

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 222)

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. 7509, a bill making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

This public works appropriation bill for fiscal 1960 includes 67 unbudgeted projects estimated eventually to cost over \$800 million. It ignores the necessity for an orderly development of America's water resources within the Nation's fiscal ability.

Without any of the unbudgeted projects provided for in this measure, 1960 expenditures for the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation will reach \$1.1 billion—an alltime high and almost three-quarters again as much as the expenditure level in fiscal 1955. Moreover, just to carry on construction currently underway will require by 1962 even higher expenditures—approaching twice as much as those of fiscal 1955—and will ultimately cost \$6 billion.

These future expenditure commitments result largely from the fact that in the last 4 years the Congress has added to budgeted construction over 200 unbudgeted starts, involving total costs of nearly \$3.8 billion. In view of these commitments, I recommended in the January budget message that no funds be appropriated to start additional projects in 1960.

This tremendous expansion in Government expenditures in just this one area in so short a period of time brings into sharp focus how Congress by action in one year builds increases into the Federal budget in future years. For example, although the cost of the unbudgeted projects in H.R. 7509 will be relatively small in fiscal 1960—about \$50 million—their ultimate cost will be more than \$800 million. This illustrates how easily effective control of Federal spending can be lost.

Overspending in respect to water resources is hurtful to the United States and to the proper development of these resources themselves. The American people are opposed to overspending no matter where it is attempted.

The unbudgeted projects provided for in this bill will, at the proper time, make an important contribution to the economic development of the areas in which they are to be built and to the Nation as a whole. But by any sound test of urgency, these projects should not be started this year if we are to have a responsible Federal fiscal policy. I believe that the American people look to the Government to see that their tax money is spent only on necessary projects and according to a priority as to urgency that does not weaken our financial structure nor add to the tremendous

debt burden that posterity will have to pay.

I urge the Congress to enact a new bill appropriating funds only to finance projects now under construction and other going programs. If the Congress continues its refusal, in the case of the Trinity River project, to save \$60 million of taxpayers' money through providing for construction of electric power facilities by non-Federal interests, such new bill should of necessity include funds to provide for Federal construction of such facilities, since the dam is now being built and it is essential that power facilities be in place when the reservoir is full.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 26, 1959.

The SPEAKER. The objection of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and, without objection, the bill and message will be printed as a House Document.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further consideration be postponed until Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 356) to authorize printing of additional copies of the Joint Committee print entitled "Summary-Analysis of Hearings on Biological and Environmental Effects of Nuclear War."

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy be authorized to have printed for its use, at a cost not to exceed \$1,200, additional copies of the Joint Committee print entitled "Summary-Analysis of Hearings on Biological and Environmental Effects of Nuclear War" prepared by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy during the Eighty-sixth Congress, first session.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at the end of the proceedings today and to include an address by Ernest O. Thompson, chairman, Texas Railroad Commission, on Oil Centennial Celebration.

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

There was no objection.

HIRING OF OLDER PERSONS IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. 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 Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to encourage the hiring of older persons in private industry. It is an identical measure to H.R. 8695, introduced by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI].

One of the most difficult problems facing millions of middle-aged and elderly persons is the difficulty of finding jobs. Many companies refuse to hire persons over age 45, not because they are not experienced or capable of doing the job well, but because of higher costs of providing insurance, pension plan benefits, and other fringe benefits for which they would be eligible.

The bill would give employers full tax credit for the additional cost of hiring people of advanced age. It would permit the employer to compute what it costs him in fringe benefits for younger and older age group employees, and to receive a tax credit for the difference. Thus, he would be completely relieved of the additional cost of hiring older workers.

From personal experience I know the extent of job discrimination based on age and the hardships which it brings to these persons and their families. Many residents of my district faced with this discrimination have written to me to urge that the Government recognize this problem and find a way to solve it.

We cannot afford to waste the skills and productive capacity of our people merely because they are over a certain age. These persons are entitled to the chance to work and earn a decent living for themselves and their families. I am hopeful that this legislation will offer a workable solution to this problem.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY, NEW LONDON, CONN., MAY 1, 1959

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert a report at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, the report is as follows:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.
THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to section 194 of title 14 of the United States Code, the following Senators and Members of the House of Representatives were designated to constitute the 1959 Board of Visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

By the President of the Senate: Senator PRESCOTT BUSH, Republican, Connecticut.

By the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Senator E. L. (BOB) BARTLETT, Democrat, Alaska; Senator NORRIS COTTON, Republican, New Hampshire.

By the Speaker of the House of Representatives: Representative CHESTER BOWLES, Democrat, Connecticut; Representative WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, Republican, New Jersey.