congregation, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee;
Let the waters and the floods
From Thy side, a healing flood,
Be of sin the double cure,
Save from wrath, and make me pure.
Should my tears forever flow,
Should my soul no languor know,
All for sin could not alone,
Thou must save me, I am alone;
In my hand no price I bring,
Simply to Thy cross I cling.
While I draw this fleeting breath,
When mine eyes shall close in death,
When I rise to worlds unknown,
And behold Thee on Thy throne,
Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee.

Amen.

Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

O Merciful God, and Heavenly Father, who hast taught us in Thy holy Word that Thou dost not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men; look with pity, we beseech Thee, upon the sorrows of these Thy servants for whom especially our prayers are offered. Remember them, O Lord, in mercy, endue their souls with patience under this their great affliction and with resignation to Thy blessed will. Comfort them with the sense of Thy goodness. Lift up Thy countenance upon them and give them peace. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O Almighty God, who hast knit together Thine elect in one communion and fellowship, in the mystical body of Thy Son, Christ our Lord; grant us grace so to follow Thy blessed example in the spacious fields of eternity.

O Lord Jesus Christ, grant unto us Thy servants for whom especially our prayers are offered the following prayer:

How beautiful it is to be alive!
To wake each morn as if the Maker's grace
Did us a fresh from nothingness derive,
That we might sing, "How happy is our case!
How beautiful it is to be alive!"
To read in God's great book, until we feel
Love for the love that gave it; then to kneel
Close unto Him whose truth our souls will shrieve,
While every moment's joy doth more reveal
"How beautiful it is to be alive!"
Not to forget when pain and grief draw nigh,
Into the ocean of time past to dive
For memories of God's mercies, or to try
To bear all sweetly, hoping still to cry
"How beautiful it is to be alive!"

Thus ever toward man's height of nobleness,
Strive still some new progression to contrive;
Till, just as any other friend's, we press
Death's hand: and, having died, feel none the less
"How beautiful it is to be alive!"

And now, Lord, support us all the day long of this troublous life until the dew doth lengthen, and the evening comes and the busy world is hushed and the fever of life is over and our work is done. Then, in Thy mercy, grant us a safe lodging, a holy rest, and peace at the last. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

May the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ, our Lord; and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost be upon you and all who are near and dear unto you, both here and yonder, and remain with them and with you forever. Amen.

At 8 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m., the funeral ceremonies having been concluded, the family of the deceased Senator, the committee of arrangements of the two Houses, the invited guests, and the Members of the Senate retired from the Chamber, and the casket was borne to the Union Station, to be conveyed to Salisbury, N. C., accompanied by the committee of arrangements and the family of the deceased Senator.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1930

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

From the foundation of the world, blessed Lord, Thou hast been the helper of man. Through victories and defeats, through tears and gladness may we walk with Thee in hope and in aspiration. May Thy spirit, with its quickening power, abide in our midst. Make us sensitive to Thy presence, and keep us away from the things that are dark and sluggish, cold and hateful, and with an irresistible attraction draw us toward Thee; thus we may achieve successfully the tasks to which our country has appointed us. Cleanse us from false pride and all vanity, from binding passions and besetting sins, and from all habits imperfectly controlled. Take out of every contest the sting of bitterness and selfishness, and may sympathetic cooperation be exercised in all the deliberations of this Congress. We pray in our Savior's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 14584. An act making supplemental appropriations to provide for emergency construction on certain public
works during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, with a view to increasing employment.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. Johnson and Mr. Fletcher members of the joint select committee on the parts of the Senate as provided for in the act of February 16, 1889, as amended by the act of March 2, 1893, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the executive departments," for the disposition of useless papers in the Department of Commerce.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection. The speech is as follows:

Before commenting upon the real meaning of the soviets invasion of the United States I desire to make a brief explanatory statement relative to the condition of the lumber and closely related wood industries of the western parts of the United States. These industries are ordinarily the largest industrial employers of labor in this country, but to-day they are operating at only about 60 per cent capacity. As a result, a number of persons ordinarily profitably employed are now out of work. This condition is especially noticeable in the western parts of Washington, Oregon, and California, where dozens of sawmills, large and small, have been forced to shut down. The closing of these mills is due to lack of demand for lumber occasioned by reduced building activities and curtailed industrial operations. Notwithstanding decreased production, the lumber market is abundantly supplied with lumber of domestic manufacturers.

Important as it is to us to see that the lumber interests of the great forest regions of the western parts of the United States are safeguarded, it is important that these influences should be and will be used to develop the economies of the industries in the west. There is an ample supply of domestic manufacture available for every purpose for which Russian lumber could or is being used. Accordingly, I request that the Russian lumbermen be informed that the United States is disposed to acquire from the United States, as fast as it is disposed to receive, as much of the lumber cut within the territory of Russia as is available. Indeed, the shipments of Russian lumber that are being made into the United States at present are not due to a search on the part of the consuming public for more suitable lumber than that which is produced here, but to the seal of the Soviet officials who are attempting to dump the vast forest resources of Russia upon our markets so that they may obtain sufficient gold to carry on their much-advertised 5-year economic program.

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(H. R. 14673) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Interior Department appropriation bill, with Mr. Chittaslon in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For a clinical survey of tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, $75,000: Provided, That in conducting such survey the cooperation of such State and other organizations engaged in similar work shall be enlisted wherever practicable and where services of physicians, nurses, or other persons are donated their travel and other expenses may be paid from this appropriation.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes out of order. Is there objection?

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, it is my understanding that the gentleman from Connecticut proposes to discuss a matter that is not before the committee, the so-called farm relief bill. If we are going to have a debate on that subject to-day, I think that some one on this side of the House ought to have similar opportunity to express himself.

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman agree to confine it to 10 minutes?

Mr. GARNER. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. A discussion of this kind is irregular and, as a rule, ought not to be allowed on general principles, but this is a matter of such importance that I think we may well afford to make an exception of it. I am perfectly willing to have somebody on the other side discuss the matter for 10 minutes.

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman will recall that yesterday I suggested to him that an opportunity be given for a full debate on this proposition. I urged him then to set aside the bill now under consideration, the Interior Department appropriation bill, and take up immediately the farm relief bill, which we could have done very well this morning. As I understand it, that bill is ready for consideration. We could have considered it to-day and to-morrow, if need be, under general debate, which the gentleman is undertaking to indulge in, but I think that the gentleman give this side of the House 20 minutes, in case he takes 10 minutes, so that he can have 10 minutes more on his side if he desires to answer. Let us go into a general debate of this subject, if necessary.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, I merely wish to make a statement of my own views, and I do not think it will call for even a colloquy.

Mr. ASWELL. That is what we wish to do.

Mr. TILSON. I do not believe it will arouse any controversy.

Mr. ASWELL. We want an opportunity to answer.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Chairman, either it arouses controversy or not, I wish to have it generally understood before we go on this consent that we are to have full opportunity on this side to debate the proposition.

Mr. TILSON. I shall be delighted to have the gentleman from Texas or the gentleman from Louisiana have an equal amount of time. We should like to finish the Interior Department bill early to-day, and therefore I should not like to consent to any great amount of time being consumed in extraneous debate.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I would not want any misunderstanding from leaving this in an indefinite state. Personally it is quite necessary for me that the Interior Department bill be completed to-day, unless we have a session to-morrow, which I do not suppose the House wants.

Monday is consent day and on Tuesday I shall have to be away. I am anxious to complete the bill to-day, so that I hope it is understood that this will not be a long debate upon a subject extraneous to the bill. I shall not object to the same amount of time on the other side as Mr. Tilson has.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. ASWELL. Is there objection?

Mr. TILSON. With the understanding that there will be an equal amount of time on the other side.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will put both requests. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that he may proceed for 10 minutes out of order, and that thereafter the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. ASWELL) may proceed for 10 minutes out of order. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, in view of the strict limitation placed upon the time, I ask that I be not interrupted until I have finished my statement.

Because of the revolutionary character of the proposal that has been made in connection with drought relief to furnish food, clothing, and other necessities of life, I think this House should consider the matter with the utmost deliberation and care before embarking upon such a policy.

There is a very sharp dividing line, not only in principle but in fact, between the loan of Government funds for the purpose of seed, fertilizer, and other means of reviving the farms, as we have done in the past, and a loan to meet such needs as food, clothing, and, possibly, medical care, as has been proposed. In the one case the Federal Government is loaning funds to help rehabilitate and carry over an industry temporarily stricken by natural causes and unable to finance its immediate needs because of restricted credit facilities. In such a case the United States is advancing money which in all probability will be repaid out of the very crop which it is financing.

In the other case—that of advances for food—while we may call it a loan because it sounds better, it is in effect distributing funds for strictly charitable purposes, which in many cases can not be repaid at all, and can not be repaid without intolerable hardship to the beneficiaries. If charity is what we have in mind, then let us be honest with the people of the United States, with the taxpayers of the country, and admit that we propose to have the United States Government, whatever the implications and consequences, take over the work of charity hitherto assumed and well provided for by community effort and private contributions. If we are not thinking of charity, do we desire to have the United States Government ask a family in distress, faced with starvation, to mortgage its next crop, its future means of subsistence, in order to meet its immediate necessities?

The plain truth of the matter is that this is not what we have in mind. In so far as food is concerned, we are in effect dispensing charity and disguising it by calling it a loan. This is not honest from the standpoint of those who must eventually pay the bill or from the all-important standpoint of what are the proper functions of the Federal Government, nor will it work with equality and justice as between individuals. The high-principled and industrious among the distressed will insist on treating it as a loan and will cripple themselves and their families in an attempt to effect dispensing charity and care before embarking upon such a policy. The high-principled and industrious among the distressed will insist on treating it as a loan and will cripple themselves and their families in an attempt to
of relief than to tap the United States Treasury and thereby establish in the United States in fact, if not in name, the public charity. We have only to look back a matter of three years to recall one of the greatest disasters in the history of our country—the Mississippi flood—when a wild and turbulent river, breaking its bounds in many places, brought disaster to many thousands of our people. Not only were crops destroyed, cattle, horses and mules drowned, but everything was swept away. When the waters receded and the refugees returned they had only their land upon which to build. Was there any proposal then that the Federal Government should advance a dollar out of the Federal Treasury for these people bereft of their all? Of course there was not, because the American Red Cross and local agencies of private care of the situation with such assistance as the administration has proposed in the present case—that of loans for seeds, fertilizer, and farm implements.

