先
の4冊は保守連合とあり。



| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 別紙添付 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 付属物空便(行) <input type="checkbox"/> | 付属物空便(貨) <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1966

The House met at 11 o'clock a.m. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., prefaced his prayer with this verse of the Scripture: Matthew 5: 18: Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven.

O Thou infinite and eternal God, whose will and wisdom are supremely great, we are daily seeking Thy divine guidance as we earnestly strive to build our beloved country on the foundations of righteousness and justice, of peace and good will. We piously confess that we frequently endeavor to find an answer to these problems, which we acknowledge are so very difficult, without first taking counsel with Thee, only to learn that without Thy leading, our human wisdom terminates in futility and failure.

Give us the glad assurance that nothing can eclipse or destroy the greatness and grandeur of our Republic if our citizens and leaders are determined to keep above reproach and steadfast in their devotion to Thy laws and Thy commandments.

Grant that our President and all the doctors and nurses, who are ministering unto him, during these critical days, may be blessed with an abundant measure of grace and have Thy wisdom and skill, Thy leading and love, for their grave and great responsibility.

In Christ's name we offer our prayers of supplication and intercession. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 7169. An act to amend the Securities Act of 1933 with respect to certain registration fees.

CECIL GRAHAM—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 301)

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is further consideration of the veto message from the President of October 4, 1965, on H.R. 5902, an act for the relief of Cecil Graham.

Without objection the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered printed. There was no objection.

25328.

JOHN F. KENNEDY—YEARS OF LIGHTNING, DAY OF DRUMS

The SPEAKER. The further unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 106) to allow the showing of the U.S. Information Agency film "John F. Kennedy—Years of Lightning, Day of Drums."

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution. The question is: Shall the House suspend the rules and pass Senate Joint Resolution 106?

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended, and the Senate joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 4071 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954

The SPEAKER. Further unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 318) to amend section 4071 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. The question is: Shall the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 318?

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended, and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, if on a previous day where under the unanimous-consent agreement of October 1, 1965, of this House objection was made on the basis that a quorum was not present and the point of order was made that a quorum was not present and the Speaker thereafter did state that evidently a quorum was not present and that the bill would be put over per the prior agreement; should that rollcall come automatically today when we are back in session and released from that agreement?

The SPEAKER. In response to the parliamentary inquiry, the Chair will state that the vote comes up de novo and Members have the same rights that they had when the matter was being considered on the previous day.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

If I understand the distinguished Speaker correctly, then being de novo, objection would still have to be made on the same basis and as to whether a quorum was then present, it would still be honored?

The SPEAKER. A Member could demand the yeas and nays and if a sufficient number of Members are in favor of taking the vote by the yeas and nays, there would be a rollcall vote of course. Or a Member could object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and, of course, if a quorum is not present the rollcall would be automatic.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

If there was than a quorum present, however, it would not revert to the previous fact and therefore an individual Member would have to have stood on his rights at the time the unanimous-consent request was given rather than make the point of order that a quorum was not present on the current day?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that further consideration of certain bills was passed over in accordance with the unanimous-consent request entered into by the House on October 1 and the question of final passage comes up before the House today.

As the Chair has previously stated, if any Member wants a rollcall vote, he can demand a rollcall vote or if he objects to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, he can make the point that he objects to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALL. I thank the Speaker. I think it is crystal clear that Members lose the right to object that they had at the time the unanimous-consent request was made.

The SPEAKER. Every Member has the same rights today as they had on the day that the bill originally was being considered.

AUTHORIZING A CONTRIBUTION TO CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

The SPEAKER. Further unfinished business is the question on the passage of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 32) to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury to persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952.

October 7, 1966

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the "ayes" appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken, and there were yeas 312, nays 55, not voting 65, as follows:

[Roll No. 353] YEAS—312

- Adair, Dow, Karth
Adams, Downing, Kaestnemeier
Addabbo, Dulski, Kee
Albert, Duncan, Oreg., Keith
Anderson, Tenn., Kelly
Andrews, Dwyer, Keogh
Annunzio, Dyal, King, Calif.
Arendt, Edmondson, King, Utah
Aspinall, Edmonds, Kirwan
Ayres, Edwards, Ala., Kirwan
Baldwin, Edwards, Calif., Kluczynski
Barstow, Ellsworth, Kornegay
Bartley, Erlenborn, Long, Md.
Bates, Evin, Tenn., Laird
Batton, Fallon, Landrum
Beckworth, Farbstain, Latta
Bell, Farnsworth, Leggett
Bennett, Farnum, Lipscomb
Berry, Barrett, Long, Md.
Betts, Bates, Love
Bingham, Batton, McClure
Blatnik, Bell, Fisher
Boggs, Bennett, Flood
Bolton, Berry, Fogarty
Borah, Betts, Foley
Broun, Calif., Ford, Gerald R.
Broyhill, N.C., McVicker
Brooks, Blatnik, Macdonald
Broomfield, Boggs, William D.
Brown, Calif., Fraser, Madden
Bryant, N.C., Friedel, Mahon
Buckley, N.C., Fulton, Pa., Mailliard
Burger, N.C., Fulton, Tenn., March
Burns, N.C., Martin, Nebr.
Casper, N.C., Mathias
Carter, Brook, Gallagher
Cassidy, Brooks, Garmatz
Cawley, Broomfield, Gibbons
Cedeno, Brown, Calif., Gilbert
Cedeno, N.C., Broyhill, N.C., Meigs
Clegg, N.C., Broyhill, Va., Michel
Coffey, N.C., Green, Oreg., Miller
Conrad, N.C., Green, Pa., Minish
Cory, N.C., Greig, Mink
Cowan, N.C., Burton, Utah, Oringer
Cramer, N.C., Byrnes, Pa., Griffin, Mize
Curtis, N.C., Byrnes, Wis., Griffiths, Monagan
Daddario, N.C., Grover, Moorhead
Dale, N.C., Gubser, Morris
Daniels, N.C., Gurney, Morrison
Dawson, N.C., Callan, Hagen, Calif., Morse
DeLoach, N.C., Callaway, Halleck
Dent, N.C., Carey, Halpern
Dickinson, N.C., Carter, Hanley
Dingell, N.C., Cederberg, Hanna
Donohue, N.C., Clark, Hansen, Iowa, Natcher
Dorn, N.C., Cleveland, Harris
Dymally, N.C., Clevenger, Harvey, Ind.
Eisenberg, N.C., Collier, Harvey, Mich.
Emanuel, N.C., Colmer, Hathaway
Evers, N.C., Conley, Hawkins
Farr, N.C., Coyne, Hays
Felt, N.C., Coyle, Hechler
Fiorino, N.C., Corbett, Helstoski
Flaherty, N.C., Cormann, Henderson
Folmer, N.C., Culver, Herlong
Forsythe, N.C., Cunningham, Holland
Frankel, N.C., Curtin, Horton
Frenzel, N.C., Daddario, Howard
Gale, N.C., Dague, Hungate
Gandy, N.C., Daniels, Ichord
Garcia, N.C., Davis, Ga., Irwin
Gardner, N.C., Dawson, Jacobs
Garnica, N.C., Delaney, Jarman
Gibson, N.C., Dent, Jennings
Ginsburg, N.C., Denton, Jucinski
Gladwin, N.C., Dickinson, Johnson, Calif.
Gladwin, N.C., Diggs, Johnson, Okla.
Gladwin, N.C., Dingell, Jones
Gladwin, N.C., Donohue, Karsten
Gladwin, N.C., Dorn, Karsten

