

other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 4, line 21, strike out all after "States." over to and including "bank." in line 3 on page 5 and insert "Stock of each Federal intermediate credit bank held by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be transferred to the Governor who shall exchange such stock for an equal amount of class A stock of such bank. The Governor is authorized thereupon to reallocate the investment of the United States in such banks in such manner as he determines necessary to meet the needs of the respective banks. Any transfers of capital funds required as a result of such reallocation shall be made in four equal installments, the first of which shall be made on January 1, 1957, and one of which shall be made on the first day of each of the next succeeding three calendar years. Upon each such transfer of capital funds the Governor shall require an appropriate adjustment in the class A stock of each such bank."

Page 5, line 22, after "to" insert "\$30,000,000 plus."

Page 17, line 17, strike out "\$100,000,000" and insert "\$70,000,000."

Page 24, line 3, strike out "Act" and insert "subsection."

Page 25, line 2, strike out "next following its enactment" and insert ", 1957, except subsections (a) and (b) of section 201, which shall become effective January 1, 1959."

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

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I inquire of the gentleman whether this has been cleared with the ranking minority member of the committee?

Mr. POAGE. It has been cleared with the ranking minority member and with the minority leader.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### APPOINTMENT OF DOCTORS OF OSTEOPATHY

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 483) to amend the Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947, as amended, so as to provide for appointment of doctors of osteopathy in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2702)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 483) to amend the Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947, as amended, so as to provide for appointment of doctors of osteopathy in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"(a) The second sentence of section 201 (a) of the Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947, as amended, is amended (1) by inserting '(1)' immediately before the word 'qualified' and (2) by striking the period at the end thereof and inserting a comma and the following: 'or (2) doctors of osteopathy who are qualified under subsection (g) hereof'.

"(b) Sections 201 (b) and (e) of such Act are amended (1) by inserting immediately after the word 'medicine' wherever it appears therein 'or osteopathy' and (2) by inserting in the second sentence of section 201 (b) and in section 201 (e) after the word 'medical' the following: 'osteopathic'.

"(c) Section 201 of such Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) to be eligible for appointment under this Act a doctor of osteopathy must (1) be a citizen of the United States, (2) be a graduate of a college of osteopathy whose graduates are eligible for licensure to practice medicine or surgery in a majority of the States, and be licensed to practice medicine, surgery, or osteopathy in one of the States or Territories of the United States or in the District of Columbia, (3) possess such qualifications as the Secretary concerned may prescribe for his service, after considering recommendation for such appointment by the Surgeon General of the Army or the Air Force or the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy, and (4) under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense have completed a number of years of osteopathic and preosteopathic education equal to the number of years of medical and premedical education prescribed for persons entering recognized schools of medicine who became doctors of medicine and who would be qualified for appointment under this title in the grade for which such doctor of osteopathy is applying."

And the Senate agree to the same.

CARL VINSON,  
OVERTON BROOKS,  
PAUL KILDAY,  
DEWEY SHORT,  
LESLIE C. ARENDS,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
JOHN STENNIS,  
STUART SYMINGTON,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The bill, H. R. 483, passed the House July 18, 1955. Thereafter, the Senate, in its consideration of the bill, struck all after the enacting clause and amended the House version in various respects. As amended, the House bill passed the Senate on May 21, 1956.

In subparagraph (b) reference is made to section 201 (b) of the Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement

Act of 1947, as amended. An additional reference, to section 201 (e) is required in order to make this subsection technically and legally correct. The House proposes such an amendment.

Subsection (c) of the Senate amendment sets forth various requirements which must be met by doctors of osteopathy to be eligible for appointment as commissioned officers in the Medical Corps of the respective military services. Among other requirements, the Senate amendment provides that a doctor of osteopathy "must be recommended for such appointment by the Surgeon General of the Army or Air Force or the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy." While it is obvious that the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force would seek the recommendation of their Surgeons General, or Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, as appropriate, it is obviously contrary to the primary principle of civilian control to place any military officer in a position where he could nullify, either by action or failure to act, the decision of his Secretary. The House amendment to the Senate language covering this specific point insures that the recommendation of the Surgeons General or the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy, as appropriate, will be submitted to his Secretary, but it also insures that the ultimate decision of the Secretary will prevail and not be subject to veto by any military officer. So, in the final analysis, the sole purpose of the House amendment to the Senate amendment is to retain the preeminent position of authority which each of the Service Secretaries exercise over his respective Department.

CARL VINSON,  
OVERTON BROOKS,  
PAUL KILDAY,  
DEWEY SHORT,  
LESLIE C. ARENDS,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS POSTPONED

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special orders granted the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES] and myself, for tomorrow, be postponed until Thursday.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS — VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 450)

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. 9893, "to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

The bill authorizes the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing

permanent or temporary public works and family housing necessary for the operation of the armed services.

While I recognize the manifest importance of this measure to national defense, I cannot approve it so long as it contains certain provisions found in sections 301 and 419.

Section 301 provides that none of the authorization contained in that section relating to the Talos missile "shall be effective until the Secretary of Defense shall have come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives with respect to its utilization." If the committees should fail or decline to agree to the plans prepared by the Secretary of Defense, the practical effect of this provision would be to lodge in the committees the authority to nullify congressional authorization. The provision would also compel the Secretary of Defense, an executive official, to share with two committees of the Congress the responsibility for the carrying out of the Talos missile authorization. This procedure would destroy the clear lines of responsibility which the Constitution provides.

