navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

H. R. 987. An act to amend certain provisions of title XI of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, to facilitate the rate financing of new ship construction, 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 83rd Congress 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, I am withholding my approval from this bill. 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 more than bare survival, and it is the general policy of this Administration to provide a personnel program that 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 so deeply and steadily dedicated. H. R. 7774 is not a part of a progressive and efficient program.

An important part of the Administration’s program 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. These provisions include:

1. The Administration has been adjusted to meet present day needs.
2. Restrictions on permanent promotions and reinstatements of former employees have been removed.
3. The statutory limit on the number of employees in the executive branch has been adjusted to meet present day needs.
4. The incentive awards programs have been liberalized and made applicable to all employees.
5. Arbitrary restrictions upon the accumulation of annual leave have been repealed.
6. Longevity pay increases have been authorized for all except the three highest classified service grades.
7. An equitable system for overtime pay has been established.

These measures not only will benefit the employees in the executive branch, but will also increase the duties and responsibilities of the Agency, and the way in which 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 1948 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 permits 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 present system is stateless. She entered the United States in 1938 in an impermanently. She has been granted admission to this country 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 1938 in an impermanently. She has been granted admission to this country 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 1938 in an impermanently.