ment bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:
H. R. 1410. An act for the relief of Giovanna Scoio;
H. R. 1739. An act for the relief of the estate of Renee Wells;
H. R. 3732. An act for the relief of Mrs. Zella K. Thissell;
H. R. 7542. An act for the relief of Robert Bradford Bickerstaff;
H. R. 11075. An act for the relief of Inna Hecker Grade;
H. R. 7373. An act for the relief of Eugene Aretz;
H. R. 8941. An act for the relief of Clyde R. Stevens.

S. 2023. An act for the relief of Josef Kranz;
S. 3223. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marla (Schandl) Cote;
S. 3880. An act for the relief of Zygmunt Sobota;
S. 4273. An act for the relief of Kurt Johan Paro;
S. 5522. An act for the relief of Theresa Schneider.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:
H. R. 906. An act for the relief of William Martin, of Tok Junction, Alaska;
H. R. 11156. An act for the relief of John J. Jordan;
H. R. 10365. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Augustine;
H. R. 7855. An act to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to extend until June 30, 1956, the period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiations;
H. R. 8634. An act to authorize the conveyance of a certain tract of land in North Carolina to Mr. and Mrs. Compton.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the following title:
H. R. 11473. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints MR. CLEMENTS, MR. HAYDEN, MR. CHAVEZ, MR. BRIDGES, and MR. SALTONSTALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS V. COMPTON—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 427)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:
I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 1866, a bill "for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas V. Compton."

The purpose of the bill is to provide to Mr. and Mrs. Compton the payment of $6,000 as compensation for loss of business and decline in the market value of their business by reason of the undetermined diminution in the value of United States Highway 165 at Clarksville, Va.

The reallocation of the highway was accomplished incidental to the development and construction of the John H. Roanoke Dam on the Roanoke River. Although the portion of United States Highway No. 165 adjacent to the Compton property has not been physically severed and is usable and accessible from the relocated highway, the severance of the highway by flooding of the reservoir several miles distant has resulted in a diversion of potential traffic and a decline in the use of the roadway. As a consequence there has been some diminution in value of commercial properties adjacent to that portion of the unused highway.

The Compton property consists of 4.7 acres of land with a service station, grocery store, and trailer parking lot. The decrease in traffic led to the loss of business which in turn resulted in an undetermined diminution in the value of the property for commercial use. There is no basis in law for compensating the Comptons and others similarly situated whose property is not taken in whole or in part for public use.

Decline as well as increase in property values goes on as an everyday matter, attributable to many factors commonly recognized by property owners. Relocation of high ways and public works necessitated by sundry causes and is one of such factors. The relocation of the segment of highway here involved results from a public work performed by the Federal Government, but this could as well be a claim arising through action of a State, county, municipality, or township, or a sewer or drainage district. In all such cases, compensation is paid for property taken but not for consequential damage to property not taken, such as decline in the value of property due to a change effected in the neighborhood.

To make payments of the kind provided by this bill would, in essence, make the Government the guarantor of the stability of property or business values. This can best be illustrated by instances in which highway relocation projects did not result in the loss of individual properties but by the bypassing of entire towns. It becomes quite evident in such situations that the Government cannot indemnify every businessperson or property owner in such towns against loss by reason of changes of community pattern. It would be no more reasonable to expect the Government to...
do so than it would be to expect those who benefit from such changes to make voluntary payments to the Government in proportion to their gains.

For these reasons, I have withheld my approval from this measure.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The White House, June 18, 1956.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal, and without objection the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered printed.

There was no objection.

REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY IS MERELY PROPAGANDA

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to call our colleagues' attention to the Republican brand of prosperity.

The building industry is the backbone of our economy. Every economist who knows anything about our country will tell you that it will take 10 years of building homes at a minimum annual rate of 1,400,000 family units before the supply of dwellings can catch up with the demand of last year, a decrease of more than 27 percent.

At the same time we find an increase of those drawing unemployment insurance, up 45 percent from the corresponding period last year.

Bankruptcies for last week were 286 as against 214 a year ago. An increase of 33 ½ percent.