Section 419 provides that:

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act or any other law, no contract shall be entered into by the United States for the construction or acquisition of family housing units by or for the use of the Department of Defense unless the Department of Defense, in each instance, has come into agreement with the Armed Services Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

While the Congress may enact legislation governing the making of Government contracts, it may not constitutionally delegate to its Members or committees the power to make such contracts, either directly or by giving them the authority to approve or disapprove a contract which an executive officer proposes to make.

Two years ago I returned, without my approval, a bill, H. R. 7512, 83d Congress, containing similar provisions. At that time I stated that such provisions violate the fundamental constitutional principle of separation of powers prescribed in articles I and II of the Constitution, which place the legislative power in the Congress and the executive power in the executive branch.

Once again, I must object to such a serious departure from the separation of powers as provided by the Constitution. Any such departure from constitutional procedures must be avoided. I am persuaded that the true purpose of the Congress in the enactment of both of these provisions was to exercise a close and full legislative oversight of important programs of the Department of Defense. This purpose can be properly attained by requiring timely reports from the Executive. Such reports would provide the Congress with the basis for any further legislative action it may find to be necessary.

Accordingly, I am returning H. R. 9893, with my urgent recommendation that it be reenacted without the objectionable provisions.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 16, 1956.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill and message be referred to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

#### THE LATE THOMAS R. UNDERWOOD

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an article and an editorial.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sorrow that I have to announce the death, on June 29 last, of Hon. Thomas Rust Underwood, a former member of this House and a former Member of the Senate from Kentucky.

Death was attributable to a coronary occlusion which he had suffered several days previous. He was stricken while returning from participating in the work of the State central committee of the Democratic Party, the governing body of the party in Kentucky. In this work, he was doing that which he loved.

Thomas Rust Underwood was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., on March 3, 1898, the son of Thomas E. and Frances Rust Underwood. He attended the public schools of Hopkinsville and the University of Kentucky.

Tom Underwood truly was born to his chosen fields of endeavors—politics and journalism, as his mother was a former president of the Women's Democratic Club of Kentucky, and his father a former editor of the Hopkinsville New Era newspaper.

Prior to the completion of his formal education at the University of Kentucky, he became affiliated with the newspaper he was to serve for the rest of his life. In 1917, he became a reporter for the Lexington Herald and it was not long before his unusual abilities and talents brought him recognition. His political prognostications were uncanny in their accuracy; his observations poignant in their effectiveness, and his persuasiveness weighed heavily in molding public opinion.

His formal baptism into Kentucky politics was in the successful campaign of the Honorable William J. Fields for the Governorship of Kentucky in 1923. In this campaign, Tom Underwood served as State publicity chairman for the Democratic ticket.

Subsequently, throughout the years, he fought the battles of the Democratic Party on all levels—local, State, and National. Because of his fine qualities of leadership, his levelheadedness and his practicalness, he had a most extraordinary knack of bringing folks together. He was of inestimable value in compromising differences and insuring a unison of effort by the party at the polls.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, Tom Underwood was a Democrat—a Kentucky Democrat. But, Tom Underwood was first an American. As a Democrat, he would go to no

ends to assist in marshaling the forces of his party to insure victory at the polls. Similarly, were his efforts in assuring the preservation and progress of his country.

Tom Underwood was a student of Government. His knowledge of world affairs, his lifelong interest in national and local problems coupled with his inherent native ability afforded a well of wisdom and counsel that was unique.

Tom Underwood loved the Sixth District of Kentucky—Tom Underwood loved Kentucky. That the folks of the Sixth District in turn had similar love and affection for him is evidenced by the fact that he was elected to the House of Representatives by the Sixth Kentucky District, and subsequently, the whole of Kentucky evidenced their esteem by naming him to the United States Senate.

During his service in the Congress, it was not long before he obtained the niche which those of us who knew him well felt he would achieve. He blazed a trail filled with accomplishments and achievements.

He was a man of great devotion—devotion to his family—devotion to his friends and devotion to the principles which he believed in. Kind and gentle of nature, he was strong and firm in his convictions. He was a true and loyal guardian of the privileges and rights of the individual and stood steadfast without compromise when a matter of principle was involved.

Tom Underwood was a man of great versatility. The success and recognition he achieved in the political field was similar to that gained in journalistic and civic affairs. In each he was a leader. In each, he established standards of conduct and norms of accomplishments that shall long remain as a measuring rod of success for those who follow.

The voice of Tom Underwood as was heard through his editorial columns was truly the voice of his people; the voice of Tom Underwood as heard upon the floor of this House was truly the voice of the folks he represented, and the voice of Tom Underwood as a United States Senator was truly the voice of all Kentucky.

During the past quarter of a century, I was afforded the rare privilege of knowing Tom Underwood most intimately. A finer, a more gracious nor a more considerate individual I have never known. Through his passing, I have lost a true friend; Kentucky a loyal son, and his wife and family a devoted husband and father.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I desire to insert in the RECORD an article and an editorial concerning the death of Tom Underwood which appeared in the Lexington Herald on Saturday morning, June 30, 1956. This is the paper that he served since 1917 and for the past 20 years was its editor:

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Herald of June 30, 1956]

TOM R. UNDERWOOD

The untimely death of Tom R. Underwood, editor of the Herald, is a great loss not only to his family and his associates on the newspaper he had served so well for 40 years, but to thousands in other walks of life who knew him, and liked him, and recognized his