H. R. 6018. An act to further amend the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 686), as amended by the act of October 27, 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 Washington College of Physicians and Surgeons, and lands 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 or for Deaconesses and Missionaries including Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School the laws of the District of Columbia, to the

H. R. 6094. An act to amend the Atomic Energy Amendments, to increase the salaries of certain executives of the Atomic Energy Commission, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6280. An act to facilitate the conduct of shellfishing operations in the Territory of Alaska, to promote the conservation of fishery resources thereof, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6409. An act to amend the act of June 23, 1946, 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. 503. Joint resolution establishing that the 2d regular session of the 85th Congress convene at noon on Tuesday, January 2, 1957.

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. Ross, of Ross & Sons, Inc., of Richmond Livestock Co., Inc., 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. 1897. An act to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation by the Armory Board of the District of Columbia of a state armory in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2496. An act to authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to grant relief in respect to claims arising out of deliveries of eligible surplus feed grains on ineligible specifications, with pursuant to an 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. 3488. 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 suspension of order issued under its emergency order program;

H. R. 4355. An act for the relief of Ramon Taveras;

H. R. 4692. An act for the relief of Michael D. Owens;

H. R. 4719. An act for the relief of Clara M. Briggs;

H. R. 4760. An act to grant to the Territory of Alaska title to certain lands beneath tidewater in the state for public purposes;

H. R. 7014. An act for the relief of Mme. Henriette Bailllon 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; and

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

H. R. 8376. 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 Secretary of War, in the event of the detachment of the Army from 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 the vindication of the civil rights of persons with 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 action follow:

STATE OF WASHINGTON, HIGHWAY PAYMENT

H. R. 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 the replacement of the road. As a result, eligible veterans are finding it necessary 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 atomic energy 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 that the taking of a portion of Highway 11- A. Furthermore, the Atomic Energy Commission has contracted to give the State an easement over Commission-owned land through a high voltage transmission line. 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. 4692: I am withholding approval of H. R. 4692, 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 homeownership benefits of the Service men'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 1944, an approximately $150 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 4 1/2 to 7 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 permit 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 make substantial amounts of additional mortgage capital 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-
potential inflationary effect upon the economy or that is so discriminatory. There is no justifiable reason for making loans at interest rates below the current market available to some veterans and denying them to others.

Help to veterans in the field of housing and ensuring that it be extended effectively without programs available to all our citizens, veterans and nonveterans alike, through the coordinated activities of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The recent liberalization of loan terms under the FHA mortgage-insurance program should make this program available to a far wider segment of the population, thus stimulating private home-building activity to meet the growing needs.

It is my considered judgment that the above-mentioned deficiencies of H. R. 4602 are of a magnitude and importance which preclude my approval of the bill.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The White House, September 2, 1957.

MR. AND MRS. C. H. PAGE

H. R. 1315: I have withheld my approval from H. R. 1315, a bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page.

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to refund the sum of $14,430.88 to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page in connection with the wrongful death of their son who was a member of the Armed Forces.

On the night of July 4, 1954, the decedent, Pfc. Charles H. Page, Jr., was a member of a motorized patrol at Killeen Army Base, Killeen, Tex. As the patrol approached a classified area after dark it was properly halted and challenged by a posted walking sentry. The decedent identified the patrol, whereupon the sentry requested that the dome light inside the vehicle be turned on. The patrol had twice passed the same sentry earlier that evening after the fall of darkness and had been allowed to proceed after the sentry had been informed that the light did not work. But, this time, on again being informed that the light did not work, the sentry directed the decedent to dismount and be recognized. The latter refused, calling out to the patrol that the light did not work unless his voice and, at the same time, directing to inquire if the sentry did not recognize light did not work, the sentry directed light inside the vehicle be turned on.

Upon the sentry requested that the dome light be properly halted and challenged, it was full settlement of all claims of said Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell for refund of excise taxes and other expenses sustained as a result of the actions of the collector of internal revenue of Philadelphia, Pa., in the years 1937, 1941, and 1942.

An examination by the Treasury Department of the facts in this case disclosed that Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell had recovered by court action all taxes assessed and collected from her which were in dispute—plus interest—except $464.76 which was barred by the expiration of the period of limitations. These taxes which were in dispute were manufacturers' excise taxes.

