

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, whenever a Member of Congress is honored by receiving recognition from an institution of learning, I feel that we all share in such an honor and so it is with great pride that I announce to our Members that our colleague, GORDON CANFIELD, has received such recognition from the Paterson State College which has conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor of letters. The thought which prompted such an action is adequately expressed in the citation which accompanied the award and it reads as follows:

GORDON CANFIELD

Representative GORDON CANFIELD, honored as he already has been by his congressional colleagues, his party, his constituents, and by many other groups, stands as a symbol of excellence. In the comments of all those who have praised him, there is singular agreement concerning the high quality of his service to Nation, State, district, and constituents. In his long career in the Congress of the United States, he has come to personify the ideal public servant.

His record of voting and acting on principle, the vigor with which he has fought for all the things in which he believes, his willingness to spend unlimited time and energy in the interests of those whom he has served, the courtesy and grace with which he has listened to all who have sought his ear—these have lifted him, stanch partisan though he has been, so far above the level of partisan politics that he has been hailed widely as an unbeatable champion. And a true champion he is, a champion of the people, defender of their interests, a servant of their needs.

It is peculiarly fitting that an institution concerned primarily with preparing young people for public service should honor Representative CANFIELD. His high principles, his dedication to the ideal of service, his sound judgment, his capacity for hard work, his interest in people, his compassion—these and other fine qualities to be found in his record, his character, his personality, make him a perfect model for all who would serve the people by teaching. In honoring GORDON CANFIELD, Paterson State College brings honor to itself and to the teaching profession as a whole.

MARION E. SHEA,  
President of the College.

WAYNE, N.J., June 8, 1960.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND POWER OF COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Communications and Power of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce have permission to sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### TITLE 28, "JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE"—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 415)

The SPEAKER pro tempore 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. 7577, "To amend title 28, entitled 'Judiciary and Judicial Procedure,' of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment, and for other purposes."

As originally introduced, this legislation provided that when a Government driver is sued in a State court on a claim resulting from his operation of a motor vehicle while acting within the scope of his employment, such action should be removed to the appropriate United States district court. There it would become an action against the United States under the Federal Tort Claims Act and be the plaintiff's exclusive judicial remedy. Government drivers would thus cease to be defendants and would be relieved of personal liability in such cases. These are desirable objectives.

The bill was amended, however, to require the consent of the plaintiff before any such action could be removed to a Federal court. This amendment is unfortunate, for any plaintiff, by refusing to give his consent, could prevent the conversion of the action to one under the Federal Tort Claims Act and thus thwart the sound purposes of the original bill. The amendment also makes the bill inconsistent internally and could give rise to needless litigation.

Although unwilling, therefore, to approve this bill, I would gladly sign new legislation corresponding to H.R. 7577 as first passed by the House of Representatives.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 11, 1960.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

#### OUR LADY OF THE LAKE CHURCH—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 414)

The SPEAKER pro tempore 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. 5150, "For the relief of Our Lady of the Lake Church."

The bill would direct a refund to Our Lady of the Lake Church, Mandeville, La., of \$1,284.17 in customs duties assessed on organ boarding imported from Germany. In support of the refund, it is asserted that the organ boarding was denied free entry despite its hand-carved panels which constitute original sculptures of the type granted duty-free status under applicable law.

The entry free of duty of certain sculptures is permitted, but an express provision of the applicable law excludes

any articles of utility. The Bureau of Customs has determined that the organ boarding in question is an article of utility within the meaning of the statute, and therefore does not meet the requirements for free entry.

The record contains no reason for granting special legislative relief in this case other than the belief that the law has been misinterpreted. Special legislation is not needed, however, in cases where the law may have been misinterpreted. General law provides procedures by which importers may challenge administratively and in the courts, the Bureau of Customs' interpretations of the laws relating to importation. The church did not avail itself of these procedures.

The bill would, therefore, discriminate in favor of a single importer who did not take advantage of the available remedies. Such a result would be unfair to other importers and would create an unwise and unsound precedent.

In view of the foregoing, I am constrained to withhold my approval of H.R. 5150.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 11, 1960.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

#### GRAND LODGE OF NORTH DAKOTA, ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 416)

The SPEAKER pro tempore 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. 8417, "For the relief of Grand Lodge of North Dakota, Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons."

The bill would direct a refund to the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, of \$1,155.26 in customs duties assessed on Masonic jewels, consisting of insignia and emblems composed of metal and other material, imported from Canada. In support of the refund, it is asserted that such jewels should have been granted duty-free status under applicable law.

The entry free of duty of regalia and gems is permitted for the use of a society incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts. The Bureau of Customs has determined, however, that fraternal organizations, such as the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, do not meet the requirements for free entry.

No reason has been advanced for granting special legislative relief in this case other than the belief that the law has been misinterpreted. If the law