with Kemper or the cotton sales, Ger-
mann & Co., had been lost through im-
proper administration by the Allen Prop-
erty Custodian. The amounts payable by the Ger-
man debtors on the accounts of the per-
sonal injury damages suffered by the country to
extent of its loss.

Following World War I the Kemper Trust
Association through subsidiary corpora-
tions entered into contracts for the sale of
German textile manufacturers for fu-
ture World War II because of German
foreign exchange controls, and, as a re-
sult, the trust association lost money
fore delivery. A fall in cotton prices be-
fore delivery led the German firms to
breach their contracts with the associa-
tion. The amounts payable by the Ger-
man debtors on the accounts of the bre-
ach their contracts with the associ-
ation would be then withdrawn from the
war claims fund and used to com-
port of the loss of the German &
vested property would be then with-
drawn from the United States for the
for commercial losses suffered during peace-time in lieu of their
in the Philippines, as enemy prop-
erty. When the property was returned
to Germany, however, precludes Ger-
man & Co. from asserting any claim against
the United States on account of the
seizure of its property or any losses dur-
ing the period it was held by the United
States. There is, therefore, no valid
claim to be asserted by German & Co.
as the basis for the proposed determi-
nation by the Court of Claims. Even if such
a claim existed, however, the proposed
payment of its proceeds to the Kemper
Trust Association instead of to Ger-
man & Co. would not appear to be a proper
determination of the rights of the latter
company.

Furthermore, the bill confers upon the
United States Court of Claims jurisdic-
tion to sit in judgment upon the acts of the
Canadian Government with respect to acts committed in Germany.
I am informed that this would be con-
tary to a well-recognized principle of
international law and practice.

For these reasons, the purpose and
method of payment would not appear
justified. Moreover, enactment of this
bill would establish an undesirable prece-
dent for the assumption by the United
States for commercial losses of Amer-
ican citizens, even where no governmen-
tal sponsorship of the commercial ven-
ture appeared. It would also set an un-
desirable precedent for the use of the
German property acquired during World
II for commercial losses suffered during peace-time in lieu of their
in the Philippines, as enemy prop-
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tal sponsorship of the commercial ven-
would be able to seize only one shipment of the articles believed to be contraband. Such a limitation would make it possible for fraud and material deception to continue unabated until the validity of the labeling involved in the seizure case is definitely settled by the courts.

The enactment also contains a new substantive provision affecting the administration of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the meaning of which is very uncertain, namely, that the Administrative Procedure Act "shall continue to apply to all activities of the Food and Drug Administration." The Administrative Procedure Act already applies to both rulemaking and adjudication under this regulatory statute, as it does to other acts of Congress not expressly excepted. The Federal courts, I am informed, have discussed on several occasions the relationship of these two enactments. The new language, unless it should be regarded as mere surplusage, might be held to effect basic changes in existing regulations thereby placing the Food and Drug Administration under requirements not applicable to any other Federal agency. Such a change in the scope of the Administrative Procedure Act should not be adopted without full consideration.

The interest of the consumer public is the principal objective of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. I believe that a radical change in the law that would seriously affect the administration of this law should not be placed in the statute books without extending to the responsible agency, the firms and industries affected, and the consumer public, the full opportunities for hearing and discussion afforded by the usual operation of the legislative process both in the committees and in both Houses of the Congress.

Finally, the enactment, through oversight, may nullify the provisions of legislation relating to the importation of animal products into the Virgin Islands, approved on July 22 of this year (Public Law 517). The enrolled measure apparently does not take into consideration the regulations under the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands which were made by that act. Here again the adverse effects would be serious.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.


EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:


1848. A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year 1953, pursuant to section 393 of the United States Code and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1849. A letter from the Director, Agricultural Statistics Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting reports showing the names of all persons against whom claims in excess of $1,000 have been compromised during the fiscal year 1954, pursuant to section 41 (g) (4) of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1954, Public Law 731, 83rd Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1850. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated April 15, 1954, requesting the Army to submit a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a survey of Truckee River and tributaries, California and Nevada, covering primarily the problems on the Truckee River. This report is transmitted under the authority for a preliminary examination and survey of Truckee River and tributaries, in California and Nevada, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 28, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 498); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed.

1852. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated May 28, 1954, submitting an interim report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration of a survey of Truckee River and tributaries, California and Nevada, covering primarily the problems on the Truckee River. This report is transmitted under the authority for a preliminary examination and survey of Truckee River and tributaries, in California and Nevada, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 28, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 498); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed.

1853. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated February 28, 1945, requesting a report on preliminary examinations and surveys of White River, Ark., and Black River, Mo. and Ark., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 30, 1935, and the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938, respectively (H. Doc. No. 498); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed.

1854. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 7, 1954, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration on a review of reports on, and preliminary examinations and surveys of White River, Arkansas, Missouri and Arkansas, made pursuant to several congressional authorizations listed in the report. It is also submitted in response to preliminary examinations and surveys of White River, Ark., and Black River, Mo. and Ark., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 30, 1935, and the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938, respectively (H. Doc. No. 498); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed.

1855. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated August 17, 1949 (H. Doc. No. 500); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed.

1856. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated April 8, 1954, submitting an interim report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of harbors in Alaska, with a view to determining improvements in the interest of navigation, flood control, hydroelectric power, and related water uses, authorized by the Flood Control Act, approved on June 30, 1948. It is also submitted in final response to a number of other congressional authorizations listed in the report (H. Doc. No. 501); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee of Veterans' Affairs, to provide additional time to disabled veterans for filing application for assistance in purchasing an automobile or other conveyance and to make such assistance available to certain disabled persons who have not been separated from the active service; without amendment (Rept. No. 2678). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. VIENOT: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. A report pursuant to House Resolution 127, relating to a number of congressional authorizations (Rept. No. 2078). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. OGDEN of New York: Committee of Conference. H. Res. 7886. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to extend coverage under the social security and survivors insurance program, increase the benefits payable thereunder, preserve the insurance rights of disabled individuals, and increase the amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2679). Ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JONES of Illinois: Committee of Conference. H. Res. 7886. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Cecil Norton Broy; without amendment (Rept. No. 2677). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts introduced a bill (H. R. 10286) to amend section 1717 of title 18 of the United States Code, so as to make nonmarriage certain disfaimatory and other matters, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and several referred as follows:

By Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON.

H. R. 10287. A bill for the relief of Kazuko Iwata Rausch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILLINGS.

H. R. 10288. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Cecil Reed, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1148. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the President of the Republic of Paraguay to the President of the United States, demanding free entry of United States citizens to Paraguay, and granting such entry to United States citizens, and an accord of rights for citizens of the United States to travel in Paraguay; with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of reports on La Guaira, Venezuela, with a view to determining improvements in the interest of navigation, flood control, hydroelectric power, and related water uses, authorized by the Flood Control Act, approved on June 30, 1948. It is also submitted in final response to a number of other congressional authorizations listed in the report (H. Doc. No. 501); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed.