

ment bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

- H. R. 1410. An act for the relief of Giovanna Scano;  
 H. R. 2709. An act for the relief of the estate of Rene Weil;  
 H. R. 3373. An act for the relief of Mrs. Zella K. Thissell;  
 H. R. 5382. An act for the relief of W. R. Zanes & Company of Louisiana, Inc.;  
 H. R. 5453. An act for the relief of the estate of Robert Bradford Bickerstaff;  
 H. R. 6742. An act for the relief of Rumiko Fujiki Kirkpatrick;  
 H. R. 6955. An act for the relief of Inna Hekker Grade;  
 H. R. 7373. An act for the relief of Eugene G. Aretz;  
 H. R. 8041. An act for the relief of Clyde R. Stevens;  
 H. R. 8867. An act for the relief of the estate of F. M. Bryson;  
 H. R. 9285. An act to amend section 14 (b) of the Federal Reserve Act so as to extend for 2 additional years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase United States obligations directly from the Treasury;  
 H. R. 11205. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Roy Cowan and others arising by reason of the flooding of land in the vicinity of Lake Alice, N. Dak.;  
 H. J. Res. 591. Joint resolution to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens; and  
 H. J. Res. 609. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

- S. 1243. An act for the relief of Kyu Lee;  
 S. 1798. An act for the relief of Mrs. Charles C. Phillips;  
 S. 2779. An act for the relief of Evelyn Levenston Harris;  
 S. 2804. An act for the relief of Dr. Shan Yah Gin;  
 S. 2833. An act for the relief of Louis Henri Stassart;  
 S. 2836. An act for the relief of Choh-Yi Ang;  
 S. 2839. An act for the relief of Rosetta Ittner;  
 S. 2849. An act for the relief of Janos Schreiner;  
 S. 2863. An act for the relief of Margaret Emma Lewis, nee Guschmann;  
 S. 2881. An act to direct the Secretary of Commerce to collect and publish annually statistics as to the number of certain types of textile looms in place and in operation on a State-by-State basis;  
 S. 3029. An act for the relief of Josephine Langton;  
 S. 3050. An act for the relief of Anne-Marie Appelt and her two minor children, Karin Amelia Green and Sylvia Green;  
 S. 3132. An act to provide for purchase of lands within the Cache National Forest, Utah, to promote prevention of floods and minimization of soil erosion, and for other purposes;  
 S. 3150. An act for the relief of Sgt. and Mrs. Herbert G. Herman;  
 S. 3166. An act for the relief of Lucie Toehl;  
 S. 3180. An act to amend title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the appointment of two United States Commissioners for Cumberland Gap National Historical Park;  
 S. 3215. An act authorizing the Postmaster General to provide for the use of special canceling stamps or postmarking dies in order to encourage registration for voting in general elections;  
 S. 3221. An act for the relief of Dr. Tscheng-Sui Feng;

- S. 3232. An act for the relief of Josef Kranz;  
 S. 3292. An act for the relief of Mrs. Maria (Schandl) Cote;  
 S. 3380. An act for the relief of Zygmunt Sobota;  
 S. 3473. An act for the relief of Kurt Johan Puro;  
 S. 3522. An act for the relief of Theresa Schneider;  
 S. 3945. An act for the relief of Walter C. Jordan and Elton W. Johnson; and  
 S. 3982. An act to provide for the maintenance of the production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum in the United States, its Territories, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

- H. R. 906. An act for the relief of William Martin, of Tok Junction, Alaska;  
 H. R. 1156. An act for the relief of John Jordan;  
 H. R. 1963. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Augustine;  
 H. R. 7855. An act to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to extend until June 30, 1956, the period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiations;  
 H. R. 8634. An act to authorize the conveyance of a certain tract of land in North Carolina to the city of Charlotte, N. C.;  
 H. J. Res. 592. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens;  
 H. J. Res. 605. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens;  
 H. J. Res. 606. Joint resolution to waive certain subsections of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens; and  
 H. J. Res. 611. Joint resolution for the relief of certain relatives of United States citizens.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

- H. R. 11473. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. SALTONSTALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### MR. AND MRS. THOMAS V. COMPTON

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the Clerk of the House:

JUNE 19, 1956.