When Vermont and other States were ravaged by a flood in which a va was inundated by the Red River and by hurricane, the sufferers did not look to the Federal Government for charity or for loans for food, medical assistance, or other personal relief. The Red Cross and local relief agencies stepped in to bring succor and relief just as they are ready to do now. I have referred to some of the evils that may be expected to flow from the establishment of the dole in the present instance. There are others and of even greater consequences. We have no doubt that any sums we may now appropriate will be honestly and efficiently administered, but it requires no very great stretch of the imagination to foresee the possibility or perhaps even the certainty that, by opening the way for future abuses with their baleful effects alike upon the Government and the people, the vast resources of the Federal Treasury under the guise of relief to build up a political organization to bring about its retention in office. I have already pointed out that the distribution of charity would require a horde of bureaucratic agencies over the country and such agencies with vast sums to dispense could, if so disposed, wield a most powerful political influence for the administration in power.

There is still another phase of the question to which I would call attention. Remove the need for voluntary aid to sufferers in America and we shall thereby atrophy one of the noblest emotions of the human heart—that of a genuine response to the call for succor to distressed peoples, not only in America but throughout the world. I am unwilling to do an injustice to the people in the stricken area and an injustice to all the rest of the people by opening the way for future abuses with their baleful effects alike upon the Government and all the people. I therefore stand opposed to legislation which I regard unsound as well as unjust alike to those we would serve and to the whole Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Aswell] is recognized for 10 minutes under the agreement.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the House, the Washington Post of December 8 in an editorial appeared this language:

Mr. ASWELL, of Louisiana, a Democrat hailing from a State that has not suffered from drought, will lead the pork barrel forces in an attempt to raise the appropriation to $60,000,000.

That statement by the Washington Post is false and infamous and could have been written by none other than a nit-wit or a man deliberately trying to libel, and I shall not dwell upon it now, but my State will have the Washington Post account for that in the courts.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to print at this point, in order to economize time, telegrams from the Governor and Senator elect of my State, drought committee chairman, and commissioner of agriculture in answer to this editorial in the Washington Post.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent to print at this point in his remarks certain telegrams. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The telegrams are as follows:

H. JAMES B. ASWELL.
Member of Congress:
Relative to editorial Washington Post December 8, statement that Louisiana has not suffered from drought gross misrepresentation. As appointed State drought committee chairman, I have no doubt that President Hoover and officials of his administration. As you know
at least 25 parishes in this State suffered severely from drought, and have both in excess of that number spent thousands of dollars. I earnestly urge you to make it available for drought relief at minimum of $60,000,000.

Governor and Senator Elect.

AUGUSTA, LA., December 11, 1930.

Congressman J. B. ASWELL:

Sending telegram as below to Washington Post: Will you correct your statement editorially that Louisiana has not suffered from drought? The present crop season has been a very poor season in this part of the State. The crops are less than one-fourth normal cotton crops. Thirty thousand families have less than means to carry on farm operations next year. Louisiana should be granted a drought relief loan. The Red Cross has already spent $100,000,000 charity relief work in Louisiana account drought. Sure you will be fair enough to correct your statement.

R. F. THOMPSON,
Chairman Louisiana State Drought Committee.

BATON ROUGE, LA., December 12, 1930.

JAMES B. ASWELL:

Member of Congress, D. C.:

Just read the contemptible untruthful editorial in Washington Post December 8. This outburst of sectional poison from the pen of some ignorant partisan politician surely has not taken the time or trouble to inquire into the situation that exists not only in Louisiana but in 18 or 18 other States. The Post doesn't seem to know what a loan is. A loan, which will be paid to our Government within the next 10 to 24 months, and some pork-barrel public improvement that will come out of our Treasury never to be returned. Can you find some one who can find the state and send him to find out true conditions? I shall be glad to guide him through Louisiana or any other State, if he will allow me.

HARRY D. WILSON, Commissioner.

AUGUSTA, LA., December 10, 1930.

Hon. J. B. ASWELL:

In 1917 when our country called for volunteers the young men from north Louisiana rallied as volunteers to this call. The present generation in same fair number of these men from the farm home. I saw fathers and mothers bid their sons farewell with a smile and a word of encouragement to do their duty. The records show how well this duty was performed. The fathers and mothers returned to their homes to patriotically carry out our will and the cause of Washington. They took the place of their sons at the plowshare and cooperated in the Hoover plan for food production and conservation. Practically all of these boys from the farm went as privates, many of them remain in Flanders field. These mothers and fathers from the farm did not complain but glorified in the fact that their John had made the supreme sacrifice for their country. It is these same farm people that I am pleading for. These people still have faith in their country and the prompt passage of the drought-relief measure is a test of our patriotism. Mothers and fathers are looking toward the east to-day with a prayer that Congress will consider them in their dire necessity and not turn them down, while hundreds of thousands of families are suffering and are not seeking charity. They are asking for a loan which they expect and will repay out of next year's production. This small loan will enable them to remain in their homes self-supporting, self-respecting patriotic American citizens. May I hope and insist on the passage by Congress of the original resolution providing food as well as other necessities for these farmers.

R. F. THOMPSON,
Chairman Louisiana Drought Relief Committee.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, the Republican floor leader of this House, usually a man of very keen intellect, and sometimes failing himself in a most pathetic attitude this morning. The gentleman does not discuss the subject at all. The gentleman is very much afraid that an army of agents will be sent out through the country and help the administration. If an administration, after the last election needed help, it is this administration.

The facts are that nothing of the kind will happen. My resolution does not deal with medical supplies, as the gentleman suggested. The gentleman has not read the resolution. He makes the startling statement that it is leading to a dole, and he talks about deficit. That is the stock stuff we have heard before over several months. I would like for the Members of this House for a moment to note that in the pending Interior Department bill before Congress there is an item of $400,000, inserted by a member of the committee without ever having discussed it with the Bureau of the Budget, for a library at the negro university here. That is a raid on the Treasury without discussing it with the Bureau of the Budget; but there is no Treasury

paid in my joint resolution providing $60,000,000 for loans. It provides specifically for a loan. The floor leader who spoke just before me said he wanted to investigate it. This resolution was taken up officially on October 29 when the gentleman from Connecticut showed nothing on it, but his own commissioner of agriculture was in that convention here in Washington, and at that convention a committee was appointed to write this resolution containing the $60,000,000 and food, and they asked me to help them. They wrote it in cooperation with the Senate of Agriculture. It has been thought painstakingly for three months.

Then the drought relief committee chairmen who were created by the governors at the request of the President were here on November 20. They took the same position as the commissioners of agriculture on this resolution, carrying $60,000,000 and food. Why? Because the farmer is required to mortgage his next year's crop for food, his garden included, and at the same time to mortgage the labor of himself, his wife, and children for 12 months, in order to borrow enough money to live upon and to make another crop. He is prostrated in this area of 24 States. He has no credit. He has nothing upon which to earn a living or to make next year's crop, and if you deprive him of this loan, you will add 5,000,000 people to the already astounding number of unemployed in America. These men on the farm who cannot make a crop will come to the towns and cities and add to unemployment. My resolution will keep these people on their farms producing for you.

This resolution providing $60,000,000 does not undertake to deal with the general question of unemployment, but proposes to deal with the small farmer, who is in need of a loan.

Talk about charity. Talk about raiding the Treasury. It will be repaid to the Government within 10 months, and everybody knows it. The Government will not lose over 10 per cent, as record of former similar loans shows.

I notice this same Washington Post and some of the gentlemen on the Republican side have said that this joint resolution for $60,000,000 would compete with the Red Cross. The attitude of this gentleman is astounding. Why? Here are the facts: The Red Cross reported, when the drought came on in August, that they had $5,000,000 available. Since then the Red Cross has sent $222,700 to Santo Domingo. In the past eight years the Red Cross has given for disasters in other countries of the world the sum of not more than $400,000,000. More than $5,000,000 a year, the Red Cross sends to other countries of the world. They had $5,000,000 to begin with. Now, in the President's message the other day, he said they had spent only one-half million, and they have $4,500,000 to carry on their noble operations in all the world, and yet you say the Red Cross does not take care of their own states. That is astounding.

Mr. Chairman, the commissioners of agriculture wrote the resolution in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture.

This resolution was approved by the drought committee when it was here. I thought for three months that I had the enthusiastic support of the Secretary of Agriculture. The drought committee left here in November, enthusiastic and encouraged because they thought they had his support, the Secretary of Agriculture having been most outspoken in his approval.

When the Congress met on Monday we undertook to get our chairman of the committee to call a meeting of the committee to consider it. The Republican members of my committee helped me, as well as the Democratic members, and we thought there was no opposition. We did not hear a word about it until Wednesday of this Congress.

The Secretary of Agriculture had promised me to be present on Wednesday, but when I heard of him next he was fishing in Florida. It was the first hint I had of what was going on under cover. On Wednesday—and hear me, because I want to give it to you now—the Secretary of Agriculture came from the office of the Secretary of Agriculture with another resolution cutting the amount to $25,000,000. The mes-
senger handed the resolution to the chairman of our com-
mittee, with a report approving it already written. It is
in the Raccoon. That was done before the chairman had
evoted on the resolution. He swallowed it, and 12 Republi-
cans on my committee, thinking they were the 12
apostles, went with him. Then what happened? This
message went on to the Senate and there he told Senator
McNary, the chairman of the Agriculture Committee of the
Senate, the same thing, that he must introduce it. McNary
had in mind the confidence of the commissioners of agriculture
to introduce this original resolution for $60,000,000 in the
Senate. They wanted to make it nonpolitical and nonparti-
san. McNary, being a good Republican and a Republican
leader—Senator McNary, able, brilliant, on the square, and
all in all a man, is a good Republican; he is the ablest
Republican leader you have in the Senate—he obeyed this
request and introduced the resolution. Then he went before
his committee and said that he did this on request, but
that he was not for that small resolution but for the original
one carrying $60,000,000 which the drought people asked
him to introduce, and he put it through by unanimous vote,
the original resolution, as it was written by the commis-
sioners of agriculture.
I wish I had time to bring it up to date, but I will bring
it up to date the next time I get a chance to speak. [Ap-
plause.]
The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from
Louisiana has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

For general support of Indians and administration of Indian
property, including pay of employees, $1,275,000, including not
to exceed $10,000 for the purpose of discharging obligations
of the United States under treaties and agreements with various tribes
and bands of Indians as follows: Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho (art. 11, agreement
of May 7, 1868); Bannocks, Idaho (art. 10, treaty of July 3, 1868); Shoshones,
Montana (arts. 8 and 12, treaty of May 7, 1868); Quapaws, Oklahoma (art. 3, treaty
of May 13, 1853); $2,280; Confederated Bands of Utes (arts. 9, 12, and
15, treaty of March 2, 1868), $7,400; Spokanes, Washington (art. 8, agreement
of March 18, 1867), $1,230; Shoshones, Wyoming (arts. 8 and 9, treaty of July 3, 1868), $6,120.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, on page 59, line 2, I
offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan offers
an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAMTON: Page 59, line 2, after the word "supplies," insert "and including not exceeding $160,000 for relief."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, in explanation of that
amendment, I say that this general administration item includes
each year some money purely for relief—the issuance of sup-
plies to indigents, and so forth. The budget increased that
amount somewhat this year, and by reason of conditions pre-
vailing in the field it is the thought of the committee that
it should be increased, and in the amount recommended to
the House the increase was provided. The purpose of the
amendment is to segregate that expenditure in order to see
that it will be in the hands of the Commissioner of Indian
Affairs I have named?

Mr. CRAMTON. May I say to the gentleman that the
tribes mentioned are those with which the laws passed by Congress
and the Interior Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1931 for
the support of the Fort Bidwell Indian School, California, is made immediately available for surveying, plotting, grading, and
preparation for an Indian colony on the Fort Bidwell School
reservation, and for fencing, and installation of several water
systems, including supervisory and other skilled labor and purchase
of necessary materials and supplies.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out
the last word.

Mr. CRAMTON. May I say to the gentleman that the
tribes mentioned are those with which the laws passed by Congress
and the Interior Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1931 for
the support of the Fort Bidwell Indian School, California, is made immediately available for surveying, plotting, grading, and
preparation for an Indian colony on the Fort Bidwell School
reservation, and for fencing, and installation of several water
systems, including supervisory and other skilled labor and purchase
of necessary materials and supplies.
Mr. COLE. There was a penalty incurred of a few hundred dollars on delinquent taxes, not through any negligence on the part of the Indians or their administrators but because the language of the last appropriation act made it impossible for them to pay this money.

Mr. CRAMTON. That would not be germane. They have had the interest on the money, and that would offset the penalty. The penalty is not much more than the interest.

Mr. COLE. It amounts to as much as 12 per cent, I think.

Mr. CRAMTON. You certainly charge them enough out there.

Mr. COLE. In order that the situation among the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa may be better understood, let me state how the present plight has arisen.

A Federal statute requires that all tribal moneys used for the support of the various activities on the reservation must be appropriated by Congress. The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1929 contained on page 23 an item appropriating $1,800 of moneys belonging to the Sac and Fox Indians for the support of the activities of the reservation. This includes the payment of taxes, the money was derived from rentals on 520 acres of land leased to white men for a cash rental. A similar item appeared in subsequent appropriation acts since the passage of the law requiring appropriations.

The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1930, page 25, contains the following item:

Iowa: Sac and Fox, $4,500, to be immediately available.

Mr. COLE. This is a matter for the State of Iowa to consider.

Mr. CRAMTON. Oh, in the West there are hardships greater than that. This is a prosperous county, well populated, and it would not seriously affect it if they waived the payment of the taxes on these lands.

Mr. COLE. Tama County is prosperous, but taxes are burdensome, as they are in all agricultural counties. The Indian lands are not sufficient for the living of the 383 persons listed. The total of the lands belonging to the Indians is 3,900 acres. Five hundred and twenty acres of this is leased to white men for the purpose of getting revenue for the payment of taxes and other urgent incidental expenses. The per capita acreage of the reservation is approximately 9 acres, one half of which is agricultural land, and the other half is not adapted to farming. This makes a per capita acreage of agricultural land a little more than 4 acres, an amount far too small to enable a man to support himself and family. The Indians are fairly good farmers, but do not have sufficient land to cultivate.

Mr. CRAMTON. This is a matter for the State of Iowa to consider.

Mr. COLE. Who has the right to waive the taxes?

Mr. CRAMTON. I am not familiar with the law, but the Legislature of Iowa, I think, meets in a month. It could correct the law if the law does not now permit it. I think the legislature might well change the law with reference to this fact.

Mr. COLE. The lands belong to the Indians, and it would be a great hardship on the county to withdraw them from taxation, as it would increase taxes on the other lands in the county.

Mr. CRAMTON. The lands belong to the Indians, and it would be a great hardship on the county to withdraw them from taxation, as it would increase taxes on the other lands in the county.

Mr. CRAMTON. I, in view of the direct inspection of the premises by the assistant commissioner and all the other circumstances, we did not feel justified in overruling the bureau in this particular matter. I am frank to say, however, that since our action was taken, from further information I have received, including numerous photographs of buildings that are to be abandoned and which were urged as being unsuited to further use without great expense, I personally feel grave doubt about the wisdom of the action which the bureau has taken. I can recognize that anyone who thinks that an Indian can only be taught or housed in a 100 per cent perfect structure, with floors in perfect conditions and all that sort of thing, would not take the view that I do; but when you contrast these structures with what these Indians live in at other times, they must think they are in a little heaven when they get into these buildings, if they are capable of appreciation of improvement in surroundings.

I think there is grave doubt about the wisdom of their action, but they have taken it, the bureau has the responsibility, and our committee has not seen fit to interfere with that discretion.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. I intend to take the matter up further with the Indian Bureau. I feel that the demolition of the type of buildings that exist there would be gross extravagance. I made a personal inspection of them last summer.

I am very grateful for the gentleman's remarks and for his explanation.

I withdraw the pro forma amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Iowa: Sac and Fox, $4,500, to be immediately available.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking a question to clarify a matter that has been submitted to me. Does the $4,500 appropriated here come out of tribal funds or is it an appropriation of public moneys?

Mr. CRAMTON. Tribal funds.

Mr. CRAMTON. What tribal funds?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mainly the income which these Indians get from the leasing of certain lands.

Mr. COLE. That is not true. There was a penalty incurred of a few hundred dollars on delinquent taxes, not through any negligence on the part of the Indians or their administrators but because the language of the last appropriation act made it impossible for them to pay this money.

Mr. CRAMTON. Let me say to the gentleman there are several sides to that proposition. What the gentleman is talking about is the fact that the State out there and the county are taxing the lands of these poor Indians. In my own judgment, after my study of the history of it, they ought not to tax these lands, and I question their right to do it, but they do it. So we withheld the appropriation to pay the taxes. It has gone on for a year or two years or three years, and it has been worked out, and the solicitor for the department rules that the State has the right to get these taxes.

The unfairness is revealed in the fact that they pay a road tax and not a road; they pay a drainage tax and do not get drainage, and so forth; but they apparently have
shall be advertised and sold. In accordance with this law the treasurer of Tama County had arranged to advertise the land on November 4, 1930, and it would be sold on December 1, 1930. The advertising of the land would create such an unsatisfactory situation among the Indians that the superintendent prevailed upon the treasurer to postpone the sale and an effort would be made to secure an appropriation for the payment of these taxes. This the treasurer finally decided to do. And at my request the language and the amount appropriated have been changed in the bill now before us. But at present there is a penalty on account of delinquent taxes of approximately $100 due in addition to the taxes. This has worked a hardship on the Indians, because the money is in the Treasury of the United States with which to pay the taxes, but the act of Congress forbids the payment and the Indians suffer thereby. The failure to avoid these penalties being due to Congress, Congress should appropriate funds belonging to the Government sufficient to pay the penalties thus incurred. I believe also that we might well appropriate the taxes for the current and subsequent years in order that these Indians may have an opportunity to equip themselves for making a better living.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CHINDIBLOM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 14675, the Interior Department appropriation bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

**EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL**

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 14804) making appropriations for emergency construction, to take from the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate; and, further, that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on such bill be given specific authority, as provided by clause 2 of Rule XX, to agree to any amendment of the Senate providing for an appropriation.

I will say that the purpose of asking this authority is because of the fact that this bill is not a general appropriation bill. If we come to conference the conferees could not agree on matters of appropriation.

Mr. CRAMTON. The action of the House in granting consent asked for by the gentleman from Indiana would not in any way be taken as a direction by the House conferences to agree to the Senate amendments?

Mr. WOOD. No; it would place the House conferences in the same position as to appropriations as if it was a general appropriation bill.

Mr. CHINDIBLOM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. CHINDIBLOM. Does the gentleman include in his motion that the conferences be immediately appointed?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. CHINDIBLOM. The gentleman did not so state.

Mr. WOOD. I intended to, and I make that request.

Mr. GARNER. May I ask the gentleman a question? The gentleman thinks this bill is more of a legislative bill than a to entertain the very highest regard for both. He has high tribute from an gentleman thinks this bill is more of a legislative bill than a to entertain the very highest regard for both. He has consent asked for by the gentleman from Indiana would not because of the fact that this bill is not a general appropria- ney and his stenographer, one special attorney in tax and other Houses on such bill be given specific authority, as provided The Clerk read as follows:

**INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL**

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 14675, the Interior Department appropriation bill. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Interior Department appropriation bill, with Mr. CHINDIBLOM in the chair.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Okla., including pay of necessary employees, the tribal attorney, the stenographer, one special attorney in tax and other matters, and pay of tribal officers; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning, and purchase, repair, and operation of automobiles, $250,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. For many years the superintendent of the Osage Agency has been Mr. J. George Wright. He is one of the outstanding figures of the Indian field service. Since so many people have the impression that there is nothing but graft in the administration of Indian affairs in the field, I rise to remind the House that such is not the case and to cite the unsullied record which has been made by J. George Wright in handling the millions of dollars that he has for the Osage Indians.

