

importer and all other persons, including the United States. This provision, like other statutes of limitations, is desirable to permit the final disposition of cases in an orderly manner.

The importer had a legal means to contest the classification decision but failed to do so within the terms of the statute. To grant relief in this situation would be inequitable and would discriminate against the hundreds of other importers who have paid duty based upon a construction of the law which the courts have subsequently decided would be erroneous.

For these reasons, I return the bill without my approval.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 7, 1957.

PHILIP COOPERMAN, ARON SHRIRO, AND SAMUEL STACKMAN

H. R. 1733: I am withholding my approval of H. R. 1733, for the relief of Philip Cooperman, Aron Shriro, and Samuel Stackman.

The bill would provide that, for the purpose of determining the individual liability for income taxes for the taxable year 1951 of Philip Cooperman, Aron Shriro, and Samuel Stackman, the elections of said Philip Cooperman, Aron Shriro, and Samuel Stackman, sole stockholders of Queens Syndicate, Inc., which was liquidated pursuant to a plan of complete liquidation adopted on the first day of September 1951, to have the benefits of section 112 (b) (7) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 would be considered to have been filed within 30 days after the date of adoption of such plan. The bill states that the benefits of section 112 (b) (7) were denied to the stockholders because the mailing of the elections was delayed, without negligence or fault on the part of the stockholders, until after the 30th day following the adoption of the plan of complete liquidation.

Section 112 (b) (7) provides a special rule in the case of certain complete liquidations of domestic corporations occurring within 1 calendar month for the treatment of gain on the shares of stock owned by qualified electing stockholders. The effect of this section is to permit deferral of tax upon unrealized appreciation in the value of the property distributed in liquidation. An election to be governed by section 112 (b) (7) must be filed by the shareholder or by the liquidating corporation with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on or before midnight of the 30th day after adoption of the plan of liquidation. Essentially, H. R. 1733 would waive this requirement for the named taxpayers.

The records of the Treasury Department disclose that it was not involved in the untimely filing by these taxpayers of the elections. These records show that on September 1, 1951, Queens Syndicate, Inc., adopted a plan of complete liquidation. On November 18, 1951, elections on Form 964, signed by the electing shareholders, were received by the Office of the District Director of Internal Revenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Accordingly, the filing of the elections was delayed for more than 6 weeks after the 30-day pe-

riod prescribed by law for the filing of such elections.

The granting of special relief in this case would constitute an unfair discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent which might encourage other taxpayers to seek relief in the same manner.

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

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 7, 1957.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE SALARY INCREASES

H. R. 2462 and H. R. 2474: I am withholding approval of H. R. 2462 and H. R. 2474, bills providing increases in salary rates scheduled under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended, and providing salary increases for other Federal employees.

H. R. 2462 would increase salaries, under the Classification Act, by about 11 percent, and would make the increases applicable to all except the most responsible jobs. H. R. 2474 would increase salaries in the Postal Field Service by \$546. The increases would range downward from about 19 percent for the less responsible jobs to about 3.5 percent for the most responsible jobs.

I cannot approve these bills because, first, they are not justified by considerations of equity; second, they would materially accentuate existing disparities in the pay scales; third, they would increase total Federal expenditures so as to make large supplemental appropriations necessary; fourth, they would increase the rate of Federal expenditure so as to require in all probability an increase in the statutory debt limit; and fifth, they would contribute unnecessarily to existing and incipient inflationary pressures in our national economy.

First. The claims that the increases provided for in these bills are justified by increases in the cost of living have not been sustained. From July of 1951, the effective date of the 1951 pay increases, to March of 1955, the effective date of the 1955 pay increases, the cost of living increased by slightly more than 3 percent. Yet the 1955 pay increases amounted to an average of about 8 percent for postal employees and about 7.5 percent for classified employees. Since March of 1955 the cost of living has gone up a little over 5½ percent, or a total increase since July of 1951 of about 8.9 percent. Against this increase of 8.9 percent in the cost of living, approval of these bills would result in there having been granted since 1951 to postal employees increases in pay averaging about 20.6 percent and to classified employees increases in pay averaging about 18.5 percent. During this same period, fringe benefits have grown substantially—low-cost life insurance, unemployment compensation, liberalized retirement, and survivor benefits. By no standards do the equities of the situation justify the increases provided for in these bills.

Second. Federal employees have the right to expect fair and equitable wage treatment in relation to each other and in relation to employees in private busi-

ness. These bills disregard that fundamental principle. Both would widen existing pay discrepancies within the Federal establishment and aggravate existing inequities, and it has not been demonstrated that generally the present conditions of Federal employment are out of line with those of the millions of other citizens working in private industry.