- Reid, N.Y., Seerest
Reifel, Selden
Reinke, Senner
Reuss, Shriver
Rhodes, Ariz., Sikes
Rhodes, Pa., Slack
Rivers, Alaska, Skubitz
Robison, Slack
Rogers, Colo., Smith, Calif.
Roman, Smith, Iowa
Roncallo, Smith, N.Y.
Rooney, N.Y., Smith, Va.
Rooney, Pa., Springer
Rosenthal, Stagger
Rostenkowski, Stalbaum
Roudebush, Roush
Roybal, Stratton
Ruf, Stubbfield
Ryan, Sullivan
St Germain, Sweeney
St. Onge, Talcott
Scheuer, Taylor
Schlesler, Teague, Calif.
Schmidhauser, Thompson, N.J.
Schneebeil, Todd
Schwelker, Trimble

- Abbt, Hagan, Ga.
Abernethy, Hagan, Ga.
Ashmore, Hall
Belcher, Hansen, Idaho
Buchanan, Harsha
Burlison, Hull
Casey, Hutcheson
Chamberlain, Johnson, Pa.
Chief, Jones, Mo.
Davis, Wis., King, N.Y.
de la Garza, Kunkel
Derwinski, Langen
Dole, McMillan
Dowdy, Matthews
Eversett, Mills
Fontana, O'Keefe
Gathings, Findley
Gettys, Poage
Gross, Purcell

- Anderson, Ill., Grabowski
Andrews, Gray
George W., Hamilton
Ashbrook, Hamilton, Wash.
Ashley, Hardy
Bolling, Hébert
Bonner, Hollifield
Celler, Hosmer
Clancy, Huot
Clausen, Lennon
Don H., Lindsay
Clawson, Del., Long, La.
Cohelan, McCarthy
Conable, McDade
Curtis, MacGregor
Devine, Mackay
Evans, Colo., Martin, Ala.
Flynt, Martin, Mass.
Frelinghuysen, Moller
Gillamo, Moore
Gilligan, Morgan
Goodell, Morton

So the joint resolution was agreed to. The Clerk announced the following pairs:

- Mr. Hébert with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. Huot with Mr. Morton.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Del Clawson.
Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. Morgan with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
Mr. Elvers of South Carolina with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.
Mr. Resnick with Mr. Thomson of Wisconsin.
Mr. Hardy with Mr. McDade.
Mr. Gialmo with Mr. Clancy.
Mr. Gilligan with Mr. Curtis.
Mr. Moeller with Mr. MacGregor.
Mr. Nedzi with Mr. Utt.
Mr. Toll with Mr. Moore.
Mr. Tenzer with Mr. Wyatt.
Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Hosmer.
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Devine.
Mr. Shipley with Mr. Conable.
Mr. Rodino with Mr. Don H. Clausen.

Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. Martin of Alabama.
Mr. Udall with Mr. Lindsay.
Mr. Thomas with Mr. Flynt.
Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Gray.
Mr. George W. Andrews with Mr. Ashley.
Mr. Bonner with Mr. Cohelan.
Mr. Grabowski with Mr. O'Hara of Illinois.
Mr. Patman with Mr. Hamilton.
Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. Passman.

Mr. Evans with Mr. Mackay.
Mr. Lennon with Mr. Long of Louisiana.
Mr. Mackie with Mr. Craley.

Mr. McMILLAN and Mr. O'KONSKI changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER PROJECT, NEVADA

The SPEAKER. Further unfinished business is the question on the passage of the bill (H.R. 2020) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the southern Nevada water project, Nevada, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, on this vote I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were yeas 239, nays 134, answered "present" 1, not voting 58, as follows:

[Roll No. 354] YEAS—239

- Abbt, Cleveland, Hagan, Ga.
Abernethy, Collier, Hagan, Calif.
Adair, Colmer, Haley
Adams, Cooley, Hall
Albert, Corbett, Halleck
Anderson, Cramer, Hanna
Boggs, Cunningham, Hansen, Idaho
Bolton, Curtin, Hansen, Iowa
Borah, Dague, Hansen, Wash.
Broomfield, Davis, Ga.
Brown, Calif., de la Garza
Bryant, N.C., Derwinski, Ind.
Buckley, N.C., Dickson, Mich.
Burns, N.C., Dole, Hathaway
Casper, N.C., Dorn, Hechler
Cedeno, N.C., Dow, Henderson
Cedeno, N.C., Erlenborn, Herlong
Clegg, N.C., Bates, Downs
Coffey, N.C., Batton, Dulski
Cowan, N.C., Beckworth, Duncan, Oreg.
Cowan, N.C., Bell, Duncan, Tenn.
Cowan, N.C., Bennett, Dwyer
Cowan, N.C., Berry, Jarman
Cowan, N.C., Betts, Edmondson
Cowan, N.C., Bingham, Edwards, Ala.
Cowan, N.C., Boggs, Ellsworth
Cowan, N.C., Bolton, Erlenborn
Cowan, N.C., Bow, Everett
Cowan, N.C., Bray, Evin, Tenn.
Cowan, N.C., Brock, Farnsley
Cowan, N.C., Broyhill, N.C., Farnsley
Cowan, N.C., Broyhill, Va., Fisher
Cowan, N.C., Buchanan, Ford, Gerald R.
Cowan, N.C., Burlison, Fountain
Cowan, N.C., Cabell, Burton, Utah, Friedel
Cowan, N.C., Cabell, Fuqua
Cowan, N.C., Callan, Gathings
Cowan, N.C., Callaway, Gettys
Cowan, N.C., Carter, Gibbons
Cowan, N.C., Casey, Gonzalez
Cowan, N.C., Cederberg, Gray
Cowan, N.C., Chamberlain, Griffin
Cowan, N.C., Chief, Gross
Cowan, N.C., Clausen, Grover
Cowan, N.C., Don H., Gurney
Cowan, N.C., Dorn, Martin, Nebr.

北米局長
参事官
北米課長

送 付 公 事

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 政 6954 号 | 昭和 40 年 10 月 15 日 |
| 外 務 大 臣 殿 | 在 米 武 内 大 使 |

引用公・電信番号 往電 2822 号

送 付 資 料 沖 繩 講 和 券 効 前 損 失 補 償

Congressional Record - Senate October 13, 1965

"Contribution to Certain Inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands"

25906

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - SENATE

October 13, 1965

Knowing the deep importance to Illinois of this observance, Senator DIRKSEN and I have agreed to sponsor the necessary concurrent resolution which would, if the Congress agrees, permit this single showing in Chicago of the Stevenson film. Immediately after receiving the request of the observance committee on October 1, and with the concurrence of my colleague, I addressed an explanation of the request made of us to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the majority leader and each member of the Foreign Relations Committee. In that letter I asked if the Senators, in view of the exceptional and unforeseen circumstances, would object to immediate consideration of the required resolution. I enclosed a copy of the draft resolution and reported that two precedents for such action had already been approved by the Congress this year. These are House Concurrent Resolution 282 and House Concurrent Resolution 426, both authorizing single showings of the USIA film of John F. Kennedy.

For the Record may I say that after I sent out the letters I was informed by the USIA that the title of the film in question is "Adlai Stevenson the Ambassador" not "From the Land of Lincoln—Adlai Stevenson," as I indicated in the letters.

Members of the committee have been most understanding of the circumstances of this matter, and I wish to particularly thank the chairman of the committee, Senator FULBRIGHT, the majority leader, Senator MANSFIELD, and the distinguished Senator from South Dakota and author of the ban on showings of USIA films, Senator MUNDT, for their consideration and help.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 61) was agreed to.

CONTRIBUTION TO CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HARRIS in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 32) to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury to persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952, which were, on page 2, line 4, after "persons" insert "(excluding municipalities)", and on page 3, line 16, after "claim" insert "except that no remuneration on account of such services rendered on behalf of any agent or attorney (including organizations thereof) shall exceed 1 per centum of the aggregate amount so paid on the claims involved".

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, section 3 of Senate Joint Resolution 32, as passed by the Senate, provided that at-

torneys' fees in connection with any claim shall not exceed 5 percent of the total amount paid on such claim. The House amended this section by adding a proviso that no remuneration on account of services rendered on behalf of any association of claimants by any agent or attorney, including organizations thereof, shall exceed 1 percent of the aggregate amount paid on the claims involved.

