navigation, flood control, and for other purposes; and
H. R. 10051. An act making appropriations for mutual security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

BILLS DISAPPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

The President of the United States, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the 84th Congress by a vote of the Representatives, on September 8, 1954, transmitted to the Clerk of the House a list of bills disapproved, together with his reasons for such actions, as follows:

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION, H. R. 7774

H. R. 7774. In order that Federal workers may not have to undergo a period of uncertainty as to my action on H. R. 7774, to increase the rates of compensation of classified, postal, and other employees of the Government, and for other purposes, I wish to announce that I shall withhold my approval from this bill.

The American people desire to reward properly, even generously, dedicated and faithful service on the part of their Government career employees. In return for this service, they expect their Federal Government to provide steady increases. The pay increases as the value of each employee increases with service and experience. I am wholeheartedly in accord with these desires.

Since taking office, this administration has developed a personnel program which will benefit our Federal career system and its employees, but also will improve the sound management of the Federal Government, to whose efficiency this administration is resolutely dedicated. H. R. 7774 is not a part of a progressive and efficient personnel management program.

In withholding my approval from this bill, I want to make absolutely clear that the administration is not departing from the principles and purposes which it has hitherto advocated. I shall continue to urge the enactment of the remaining personnel program which was submitted to this session of Congress so that obvious distortions in the pay scales of both the postal and classified services can be corrected; so that adjustments and more equitable relationships between grades and steps within those grades can be made; and so that a proper and effective relationship between pay and work performed will be established.

Legislation is obviously unwise that disregards these principles of sound personnel management and ignores the necessity of revenue to pay for salary increases.

This measure, because it ignores the administration’s recommendations for postal-rate increases, would add $112 million to the cost of operating the Post Office Department, operating at a deficit of $400 million this year. It is well to remember that since 1945 the accumulated postal deficit has reached the staggering total of $4 billion. Likewise, this measure would add more than $200 million to civil service pay without providing any revenue to meet it.

My remarks in Washington on June 10 are now particularly pertinent. I then said:

We hope to uproot the ingrained habit of operating the vast Post Office Department in an extravagantly wasteful and unbusinesslike manner that permit the deliberate operations of our Postal Department at a gigantic loss because a few are opposed to adequate postal rates. And we must have legislation and promotional procedures for postal personnel that will serve the best interest of the Government, the public and the postal workers themselves.

Legislation for pay increases and classification adjustments related to work performed is still vital and urgently needed. The presently existing in pay scales must still be corrected. I shall therefore resubmit to Congress when it convenes in January the recommendations previously made by the administration, together with such additional recommendations as any change in circumstances may warrant.

While this bill is limited to civilian personnel, I must observe, parenthetically, that consideration of a complete Federal personnel program must eventually meet certain decisions of the members of the Armed Forces. These patriotic men and women, whose morale, skill, and dedication to service are so important to us all, lack adequate medical care for dependents and preferential survivorship benefits for their families. It is most important that these needs of Armed Forces personnel, serving their country often in remote corners of the world, engage our serious consideration.

I am confident that the Congress will consider all of these recommendations promptly and that the American people will regard them as fair and just.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.


NINA BERREROVA, H. R. 692

H. R. 692. I am withholding my approval of H. R. 692, for the relief of Nina Makeev, also known as Ninya Berrerova.

This alien entered the United States as a visitor and has not departed within the time permitted. She is now unlawfully in the United States. The bill would grant her the status of lawful permanent resident upon payment of the required visa fee. The alien is a native of Russia, 53 years of age, who apparently is stateless. She entered the United States in November 1950 and, prior to that entry she had been a long-time resident of France. It appears that she can return to France.

Upon the alien’s failure to depart when her period of lawful stay expired, deportation proceedings were instituted. She was accorded a hearing and ordered deported. However, the Board of Immigration Appeals granted the alien the privilege of departing voluntarily from the United States, and alternatively ordered that in the event she failed to depart the order of deportation should be reinstated. She has failed to depart.

This alien has been in the United States beyond the period of time authorized by law and she should be required to depart in accordance with the terms under which she was granted admission to this country. There are many other aliens in foreign countries who are awaiting an opportunity to come to the United States for permanent residence but who are required to follow the regular means of obtaining permanent resident status. There are no facts present in this case justifying the enactment of special legislation granting the alien preferential treatment over others seeking to enter the United States.

The enactment of this bill undoubtedly would encourage other aliens to attempt to enter the United States as visitors for a temporary period and thereafter seek exemption from requirements of the immigration laws through special legislation.

Accordingly, I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.