Third, in the absence of any compelling justification on the merits, great weight must be given to the serious fiscal and economic implications of these bills. The bills would increase annual expenditures by about \$850 million for increased base pay and increased benefits computed on base pay. To meet these increased costs, either drastic curtailment of postal services and programs covered by the Classification Act, or large supplemental appropriations would be necessary, notwithstanding our firm efforts to operate these Federal programs within existing resources.

Fourth, the bills, by increasing the rate of Federal expenditures in relation to receipts, would press the public debt upward to a point so dangerously close to the statutory debt limit that an increase in the limit would appear unavoidable. The undesirable economic consequences of such action are apparent.

Fifth, these increased expenditures and the threat of increased public debt which they pose would have the effect of adding to the upward pressures on the prices of things Americans buy. I am firmly convinced that our people want orderly economic growth with reasonable price stability. The attainment of this goal lays heavy obligations upon us all. Of the Federal Government it demands fiscal integrity, however hard the choices such a course may impose. There can be no doubt, moreover, that the health of our economy and the defense of the dollar require economic statesmanship of employers and workers, public and private alike, in determining how much we as a nation pay ourselves for the work we do. Government cannot in good conscience ask private business and labor leadership to negotiate wage adjustments with full regard to the whole Nation's interest in price stability while at the same time approving the enactment of these wholesale salary-increase bills.

My decision to withhold approval of these bills is made with firm belief that the Government's salary position must support recruitment and retention of able employees in the thousands of different occupations essential to our Federal operations. An inquiry into the need for adjustments in the structure of executive branch pay systems has been undertaken at my direction. In the event this inquiry demonstrates the need for logical, fair, and discriminating adjustment, recommendations for appropriate action will be made early in the next session of the Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 7, 1957.

KNOX CORPORATION

H. R. 2904: I have withheld my approval from H. R. 2904, for the relief of the Knox Corp., of Thomson, Ga., for the reason that it provides for a return by

the Government of fees to a private corporation which had been properly paid pursuant to a valid contract. In this case, there were fees of \$7,809 paid by the Knox Corp. in connection with commitments by the Federal National Mortgage Association to purchase mortgages on housing to be constructed in the future.

The housing was not constructed. However, the Government was not responsible in any way for the failure to construct such housing. Accordingly, the commitments were terminated and the commitment fees were retained by the Federal National Mortgage Association. This action was in accordance

with the express terms of the contract and with the established procedure. There is no proper basis upon which an exception can be made in this case. Approval of this special relief bill would establish a highly undesirable precedent and result in unwarranted costs to the Government.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Address by Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, at Dedication of Alben W. Barkley Room, Mary I. King Library, University of Kentucky

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LISTER HILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 30, 1957

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an address which I delivered on May 27, 1957, at the dedication of the Alben W. Barkley room in the Mary I. King Library at the University of Kentucky.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE LISTER HILL, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM ALABAMA, AT THE DEDICATION OF THE ALBEN W. BARKLEY ROOM, MARY I. KING LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, MAY 27, 1957

How fitting it is that we should dedicate this room in your beautiful library of the University of Kentucky as the Alben W. Barkley room, and place here for our benefit and for the benefit of those who come after us the papers, letters, and memorials of Alben Barkley.

Alben Barkley was my cherished friend, and for 6 years as Democratic whip of the Senate it was my privilege to serve as his assistant when he was majority leader of the Senate.

How well I remember the many times we worked together. I recall the many times we had lunch in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and planned our strategy, our work to be taken up in the Senate.

Alben Barkley worked hard; he always worked hard. But he knew how to relax. And he could relax those with him. With his stories and his humor, Alben Barkley could relax the mind and refresh the spirit. It was good to be with him.

His fund of stories was inexhaustible. They flowed like the refreshing waters of one of your fine Kentucky springs. Alben Barkley had a story for each situation. And always there was an underlying wisdom in his stories. They were founded in his folklore.

The great thing about Alben Barkley was his love of everything around him. He loved Kentucky, her history, her traditions, and her people. He was proud that he was her son, and his first loyalty was to her people—his people. He was flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone. Their strength was his strength.

In his papers and letters is written so much of the history of our country, of the epic story of America. As I said this morning, Alben Barkley's life overlapped four historic periods in the development of our Nation.