The House of Representatives also amended Senate Joint Resolution 32 to exclude municipalities from the definition of persons who may be considered as meritorious claimants. I understand that this amendment would apply to about 38 cities and towns of various sizes which have claims totaling approximately \$980,000.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. HACKNEY, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

- H.R. 10292. An act for the relief of Hilda Shen Tsiang; and
- H.J. Res. 695. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILL PLACED ON CALENDAR

The bill (H.R. 10292) for the relief of Hilda Shen Tsiang, was read twice by its title and placed on the calendar.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1966

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 695, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966, and for other purposes.

This joint resolution extends from October 15 to Saturday, October 23, existing provisions of law, providing funds for the operation of the agencies of Government for which the regular appropriation bills for fiscal year 1966 have not yet been enacted.

All authority under this resolution expires on October 23, 1965.

There are two regular appropriation bills still awaiting final action by both Houses of Congress. One is the public works appropriation bill—and the Senate and House conferees are meeting on this bill this afternoon. The other is the agricultural appropriation bill, upon which a conference is scheduled for this afternoon.

The final bill of the session—the supplemental bill for fiscal year 1966—is expected to be considered in the House of Representatives tomorrow. The Senate Committee on Appropriations is proceeding with its hearings on the supple-

mental items, and will conclude these by the first of the week.

Mr. President, I urge the adoption of this joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 695), which was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 695) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT—AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE MESSAGES, ETC.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business this afternoon, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Friday, October 15, 1965.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the adjournment of the Senate following today's session until Friday, October 15, 1965, the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives and the President of the United States, that committees be authorized to file reports, together with any individual, additional, supplementary, or minority views if desired; and that the Vice President or President pro tempore be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPEAL OF SECTION 14(b) OF THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Texas [Mr. Tower] has been in the forefront of our ranks in defense of our State right-to-work laws. His counsel and his leadership have been invaluable.

Only yesterday the Senator from Texas took this floor to defend so ably his State and its chief executive against those opposed to Texas' right-to-work laws. On Friday, last, Senator Tower came prepared to speak all Friday afternoon, and night if necessary, to do his part to carry the message to all across our land. Due to a most unusual parliamentary situation, as we recall, the Senate recessed without the opportunity for my distinguished colleague to speak. He dutifully awaited with eagerness his turn again this Friday, but low and behold, we have now put this matter over.

Mr. President, the Senator from Texas had prepared through diligent effort a wealth of valuable educational material upon this subject of 14(b). Much of it he will, of course, use next year if need be, but I believe we should now have recorded a statement of Senator Tower's support of 14(b), and his support of his

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 要 理 要 連 絡 | |
| 要 研 究 至 急 | |
| 傳 授 人 姓 名 | |
| 披 村 河 内 | |
| 齊 藤 吉 田 | |
| 有 馬 山 田 | |
| 渡 辺 平 田 | |
| 大 崎 吉 洋 | |
| 中 田 | |
| 後 藤 | |



備 考

別紙添付 付屬物空便(行) 付屬物空便(貨)



北米局長

参事官

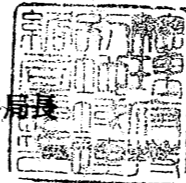
北米課長

総特第9654号

昭和40年12月16日

外務省北米局長 殿

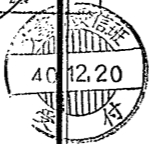
総理府特別地域連絡局長



沖縄の講和発効前損失補償関係資料について
標記について、南方同胞援護会会長から別添のとおり資料の

送付があつたのでご参考までにお送りする。

| | |
|----|--|
| 総意 | |
| 要 | |
| 研究 | |
| 送 | |
| 長上 | |
| 技 | |
| 官 | |
| 有 | |
| 護 | |
| 大 | |
| 中 | |
| 後 | |



総 理 府

議 会 記 録 一 下 院

ページ 25219 (1965年10月6日)

特定の琉球住民に補償をなす件

ザブロッキー。議長、私は、下院本会議が、上院合同決議第32号を審議するため、全体会議委員会に編成されることを動議する。
議長。問題は、ウィスコンシン州選出の議員提案の動議をどうするかということだ。

(動議は可決された。)

全体会議委員会で、
(シスク氏を委員長として、上院合同決議第32号審議のため、全体会議委員会構成。
(書記が、法案の名称を読み上げた。
(全会一致の同意により法案の第1読回省略)

ザブロッキー。委員長、所要時間6分戴きます。

S. J. R. 32号は、戦争請求権法案でもなければ、又、戦時中損壊された財産を復興する趣旨のものでもない。決議は、7ヶ年の占領期間中米国軍隊により惹起された琉球の特定の住民の損害を補償するため、2,200万ドルまでの支払いを権限づけるものである。

沖縄を含む琉球列島は、米国の極東及び西太平洋地域における戦略上の地位の要の一つをなすものと、適切に考えられている。

朝鮮戦争当時、沖縄が、果たした重要な役割と、同島の現在の戦略的重要性については、言を要しまい。我々は、これらの島々、主に、沖縄にある軍事施設のため、10億ドルを要し過ぎる額を我じて来た。

米国陸軍は、那覇軍港、地区工兵隊等の、主要施設を含めて65の施設を要する。空軍の施設は、第313空軍師団の本拠嘉手納飛行場及び、那覇飛行場を含めて24ヶ所ある。海兵団は、15ヶ所の施設をこれらの島にもっている。

この重要な国防基地を効果的に運営することを続ける我々の能力は、実に、我々が、琉球の住民から得る協力にかかっているのである。将来、協力を得るについて、非常に重要な点の一つは、米国が、この法案に含まれている請求権を補償することである。

この補償は、明らかに、米国の法的責任ではない。なぜなら、1952年4月28日署名(原文通り)の平和条約により、米国に対する請求権は、放棄されている。然し、日本国も、1945年8月15日から1952年4月28日までの占領期間中の損害に対する賠償の法的責任を一切否定している。何故なら、その期間日本は、何等の行政権を持たず、又平和条約第3条は、継続的に、その権限を否定しているからである。

結果として、18万件の請求権をもつ、8万の琉球住民はこの占領期間中、明らかに、米国軍隊によつて起された損害に対して未補償のまま放置されているのである。

委員長、顧問会記録第30ページに、損害の性質や、それから発生した請求権の續について、詳しく表示されている。

例えば、約1,500万ドルが、1947年から50年までに使用、占拠された土地の借賃にあてられるのである。

1950年7月から、米国軍は、土地の使用について地主に借賃を支払っており、当時から、1965年までに支払われた額は、総計7,800万ドルになる。250万ドルは、飛行場、採石場及び道路用地として使用され、使用不能の状態に返還された土地の原状回復にあてられる。

831,000ドルを超す、も一つの項目は、米国要員により、惹起された未払いの人身の死亡傷害に対するものである。読めば判るように、この死亡傷害は、いろいろの原因、即ち、弾薬爆発、身体的暴行、上水道の事故による毒混入、強かん、船舶事故等により発生している。この7ヶ年の占領期間中に、346名の琉球住民が、事故、強かん、身体的暴行等により、殺され、なお、382名が傷害を受けた。

委員長、これらの請求権は、琉米合同委員会により、詳しく検討されている。当初、審査のため提出された計5,300万ドルの請求権のうちから、約2,200万ドルが正当と認められ、この授權法案に基いて、資金が割当てられると支払い出来る準備がととのつている。

(下院)委員会は、上院の合同決議を二つの点で修正した。一つは、合計約96万ドルに達する市町村請求権を補償の対象から除外したことです。数年に亘つて、米国は、数々の市町村に対し、上下水道等の直接援助を含め、経済援助をなして来た。そこで、委員会としては、米国は、市町村に対して有してたいかなる道徳的義務も履行をすましていると考えたのである。

