

based upon the capacity available to the municipality at an annual load factor of 50 percent. Both the House-passed bill and the Senate amendment provided for delivery of a maximum of 19,500 kilowatts of power capacity to the municipality but the Senate deleted the kilowatt-hour limitation inherent in the load-factor limitation placed in the House bill.

The conference committee adopted language which substitutes for the load-factor limitation in the House bill a definite number of kilowatt-hours of electric energy. The amount agreed upon as a limitation on annual deliveries to the municipality is 80,000,000 kilowatt-hours, less such energy as is required by the Federal Government for pumping water delivered to the municipality. The language adopted gives Boulder City definite information as to the energy that will be available to it. It allows the municipality a substantial increase over its present uses to take care of reasonable future needs and provides fair and equitable treatment to the Hoover power allottees. It will be noted that the Boulder City allotment will be subject to reduction in time of shortage in the same proportion as the Hoover Dam power allottees are reduced.

On the third point, the legislation provides that the Federal Government shall continue to pump and supply water to the storage tanks of the municipality to meet its needs for domestic, industrial, and municipal purposes. The House limited the Federal costs of supplying such water to not more than \$100,000 annually. The Senate changed this amount to \$150,000. The conference committee agreed to accept the Senate figure on the basis that it constituted a maximum and that the actual cost of such pumping would probably not be that high and that none of this amount could be used to defray the cost of filtration, treatment, and distribution within the city, and on the basis that a large portion of this amount will, in any event, be reimbursable.

With respect to the last point, the Senate changed the House language relating to use restrictions to be placed in all sales, leases, transfers, and grants of Federal property. Such restrictions would prohibit use of the property for the manufacture, sale, or distribution of intoxicating liquors or narcotics or habit-forming drugs, or for gambling, prostitution, or lewd or immoral conduct. It appeared that the intent of the language of both bodies was the same. The conference committee adopted the Senate language modified to incorporate one sentence from the House language for clarification, and to restore explicit mention of leases among the instruments to which the restrictions are applicable.

CLAIR ENGLE,
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
WALTER S. BARING,
JOHN J. RHODES,
CRAIG HOSMER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may have permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the education bill considered a few moments ago.

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

There was no objection.

CIV—1168

LUCIAN ROACH—VETO MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 439)

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. 12261, "For the relief of Lucian Roach, doing business as the Riverside Lumber Co."

The bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Lucian Roach, doing business as the Riverside Lumber Co., Savannah, Tenn., the sum of \$465.81 in full settlement of all claims of Lucian Roach against the United States for refund of taxes erroneously paid by him under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act for the years 1942 and 1943.

The records of the Treasury Department disclose that the amount here involved represents a portion of the taxes paid by Mr. Roach under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act for the years 1942 and 1943, refund of which is barred by the statute of limitations.

The taxpayer did not make any contributions to the State unemployment fund for the years 1942 and 1943 until 1948, and consequently, did not claim any credit for contributions on his returns for 1942 and 1943. If, within 4 years after payment of the Federal taxes, the taxpayer had made such contributions and had filed a claim for refund, he would have been entitled to a credit against his Federal taxes. The taxpayer, however, did not file a claim for refund within 4 years after the payment of his 1942 and the first half of his 1943 Federal taxes.

The record of this case does not warrant special legislative relief from the statute of limitations. The taxpayer had 4 years in which to file a claim for refund after the amounts here involved had been paid, and the record discloses no extenuating circumstances justifying his failure to file a claim for refund within that period.

Moreover, the amount that this bill would pay to Mr. Roach is greater than the refund to which he would have been entitled had he filed a timely claim for refund.

The granting of special relief in this case, where a refund was not claimed in the time and manner required by law, would constitute a discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 19, 1958.

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 to be printed.

There was no objection.

CONSOLIDATING INTO ONE ACT
ALL OF THE LAWS ADMINIS-
TERED BY THE VETERANS' AD-
MINISTRATION

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 9700) to consolidate into one act all of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and consider the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, because this will be a very valuable document. I think the House Members would like to know what the Senate amendment is.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. The Senate version, while a substitute, reflects the provisions of the bill as passed by the House. A very minor amendment of the other body deleted the provision having to do with putting certain Reserve members of the Air Force under the education benefit provisions of the act. This feature involved individuals ordered to duty with the District of Columbia Air National Guard. It is a very minor amendment, I may say to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts as the Senate agreed to the bill.

Mr. Speaker, the amendments which I am seeking to add to the bill are those which are necessary because of the enactment of several laws since H. R. 9700 was reported by the Committee on Finance of the other body. These laws are Public Law 85-638, extending the time for Korean veterans to file for mustering-out payments to July 16, 1959; Public Law 85-652, increasing the compensation for certain service-connected blind veterans from \$309 to \$359 monthly; Public Law 85-655, placing the dependents of female veterans on a parity with dependents of male veterans; Public Law 85-674, increasing the burial benefit from \$150 to \$250; Public Law 85-678, increasing the amount of total disability income which a veteran may have on his national service life insurance policy upon payment of an additional premium, from \$5 to \$10 a month per \$1,000 of insurance.

The amendments also reflect the provisions of the following two bills which are pending at the White House and which are expected to be approved by the President: S. 166, authorizing World War II veterans and Korean veterans to initiate a course of training after they have had an "improper" discharge corrected to one under other than dishonorable conditions; H. R. 13559, which authorizes the Veterans' Administration to give specialized training to retarded war orphans.

Another bill, H. R. 3630, increases the amount of compensation which a service-connected veteran may receive when he is in need of aid and attendant and while he is not hospitalized at Government expense. Generally speaking, such