After a recovery of the taxes, Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell instituted a damage suit against the former collector, both individually and as collector of internal revenue of Philadelphia, Pa. The district court rendered a judgment in favor of the former collector and denied damages to Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell. This judgment was later upheld by the court of appeals.

The bill, therefore, would give to Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell $197.95 as damages which were denied to her by the Federal district court and the court of appeals. The court of appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court stating: 

"The evidence offered by the plaintiff herself conclusively establishes that at the time of the levy and seizure of the property under consideration, these benefits are payable regardless of the cause, whether it be in combat or as the result of a tragic incident like the present one. As I have previously noted, however, there have already received, and presently are continuing to receive, substantial benefits on account of their son's death. On a showing of dependency they could qualify for additional benefits."

H. R. 1315 would add to the benefits, to which the parents have heretore or may hereafter become entitled, a further award in the amount of $4,430.88. To make such an award in this case would establish a most undesirable precedent with respect to other cases involving service-connected deaths. If this bill were approved, it would be difficult to deny similar awards to the survivors of other servicemen who die under a wide variety of circumstances. To follow such a course would, in my opinion, jeopardize the entire structure of benefits which has been built up for the protection of servicemen's survivors.

I am constrained, therefore, to withhold my approval from H. R. 1315.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The White House, September 7, 1957.

MRS. HANNAH MAE POWELL

H. R. 1419: I have withheld my approval of H. R. 1419 entitled "An act for the relief of Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell.

The bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell, 1950 East Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., $197.95 in full settlement of all claims of said Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell for refund of excise taxes and other expenses sustained as a result of the actions of the collector of internal revenue of Philadelphia, Pa., in the years 1937, 1941, and 1942.

The bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sum of $14,430.88 to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page in connection with the wrongful death of their son who was a member of the Armed Forces.

It is my considered judgment that the above-mentioned deficiencies of H. R. 1315: I have withheld my approval from H. R. 1315, a bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page.

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to refund the sum of $14,430.88 to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page in connection with the wrongful death of their son who was a member of the Armed Forces.

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"The evidence offered by the plaintiff herself conclusively establishes that at the time of the levy and seizure of the property under consideration, these benefits are payable regardless of the cause, whether it be in combat or as the result of a tragic incident like the present one. As I have previously noted, however, there have already received, and presently are continuing to receive, substantial benefits on account of their son's death. On a showing of dependency they could qualify for additional benefits."

H. R. 1315 would add to the benefits, to which the parents have heretore or may hereafter become entitled, a further award in the amount of $4,430.88. To make such an award in this case would establish a most undesirable precedent with respect to other cases involving service-connected deaths. If this bill were approved, it would be difficult to deny similar awards to the survivors of other servicemen who die under a wide variety of circumstances. To follow such a course would, in my opinion, jeopardize the entire structure of benefits which has been built up for the protection of servicemen's survivors.

I am constrained, therefore, to withhold my approval from H. R. 1315.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The White House, September 7, 1957.

PACIFIC CUSTOMS BROKERAGE CO.

H. R. 1591: I am withholding approval of H. R. 1591, a bill for the relief of the Pacific Customs Brokerage Co., of Detroit, Mich.

The proposed legislation would provide for the payment of $29,502.55 to the beneficiary in full settlement of all claims against the United States arising out of an erroneous classification of baled wool which was imported at Detroit, Mich., between May 5, 1950, and February 16, 1951. The collector of customs liquidated these entries at the rate of 15 percent ad valorem, the rate applicable under paragraph 105(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as modified, in accordance with established and uniform practice for merchandise of this type. The importer failed to protest this ruling within 60 days after it was established by the entry.

About a year after the entries had been liquidated, the Customs Court, in connection with the importation made by another importer, decided that similar merchandise was entitled to entry free of duty under paragraph 1622 of the Tariff Act. This decision was later affirmed by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. This interpretation of the law had no effect on the classification of the merchandise in H. R. 1591, since that duty determination had been made and had become final and binding.

The Customs Service has established a regular procedure for importers to contest the rate of duty and obtain a judicial determination by the Customs Court of the correct rate. This judicial review is obtainable by filing a protest with the collector within 60 days after it is made. No protest was filed by the Pacific Customs Brokerage Co. The Congress, in section 514 of the Tariff Act, has held that, if no protest is filed within 60 days after it is made, the decision of the collector is final and conclusive upon the