第2番目の修正は、請求者等の期成会を代理したいかなる一つの法律事務所の業務に対する報酬をも請求権補償額の1パーセント以内に制限したことです。

委員長、私は、この地域の優れた戦略的重要性と、その住民の特異な政治的地位を再び強調して、結びたいと思う。沖縄及び他の琉球の地域は、我々自身の国家安全にとり、最高の重要性をもつものである。

以上の理由で、私は、決議案が圧倒的多数決で通過するよう強調する。いやむしろ、私は、全体会議全員一致の承認を望む。

ブルームフィールド氏。委員長、必要なだけの時間を所望する。

私は、我々の小委員会及び外務委員会全体が、この件を非常に慎重に検討したことを申し上げたい。勿論、私は、委員会が、なした二つの修正を喜ぶものである。この結果、請求者等の代理としてなされた業務に対して支払われ得る報酬を5パーセントから1パーセントに切り下げ、又、市町村に対する補償を一切削除した。

琉球列島は、約93万の人口を有する。この法案は、事実上、総人口の約半分の人々に関係する。請求権を類別すると、

- 1万ドルを超える請求権は、ただの31件、
- 5千ドルから1万ドルまでのが37件、
- 1千ドルから5千ドルまでのが665件、
- 1千ドルに満たないのが、174,000件である。

これで、よくわかるように、この授權法案により支払われるお金の大部分は、1,000ドルに満たない請求権をもつ個人に払われるのである。

法案にうたわれている他の法的規制は次の通りである。即ち、この資金は全然、日本政府の支払った請求権を補償するため、使つてはならないと言ふこと。2ヶ年の期限到来の際、負担行為未了の資金は、再び国庫に帰属するということである。

ワイソコンシン州からの同僚(ザプロツキー氏)が、よく指摘したように、沖縄の重要性、我々の政府に対するその価値、並びに、この法案に介在すると信じられる道徳的責任に鑑み、私も、本決議案の採択を強く主張する。

ザプロツキー。委員長、ハワイ州選出の同僚に、5分間演台を譲る。

(松永氏、発言を要請許容さる)

松永氏。(訳者注。松永氏の演説は、詳細を極め非常に長文に亘るため、逐語訳は、省略。然し、彼は、米國が、問題期間、そして今も唯一、排他的施政權(主權)を沖繩に有していることから、米國は、法的にも補償責任があると説き、更に、講和前後損失補償問題を早急に解決しなければ、米國の継続的占有にさわる要素を含んでいると親米派の人達でさえ考えている旨説明している。

彼は、この法案が、補償をなすについて、法的にも衡平原則上も、充分な根拠をもっている旨説き、その支持を求めて発言を結んでいる。)

ブルームフィールド。委員長、私は、アイオワ州の同僚(グロス氏)に、5分間演台を譲る。

グロス氏。委員長、私は、当政府は、これらの沖繩人に対し何等の義務をもたないという理由で、この決議案に反対する。もし彼等にお金を支払わなければならないとすれば、それは、日本人によつてなされるべきで、米國がやるべきではない。

確かに、我々は、琉球の経済を維持している。何故なら、住民達は、我々が、巨大な軍事施設を維持するために現地で使っているお金で生活しているからだ。

もし義務があるとすれば、それは、日本が負っているのだ。

私は、米國が、第二次大戦中琉球を占領するために、要した程の人命をかけて、領土をとつた例が、他の太平洋地域にないものと確信している。

憶えているだろう。ここは、日本の領土だつたのだ。ここは、日本が管理していたのだ。琉球人は米國と戦争をしたのだ。何千、何万ものアメリカ人が、琉球人や日本人に殺されたのだ。

つい1ヶ月前も、数千人の沖繩人が、日本の支配への復帰を要求し、米國を攻撃しながらデモを開いている。

それでも、我々は、今日ここで、我々の過去のなさけに対して、何の感謝の徴(しろし)も見せないこれらの人々に、更に、2,200万ドルもの金をやることを求められている。

これは、フィリピンの件とは別物である。フィリピンは、第二次大戦当時、我々の同盟国だつた。この者達は、我々の敵だつたのである。

私は、再び問う。今日我々は、彼等に何の義務があるのかと。我々は、毎年沖繩に於いて、直接雇傭を施し、又、この人達に間接の収入をもたらした数百万ドルに次ぐ数百万ドルを費消することにより、沖繩の経済、それも、彼等の標準からすれば、たつぶりの経済を与えて来ている。何故我々は今更に2,200万ドルもの金を使わなければならないのか。一体何の理由でだ。

この件について、発言をなした者は、誰も、我々の納税者の金から、2,200万ドルも支出するについて、妥当な、理由を示した者はいない。

先のフィリピン請求補償法案に、正当理由はあつたとしても、本件目的のため2,200万ドル支出する正当性は、確かに全然存在しない。

再び言うが、これらの者達は、我々の敵だつたのである。数千数万というアメリカ人の人命が、沖繩人及び日本人を降服させるために沖繩だけで失われたのである。これらの人達に行く補償があるとすれば、日本人が、どうに履行して然るべきで、米國が、なすべき筋合いのものではない。

最近、沖繩人がなした反米デモの弊害からみて、私は、この決議が審議の対象にされているということにもむしろ驚いているのである。(それとも)デモは、議会に圧力をかけて2,200万ドル(嘘く)払い出させる目的のためかけられたとでも言えるのか。こうしたやり方こそ、全くあまりにも

数多くの国が、アメリカの納税者のポケットに奥深くはいり込んでいくのに用いるいつもの手のように思える。

一体当政府は、いつまで、このような戦術に途を譲り、降伏する気なのかね。

委員長、私は、この地域を取り保有するために戦かい戦死し又は、生存しているアメリカ人との約束を守る上からも、この決議案にある薄つべらの口突のもとに、2,200万ドル只呉れてやるということに、今賛成するわけにはいかない。

ザプロツキー氏。 ハワイ州選出の同僚(ミンク女史)に2分間演台を譲る。

ミンク夫人。(相当長い演説。陸軍省の委員会での説明と重複箇所が多いので訳略。)

委員長。 時間割当の要請がこれ以上ないので、書記官は、法案を読んで貰いたい。

(書記官、法案を読み上げる。)

法案の内容訳略。

ザプロツキー氏。(合同決議文の読み上げを途中でさえぎりながら)委員長合同決議文をこれ以上読み上げることを省略し、ここで、全文記録に掲載するよう全員一致の同意を求める。そして、いつでも修正の申し出を可能にするように。

委員長。 ウィスコンシン州からの同僚の申し出に反対があるか。

(異議がなく、書記官が、委員会の修正箇所を読み上げた。)

委員会の修正は、同意された。

グロス氏。 私は、(私の目的に合うよう)必要な字句の削除を求める動議をする。委員長、今度のまいない金(贈わい金)には戦争請求権は、含まれていないと言われている。請求権補償の発効日は、1945年8月15日に始まっている。1945年8月15日以降の期間に発生したかも知れない平和時請求

権を区別して論じることのできる者があつたらでて私に説明して貰いたい。もし、発効日が、1946年8月15日にされていたら、戦争による損害を区別することは、もつと可能だつたらう。——然し、間違わないで呉れ、この法案の規定によつて解決されるもののうちには、戦争請求権はいつているのだ。

ザプロツキー氏。 委員長、私は、戦闘行為が、1945年8月15日に終了していることを指摘したい。戦闘行為終了の日は8月15日であつたが、その後も小ぜりあいは続いていた。それらは、戦争請求権ではない。

グロス氏。 一体どんなにして分かるんかね。

ザプロツキー氏。 損害はすべて、1945年8月15日以降即ち、戦闘行為終了後に発生した。委員会は、これを極めて慎重に検討し、委員会の認定は、聴聞会記録28ページにある。委員会の報告に収録されている。彼等は、これらの請求権が、戦争の結果発生したものではないと認定している。