All this indicates that this Republican prosperity we hear so much about is merely propaganda.

CLOSING A LOOPHOLE IN TARIFF ON IMPORTED WATCH MOVEMENTS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the House to a bill, H. R. 11437, introduced on the request of the gentleman from New York.

In the fall of 1954 various departments of the Government learned that certain importers and foreign manufacturers of imported watch movements were considering petitioning the Tariff Act to avoid the specific $10.75 rate of duty on over 17-jewel watch movements. They proposed to import movements containing 17 or less jewels at a duty rate of $3.75 or lower and after importation upjeweling the movements by adding additional jewels to bring the total jewel count over 17. They would then sell the movements as over 17-jewel movements at a duty rate of duty rate applicable to movements containing over 17 jewels which, of course, is the prime purpose of this upjeweling practice. This change was favorably reported by the Ways and Means Committee last year.

The bill which I have just recently introduced was designed to close this loophole and is submitted as new legislation because the interested agencies in the executive branch felt after having studied the problem for many years that this loophole had been made to purpose much more clearly and fairly than the bill of last year. This legislation has been drafted by the Treasury Department and submitted to the interested agencies in the executive branch and after discussion with interested parties outside the Government.

The urgent need for legislation to plug this gap in the tariff law has become more and more apparent as time has gone by. New and even more serious upjeweling possibilities have been developed abroad and in this country. They threaten to destroy the tariff rate structure on watches as it relates to jewel count which, of course, is the prime criterion of this section of the law.

Whenever a practice is developed to circumvent the intended application of any law, it should be stopped. However, this case is a particularly important one in view of the implications it has of undermining the entire tariff rate structure of this watch movement.

The significance of this upjeweling practice is underlined by the President's finding on the recommendation of the Office of Defense Mobilization concerning the essentiality of the jewelled watch industry and the fact that failure to act on the upjeweling question through corrective legislation might more than offset the results of the tariff increase on watches ordered by the President in 1954.

I want to emphasize that the serious threat posed by the continued existence of this loophole is not simply an unfounded fear. Upjeweling is taking place today and recent indications are that it will definitely increase manifold in the near future if action is not taken now.

Since March 1955 when the first Treasury Department decision on upjeweling was issued, the Treasury Department has had, I understand, a steady stream of requests for rulings on various types of upjeweling propositions. By any standards the number of requests for rulings is very large and indicates the intention of importers and foreign manufacturers of watch movements to utilize this device to the utmost. At the hearings on this question before the House Ways and Means Committee last year a representative of the watch importers stated that if given time they were sure that they could work out a satisfactory solution to this problem without legislative change. The Treasury Department has been in regular touch with the importers on this question since last fall, has had numerous conferences with them, and has discussed various proposals with them seeking to resolve the problem. However, the importers have not been able to suggest any satisfactory proposals. Consequently, this legislation is necessary. This legislation is supported by all of the members of the ODMA Advisory Committee on the Watch Industry, namely, the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Departments of State, Treasury, Defense, Commerce, and Labor.

A very recent action taken by the Swiss watch trust highlights the need for this legislation. The trust has, under a long standing prohibiting the shipment of self-winding devices separately from the movements to which the devices are to be attached and has now specifically sanctioned this practice. This applies only to movements shipped to the United States and has obviously been made to permit, and encourage one of the most important types of upjeweling, that of increasing the jewel count by the addition of a self-winding device containing jewels. This is just one more clear indication of the intention of the foreign watch manufacturers and the importers to utilize this loophole in the tariff law to the greatest extent possible.

I commend your attention to this bill and the identical bill on this subject introduced by Mr. MILLS and urge that hearings be held on these bills promptly so that this much-needed legislation may be enacted without further delay.

A BILL TO PROTECT THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES BY PREVENTING THE EMPLOYMENT BY THE UNITED STATES OF PERSONS DISLOYAL TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to indicate the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and to include a summary of the provisions of a bill in the Appendix.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation which would enable the Federal Government to rid the payrolls of Commnists or other disloyal employees whether or not they...