

KAREN ANN CROWLEY

MAY 12, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered
to be printed

Mr. DONOHUE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6505]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6505) for the relief of Karen Ann Crowley, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to facilitate the admission into the United States of the minor German child who has been adopted by Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Crowley, citizens of the United States.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Mr. Boggs of Delaware, the author of this bill, submitted the following statement in support of his measure:

As you no doubt know, I have recently filed H. R. 6505, a private bill for the relief of Karen Ann Crowley, the adopted daughter of Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Crowley, now residing in Germany during the captain's tour of duty with the Army.

For your convenience I have attached a copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Byron B. Snyder, American consul in Frankfort a/M, Germany, in which he outlines the details involved in the case and in which he sets forth the State Department's approval of the Crowleys' efforts in this respect.

I have also attached a copy of an adoption contract, notarized by Dr. Hans Wielidal in Wiesbaden, in the original German and also translated.

I respectfully request that you add these documents and the State Department's communication to the file for H. R. 6506. It would also be appreciated if every attempt were made to expedite this case in committee, since the Crowleys are due to return to the United States. It is my hope that the bill can be acted upon favorably.

The enclosures referred to in Mr. Boggs' statement read as follows:

THE FOREIGN SERVICE,
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,
Frankfort on the Main, Germany, January 25, 1952.

MY DEAR MR. BOGGS: I am in receipt of your letter dated January 17, 1952, with further regard to the immigration visa case of Mark Paul Crowley, the adopted son of Capt. A. M. Crowley, and requesting my assistance in the case of Karen Ann Crowley, whom Captain Crowley has subsequently adopted.

I am pleased to inform you that within the last week the Department of State has advanced the priority date of registration under the German quota to July 1, 1951, and that it is now possible to take immediate action on Mark Crowley's immigration visa application, since his date of registration in the nonpreference category under the German quota is April 18, 1951. Captain Crowley has been advised in this respect and will bring Mark to the consulate general within the next week, at which time he will receive another medical examination, since his initial medical clearance is over 6 months old and, therefore, no longer valid. Provided the results of this medical examination are satisfactory, it will then be possible to take final action in his case immediately. Therefore, it does not appear that it will be necessary to introduce special legislation in the Congress after all in order to facilitate his entry into the United States.

With regard to Captain Crowley's newly adopted daughter, Karen Ann Crowley, unfortunately her date of registration as an intending immigrant under the German quota does not fall within the priority date line of July 1, 1951, since her application for registration was not received at the consulate general until August 14, 1951. Under normal immigration Karen Ann must await her turn on the waiting list as is required of all nonpreference immigration visa applicants, since the Immigration Act of 1924 does not provide for any preference, priority, or nonquota status for the alien adopted child of an American citizen. As in the case of Mark Crowley I have also carefully examined Karen Ann's file to determine whether or not she might be eligible to receive consideration for an immigration visa to the United States under one of the three sections of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, providing special consideration for certain classes of orphans and adopted children, but have found that she is also unable to qualify under any of these sections. For your ready information I will again review the pertinent provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, providing special consideration for orphans and adopted children.

Section 2 (e) of the Displaced Persons Act provides that a maximum of 5,000 special nonquota visas may be issued until July 1, 1952, to displaced persons who were 16 years of age or under on June 25, 1948, and who are orphans because of death, disappearance, abandonment, desertion, or separation from both parents, or if one parent remains, the remaining parent is incapable of providing care for the child and agrees to release the child for immigration and adoption or guardianship, who prior to June 30, 1950, was a resident of one of a number of European countries including Germany and who is under 10 years of age at the time the visa is issued. Karen Ann is unable to qualify under this section because she was not born until July 14, 1951, and, therefore, cannot meet the residence date line.

The final section under the Displaced Persons Act dealing with adopted children is section 12 (c) which provides that until July 1, 1952, first priority in the issuance of nonpreference quota immigration visas shall be accorded to children born in Germany and Austria who were 16 years of age or under on June 25, 1948, and who were legally adopted before May 1, 1949, under the laws of the country in which they are residing, by American citizens living abroad temporarily. There again the child is unable to meet the specified dateline, as she was not born until July 14, 1951. If Karen Ann is to accompany the Crowleys to the United States in April, it appears that special legislation will have to be enacted by the Congress authorizing the child's entry notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by the German quota as established by the Immigration Act of 1924, as it seems unlikely that the priority dateline under the German quota will be advanced beyond July 1, 1951, by that time.

There is no question at this time concerning Karen Ann's admissibility to the United States as she has been issued a medical certificate of clearance by the United States Public Health Service installation attached to this office, and the consulate general is fully satisfied concerning Captain Crowley's ability to undertake the financial support of the child.

I have discussed Karen Ann's adoption with Captain Crowley and he confirms the fact that the adoption became final on December 21, 1951. I wish to assure

you the consulate general sincerely appreciates your deep interest in both of these adopted children of Captain and Mrs. Crowley and will continue to do whatever is possible to facilitate their entry into the United States within the limits set by the current immigration laws and regulations.

Respectfully yours,

BYRON B. SNYDER,
American Consul
(For the Consulate General):

[Translation]

DECREE

The adoption contract, dated October 18, 1951, No. 134/1951, of the Document Register of the notary, Dr. Hans Wihlidal, at Wiesbaden, by which the married people Capt. Amos M. Crowley and Grace G. Crowley nee Lenhoff, at present residing at Wiesbaden, Nibelungenstrasse 6, adopt Claudia Troll, born on July 14, 1951, at Bad Homburg v. d. H., legal represented by the Youth Office of the town Bad Honburg v. d. H. this represented by the lady worker for social welfare Else Schmidt at Bad Homburg v. d. H., is judicially acknowledged.

The acknowledgment is given pursuant to authorization of the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany Office of the Executive Secretary APO-A at Frankfurt.

The decree is valid.

Wiesbaden, December 21, 1951.

SCHREIBER, *Amtsgerichtsrätin.*

Issued, Wiesbaden, December 21, 1951.

ZIMMERMANN,

Judicial Officer as Recorder of the Court Registry.

This is a true translation.

[SEAL]

Dr. HANS WIHLIDAL, *Notary.*

Upon consideration of all the facts in this case, the committee is of the opinion that H. R. 6505 should be enacted and it accordingly recommends that the bill do pass.

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STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE, January 12, 1909.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

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