グロス氏。 勿論、それは、弁務官の認定だろう。この件について、関係のある者と云えば、弁務官唯一人と思うが、そうではないかね。

ザプロツキー氏。 委員長、そこには、琉球人と米国人とからなる合同委員会があり、そこで、この請求権を審査し、高等弁務官に報告書を提出している。

グロス氏。 高等弁務官が、委員長となり、権か、彼が、この用件を進める分子だつたのだ。

委員長、言つておくが、この決議案の発効日から考えてみて、もし、平和時の損害があつたとしても、戦争請求権を他の請求権から区別する方法は存在しない。私の意見では、我々は、戦争損害即ち、この領土を取るために、幾千万の人命を犠牲にしていた当時起つた損害を補償しようとしているの

である。更に、この法案に、定められている2,200万ドルに対し、18万件の請求権がある。2,200万ドルを18万で割ってみるだけで、1人当たり約122ドルということが分る。

委員長、私は、我々が、一体誰に影響力を与えようとしているのか、誰を買収しようとしているのか、この種の取引で誰にワイロを贈ろうとしているのか全然理解できない。

再び言う。この決議案は、否定されるべきである。これは米国の利益に合致しない。これは、この国の納税者が、払う余裕のない浪費である。これは、道徳的にも、法的にも正当化されていない。

ジョーンズ氏。(ミズリー州選出)委員長、私は、この件を取り扱った小委員会の委員長に質問したい。

この報告書を読んでみたが、そこに書いてあることで理解に苦しむところがある。

報告書15ページ第15項に「毎日の葬式費用が2ドル94セントを越す場合は、その額を2ドル94セントに定める」と書いてあるが、毎日の葬式費用とは、一体何のことか。

ザプロツキー氏。委員長、それは、人身の傷害、死亡の場合、支払われるべき額を決定するについて用いた基準である。これは、非常に複雑なもので、委員会は、人身死傷の請求権の補償額の認定方法については、合同委員会の報告を、本件法案の報告の中におりこんでいる。もし、ミズリー州からの同僚が、顧問会記録の26ページから31ページに収録されている事項を全部読んだら合同委員会が相当に審議をなし、請求権の適切な審査に偉大な努力を払っているということに結論を下す筈である。ミズリー州からの同僚が、質問している特定の点について答えると、それは、1958年当時の平均日収に基いて決められたものである。

ジョーンズ氏。(ミズリー州)私は、委員会のメンバーのうち誰かが、「毎日の葬式費用」の意味を知っているだろうと考えているのだ。私は、これは、何のことか知らないのだ。

フアシュル氏。(フロリダ州)私は、ミズリー州からの同僚に、同ページの(b)項を読むようすすめる。それで分る筈だ。

ジョーンズ氏。それには、「死んだ者の60日間の標準給料又は、収入の額をもつて定める」と書いてある。それは、葬式費用のことだろう。然し、私には、毎日の葬式費用ということが解らないのだ。私は、葬式費用ということは解る。然し、毎日の葬式費用ということは解らない。

更に、幼児の所得を1日当82セント。学校児童のが日に98セント。大学生が1ドル14セント。妻が日に98セント。そして、成人の失業者が98セントとされている。然し私には、この数字が何を言っているのか理解できない。

考えてみたら、当時、このような賃金表は、存在していなかった。

ザプロツキー氏。我々の報告書15ページにある次の文を読んだら解る筈だ。そこに、こう書いてある。「この額は、幼児、家庭の主婦、失業者を除き、1958年における平均日収である。除外例の場合は1日平均収入は、類推してある。」即ち、そこに、計算方式をはつきり打ち出してある。

ジョーンズ氏。私は、そこも読んでいる。当時、日本やこの島々における賃金率を考え合わせた場合、諸君は、この費用の支出を正当化するために、相当率を上げているように思われる。ザプロツキー氏に聞くが、一人の個人に支払われる最高額はどれほどか。

勿論それは、2,200万ドルの1パーセントに制限されていることは知っている。ということは、22万ドルまでは、払えるということだね。

ザブロッキー氏。 聴聞会記録15ページに、大口琉球請求権の表が載っている。(B)欄にある通り、沖縄製糖株式会社が、土地使用料として、\$174,556.32受けることになっている。私の最初の説明でふれたように、現在米國は、琉球人に土地使用料を支払っており、1950年以降、合計7,860万ドル余支払っている。

ジョーンズ氏。 も一つ聞くが、我々は、今ベトナムに出兵している。向うでの騒ぎがおさまつて了つたら、我々は、向うに行つて、丁度この琉球の人達にやるような支払をなすとしても、ザブロッキー氏は考えているんかね。

ザブロッキー氏。 現在我々のベトナムにおける駐屯は、戦争のためだ。だから、本件と同性質の請求権は、あり得ない。

グロス氏。 我々が、北ベトナムを降服させたと仮定した場合、我々はそこで、同国を懲罰したことに対し、我々の困庫をしゆう撃するとしても言うのか。我々は、これも敵であるこれらの共産主義者共の面倒を見るために、数百万ドルの金を使わなければならないとしても言うのか。

ザブロッキー氏。 この質問に答えることは、極めて難しい。北ベトナムでの戦闘行為が終了して、そのような事態が発生したとしたり、この問題は、その時に、考慮されるべきである。それは、本件決議と関係はない。

グロス氏。 この決議に規定された2,200万ドルは、1.8万件の請求権に対するものである。請求権の中には、16万ドルに及ぶものもある。すると、請求者のある者は、全然、金を受け取れない者も出て来るように思われる。

ジョーンズ氏。 この法案の書き様から見たら、本当に支払いを受ける値打ちのある人々は一銭も買えないことになりそうだ。ある者は、よりたくさん買ひ、又、ある者は、全然補償を受けられないことになる。

委員長。 規則により全員起立。

(そこで、全員起立した。議長が、その席につく。全体会議委員会委員長、シスク氏が、S.J.R.32号(法案名訳略)を、規則通り、審議した旨報告、更に、全体会議により承認された修正を含め、合同決議案を下院本会議に報告した)

議長。 規則により、最初の質問を命じる。修正箇所については、別々の票決を必要とするか。そうでなければ、まとめてなす。問題は、修正点に、同意するかということだが。

(修正は承認された。)

議長。 次は、上院合同決議案の第3議会についてだが。

(上院合同決議案は、第3回目の読み上げが、指示され、そして、第3議会終了。)

議長。 次の問題は、上院決議案の可決についてだが。

(その質問が出され、そこで、議長は、「賛成」多数と認めたと発表。)

グロス氏。 議長、只今の票決に異議がある。出席者が、定足数に足りていない。

議長。 10月1日付、下院命令に基き、当上院合同決議案に関する手続きを10月7日木曜日に持ち越す。

下 院 記 録

1965年10月7日

ページ25328~9

議 長。 も一つの未決事項は、S. J. R. 32号(法案名訳略)の可決についての質問だが。

(書記官が、合同決議案の名称を読み上げた。)

(質問が出され、議長が「賛成」多数と認める旨宣言した。)

グ ロ ス 氏。 議長、只今の票決に異議あり。理由は、定足数に満たないということである。この点をはつきりして貰いたい。

議 長。 定足数に足りないということだが、ドア係りは、ドアを閉るよう。守衛官は、欠席議員に通知をなすよう。そして、書記官は、名簿を読み上げるよう。

(票決の結果は、賛成が、312名、反対が、55名、不参加が、65名。氏名訳略)

(票決の結果は、上記表示のとおり宣言された。)

(再検討を求める動議は、無期保留とされた。)

October 6, 1965

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - HOUSE

AUTHORIZING A CONTRIBUTION TO CERTAIN INHABITANTS
OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 32.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 32, with Mr. SISK in the Chair.

The Clerk read the title of the Bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 6 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, Senate Joint Resolution 32 is not a war claims bill, nor is it to rehabilitate property damaged during the war. The resolution authorizes payment of up to \$22 million to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands to pay for damages caused by the U.S. Armed Forces over a period of 7 years of occupation.