After a very notable record in the Indian Service Mr. Wright, at the age of 71, is about to be retired. In my work I have had contact with him and his work and have come to entertain the very highest regard for both. He has always been zealous for the interests of the Indians and effective in protecting them.

I am pleased to quote the following high tribute from an editorial in one of Oklahoma's leading newspapers, the Tulsa World:

Successive generations of politicians and grafters have surged against J. George Wright, superintendent of the Osage Indian Agency. * * *

From a high hill in Pawhuska, Wright has administered Osage affairs for many years. His service began when the tribe was comparatively poor and when oil development was only partial; he remained through the gusher period when the wealth of the Osages rose to the greatest height ever attained by any tribe or
people; he remained through the inevitable decline and to a time when the superintendency is very much more a routine and commonplace job than it has been for a quarter of a century. How many Indians has he handled without a taint, how many schemes for wresting Osage wealth from the Osages he has bailed, how many Indians has he forced to save money and build homes using his schemes for diversion, that he has stopped, how many high-powered salesmen and promoters he has scotched, we do not know. The result is not as important as the fact that one principle—the welfare of the Osages—was continuous and effective. It is a matter of common knowledge that Wright has enjoyed a long and unvaried honesty and ability. He ruled from a high hill physically, and his outlook, morally and intellectually, was likewise elevated above the clamor of less important sectors of the tribe.

Many have complained against Wright’s management. Many of us have thought he was too undemanding and meek, but none have questioned his intentions or his honesty or intelligence. Politicians have repeatedly tried to have him removed to some less important sector of the financial vineyard, and they almost succeeded occasionally. * * * In the hearing in Washington, Congressman Hastings, of Oklahoma, and Gramton, of Michigan, said all that is necessary to be said at Washington; they made it perfectly clear why the demand for Wright’s scalp is unmeaning.

These are men who know the facts. * * * Wright’s desuetude, that seems to be one of the main pretexts for refusing to continue him at Pawhuska. Everybody knows Wright is neither deaf, and he has been so for many years. If you contemplate replacing him, you have a right to ask that it would be a very good psychology for the Interior Bureau to continue the services of this man, even though he may have a little defect?

Mr. Cramton. It is more than a little defect, Mr. Murphy. The case has been given, I think, a great deal of consideration by everybody in the bureau, including the Secretary’s personal attention, and I was granted one. I think the Bureau has considered the case. Mr. Cramton. What is the law? How long can you extend it?

Mr. Burlew. Up to four years. After that it is compulsory.

Mr. Murphy. Would it not be good psychology to give him all the extension you can? I am making these statements in view of what Mr. Hastings has presented to the committee and to the bureau in the presence of the committee in reference to this particular case.

Mr. Burlew. The very fact, as Mr. Hastings has said, that it is one of the most important jobs in the Indian Service is the reason that the Secretary is insisting on relieving Mr. Wright. The Commissioner urged his retirement for this year in his retirement. But Mr. Wright is physically unable to know all that is going on around him.

Mr. Cramton. I will guarantee he will know more about the situation and as to what is going on around the house, with both ears plugged up, than any man you can send there. Mr. Burlew. That may be.

Mr. Cramton. Whom have you in sight?

Mr. Burlew. Nobody. Mr. Cramton. Had you not better keep him there until you are able to fill the position?

Mr. Hastings. Mr. Murphy’s judgment, and it has been subscribed to by the chairman of the subcommittee, that it is of the greatest importance that the best man in the Indian Service be employed in the most important position. Mr. Burlew. Does that mean that there are to separate them from the money?

Mr. Murphy. This man has rendered a service that entitles him to the greatest consideration.

Mr. Wright has passed the retirement age and his retirement has been deferred one year. Notwithstanding the representations thus made by the gentleman from Oklahoma and others of the subcommittee, the Secretary of the Interior has definitely declined to consider a further extension. That is within his responsibility and his jurisdiction, and I have no desire to criticize his action. I am sure he is guiding his discretion in accordance with his own best judgment. I will only add the hope that this man, in naming a successor to J. George Wright who measures up to his predecessor, if he does that no one will ever have reason to complain.

I have risen to-day to pay tribute to a public servant, a long-time official of the Indian Service, who has always done his duty, who has provided continuous service in the field of peace. As he steps into retirement he should know he carries with him the appreciation of all good Americans.

Mr. Hastings. Mr. Chairman, the Osage Indian Tribe consists of 2,223 members. They occupy one county in Oklahoma. They are known to be the richest tribe of Indians in the world. They have had approximately 1,500,000 acres of land to allot. The allotment act provided for the allotment of the surface of this land and the retention of the oil rights to the tribe. As a result, from time to time the oil rights have been leased, and the bonus and royalties due to the tribe have since then divided into 229 parts. The production and the price of oil have both fallen off within the past year or two so that the amount each member of the tribe receives has fallen off somewhat during the current year. They have each received as high as $12,000 a year from the bonus and the royalties.

The Council has referred this matter to the subcommittee having this bill in charge, for a number of years Mr. J. George Wright has been superintendent of this agency. I think there is no more difficult position to fill in the entire Indian Service than this particular agency. He has, however, reached the retirement age. The time has been extended for one year. I endeavor to induce the department to extend it still further. I think there is no better
record made in the Indian Service, and I doubt if there is any better record made in any other branch of the service of the Government of the United States than that which has been made by Mr. Wright, the present superintendent. It is complained that he has a slight deafness. He is strong, he is vigorous, he is diligent, he is honest, he is courageous. Mr. Wright is vigorous, he is diligent, he is honest, he is courageous, he is dependable. The Osage Indians petitioned the department to continue his services for another year. By reference to this bill it will be seen that the entire expenses of the administration of the Osages is taken out of their funds, and the item here is for $259,000. As I had occasion to say before the committee, I deeply regret that favorable action was not taken by the department on the petition to continue the services of this superintendent for another year. I expressed then to the department that I believed they would find a mistake had been made when they place another man in charge of that agency who is not so familiar with all conditions there as is Mr. Wright. I thank the chairman of the subcommittee for the complimentary reference to Mr. Wright. His record justifies it, and I take this moment of the House to concur in what he said and to commend Mr. Wright and to say in conclusion that as he leaves the service, he leaves it with an unstained record.

Mr. HASTINGS. Without objection, the pro forma amendment is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read. The Clerk reads as follows:

Appropriations herein made for road work and other physical improvements in the Indian Service shall be immediately available.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, in order to invite the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee to the language on page 71, in the first three lines, and ask his interpretation of the words "other physical improvements," as to whether or not they have reference to all of the improvements made at the various Indian schools throughout the country?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I am very clear that that language would make immediately available any item in the bill for construction purposes, whether it is a fence or a building or any other construction work. It covers any construction work appropriated for in the Indian portion of the bill.

Mr. HASTINGS. Let me ask the gentleman with reference to these various improvements at the schools. There are a number of schools, and provision is made for dormitories, heating plants, and other buildings in connection with boarding schools. Would the language of the bill make this money immediately available for these purposes?

Mr. CRAMTON. Clearly it would.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to make it clear that that is the intention of the Congress.

Mr. CRAMTON. That is the intention of our committee. The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk reads as follows:

For all expenditures authorized by the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 375), and any amendatory thereto or supplementary thereto, known as the reclamation law, and all other acts under which expenditures from said fund are authorized, including not to exceed $175,000 for personal service and $27,000 for expenses in the office of the chief engineer, $25,000 for telegraph, telephone, and other communication service, $7,000 for photography, photographic prints, $50,000 for transportation, and $12,000 for other expenses in the field legal offices; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of overcollections and deposits for other purposes; to exceed $20,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding; purchase of buildings for employees' use for official use by employees; maintenance and operation of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; to not exceed $40,000 for purchase and expenses in the office of the chief engineer, $25,000 for telegraph, telephone, and other communication service, $7,000 for photography, photographic prints, $50,000 for transportation, and $12,000 for other expenses in the field legal offices; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of overcollections and deposits for other purposes; to exceed $20,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding; purchase of buildings for employees' use for official use by employees; maintenance and operation of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; to not exceed $40,000 for purchase and expenses, and other items required in connection with the official work of the bureau; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or destruction of public property: Provided, That no part of said appropriations may be used for maintenance of buildings for employees, except in connection with projects of the Bureau of Reclamation outside the District of Columbia except for an office for the chief engineer and staff and for certain field officers of the division of reclamation economics. Provided further, That no part of any sum provided for in this act for operation and maintenance of any project or division of a project by the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of any lands within the boundaries of any irrigation district which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which is in arrears for more than 12 months in the payment of any charges due the United States, and no part of any sum provided for in this act for such purposes shall be used for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which are in arrears for more than 12 months in the payment of any charges due from said lands to the United States.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order on the paragraph. What authority in law is there for lines 22 and 23 on page 73?—

Except for an office for the chief engineer and staff and for certain field officers of the division of reclamation economics.

Mr. CRAMTON. So far as I know, if you will omit the entire proviso, lines 19 to 23—

That no part of said appropriations may be used for maintenance of headquarters for the Bureau of Reclamation outside the District of Columbia except for an office for the chief engineer and staff and for certain field officers of the division of reclamation economics—

then the Bureau of Reclamation could remove its entire headquarters to the field and close its offices here in Washington.

Mr. BLANTON. Under what law could it do that?

Mr. CRAMTON. They are given instructions to carry on the work, and I know of no law that says that they must do any part of it in Washington.

Mr. BLANTON. Is it not a fact that the very purpose and intention of this entire proviso is to provide authority for them to establish offices away from Washington for the different engineer and field officers?

Mr. CRAMTON. Absolutely. If the gentleman will permit me, I will tell him the purpose. I know of no law that requires them to maintain any part of their headquarters in Washington or any other particular place. A few years ago we found that they proposed to remove practically all of their principal offices to Denver. That did not appeal to our committee. We had a desire that Congress would want some information about a certain project and the papers were always out in Denver, and as a result our committee several years ago put in this proviso so as to prevent moving their offices, largely, to Denver. We did make an exception at their insistence in the office of the chief engineer, and later this division of reclamation economics, it being urged by them that the various projects in the field were so much more accessible from Denver than from Washington that a great deal of money in travel expense would be saved and increased efficiency would result. But I make the direct statement of my own knowledge that the purpose of the item has been and is not to authorize them to take these named offices to Denver but to prevent their moving there.

