

and 874, 81st Congress, and the National Defense Education Act of 1958, and for other purposes, and transmitted his reasons therefor, as follows:

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

It is with extreme reluctance that I am signing S. 2393, which extends for 2 years: (1) the National Defense Education Act of 1958 and (2) the expired provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874 of the 81st Congress, which provides Federal assistance to "federally impacted" schools—districts furnishing free public education to children whose parents reside or work on Federal property, or whose presence due to other Federal activity causes a sudden and substantial increase in enrollment.

(1) The extension of the NDEA without the amendments submitted by this administration merely continues the current program, without urgently needed improvements, for 2 more years—years which are crucial to the training of more teachers and the strengthening of this Nation's teaching of science, mathematics, foreign language and other essential subjects. Particularly undesirable is the continuation of the discriminatory and ineffective non-Communist disclaimer affidavit. I hope the Congress can renew its consideration of these NDEA amendments next year, regardless of the new expiration date.

(2) Far more undesirable is the continuation for 2 more years of the current aid to impacted areas program, which gives more money to more schools for more years than either logic or economy can justify. This administration recommended a reduction in the cost of this program, an increase in its eligibility requirements and local participation, its extension for only 1 year instead of 2, and its eventual absorption in a general aid-to-education program. The rejection of all of these requests highlights the air of utter inconsistency which surrounds this program.

Communities which beseeched the Federal Government to maintain nearby installations, however uneconomical, now demand that the Federal Government rescue them from the fiscal burdens these installations allegedly create. School districts originally entitled to temporary Federal assistance, during a transition period in which the costs of these federally connected children could be absorbed, now demand that the aid be continued indefinitely, without any reduction for absorption, and without regard to the local taxes paid by those parents who entered the community to work on, but not reside on, Federal property. Individuals who profess opposition to Federal aid to education on grounds of States rights, racial or religious controversy, budgetary economy, or academic freedom do not hesitate to demand this Federal aid to build schoolhouses and pay teachers' salaries in their own areas.

I am not unmindful of the problems this program is designed to meet: overcrowded and hazardous classrooms in communities whose financial resources are strained to educate these federally connected children. But I believe that overcrowded and hazardous classrooms

are undesirable anywhere, whether filled by the children of Federal employees or by the children of other Federal taxpayers, and whether the local resources are strained by the location of a Federal facility or by any other cause. A quality education is a necessity for all American children, not merely those who by good fortune live in a district covered by this program.

It ill becomes those who insist that we cannot afford the expenditure of Federal funds to aid the public education of all children, to insist with equal fervor upon the passage of this unsound and uneconomical measure which aids the education of only some.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare advises me that a refusal to extend this program at this time, thus deferring action until the next session of the Congress, would jeopardize the entire educational effort of a substantial number of school districts dependent in large measure on these funds, and unable to find substitute sources of revenue in time to meet current outlays. Many districts are legitimately in need of this aid in order to educate a substantial majority of their students whose parents both reside and work on tax-exempt Federal property. A veto would not distinguish between those properly entitled to this assistance and those who should be making more of an effort locally. I am therefore signing this bill. But the need to improve the standards of education in this country will still be before the Congress next year; and that need must be met on a basis which, for every dollar spent, goes much further to attack our most critical deficiencies than the measure I am required to approve today.

SENATE BILL DISAPPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President of the United States, subsequent to sine die adjournment of the Senate, notified the Secretary of the Senate that, on October 3, 1961, he had disapproved a bill of the Senate of the following title, together with his reason for such action:

AMENDMENT OF PROVISIONS OF LAW RELATING TO LONGEVITY STEP INCREASES FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I am withholding my approval from S. 1459, a bill to amend the provisions of law relating to longevity step increases for postal employees.

While the supporters of this legislation are well-intentioned and its objectives sound—improvement of the within-grade provisions of the postal pay structure, and better correlation of these provisions with the related provisions affecting employees paid under the Classification Act—this bill does not achieve these objectives, despite its \$60 million annual cost. Moreover, the Congress failed to provide—through enactment of the postal rate increases recommended by this administration and its predecessor—the revenues necessary to cover the current postal deficit, much less a def-

icit of even greater magnitude. Without new revenues this bill would increase the postal deficit to over \$800 million.

The classified and postal pay structures, including the longevity and within-grade provisions are in need of extensive revision, and will receive the sympathetic consideration of this administration, with recommendations to be forthcoming at the next session of the Congress. The reforms needed are fundamental and sweeping and will require the most careful consideration by both the executive branch and the Congress. However, budgetary needs are too urgent to permit approval of this measure unattended by revenue increases, at this time.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 3, 1961.

AMENDMENT OF WAR CLAIMS ACT, OF 1948, RELATING TO PROVISION FOR CERTAIN WORLD WAR II LOSSES—INDIVIDUAL VIEWS (PART 2 OF S. REPT. NO. 1112)

Under authority of the order of the Senate of September 22, 1961, Mr. KEATING, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted individual views of himself and Mr. HART to accompany the bill (S. 2618) to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide for certain World War II losses, which were printed.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RELATING TO EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Under authority of the order of the Senate of September 25, 1961, the names of Senators CASE of South Dakota, SMITH of Maine, BOGGS, McCARTHY, MUNDT, FULBRIGHT, HICKEY, HUMPHREY, MILLER, CAPEHART, LONG of Hawaii, WILLIAMS of Delaware, BUTLER, CURTIS, KUCHEL, and NEUBERGER were added as additional cosponsors of the joint resolution (S.J. Rec. 142) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women, introduced by Mr. MCGEE on September 22, 1961.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 26 (legislative day of September 25), 1961:

U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

William C. Foster, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. (New position.)

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Dr. Emanuel R. Fiore, of New York, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for the remainder of the term expiring May 10, 1966, vice Glenn T. Seaborg, resigned.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Donald W. Alexander, of Florida, to be Maritime Administrator.