The Ryukyu Islands which includes Okinawa is properly regarded as one of the key elements in the entire U.S. strategic position in the Far East and western Pacific. I need not elaborate on the vital roll which Okinawa played during the Korean war and its present strategic importance. We have well over \$1 billion invested in military facilities in these islands and, for the most part on Okinawa. The U.S. Army has 65 sites, including such major installations as Naha military port and the district engineer. There are 24 Air Force sites including the Kadena Airbase where the 313th Air Division is located and Naha Airbase. The marines have 15 sites in these islands and the Navy has 13.

Our ability to continue to operate effectively this important Defense Establishment will depend upon the cooperation we receive from the Ryukyuan people. A very important element in obtaining cooperation in the future will be the payment by the United States of the claims covered by this bill.

These payments are clearly not a legal obligation of the United States because the Japanese peace treaty signed April 28, 1952, waived liability for claims on the part of the United States. However, the Japanese also deny any legal liability for payment of damages during this occupation period, August 15, 1945, through April 28, 1952, because they had no administrative control over the islands and article 3 of the peace treaty continues to deny the Japanese of this control.

As a result, 80,000 Ryukyuans with a total of 180,000 claims are being left uncompensated for damage which were clearly caused by U.S. Armed Forces during this occupation period.

Mr. Chairman, on page 30 of the hearings, you will see detailed descriptions as to the nature of the damages and the amount of the claims arising therefrom.

For example, nearly \$15 million will go for rental payments for lands used and occupied during the years 1947-50. Since July 1950, the U.S. forces have been paying the landowners for land use and the amount so paid through 1965 now totals \$78 million. Two and one-half million dollars will pay for restoring land used for airfields, quarries, and road surfaces which had been returned in an unusable condition.

Another item in excess of \$331,000 is for uncompensated personal injury and death caused by U.S. personnel. As you can see, these injuries and deaths arose from various causes including ammunition explosions, physical attacks, accidental poisoning of water supply, rapes and ship accidents. During this 7-year period, 346 Ryukyuans were killed by accidents, rapes, personal violence, and so forth, and another 382 injured.

These claims, Mr. Chairman, have been reviewed in detail by a joint Ryukyuan-American Committee. Out of \$53 million in original claims presented to this joint committee for review, approximately \$22 million were determined to be meritorious and are ready for payment when funds are appropriated, pursuant to this authorization.

The committee amended the Senate joint resolution in two respects. The first amendment eliminates municipalities from being eligible to receive payments for their claims which total approximately \$960,000. The United States over the years has supplied economic aid including direct assistance such as water and sewer systems to the various municipalities and the committee felt that the United States had discharged any moral obligations to municipalities.

The second amendment was to restrict the payment for services to any one law firm that represents an association of claimants to not more than 1 percent of the claims paid.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I want to reemphasize the dominant strategic importance of this area and the unique political status of its inhabitants. Okinawa and the other Ryukyu Islands are of the utmost importance to our own national security.

For this reason I urge that the resolution be overwhelmingly passed-- I hope unanimously approved by the Committee.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ZABLOCKI) has very ably described this joint resolution.

I would like to say that our subcommittee and the full Committee on Foreign Affairs has gone over it very carefully. I am particularly pleased, of course, with the two amendments that the committee did write into the bill which in effect reduce the amount of remuneration that can be paid on these claims on account of services rendered on behalf of claimants from 5 percent down to 1 percent, and also providing for the elimination of any compensation to municipalities.

I think it might be of interest to the Members to know that the Ryukyu Islands have a population of about 930,000. This particular claims bill will actually affect nearly one-half of the population.

They are broken down in the following way:

Of claims over \$10,000, there are only 31.

Of the claims between \$5,000 and \$10,000, there are 37.

Of the claims between \$1,000 and \$5,000, there are 665.

Of the claims under \$1,000, there are 174,000.

So Members can readily see that the vast majority of the money that would be paid under this authorization bill would go to individuals with claims of less than \$1,000.

Other legislative restrictions that has been written into the bill are as follows:

None of the funds can be used to pay claims which were paid by Japanese contributions. Any funds unobligated at the end of 2 years would revert back to the Treasury.

As the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ZABLOCKI) has so ably pointed out, because of the importance of Okinawa, its strategic value to our Government, and the moral obligation that I believe is involved in this bill, I also urge its adoption.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii.

(Mr. MATSUNAGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Chairman, as introducer of House Joint Resolution 251, an identical bill, I rise in support of Senate Joint Resolution 32.

I wish at the outset to commend the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ZABLOCKI), for the thorough and fair manner in which he conducted hearings on the resolution now before us. He deserves high praise for the judicious handling of this matter, and I congratulate him. The members of his subcommittee too are to be congratulated for their part in reporting this bill out by unanimous approval.

Mr. Chairman, ever since I have been a Member of this august body it has been a source of extreme gratification to me to know that I have been in league with men possessed of the highest ideals, including a strong sense of justice. The fact that we are today considering this measure now, is a strong indication of this; for passage of this bill will not in any way benefit any of the congressional districts represented here or enhance the chances for reelection of any Member of this House. The bill only serves to provide long-delayed equity to 30,000 human beings in far-off Ryukyu Islands.

Mr. Chairman, I am also happy to note that the Secretary of the Army, the High Commissioner of the Ryukyus, the State Department, and the Department of Defense have all indicated their support of the legislation before us. The Senate, of course, has already adopted the resolution. There has been universal recognition of the equity of this measure.

Mr. Chairman, the claims of the Okinawan people, which the bill seeks to compensate, were reviewed fully by a Joint Ryukyuan-American Committee appointed by the High Commissioner of the Ryukyus. The result of this review was to scale down the claims from \$53 million, as originally submitted, to approximately \$22 million.

The adjusted claims are for personal injury and death, for land rentals for the years 1947-50, for restoration of lands released to their owners in damaged condition, for appropriation of water rights, and for damage to buildings and growing crops and trees. Land-use claims are not included for the year 1946 because this was a period of postwar adjustment in which owners had generally not yet returned to their lands and produced crops. No interest is included, although the claims have gone uncompensated for 13 years and more.

Although the Government of Japan has denied legal liability for pretreaty claims in the Ryukyu Islands, in 1957 it made solatia payments to Ryukyuan pretreaty claimants in the amount of 1 billion yen--approximately \$2.8 million. I should like to call attention to the fact that the amount of these solatia payments has been deducted from the amount of the claims covered by the proposed legislation, and a specific stipulation has been included in the joint resolution to preclude disbursement of funds appropriated thereunder for claims already satisfied by the Government of Japan.

Mr. Chairman, this resolution will rectify a serious omission in the U.S. administration of the Ryukyu Islands and do justice to thousands of inhabitants whose relatives were killed, or who were injured, or who suffered deprivation of property through the acts of our Armed Forces during the period following the termination of hostilities and prior to the treaty of peace with Japan. The United States exercised direct and exclusive governmental authority at that time, and we had substantial forces in Okinawa in the strategic interest of the United States, not only as a consequence of the war against Japan.

As a matter of law, it is unquestioned that the people of Okinawa are entitled to be compensated for these various acts on the part of the U.S. forces. In the main islands of Japan, this was done by the Japanese Government under the supervision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. In the Ryukyu Islands, there was no financially responsible local government that was able to do this, and the Japanese Government was cut off from all participation. The people of Okinawa have repeatedly presented their claims to the U.S. Government as the administering authority. Since the United States exercised direct period, there can be no doubt of U.S. responsibility to assure that compensation is effected.

Action on the part of the U.S. Government was delayed by a question with respect to U.S. responsibility in international law to pay the claims, in view of the fact that in the Japanese peace treaty, Japan waived all claims of Japanese nationals against the United States arising from the war and the occupation of Japanese territory. The executive branch has recommended that without accepting legal responsibility, compensation nevertheless be made by the United States in the recognition of the facts that the individual claimants were, through no fault of their own, left uncompensated during the 7 years of the occupation, contrary to the practice followed in other occupied areas; that the United States, as the administering authority for the Ryukyus is concerned with the well-being of the people; that such payment would promote the security interests of the United States; and that it would foster respect for the spirit of fairplay and equity of the U.S. Government.