Mr. BLANTON. But the gentleman, through his committee, does use the broad language of authorizing certain field officers, without any limitation; and certain field officers who may mean the entire corps, the number of which we do not know at this time.

Mr. CRAMTON. Without this language there would be no limit on the number they could move to Denver. Mr. BLANTON. Well, I doubt that very seriously, because if this bureau could do it, every other bureau in the Government could move their headquarters out to San Francisco or Seattle or any place they wanted to.
Mr. CRAMTON. Any bureau of the Government that has been created by law, that does not require them to maintain headquarters in Washington, could move its headquarters from the Capital City, of course.

Mr. BLANTON. But the general enabling act for all of the departments requires them to keep their offices in Washington.

Mr. CRAMTON. Well, that is a question.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will my colleague yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has the chairman of the committee any information as to how extensive the division of reclamation economics is?

Mr. CRAMTON. It is anywhere nearly as large as the engineering office.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is a very small division of the Reclamation Service?

Mr. CRAMTON. It is a very small division of the Reclamation Service.

Mr. BLANTON. But, how many officials could be included in this language of "certain field officers"?

Mr. CRAMTON. It is "certain field officers of the division of reclamation economics."

Mr. BLANTON. How many officers could be included in that language?

Mr. CRAMTON. It is not a large number, 10 or 12.

Mr. BLANTON. I think the language is clearly subject to a point of order, but, with that explanation, I shall not make the point of order. I withdraw the reservation of the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Information I believe would be received with interest by the committee as to the status of these various projects to which the Government contributes its share which are in default. Under the proviso found on page 74 the appropriation is limited to any project that has not been in default for more than 12 months in the payment of their charges. Can the gentleman from Michigan give a general statement as to what the status of payment on these reclamation projects is?

Mr. CRAMTON. As I remember, 98 per cent plus of the money due for construction is paid at this time. Ninety-eight per cent plus of the money due for operation and maintenance has been paid at this time. That is an approximate figure and is approximately correct.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman's statement, I assume, also refers to the irrigation fund, in the second paragraph following, where you restrict the payment of funds to contractors who have not made their share of payment under the law?

Mr. CRAMTON. That is a different proposition. I may say, however, while that statement I have just made is a very encouraging statement as to percentage, that comes in part from action which Congress took in the adjustment act in making extensions, and so forth. There are certain payments that should have been made and are being withheld that run into enough money, so that the construction program of the Bureau of Reclamation, not for new projects to be undertaken but for the projects now under construction, is impaired. In other words, the West, that is to be benefited, through their failure to pay what they owe, is now impeding the construction program of projects now under way.

Since 1927 the Reclamation Bureau has been carrying out a construction program, the principal purpose of which was to complete, within the next 10 years, projects only partly developed at the time; it was anticipated that oil revenues would provide a large part of the money, as the income from oil royalties had for several years varied from $3,500,000 to $6,500,000. These have diminished until, in 1929, this income was only $1,800,000.

During this year and last year the crop incomes from reclamation have suffered from low prices. As a result the appropriations for construction have exceeded the income to meet those appropriations until now they are faced with a situation where they must have a supplemental income from some other source, or suspend all new construction on works for which plans and estimates have been prepared and appropriations made.

During recent months conditions have prevented payments to the fund, which had been confidently anticipated. This is because of low crops or because of readjustments in contract obligations. These payments will be ultimately made, but the net result is a temporary loss of income amounting to $3,500,000, as follows:

- Salt River project, Arizona: $1,900,000
- Barren project, Arizona-California: $200,000
- Uncompahgre project, Colorado: $200,000
- North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: $200,000
- Big Bend project, New Mexico-Texas: $200,000
- Yakima project, Washington: $200,000
- Other projects: $100,000

Mr. STAFFORD. As to the projects to which the gentleman refers, are they under the so-called Carey Act?

Mr. CRAMTON. No. What I am speaking of now is on the general reclamation projects.

Mr. STAFFORD. The statement which the gentleman made, that 96 per cent were meeting their obligations, while technically true is only true in the sense that the Government has postponed the payment of the necessary charges until a future date?

Mr. CRAMTON. That is the effect.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, reserved work, $229,000; continuation of construction gravity extension unit, $250,000; together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1931; for cleaning up Jackson Lake Reservoir in Wyoming, in cooperation with the National Park Service, $350,000, either by direct expenditure or by turn over to the National Park Service to be available until expended: Provided, That the expenditure from the reclamation fund for such clean-up shall not be charged as a part of the construction or operation and maintenance payments by the water users under the project, but shall be offset and recouped from revenues from the rentals of storage from the reservoir: Provided further, That not to exceed $300,000 from the power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1933, for the operation of the commercial system; and not to exceed $130,000 from power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1933 for continuation of construction, south side division; in all, $729,000.

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Anyone who lives in the West knows that water is one of the most precious things on the public domain. There are several projects now being constructed which will control water passing through Indian reservations, and the thought I have to-day is this: In the district in which I live there is the Walker irrigation district, the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, and the Walker Indian Reservation, all of which were entitled, according to the Department of Justice, to a certain amount of water. Suits have been carried on against the white settlers for a matter of 10 years to take away from the white settlers the water which they filed on and which would ultimately deprive the Indians of water for the land that some day will be put under cultivation. All of these projects are under way, and on one in particular, the Owyhee project, in Oregon, there is an Indian reservation 100 miles or so up the river. In discussing the matter of where this reservation would obtain its water in future years I was told that when the Owyhee project is completed all the water of that river will be for the settlers who will take up land on the Owyhee project. I wonder if it is not true that either the Indian Service or the Department of Justice is sleeping on its rights. If they can begin suits against the white settlers who have used the water for 50 or 60 years and which is now claimed to belong to the Indians, I think for the use of land which will not be put under cultivation for many years, what will be the situation 10 or 15 years from now, when the Indians on the Owyhee River, in Duck Creek Valley, apply for water storage? Will the Federal Government sue itself for the water they have and which they can not take back from the settlers on the Owyhee project?
It is a very interesting question which must receive the attention of not only the Bureau of Indian Affairs but the Department of Justice and by the Secretary of the Interior, because 10 years have passed since those discussions were held. The Indians upon the Duck Valley Reservation in eastern Elko County, Nev., sooner or later will require water for the land allotted to them in good faith by the Federal Government. Since the Government has put the white settlers on the Walker River to great expense by suits instituted for the adjudication of water rights acquired by those settlers more than 70 years ago, it seems to me no more than an act of justice to both the Indians and whites at the Owyhee River to designate now when it can be done without cost to either party, the relative rights of whites who may hereafter settle on the Owyhee project and the Indians on the Duck Valley Reservation.

I take this occasion to draw this matter to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman was addressing his inquiry to me. The particular situation which the gentleman speaks about has been discussed, but it is a year or so since I have had any contact with it, so I cannot speak at all of that situation. I know it has had consideration by the Indian Bureau, and I think by the Department of Justice.

My thought is this—although my views may not be of any value whatever—that when we build the Owyhee project we build a dam, and if we have a legal right there as far as the immediate property is concerned, the reservoir site, we can build the dam. We will then impound the water and in that way we will be attempting to render a service in certain reclamation districts and to some land, the greater part of which is already in private ownership. I do not believe the action of the Government in building that reservoir and those canals is intended to do in any way constitute a division of the rights in that watershed and any rights the Indians have as to water will remain and will be able to enforce as against the Owyhee project. Of course, we must keep in mind the Supreme Court, which went far in upholding the right of Indians to water as against the whites, and that will be true as against the Owyhee project.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sun River project, Montana: The unexpended balance of the appropriation for continuation of construction for the fiscal year 1925, for the purposes for which originally appropriated and for drainage construction.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I want to say to my friend from Michigan that I have offered the pro forma motion for the purpose of saying to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. Laxvrrr] that I desire to congratulate him upon being one of the real leaders of the House, and upon the fact that he is able to get such splendid appropriations for Montana, the State he so conspicuously represents in the Congress of the United States. He is a real champion for the people of his State.

Mr. LEAVITT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I believe the Clerk is now reading from page 77.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes. I rise in opposition to anything so I may get recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for that purpose.

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to direct an inquiry as to the status of the Rio Grande project. We are appropriating in this bill $475,000. How much have we appropriated herefor, and how much will be required before the project is completed? There has been some discussion in years back as to this great project on the Rio Grande in which, I believe, the Government of Mexico has some interest.

Mr. CRAMTON. This project has been building since 1903 and we spent up to the 30th of last month $12,000,000. There was a small charge-off there of $236,000. The amount of construction yet to be carried on, as I understand, is not large. I do not have the figures at hand, but the project is substantially completed. Of the amount carried here, $90,000 is for certain permanent improvement on the Elephant Butte district, but the greater amount, $70,000, is for a drainage system.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I recall, a considerable part of this work is now being utilized by the owners of lands in that district.

Mr. CRAMTON. Oh, yes. This is one of the very successful projects; they have made a very good showing and there is a large acreage under cultivation. The gentleman will notice that last season the bureau was prepared to furnish water to 144,200 acres; the actual irrigation in 1929 was 139,775, so practically all the land under water is used.

Mr. STAFFORD. While I am on my feet, I will direct attention to the Yakima project, for which we are appropriating nearly $800,000, the item being found on page 79, lines 16 to 21. Will that amount complete the project? I assume not.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman will notice that the new appropriation is only for operation and maintenance. There is a reappropriation of certain items from last year. Part of it is held up by the Cle Elum Reservoir, until we can find somebody who will agree to pay for it. Some of these situations are complicated, and I will not endeavor to explain them, but there is a controversy there as to who shall be responsible for that supplemental water-supply construction.

Mr. STAFFORD. What will be the entire amount expended on that project with all of its divisions?

Mr. CRAMTON. The expenditures up to date are somewhat over $6,000,000, and that very largely completes the project, outside, I understand, of this Cle Elum Reservoir, which is to be above $1,000,000.

I want to retract that statement. There is a very large program for eventual extension of the project that runs as high as $23,000,000.

Mr. STAFFORD. While the gentleman is on the subject, will the gentleman give the committee a statement as to how much money will be required of the National Government to complete all the projects now existent?