First, America's coming of age with Woodrow Wilson, when a people became conscious of their destiny and their leadership in the family of nations;

Second, the days of the great depression which demonstrated that in time of domestic crisis a vigorous, determined Government can act to protect the people from stagnation and despair and needless suffering;

Third, were the years of World War II and after, when America used her might to beat down the totalitarian enemies of the Free World and then to hold back those who sought world domination by infiltration and subversion and cold war;

And finally, he lived into the age of nuclear energy, of flight faster than sound, of man's first tentative thrust into outer space with the building of the earth satellite.

And, as I said this morning, Alben Barkley was at home in all these times. He retained always the resilience of youth, the zest for new things, the willingness to try uncharted paths. He looked always to the future.

Those who come here will find not only the written words, the revealing facts, the interesting and delightful stories and anecdotes, the discussion of great issues and the events of history, but more than this—they will be challenged and inspired by the shining example of the life and character and services of Alben Barkley.

This great Kentuckian stands today beside the immortal Henry Clay who by his heroic efforts to save our country from fratricidal war sacrificed his bright chances to be President; beside the martyred Lincoln who admonished us to have courage, for only brave men and women can preserve freedom and the blessings of freedom.

Alben Barkley was majority leader of the Senate longer than any man in American history. In his autobiography he tells us that when he was first elected majority leader in the extremely close contest between him and another great American, the late Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, he solicited no votes. Alben Barkley did not solicit votes. Alben Barkley led men by the force of his genius. He led them by the example of his life, by the influence of his character and his courage, by his devotion to principle and his steadfast adherence to his convictions, and by his discerning and masterful presentation of the issues.

He was the militant leader, the captain of teamwork, with rare capacity to persuade and cooperate with men, without abandonment of principle, leading them in the vital service of our country and of humanity.

Alben Barkley was a partisan—a partisan for his friends, a partisan for his party, a partisan for the convictions he held and the things he believed to be right. He was a partisan in the cause of the people. But he bore no malice. There was no vanity in him; there was no retribution in his spirit; there was no littleness in this man.

In the heart and soul of Alben Barkley there were so tempered the elements of tolerance, patience, and sympathy that he drew to him the ungrudging regard and affection of all who came within the radius of his genial influence. Always his life brought home to us the admonition of the Master

to His disciples: "That ye love one another, as I have loved you, that ye also love one another."

It was in an hour of joy and zest that Alben Barkley passed out of the company of living men. For nothing pleased him more than to stand before his fellow men, to speak to them, to expound the gospel of the Democratic Party which he loved so well, and to proclaim the faith by which he lived. We know how powerful, how persuasive, how compelling was his logic and his eloquence, how withering his sarcasm, how devastating his wit—all combining to make him the Nation's foremost political orator. Who that heard him can ever forget his memorable speech in the late evening at the 1948 Democratic convention in Philadelphia—the speech that lifted the discouraged and disheartened delegates, moved and inspired them, and sent them forth with fire and resolution to win the victory. After the speech there was no longer any question as to who would be the convention's nominee for Vice President. All eyes and all hearts had turned to Alben Barkley.

Vice Presidents have come and gone, many of them, but we have had only one so outstanding in personality, in leadership, and in service to our country, so strong in the appreciation and affection of the American people as to become "Mr. Veep."

Alben Barkley as a young man attended for a short time Thomas Jefferson's university, the University of Virginia. There he breathed deep the air of Jefferson's philosophy. There he found and nurtured his spiritual kinship with the author of the Declaration of Independence. There he became the disciple and the prophet of Jeffersonian democracy.

Alben Barkley recognized that great forces were at work in America and that great changes were taking place. He knew that when a nation grows rich and powerful it can become careless and forget its ideals. He worked always for the preservation and the perfecting of American democracy. He fought against special privilege, monopoly, the mastery of the many by the few. He fought to keep wide the door of economic opportunity, to redress social wrongs, to correct political abuses. He was on the side of the underprivileged and less fortunate—the little folks. He sought to break down the barriers of bigotry and intolerance and hatred. He taught the brotherhood of man. He was the champion of the people—a mighty warrior for peace for ourselves and for all nations.

As a Member of the House of Representatives and as the majority leader of the Senate, Alben Barkley gave leadership—more than any man in the history of the American Congress—to legislation for the advancement of economic strength and social gains for the American people, for human welfare and equal justice for all.

In the closing words of his autobiography Alben Barkley declares:

"I believe there are certain things which are still crying for accomplishment in this country. I shall continue to raise my voice for them."

And then he concludes:

"I should like to live to see every American family living in a comfortable home, and every American child born and reared in an