Mr. Chairman, I completely concur with this view, but I suggest that in view, but I would personally go further. I suggest that in view of our complete responsibility for what occurred in the Ryukyu Islands since 1945, we have

an obligation to the Okinawan people to see that effective compensation was made for what was done during the pretreaty period. I stress this because there may be some misunderstanding of the fact that the resolution proposes ex gratia payments. The peculiar history of the Ryukyu Islands in international law makes it prudent that we not establish a precedent of accepting legal responsibility to the inhabitants of a land that we governed as an occupying military power. However, the fact that any international legal responsibility of the United States to the Japanese Government, regarded as sovereign over the Japanese peace treaty, does not absolve us of the responsibility to deal justly with the people over whom we have exercised exclusive powers of sovereignty since 1945. In dealing with the petitions of the Okinawans for compensation, we are simply exercising our direct governmental responsibility, and the question of preexisting legal liability does not arise. The situation is essentially similar to domestic U.S. legislation providing help for people injured by Government servants. If we did not already have legislation to provide compensation in the United States for acts of our Armed Forces, it would be our responsibility as legislators of the United States to provide it. It is essentially the same kind of legislative responsibility that we are belatedly discharging here.

Mr. Chairman, there is a growing fear among responsible pro-American segments of the Okinawan people that the pretreaty claims issue must be resolved, and resolved quickly, if the United States is to continue its occupation of Okinawa without political upheavals. These same sources fear that the long delay in acting upon these claims on the part of the U.S. Government may be turned into a major disaffection among the population of this important U.S. base.

Mr. Chairman, these are some of the underlying considerations in the joint resolution now on the floor. They provide a sound basis, at law and in equity, for compensation to our Ryukyuan friends. I urge a favorable vote on the joint resolution.

Mr. BROCKFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this resolution for the reason that this Government has no obligation whatever to these Okinawans. If any payment of damages is to be made to them it ought to be by the Japanese, not by the United States.

We are certainly supporting the economy of the Ryukyus today because the people are living upon the money we spend there for the maintenance of our huge military installations.

If there is an obligation, it is owed by the Japanese.

I am sure that in no other area of the Pacific did the United States expend more lives to take a given piece of territory than it did to conquer the Ryukyus in World War II.

Remember, this was Japanese territory. This was controlled by the Japanese. The Ryukyans fought the United States. Thousands upon thousands of

Americans were killed by Ryukyans and Japanese.

Only about a month ago, several thousand Okinawans staged a demonstration demanding return to the Japanese rule and denouncing the United States.

Yet here we are asked today to spend \$22 million more upon these people who show little evidence of being grateful for our past benevolence.

This is not a Philippine settlement. The Filipinos were our allies in World War II. These people were our enemies.

I again ask, What obligation do we have to them today? We are providing their economy, and a good economy by their standards, by virtue of millions upon millions of dollars spent each year on Okinawa providing direct employment and indirect income for these people. Why should we now spend another \$22 million? For what reason?

No one who has spoken on this measure has given an adequate reason for the expenditure of \$22 million more of our taxpayers' money. If there was any justification for the last Philippine claims settlement bill, there is certainly none for the expenditure of \$22 million for this purpose.

I say again that these people were our enemies. Thousands upon thousands of American lives were lost on Okinawa itself in order to subjugate them and the Japanese. If there is any payment due to these people, it ought to have been made by the Japanese and not by the United States.

In view of the anti-United States demonstration that was staged recently by the Okinawans, I am surprised that this resolution is even being considered. Can it be that the demonstration was staged for the purpose of putting pressure on Congress to cough up \$22 million? This seems to be the accepted formula used by altogether too many countries to dig deep into the pockets of American taxpayers.

How much longer will this Government yield and capitulate to these tactics?

Mr. Chairman, I cannot keep faith with the dead and living Americans who fought to take and hold this area and vote today to give away \$22 million on the flimsy pretext of this resolution.

Mr. ZALLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK).

(Mrs. MINK, Mr. ZALLOCKI, and Mr. BROCKFIELD asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, I am happy indeed to rise in support of Senate Joint Resolution 32, and to urge my colleagues here join me in supporting it.

I would like especially at this time to commend my senior colleague from the State of Hawaii, the Honorable SPARK M. MATSUMAGA, for the great leadership he has displayed in bringing this matter to the attention of this House. I want to also commend the gentleman from Wisconsin, the Honorable CLEMENT J. ZALLOCKI, chairman of the Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific, and the other members of his subcommittee, for their careful and diligent work on this most important matter affecting so many of the people of the Ryukyus.

Mr. Chairman, the measure before us, Senate Joint Resolution 32 would redress a great injustice done to the people of Okinawa and would fulfill a moral obligation on the part of the United States.

The resolution authorizes the appropriation of \$22 million to compensate certain inhabitants for claims based on death or injury, or for the use of or damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of members of the U.S. Armed Forces between August 15, 1945, and April 28, 1952, the period of occupation up to the signing of the treaty of peace with Japan.

Through no fault of their own, and by what might be termed a quirk of circumstance, these poor and humble people have been deprived due process in seeking compensation for their individual losses.

This unfortunate situation resulted because, for purposes of control and administration, the Ryukyus were severed from Japan and Japanese postwar legislation was not extended to the area.

During the period I cited earlier, the U.S. Armed Forces in the Ryukyus constituted a military occupation. Ordinarily, damages by occupying forces of the United States are provided, on behalf of the United States, on behalf of the United States, by the existing local governments. This fair and just rule could not be applied to Okinawa, however, because there was no financially responsible local government there in the immediate postwar years.

In addition, U.S. liability for such claims was formally extinguished by the treaty of peace with Japan, which became effective on April 28, 1952.

However, the concern of the United States for the well-being of these people resulted in the establishment of a joint Ryukyuan-American survey of damages, and it is the results of that survey that we are considering today.

The Honorable Stephen Ailes, former Secretary of the Army put it most succinctly on January 8 when he said:

The fact that the individual claimants were, through no fault of their own, left uncompensated during the 7 years of the occupation, contrary to the practice followed in other occupied areas, does constitute a situation calling for equitable adjustment at this time.

This alone would be enough to merit passage of the measure before us.

However, there is ample reinforcement for the argument in favor of payment if we consider the nature of the meritorious claims themselves.

They include \$800,000 for personal injury or death, \$15 million for land rentals, \$2,500,000 for restoration of released lands, \$50,000 for restoration of released lands, \$50,000 for water rights, and \$3,650,000 for damage to property and growing crops and loss of fishing rights.

In terms of American expenditures and individual recompense the sum under discussion is a small one. It is estimated that the annual claim per family is \$275. It is further estimated that the ultimate benefits authorized by this measure could spread to reach 400,000 persons, almost half the population of Okinawa.

And these benefits would be spread among the common people of a community whose average per capita income is \$319 a year.

Therefore, it is clear, I believe, that the benefits to the people of Okinawa--and to the United States--will be far greater than the actual amounts expended, in terms of both monetary impact and moral obligation.

There is little doubt that this measure before us would fulfill a moral obligation our Nation cannot and does not wish to avoid. It corrects an injustice that resulted from no fault of anyone and conforms our treatment of Okinawa to accepted international law and practice, as well as our own general practice.