Mr. CRAMTON. I could only give the gentleman an off-hand statement. They had what they called a 10-year program that Secretary Work planned. It was not authorized by anybody else, but was a program that he worked out as a 10-year program. This was to just about take care of the projects that are now definitely decided upon. A 10-year program would run somewhere around $10,000,000 a year, or $100,000,000. This is not just accurate, but will give the gentleman some picture of it. I am told now that because of the slump in oil and the loss of revenue and the prospect they can not expect that much, they will not be able to keep to their 10-year program.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my opposition to the pro forma amendment.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: For operation and maintenance, $875,000; for continuation of construction, $100,000; in all, $475,000: Provided, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for continuation of construction for the fiscal year 1931 shall remain available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1932.

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee a question regarding this item. As I understand it, this project involves the use of an interstate or, rather, of an international stream. Is the chairman advised whether or not there has been any treaty negotiated agreeing upon the use of this water?
Mr. CRAMPTON. It is my recollection that there was a treaty. I know when I visited the project that was explained to me, and I had the feeling then that we had been over some talk that the whole question is in process of being negotiated. I am wondering if a treaty has already been negotiated.

Mr. CRAMPTON. I may say that I find Doctor Mead's statement in the hearing is that—

Under international treaty provisions 60,000 acre-feet of water is delivered annually to the Republic of Mexico for the irrigation of 25,000 acres in Juarez Valley.

So there definitely is a treaty.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of construction of the Hoover Dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon to create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and incidental structures suitable for the development of electrical energy, power, and water discharged from such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights of way, and easements necessary therefor, and for the sale of power and water which will insure revenue, adequate in his judgment, to reimburse the United States for certain expenditures incident to the construction of the Boulder Canyon project.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. On page 83, line 20, after the word "available," strike out all language through and including the word "act," in line 17 on page 84.

Mr. CRAMPTON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. DOUGLAS) will permit, I would like to agree on time for debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona and 5 minutes in defense of the item.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, what might now be said about the contracts with which this item is associated under the provisions of the Boulder Canyon project act has already very largely been said, so whatever opposition I may have to this item will not at this time be predicated upon those contracts. As the gentleman recalls, there was considerable discussion of these contracts last spring. I have now another ground on which to make my opposition to this item, and I shall attempt to conclude as rapidly as it is possible for me to conclude. I shall try to do it in five minutes, but it is possible I may not be able to do it in five minutes.

Mr. CRAMPTON. Then I will make my request that the time be 20 minutes. I recognize this is a matter of importance to the gentleman from Arizona. I do not want to cut him off without a proper opportunity to present his case, but at the same time we do want to finish the consideration of the bill to-day. Does the gentleman think 10 minutes would answer his purpose?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. I am quite certain 10 minutes would not suffice, but may I state it in this way, subject, of course, to the approval of the gentleman, that whatever time I occupy in arguing this particular amendment be granted to the gentleman also, or to anyone to whom the gentleman may elect to yield time, in equal amount?

Mr. CRAMPTON. Then I make the request, Mr. Chairman, that debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto be limited to 20 minutes, and it is my thought that the gentleman from Arizona will have 10 minutes of that time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman wishes to continue beyond five minutes, he will have to have unanimous consent.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. I ask unanimous consent for 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona asks unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, under the provisions of the Boulder Canyon project act the Secretary of the Interior is required, prior to the making of appropriations, to obtain contracts for the sale of power and water which will insure revenue, adequate in his judgment, to reimburse the United States for certain expenditures incident to the construction of the Boulder Canyon project.

Acting under the direction therein contained the Secretary of the Interior negotiated and executed three contracts. One was with the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles and the Southern California Edison Co. for lease of generating equipment to be installed at the project, and for the purchase of falling water with which electrical energy might be developed.

The second was with the metropolitan water district for the sale of water.

It was pointed out when the item for the construction of the Boulder Canyon project was included in the last deficiency bill that the city of Los Angeles was not bound by the terms of the contract with its department of water and power, that it had not submitted the contract to the qualified electors of the city of Los Angeles, and that therefore, because of the provisions of the contract on California, it was not a party to the contract, could not be sued, that the United States could not attach its property, and, further, that the United States could not mandamus the city of Los Angeles to levy a special tax with which the obligations might be paid.

It was pointed out that the department of water and power of the city was irresponsible financially, that it did not then have the necessary financial strength to meet the obligations sought to be imposed under the contract might be met.

It was pointed out that the department of water and power of the city was irresponsible financially, that it did not then have the necessary financial strength to meet the obligations sought to be imposed, and that from its normal operations it could not in eight years accumulate resources to meet those obligations.

It was shown that the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles owns no property which may be attached by the United States in the event of default. It was pointed out that the department of water and power had no authority to tax and that therefore it could not be mandamused by the United States to levy a tax to provide the funds with which the obligations might be paid.

It was pointed out that the contract with the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles and the Southern California Edison Co. was therefore invalid and non-enforceable. It was pointed out that the validity of the contract with the metropolitan water district for power was contingent on the validity of the contract with the department of water and power of the city and that since the latter contract was invalid it followed that the contract with the metropolitan water district was likewise invalid.
It was pointed out and admitted by the Secretary of the Interior that the contract for the purchase of water was merely an option granting the right to the Metropolitan Water District to take and pay for water whenever in its election it chose to do so, but binding it to take and pay for nothing.

Since last spring when this item was discussed in the House and before the Committee on Appropriations the situation relative to the validity of these contracts had changed. The city has taken no steps to make the contract effective, nor has it been submitted to the city council or the municipal bondholders for their consent. There has been no election. It is therefore as free from the obligations of the contract now as it was then. The department of water and power of the city has made no provision to provide funds to meet the liabilities imposed. It is therefore as irresponsible to-day as it was then.

Nor has the metropolitan water district taken steps to provide the necessary financial resources to meet the obligations sought to be imposed upon it. The contract with respect to it is therefore as invalid as it was last spring. With respect of these contracts, each and everyone of them, there is as nonenforceable and as invalid at this time as they changed. The city has taken no steps to make the contract effective.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Has the case been argued yet?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Of Arizona. Mr. BERRY PETERSON, Attorney General of the State of Arizona, has filed a complaint in the Supreme Court of the United States against the remaining six States of the Colorado River Basin and the Secretary of the Interior, in which the validity of the entire Boulder Canyon project act is contested. It is probable that the Supreme Court will hold that the Boulder Canyon project act is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and that the project authorized to be constructed therein can not as a matter of fact be constructed. It would be foolish, however, for any Member of Congress to prejudge the case now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. I appreciate that the gentleman from California (Mr. Swynn) will rise and declare that on the 12th of January or thereafter the court will dismiss the case, and yet I repeat that no Member of this House is justified in prophesying the action of the Supreme Court.

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miles are in Arizona, 4,000 square miles in California, 12,000 square miles in Nevada, 500 square miles in New Mexico, 39,000 square miles in Colorado, and 19,000 square miles in Wyoming. Approximately 48 per cent of the total area of said basin is in the State of Arizona. That part of the Colorado River which flows in Arizona and on the boundary between Arizona and Nevada flows through an area of desert and desert sand, the sand which rise on each side of said river to a height varying from a few hundred to several thousand feet. Much of which is useless and because of this fall and rapid flow of said river, navigation thereof in Arizona and on the boundary between Arizona and Nevada has always been, and is now, utterly impossible.

That part of the Colorado River which flows on the boundary between Arizona and California and between Arizona and Mexico flows on the boundary between Arizona and New Mexico and on the boundary between Arizona and Mexico. That part of the Colorado River which flows in Arizona and on the boundary between Arizona and Nevada flows through an area of desert and desert sand, the sand on which rise on each side of said river to a height varying from a few hundred to several thousand feet. Much of which is useless and because of this fall and rapid flow of said river, navigation thereof in Arizona and on the boundary between Arizona and Nevada has always been, and is now, utterly impossible.

The total average flow of the Colorado River and its tributaries in the United States is 18,000,000 acre-feet of water annually. Of said total flow, 9,000,000 acre-feet were appropriated prior to the period of beneficial use in the United States prior to June 25, 1929, and said appropriated water has ever since been and is now being used and consumed. Of the remaining water, 5,000,000 acre-feet are diverted annually from the Colorado River above Lee's Ferry and from tributaries entering said river above Lee's Ferry, and are used and consumed in New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming, and 6,500,000 acre-feet are diverted annually from said river below Lee's Ferry and from tributaries entering said river below Lee's Ferry, and are used and consumed in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico. Of the appropriated water so diverted below Lee's Ferry, 3,500,000 acre-feet are annually diverted, used, and consumed in Arizona. Of the appropriated water so diverted, used, and consumed in Arizona, 2,900,000 acre-feet are diverted from the Gila River and its tributaries. Of the total flow of the Colorado River and its tributaries in the United States, 2,000,000 acre-feet were on June 25, 1929, ever since have been, and are now wholly unappropriated. All of said unappropriated water flows in Arizona and is available for beneficial use in Arizona; and all of it is subject to appropriation under the laws of Arizona. Of said unappropriated water, 6,500,000 acre-feet are in the main stream of the Colorado River above Lee's Ferry, 1,000,000 acre-feet in tributaries entering said river below Lee's Ferry and Laguna Dam. All of the water of the Gila River and its tributaries was appropriated and put to beneficial use in Arizona and New Mexico prior to June 25, 1929. There was not on said date, nor has there since been, nor is there now, any unappropriated water in the Gila River or any of its tributaries. To "appropriate" water means to take and divert a specified quantity thereof and put it to beneficial use in accordance with the laws of the State where such water is found, and, by so doing, to acquire, under said laws, a vested right to take and divert from the same source the specified quantity of water annually forever, subject only to the rights of prior appropriators. Such is the sense in which the word "appropriate" and its derivatives are used in this Bill of Complaint.

All land in the drainage basin of the Colorado River is arid in character. In those parts of said basin which are susceptible of irrigation the average annual rainfall is as follows: In Arizona and California, less than 3 inches; in Nevada, 6 inches; in Wyoming, 7 inches; in Utah and New Mexico, 8 inches; in Colorado, 10 inches; and in New Mexico 12 inches. It is greater to grow cotton and other crops. Irrigation has been practiced and is now practiced to an extent.