The honorable the SPEAKER,  
*House of Representatives.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the Clerk's office on June 18, 1956, and said to contain a veto message from the President on H. R. 1866, an act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas V. Compton.

Respectfully yours,  
 RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
 Clerk, United States  
 House of Representatives.

#### MR. AND MRS. THOMAS V. COMPTON—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 427)

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. 1866, a bill "for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas V. Compton."

The purpose of this bill is to provide to Mr. and Mrs. Compton the payment of \$6,000 as compensation for loss of business and decline in the market value of their business by reason of the relocation of United States Highway 15 at Clarksville, Va.

The relocation of the highway was accomplished incidental to the development and construction of the John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir project on the Roanoke River. Although the portion of United States Highway No. 15 adjacent to the Compton property has not been physically altered and is usable and accessible from the relocated highway, the severance of the highway by flooding of the reservoir several miles distant has resulted in a diversion of potential traffic and a decline in the use of the roadway. As a consequence there has been some diminution in value of commercial properties adjacent to that portion of the unused highway.

The Compton property consists of 4.7 acres of land with a service station, grocery store, and trailer parking lot. The decrease in traffic led to the loss of business which in turn resulted in an undetermined diminution in the value of the property for commercial use. There is no basis in law for compensating the Comptons and others similarly situated whose property is not taken in whole or in part for public purposes.

Decline as well as increase in property values goes on as an everyday matter, attributable to many factors commonly recognized by property owners. Relocation of highways and streets is necessitated by sundry causes and is one of such factors. The relocation of the segment of highway here involved results from a public work performed by the Federal Government, but this could as well be a claim arising through action of a State, county, municipality, or township, or a sewer or drainage district. In all such cases, compensation is paid for property taken but not for consequential damage to property not taken, such as decline in the value of property due to a change effected in the neighborhood.

To make payments of the kind provided by this bill would, in essence, make the Government the guarantor of the stability of property or business values. This can best be illustrated by instances in which highway relocation projects have resulted not only in the bypassing of individual properties but by the bypassing of entire towns. It becomes quite evident in such situations that the Government cannot indemnify every businessman or property owner in such towns against loss by reason of changes of community pattern. It would be no more reasonable to expect the Government to

do so than it would be to expect those who benefit from such changes to make voluntary payments to the Government in proportion to their gains.

For these reasons, I have withheld my approval from this measure.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 18, 1956.

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 printed.

There was no objection.

#### REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY IS MERELY PROPAGANDA

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to direct our colleagues' attention to the Republican brand of prosperity.

The building industry is the backbone of our economy. Every economist who knows anything about our country will tell you that it will take 10 years of building homes at a minimum annual rate of 1,400,000 family units before the supply of dwellings can catch up with the demand. They will also tell you that when building construction steadily declines we are in for trouble. That is precisely what is happening.

The month of May is usually the month in which we have the greatest number of new housing starts throughout the country. This May, we had new starts, on a seasonally adjusted annual basis of only 1,100,000 as against 1,400,000 in May of last year, a decrease of more than 27 percent.

At the same time we find an increase of those drawing unemployment insurance for the last week of the month of May as against the corresponding period last year.

Bankruptcies for last week were 286 as against 214 a year ago. An increase of 33 1/3 percent.

All this indicates that this Republican prosperity we hear so much about is merely propaganda.

#### CLOSING A LOOPHOLE IN TARIFF ON IMPORTED WATCH MOVEMENTS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the House to a bill, H. R. 11437, I introduced on May 24 designed to close a quite serious loophole in the Tariff Act provisions relating to duties on imported watch movements.

