

H. R. 8918. An act to further amend the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended by the act of October 25, 1951 (65 Stat. 657), to provide for the exchange of lands of the United States as a site for the new Sibley Memorial Hospital; to provide for the transfer of the property of the Hahnemann Hospital of the District of Columbia, formerly the National Homeopathic Association, a corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, to the Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School for Deaconesses and Missionaries including Sibley Memorial Hospital, a corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8994. An act to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to increase the salaries of certain executives of the Atomic Energy Commission, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9280. An act to facilitate the conduct of fishing operations in the Territory of Alaska, to promote the conservation of fishery resources thereof, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9406. An act to amend the act of June 23, 1949, as amended, to provide that telephone and telegraph service furnished Members of the House of Representatives shall be computed on a biennial rather than an annual basis;

H. J. Res. 374. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens; and

H. J. Res. 453. Joint resolution establishing that the 2d regular session of the 85th Congress convene at noon on Tuesday, January 7, 1958.

On September 7, 1957:

H. R. 277. An act to amend title 17 of the United States Code, entitled "Copyrights," to provide for a statute of limitations with respect to civil actions;

H. R. 1411. An act for the relief of George H. Meyer Sons, Brauer & Co., Joseph McSweeney & Sons, Inc., C. L. Tomlinson, Jr., and Richmond Livestock Co., Inc.;

H. R. 1474. An act for the relief of Mrs. Jennie Maurello;

H. R. 1883. An act for the relief of Benedict M. Kordus;

H. R. 1937. An act to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation by the Armory Board of the District of Columbia of a stadium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2486. An act to authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to grant relief with respect to claims arising out of deliveries of eligible surplus feed grains on ineligible dates in connection with purchase orders under its emergency feed program;

H. R. 3370. An act to amend section 1871 of title 28, United States Code, to increase the mileage and subsistence allowances of grand and petit jurors;

H. R. 3468. An act for the relief of J. A. Ross & Co.;

H. R. 3625. An act to amend section 214 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to prevent the use of arbitrary stock par values to evade Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction;

H. R. 4335. An act for the relief of Ramon Tavarez;

H. R. 4992. An act for the relief of Michael D. Owens;

H. R. 5719. An act for the relief of Clara M. Briggs;

H. R. 6760. An act to grant to the Territory of Alaska title to certain lands beneath tidal waters, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7014. An act for the relief of Mme. Henriette Buillon and Stanley James Carpenter;

H. R. 7536. An act to amend the act of January 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect the provisions of title II of the First War Powers Act, 1941;

H. R. 7654. An act for the relief of Richard M. Taylor and Lydia Taylor;

H. R. 7900. An act to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to sell to individuals land in Ottawa County, Mich., which was acquired pursuant to the provisions of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act;

H. R. 7964. An act to remove the limitation on the use of certain real property heretofore conveyed to the city of Austin, Tex., by the United States;

H. R. 8576. An act to authorize the conveyance of certain lands within the Old Hickory lock and dam project, Cumberland River, Tenn., to Middle Tennessee Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, for recreation and camping purposes;

H. R. 8928. An act to amend the act of June 9, 1880, entitled "An act to grant to the corporate authorities of the city of Council Bluffs, in the State of Iowa, for public uses, a certain lake or bayou situated near said city";

H. R. 9282. An act to provide additional office space in home districts of Congressmen, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners; and

H. J. Res. 253. Joint resolution to establish a commission to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Civil War, and for other purposes.

On September 9, 1957:

H. R. 6127. An act to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States.

#### HOUSE BILLS DISAPPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The message further announced that the President had disapproved the following bills of the House; his reasons for such actions are as follows:

##### STATE OF WASHINGTON, HIGHWAY PAYMENT

H. H. 2224: I am withholding approval of H. R. 2224, directing the payment of \$581,721.91 to the State of Washington as full satisfaction of a claim against the United States for the cost of replacing and relocating a 28-mile portion of secondary Highway 11-A which was condemned and taken by the United States in 1943 as part of the Hanford atomic energy project.

The claim involved in the bill has been thoroughly litigated and its payment denied by judicial determination. The statements in House Report No. 401, 85th Congress, on H. R. 2224, concerning the basis of the court decisions appear to be in error. Both the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Washington and the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit found that there was in 1943 no necessity for replacing the road since there were adequate substitutes available. They held that the State was therefore not entitled to compensation. Certiorari was denied.

No equitable reason for overruling the decision of the courts has been advanced. This is not an instance in which a strict application of the law of eminent domain renders a claim noncompensable or in which denial of the claim will cause undue hardship and suffering to the condemnee because of peculiar circumstances. The doctrine requiring payment only when a substitute highway is necessary is based on the consideration that there is no money loss when it is unnecessary to replace the road. As a matter of fact, there is a saving of expense to the State in that the burden of

maintaining a road has been removed. Enactment of this bill would encourage the reopening of other similar claims which the courts have denied.

The State is now constructing a new road across a portion of the Hanford project. The findings of the courts indicate that any need which this road may serve as a substitute for Highway 11-A must have been created by developments since 1943 and not by the Government's taking of a portion of Highway 11-A. Furthermore, the Atomic Energy Commission has contracted to give the State an easement over Commission-owned lands for such a highway. The Department of the Army has constructed 14 miles of this road to serve its own needs. While the State has reimbursed the Department for the extra expense involved in constructing the road to meet State specifications, the contribution of the Department has resulted in substantial savings to the State. No equitable reason has been established to justify further Federal contributions to the cost of this road.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 2, 1957.

##### DIRECT LOANS, VETERANS HOUSING

H. R. 4602: I am withholding approval of H. R. 4602, which would extend and expand the direct-loan program for housing for veterans in rural areas and small cities and towns.

The Veterans' Administration direct-loan program was established for the purpose of granting to veterans for whom guaranteed loans were not readily available an equal opportunity to receive the homeownership benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. The terms and conditions of these direct loans were intended to conform as closely as possible to the guaranteed loans. Since the direct-loan program was established, in 1950, approximately \$700 million in funds have been disbursed.

In recent months a steadily expanding economy with continued strong demand for available investment funds has resulted in a general rise in the interest-rate structure. Because of the higher yields available on other forms of investment, the flow of investment funds into VA-guaranteed mortgages has been drastically reduced. To correct this situation, this administration strongly urged the Congress to increase the maximum interest rate on VA-guaranteed mortgages from 4½ to 5 percent. No action was taken on this recommendation and, as a result, eligible veterans are finding guaranteed mortgages almost impossible to obtain. It is still within the power of Congress, however, to stimulate the flow of private investment funds into VA-guaranteed mortgages by adjustment of the maximum interest rate.

What the proposed legislation seeks to do is to make substantial amounts of additional mortgage funds available by providing for direct Government loans at interest rates well below the current market. These funds are to be made available only to a limited number of veterans—namely, those in rural areas and small cities and towns. I cannot approve a program that has such a po-