Because of the arid character of its land, irrigation is of the utmost importance to the State of Arizona. During the past 20 years the population of said State has increased from 294,000 to 421,000, and the assessed valuation of taxable property in said State has increased from $60,000,000 to $180,000,000. The increase of said increase in population and wealth has resulted from the constantly increasing use of irrigation in said State, and the construc- tion and maintenance of the development of irrigable lands. Irrigation is largely the result of irrigation, and its future growth and progress are largely dependent upon the continued use of water. And irrigation must be increased if additional land is to be put to the use of land being irrigated, there are more than 2,000,000 acres of land in said State which are not now irrigated, and which are susceptible of irrigation. Of these 2,000,000 acres, 1,700,000 acres of land are within the State of Arizona, 150,000 acres of land are within the State of Colorado, and 150,000 acres of land are on the boundary between Arizona and Nevada. By utilizing said acreage, it is estimated that a total of 1,500,000 acres of land will be added greatly to the wealth and taxable resources of the State of Arizona, and to the health, happiness, prosperity, and general welfare of its inhabitants. Because of the expense of constructing, maintaining, and operating the dams, reservoirs, canals, and other works required for the irrigation of said land, it will not be feasible to combine said irrigation district in small separate tracts, but it will be necessary to combine said tracts into one large tract, large tract being operated and administered as a single unit. The organization of such projects and the construction, maintenance, and operation of plants for the generation of electric power from water stored in reservoirs is necessary to the efficient operation of said Colorado River flowing past said dam sites and reservoir sites. In all the unappropriated water and water appropriated for beneficial use below said sites, is subject to appropriation for the generation of electric power at said sites. By the use of such power plants and such stored water great quantities of electric power could be generated and sold for use in Arizona and elsewhere. The business and all property used in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of such projects is now in existence comprises more than 1,000,000 acres of the unirrigated but irrigable land in the State of Arizona. None of the land in said projects is now irrigated, but all of it is susceptible of irrigation. The irrigation of said land is practicable and feasible at the present time, and definite plans have been made for the irrigation thereof. Such irrigation will require 4,500,000 acre-feet annually of the unappropriated water now flowing in the main stream of the Colorado River. Permits for the development of said power have been granted by the Colorado water commissioner of the State of Arizona. In order to appropriate and use said water for the irrigation of said land, such projects will be constructed by means of dams and reservoirs to be constructed and maintained in that part of the Colorado River which flows in Arizona. The boundary between the State of Arizona and the State of Utah is the said river to a height varying from a few hundred to several thousand feet. Much of which is useless and because of this fall and rapid flow of said river, navigation thereof in Arizona and on the boundary between Arizona and Nevada has always been, and is now, utterly impossible.

In that part of the Colorado River which flows in Arizona and on the boundary between Arizona and Nevada there are numerous sites suitable for the construction, maintenance, and operation of dams and reservoirs for the irrigation of land referred to in paragraph IX hereof. One of said sites is at Black Canyon, on the boundary between Arizona and Nevada. By utilizing said site it would be economical and feasible to store in reservoirs situated in Arizona, or partly in Arizona and partly in Nevada, all of the water of the Colorado River, and to utilize said water for irrigation or for the generation of electric power from water stored in reservoirs. The dam sites and reservoir sites are also suitable for the construction, maintenance, and operation of plants for the generation of electric power from water stored in reservoirs. It is estimated that a total of 1,500,000 acres of land in said project are to be irrigated. Under the said act shall be held unconst · tu}
tional, as hereinafter prayed, said work will be immediately com-
pleted and provided to completion. Numerous persons and
and corporations desire to engage in the business of storing and sell-
ing water, and in the business of generating and selling electric
power at certain sites and reservoirs, including the one at Black Canyon, for that purpose. Said
businesses and the properties used in connection therewith shall be said to result and yield substantial revenues to
the State of Arizona.

XII
The State of Arizona was admitted to the Union on February
14, 1912. Upon its admission the Union said State acquired,
has ever since possessed and exercised, and now possesses,
exclusive jurisdiction and control of all water within its
boundaries, including the water of the Colorado River and its tributaries. The constitution of the State of Arizona,
hereinafore duly adopted and now in force, provides that
the common law doctrine of appropriative or constructive
rights shall not obtain or be of any force or effect in said State. Statutes of the State of Arizona, heretofore duly passed and now in force, and included, of the Revised Code of 1928, and sections 1 and 3 of chapter 103 of the Session Laws of 1929, regu-
late the storage, diversion, appropriation and use of water, and the construction, operation, and maintenance of dams and reservoirs in said State. A copy of said statutes is appended hereto at page 43. Said statutes provide that all water flowing In streams or other natural channels belongs to the public and is
subject to appropriation; that the person first appropriating water
shall have the better right thereto; that any person intending
to appropriate water shall apply to the State water commissioner for a permit to make such appropriation; that if such application is
rejected the applicant shall have no water rights or constructive
rights thereto; that when any such application, or the proposed use of
the water sought to be appropriated, is a menace to local or general welfare, or bears
no relation to the welfare of the public, it shall be re-
jected; that all dams shall be under the jurisdiction of the State
engineer, and said engineer, or his successor in office, shall
maintain all dams except upon the approval of said engineer.
Under and by virtue of said statutes, all of the unappropriated water of the Colorado River and its tributaries, aggregating
9,000,000 acre-feet annually, was on June 23, 1929, ever since has
been, and is now subject to appropriation in Arizona. Said water can be, nor can any person, corporation, or government of the United States, assert any claim or title to said water, nor can any part of it, be appropriated in said lower basin. Thus said compact attempts to deprive the State of Arizona, its citizens, inhabitants, and property owners of their right to
appropriate said 9,000,000 acre-feet of unappropriated water, all of which is now subject to appropriation in Arizona.

XIII
Legislation was enacted in the year 1921 by the Legislatures of California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming and by the Congress of the United States, providing for the appointment of commissioners by the governors of said States and by the President of the United States, and authorizing such commissioners to negotiate a compact for the equitable apportionment of the water of the Colorado River and its tributaries, and to submit such compact to the legislatures of said States and to the Congress of the United States. Such com-
mis sioners were appointed and did draft and submit to said legis-
لاتures a compact entitled "The Colorado River Water
Compact of 1922," referred to hereafter as "the Colorado River compact," a copy of which is appended hereto at page 50. Said compact is defined therein, the term "Colorado River system" means that portion of the Colorado River and its tributaries within the United States, and the term "upper basin" means that drainage area of said Colorado River system and all other terri-
tory within the United States to which the water of said system
shall be allocated and provided for the protection and development of those parts of Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming, and from which water naturally drains into said Colorado River system above Lees Ferry, and also all parts of said States located without said drainage area which are now or shall hereafter be beneficially served by water diverted from said Colorado River system. In perpetuity, to said upper basin and to said lower basin, re-
spectively, the water to which right in Mexico, and for the use, diversion, consumption, and sale of water in Colorado, for all purposes of navigation, which shall include all water necessary
for the supply of any rights which may now exist; that if the use of any water of said system, such water shall be supplied from
water unappropriated by said compact; that further equitable
apportionment of said system unappropriated water by said compact may be made at any time after October 1, 1933; that
Inasmuch as the Colorado River has ceased to be navigable for commerce, for the transportation of water for navigation, and
severely limit the development of its basin, the use of its water
for purposes of navigation shall be subseuentive to the use of such water for domestic, agricultural, or industrial uses. The
said compact shall become binding and obligatory when it shall have
been approved by the legislatures of all the signatory States (Arizona, California, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming) and by the Congress of the United States.

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XIV
Said Colorado River compact is grossly inequitable, unjust, and unfair to the State of Arizona, for the reasons and in the respects following, to wit:

(1) Said compact attempts to apportion to said upper basin more, and to said lower basin less, than an equitable share of the water of said Colorado River system. Said compact attempts to apportion to said upper basin 7,500,000 acre-feet annually, but said lower basin needs and can put to beneficial use more than the quantity of water beneficially served by the upper basin. That part of said lower basin which is in Arizona needs and can put to beneficial use more than the quantity of water beneficially served by the upper basin. Said lower basin includes practically all of Arizona. None of the water of the Colorado River system is now or shall hereafter be appropriated in that part of Arizona which is in said upper basin. The 7,500,000 acre-feet of water which said compact attempts to appor-
tion to said lower basin amounts to only 1,000,000 acre-feet annually, whereas in said upper basin they amount to only 2,500,000 acre-feet annually. Thus said compact attempts to apportion to said lower basin only 1,000,000 acre-feet of unappropriated water, whereas it attempts
to apportion to said upper basin 5,000,000 acre-feet of unappro-
riated water annually. Under said compact, said 5,000,000 acre-
feet of unappropriated water which said compact attempts to apportion to said upper basin 5,000,000 acre-feet of unappro-
riated water annually. Under said compact, said 5,000,000 acre-
feet of water which said compact attempts to apportion to said
upper basin is comprised of water which is not or would not be beneficially served by said Colorado River system, and is now or shall hereafter be beneficially served by water diverted from said Colorado River system. Said compact does not authorize the appropriation of said upper basin, and is therefore inoperative, void, and of no effect.

XV
On December 21, 1928, the Congress of the United States passed, and the President approved, an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of works for the protection and development of the resources of the Colorado River, as well as for the development of the Colorado River compact, and for other purposes." The short title of said act is "Boulder Canyon project act." A copy of said act is appended hereto at page 641. Said act provides and is intended that, for the purpose of controlling floods, improving navigation, regulating the flow of the Colorado River, and providing for the delivery of the water thereof to and for the irrigation and public lands and other beneficial uses, and for the generation
of electric power as a means of making the project therein authorized financially feasible and practically assured, the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the terms of the Colorado River compact, is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain a complete plant and incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic development of electric power from the water discharged by said reservoir. Said dam and reservoir, if constructed, will be partly in Arizona and partly in Nevada, and will occupy one of the reservoirs in the United States, known as Black Canyon, in the Colorado River; and the President by public proclamation shall set apart a reservoir, of a capacity of not less than 8,000,000 acre-feet of unappropriated water now flowing in the Colorado River, all of which is now subject to appropriation in Arizona. Said act further provides in section 3 thereof that the amount and manner of the apportionment of water to the several States, and the means and measures for its apportionment and delivery in said State, under said proposed agreement, shall be such as the President shall approve, and that no such charge shall be made.