In the fall of 1954 various departments of the Government learned that certain importers and foreign manufacturers of imported watch movements were considering exploiting loopholes in the Tariff Act to avoid the specific \$10.75 rate of duty on over 17-jewel watch movements. They proposed to import movements containing 17 or less jewels at a duty rate of \$3.75 or lower and after importation upjweling the movements by adding additional jewels to bring the total jewel count over 17. They would then sell the movements as over 17-jewel movements even though the rate of duty applicable to movements containing over 17 jewels had not been paid. The Treasury Department, which is charged with the administration of the tariff laws, gave this matter careful study and finally concluded in July 1955 that there was a gap in the law. Legislation was then rather hurriedly introduced last July to close this loophole. Although this legislation was favorably reported by the House Ways and Means Committee, there was not time for it to be enacted at the last session of this Congress.

The bill which I have just recently introduced is designed to close this loophole and is submitted as new legislation because the interested agencies in the executive branch felt after having studied the problem for many months that this bill will accomplish the purpose much more clearly and fairly than the bill of last year. This legislation has been drafted by the Treasury Department in consultation with the interested agencies in the executive branch and after discussion with interested parties outside the Government.

The urgent need for legislation to plug this gap in the tariff law has become more and more apparent as time has gone by. New and even more serious upjweling possibilities have been developed abroad and in this country. They threaten to destroy the tariff rate structure on watches as it relates to jewel count which, of course, is the prime criterion of this section of the law.

Whenever a practice is developed to circumvent the intended application of any law, it should be stopped. However, this case is a particularly important one in view of the implications it has of undermining the entire tariff rate structure on watch movements. The significance of this upjweling practice is underlined by the President's finding on the recommendation of the Office of Defense Mobilization concerning the defense essentiality of the skills of the jeweled watch industry and the fact that failure to act on the upjweling question through corrective legislation might more than offset the results of the tariff increase on watches ordered by the President in 1954.

I want to emphasize that the serious threat posed by the continued existence of this loophole is not simply an unfounded fear. Upjweling is taking place today and recent indications are that it will definitely increase manifold in the near future if action is not taken now.

Since March 1955 when the first Treasury Department decision on upjweling was issued, the Treasury De-

partment has had, I understand, a steady stream of requests for rulings on various types of upjweling propositions. By any standards the number of requests for rulings is very large and indicates the intention of importers and foreign manufacturers of watch movements to utilize this device to the utmost. At the hearings on this question before the House Ways and Means Committee last year a representative of the watch importers stated that if given time they were sure that they could work out a satisfactory solution to this problem without legislation. I understand that the Treasury Department has been in regular touch with the importers on this question since last fall, has had numerous conferences with them, and has discussed various proposals with them seeking to resolve the problem. However, the importers have not been able to suggest any satisfactory proposals. Consequently, this legislation is necessary. It is supported by all of the members of the ODM Advisory Committee on the Watch Industry, namely, the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Departments of State, Treasury, Defense, Commerce, and Labor.

A very recent action taken by the Swiss watch trust highlights the need for this legislation. The trust has, I understand, just changed its rules of long standing prohibiting the shipment of self-winding devices separately from the movements to which the devices are to be attached and has now specifically sanctioned this practice. This change applies only to movements shipped to the United States and has obviously been made to permit, and encourage one of the most important types of upjweling, that of increasing the jewel count by the addition of a self-winding device containing jewels. This is just one more clear indication of the intention of the foreign watch manufacturers and the importers to utilize the existing loophole in the tariff law to the greatest extent possible.

I commend your attention to this bill and the identical bill on this subject introduced by my esteemed colleague [Mr. MILLS] and urge that hearings be held on these bills promptly so that this much-needed legislation may be enacted without further delay.

#### A BILL TO PROTECT THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES BY PRE- VENTING THE EMPLOYMENT BY THE UNITED STATES OF PERSONS DISLOYAL TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and to include a summary of the provisions of a bill in the Appendix.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation which will enable the Federal Government to rid the payrolls of Communists or other disloyal employees whether or not they