I therefore urge all my colleagues to join in supporting the passage of this joint resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

S.J.RES. 32

Whereas certain persons of the Ryukyu Islands suffered damages incident to the activities of the Armed Forces of the United States, or members thereof after the surrender of Japanese forces in the Ryukyus on August 15, 1945, and before the effective date of the Treaty of Peace with Japan on April 28, 1952;

Whereas article 19 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan extinguished the legal liability of the United States for any claims of Japanese nationals, including Ryukyans, with the result that the United States has made no compensation for the above-mentioned damages (except for use of and damage to land during the period from July 1, 1950, to April 28, 1952);

Whereas it is particularly consonant with the concern of the United States, as the sole administering authority in the Ryukyu Islands, for the welfare of the Ryukyuan people, that those Ryukyans who suffered damages incident to the activities of the United States Armed Forces, or members thereof, should be compensated therefore;

Whereas payment of ex gratia compensation, by advancing the welfare of the Ryukyuan people, will promote the security interest, foreign policy, and foreign relations of the United States; and

Whereas the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands has considered the evidence regarding these claims, and has determined, in an equitable manner, those claims which are meritorious, and the amounts thereof:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States should make an ex gratia contribution to the persons determined by the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands to be meritorious claimants, in the amounts determined by him, and that the Secretary of the Army or his designee should, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, pay such amounts to the claimants or their legal heirs, as a civil function of the Department of the Army; and be further

Resolved, That no funds appropriated under this joint resolution shall be disbursed to satisfy claims, or portions thereof, which have been satisfied by contributions made by the Government of Japan.

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$22,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution, which funds are authorized to remain available for two years from the effective date of their appropriation. Any funds unobligated by the end of that period shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. No remuneration on account of services rendered on behalf of any claimant in connection with any claim shall exceed 5 per centum of the total amount paid, pursuant to the provisions of this joint resolution, on

" S "

such claim. Fees already paid for such services shall be deducted from the amounts authorized under this joint resolution. Any agreement to the contrary shall be unlawful and void. Whoever, in the United States or elsewhere, demands or receives, on account of services so rendered, any remuneration in excess of the maximum permitted by this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both.

Mr. ZABLOCKI (interrupting the reading of the joint resolution). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the joint resolution be dispensed with, that it be printed in the RECORD in full at this point, and be open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the committee amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 4, immediately after "persons" insert "(excluding municipalities)"

Page 3, line 17, immediately after "claim" and before the period insert the following:

"except that no remuneration on account of such services rendered on behalf of any association of claimants by any agent or attorney (including organizations thereof) shall exceed 1 per centum of the aggregate amount so paid on the claims involved".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words. (Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, it has been stated that there are no war claims involved in this payoff. The effective date of the claims settlement begins August 15, 1945. If there is any way by which war claims can be segregated from peacetime claims that may have arisen for a substantial period since August 15, 1945, I would like someone to tell me how it is possible to do so. Had the effective date been August 15, 1946, it would be more possible to segregate war damage, but make no mistake about it there will be war claims settled under the terms of this legislation.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. I would like to point out that the hostilities had ceased on August 15, 1945. There were some skirmishes that were continuing, although the date of the cessation of hostilities was August 15. They are not war claims. I would like to point out to the gentleman from Iowa-----

Mr. GROSS. How would the gentleman distinguish between them?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. The damages all occurred after August 15, 1945, which was after the cessation of hostilities. The committee reviewed these very carefully and the findings of the committee are listed in the report of the committee which begins on page 26 of the hearings. They have determined that these claims did not arise as a result of the war.

Mr. GROSS. Well, of course, that is a matter of the Commissioner's determination. I believe the only person that has had much of anything to do with this is the Commissioner, is that not true?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, there was a joint committee of Ryukyans and Americans that reviewed these claims and reported to the High Commissioner.

Mr. GROSS. The High Commissioner was the chairman and apparently was the moving factor in all of this business.

Mr. Chairman, I say there is no way that war damage can be segregated from other damage that has occurred, if there has been peacetime damage, on the basis of the effective date of this resolution. In my opinion, we are going to be paying for war damages, damages that occurred when we were expending thousands of lives to take this territory. Moreover, there are 180,000 claims against \$22 million provided in this bill. Just divide 180,000 claims into \$22 million and you have about \$122 per head.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know who we are trying to influence, who we are trying to buy, who we are trying to bribe with this kind of a deal.

I say again that this resolution ought to be defeated. It is not in the interest of the United States. It is a further waste that the taxpayers of this country can ill afford. It is not justified either morally or legally.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order to ask a question of the Chairman of the subcommittee which handled this legislation.

In reading this report it is difficult to follow some of the language contained therein. There are some matters contained in the report to which I would like to have a definition.

When we talk about, on page 15 of the report, paragraph 15, where it says, "Amount of daily funeral expenses exceeds \$2.94, it shall be fixed at \$2.94 cents"--what is a daily funeral expense?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, that was the formula used by the committee in determining the amount to be paid for personal injury and death. It is very complex and, therefore, the committee placed in its report on the bill the report of the Joint Committee as to how it determined the payment of claims in the case of injury and death.

If the gentleman from Missouri will read the entire presentation, from page 26 to page 31 of the hearings, I am certain the gentleman would come to the

conclusion that the Joint Committee has given considerable study and made a great effort to see that the claims have been properly reviewed. In the particular instance questioned by the gentleman from Missouri the amount was determined on the average daily wage during 1958.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I thought perhaps someone on the committee would know what a "daily funeral expense" is. I do not know what a daily funeral expense is.

Mr. FACELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. FACELL. I would suggest to the gentleman from Missouri that he read paragraph (b) on the same page and it will tell you.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. It says "fixed at 60 days standard wage or income of the deceased." That would be a funeral cost, but I cannot figure what a daily funeral expense is. I know what a funeral expense is, but I do not know what a daily funeral expense is.

Also, when you talk about the income of infants being set at \$0.82 per day, schoolchildren at \$0.98 per day, college students at \$1.14 per day, a wife at \$0.98 per day, I do not know what these figures mean.

If I recall at that time there were no such pay scales.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. If the gentleman will read the next sentence. If I may read it, referring to page 15 of our report, there is the following:

These amounts represent the daily average wage during 1958, except for infants, housewives, unemployed. In the latter case the daily average was adopted.

The formulas very clearly spelled out there.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I have read all that. When I take into consideration what the daily wage rate was in Japan at that time, and the wage rate in these islands at that time, it seems to me you have a highly inflated basis on which you are trying to justify these expenses.

Let me ask the gentleman: What is the largest payment that you have going to any one individual? I know it is limited by 1 percent of \$220 million. That gets it up to \$220,000.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. On page 24 of the hearings there is a list of the largest Ryukyuan claims. Under (F) the Okinawa Sugar Mill Co., Ltd., would receive for land rental \$174,556.22. In my opening statement I pointed out that at the present time the United States pays land rentals to the Ryukyuan and since 1950 has paid over \$78.6 million.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Let me ask the gentleman another question: We are over in Vietnam now. When this thing finally gets over does the gentleman think we are going to go over there and have payments like that made to these people?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Our presence in Vietnam at the present time is due to war. There would not be any claims of this kind.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Suppose we subjugate the North Vietnamese; are we then going to raid the treasury to pay them for having shot up their country? Will we be expected to go in there and spend millions to take care of these Communists who are also our enemies?

Mr. ZABLOCKI. It is very difficult to answer the question of the gentleman. Should such a situation develop after the hostilities in North Vietnam cease that will be a matter to be considered then. It is not related to this resolution.

Mr. GROSS. The \$22 million provided by this resolution is supposed to cover 180,000 claims, and some of them go as high as \$160,000. It seems to me that some of these claimants are not going to get paid.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. It seems to me the way this bill is written the people who really deserve to be paid are the ones who are not going to be paid. The people who have get more, and the people that do not have will get nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SISK, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 32), to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury to persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952, pursuant to House Resolution 600, he reported the joint resolution back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The question is on agreeing to the amendments. The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate joint resolution.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the Senate joint resolution. The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the "ayes" appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of October 1, further proceedings on the Senate joint resolution will go over to Thursday, October 7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1965

AUTHORIZING A CONTRIBUTION TO CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

The SPEAKER. Further unfinished business is the question on the passage of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 32) to authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury to persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the "ayes" appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.
The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.