Said act further provides in section 4 (a) thereof that said Secretary is authorized to make provision for the delivery of any such water in the aggregate annual consumptive use of water of and from the Colorado River Basin, by means of delivery works incidental thereto, and the President may, in his judgment, cover all expenses of operation and maintenance incurred by the United States on account of works constructed under said act, and the payments to the United States provided for in section 6 thereof shall be in addition to said Secretary's or permit's existing payment for such service; and that no person shall have or be entitled to the use of the water stored in said reservoir except by contract with said Secretary. The effect of said act is to provide for the appropriation of all of the water to be stored in said reservoir, including the 8,000,000 acre-feet of unappropriated water now flowing in the Colorado River, all of which is now subject to appropriation in Arizona; to prohibit the appropriation of said water; and, to prohibit the use thereof, except by contract with the Secretary of the Interior. Under said act said Secretary could not be required to deliver or to contract for the delivery of any of said water for use in Arizona, but could, if so minded, refuse to deliver or to contract for the delivery of any such water for any such use, and could thus withhold all of said water from use in Arizona. If said Secretary should choose to deliver or to contract for the delivery of any of said water for use in Arizona, he would be required by said act to make a charge for the storage and delivery of water for such purpose, and the Secretary of the Interior could not require or permit said Secretary to make any charge for the delivery of water for use in the Colorado River Basin; and the same shall forever remain in the United States, and the title to said dam, reservoir, power plant, and other works, or on the operation thereof, shall forever remain in the United States, and the title to said dam, reservoir, power plant, and other works, or on the operation thereof, shall forever remain in the United States, and the title to said dam, reservoir, power plant, and other works, or on the operation thereof, shall forever remain in the United States.

Said act further provides for the delivery of any of said water for use in Arizona, but could, if so minded, refuse to deliver or to contract for the delivery of any such water for any such use, and could thus withhold all of said water from use in Arizona. If said Secretary should choose to deliver or to contract for the delivery of any of said water for use in Arizona, he would be required by said act to make a charge for the storage and delivery of water for such purpose, and the Secretary of the Interior could not require or permit said Secretary to make any charge for the delivery of water for use in the Colorado River Basin; and the same shall forever remain in the United States, and the title to said dam, reservoir, power plant, and other works, or on the operation thereof, shall forever remain in the United States, and the title to said dam, reservoir, power plant, and other works, or on the operation thereof, shall forever remain in the United States.
the use of said water and natural resources by other persons or corporations desiring to engage in such businesses; and thus to deprive said State of its right to levy and collect taxes on such businesses and on the property used in connection therewith.

(2) Said act provides in section 8 (a) thereof that the United States, its permittees, licensees, and contractors, and all users and appropriators of water stored, diverted, carried, or distributed by the United States, its permittees, licensees, and contractors, and all users and appropriators of water stored, diverted, carried, or distributed by the United States, shall be subject to and controlled by the Colorado River compact in the construction, maintenance, management, and operation of such works and in the diversion, storage, delivery, and use of water for the generation of power, irrigation, and other purposes, anything in the United States, its permittees, licensees, and contractors, and all users and appropriators of water stored, diverted, carried, or distributed by the United States, its permittees, licensees, and contractors, and all users and appropriators of water stored, diverted, carried, or distributed by the United States, to the contrary notwithstanding, notwithstanding said State has never ratified or approved said compact, and to enforce said compact and make it effective in Arizona, notwithstanding said State has never ratified or approved said compact.

(3) Said act attempts to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain a dam and reservoir in the basin of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, for the purpose of storing 8,000,000 acre-feet of unappropriated water now flowing in said river, all of which is now subject to appropriation in Arizona; to withhold all of said water from use in Arizona, or, if he permits any such use, to require payment of any prices prescribed thereby as may from time to time be determined by him for the sale or use of any part or all of said water for use in other States, even to the extent of selling and delivering it for use outside of the drainage basin of the Colorado River, all of which is to be done without the consent of the State of Arizona and in violation of its laws. Said State of Arizona has never ratified or approved said 8,000,000 acre-feet of unappropriated water, and of their right to use any said water in Arizona, except by contract with the Secretary of the Interior and upon payment of such charges as he may prescribe.

(4) Said act attempts to discriminate against the State of Arizona in favor of the State of California by providing that the water to be stored in said reservoir shall be delivered without charge to users in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California, whereas all water users in Arizona are required to pay for said stored water such charges as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe by providing that the use of all water users in California to divert and use said water, whereas no similar facilities, nor any facilities whatever, are provided for the proper use of water users in Arizona. Said act has never been approved by the State of Arizona and to facilitate the use of said stored water in California, and to hinder and prevent the use of said water in Arizona.

(5) Said act attempts to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of the United States, to engage in the business of operating and selling water from said reservoir and dam for the purpose of generating electric power and the business of leasing water and right of way for the generation of such power; to utilize for that purpose the water and the power of the United States, and the water and natural resources of the State of Arizona; and the use of said water and natural resources by other persons or corporations desiring to engage in such businesses; and to deprive said State of its right to levy and collect taxes on such businesses and on the property used in connection therewith.

The power to do all or any of the things as attempted by said act has never been granted to the United States by the Constitution of the United States.

XXX

The recital in said act that the purpose thereof is the improvement of navigation and the reclamation of public land is a mere subterfuge and false pretense. That the improvement of navigation and the reclamation of public land is not the purpose of said act, but the purpose thereof is to deprive the State of Arizona of the water, use, and control of the Colorado River, which is not navigable, and from the further fact that said act authorizes and directs the construction, management, and operation of said reservoir, and its tributaries, and of said dam, reservoir, and other works, and for the use of said water for purposes of navigation, it is evident that said act attempts to deprive the State of Arizona of the use of the Colorado River for the purpose of having the same made navigable.

That the water of the Colorado River is not navigable, and that said act attempts to procure the use thereof for the purpose of navigation, will be shown by the fact that said act authorizes and approves the Colorado River compact; and it provides that the United States is to have the right to use, control, and operate said reservoir and dam, and to control said compact, notwithstanding said State has never ratified or approved said compact.

XXXI

Said act provides in section 8 (a) thereof that the United States, its permittees, licensees, and contractors, and all users and appropriators of water stored, diverted, carried, or distributed by the United States, its permittees, licensees, and contractors, and all users and appropriators of water stored, diverted, carried, or distributed by the United States, shall be subject to and controlled by the Colorado River compact in the construction, maintenance, management, and operation of such works and in the diversion, storage, delivery, and use of water for the generation of power, irrigation, and other purposes, anything in the United States, its permittees, licensees, and contractors, and all users and appropriators of water stored, diverted, carried, or distributed by the United States, its permittees, licensees, and contractors, and all users and appropriators of water stored, diverted, carried, or distributed by the United States, to the contrary notwithstanding, notwithstanding said State has never ratified or approved said compact.

(1) Said act attempts to deprive the State of Arizona of its sovereignty and control over the water and other natural resources of said State, particularly the water of the Colorado River and its tributaries, and the rights to use, control, and operate said water and its tributaries, in Arizona, notwithstanding said State has never ratified or approved said compact. Thereby said act attempts to deprive said State, its citizens, inhabitants, and property owners of their right to appropriate the 8,000,000 acre-feet of unappropriated water which said compact attempts to apportion to said State, to the contrary notwithstanding, and to deprive said State of said water and its tributaries, and the right to use, except as authorized and provided for in said act.

(2) Said act attempts to subject the State of Arizona to the Colorado River compact, and to enforce said compact and make it effective in Arizona, notwithstanding said State has never ratified or approved said compact. Thereby said act attempts to deprive
enjoined therefrom, will enforce and carry out all of said provisions, and will thereby accomplish and effect all of the things attempted by said act, as set forth in paragraph XXVIII hereof. For the reason aforesaid, and the pretended defendants and all other persons and entities, and taken possession of all that part of the Colorado River which flows in Arizona and on the boundary thereof, and all of the water flowing to or from the Colorado River hereinbefore or hereinafter designated for domestic use in said reservoir, nor has any such permit been granted. Said defendant has not complied and will not apply to the Secretary of Agriculture for the issuance of permits for the use of the Colorado River.
Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. It is not at all necessary.

Mr. SWING. Then, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. SWING. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. SWING. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, Arizona alone of the seven Colorado River Basin States stands here to-day protesting against the forward movement of a great humanitarian project, designed by this Government for the protection of the life and property of many of its citizens in the lower Colorado River Basin.

The point regarding the contracts was thoroughly discussed and passed upon by Congress, both in this body and in the other body, at the last session. The legality of the contracts was passed upon by the Appropriations Committee, by the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, and by the Attorney General himself, who held that they were legal.

The financial results that will flow out of these contracts were passed upon by the Secretary of the Interior, and showed that on an ordinary basis, leaving out entirely the metropolitan water district contract for water, they would return to the Government its entire expenditure, together with interest at 4 per cent, all within a period of about 30 years, and in addition would return something like five or six hundred thousand dollars a year each to Arizona and Nevada as revenue in the place of taxes that might have accrued to the States if this had been done by private corporations.

The metropolitan water district is proceeding in southern California as rapidly as an undertaking of that magnitude can be undertaken. The surveys in the field have all been completed. Some four distinct and different routes have been outlined. The chief engineer of the metropolitan water district has expressed his preference for one of those routes. A board of nationally known engineers has convened and is now in Los Angeles as a consulting board to determine for the metropolitan water district which is the best and most economical route. Until that has been done, the voting of bonds cannot take place, but I will assure this Congress that the metropolitan water district is going forward as rapidly as it can to secure the benefits that are allowed it under the law and under its contract with the Secretary of the Interior, and there will be no letting up in carrying out its obligations to the Government.

As to the lawsuit that was filed in October by Arizona, Arizona chose its own forum for the final adjudication of this controversy. It chose the appropriate forum, the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States not only has jurisdiction over the controversy to-day but it had jurisdiction to stop the expenditure of the $10,660,000 appropriated last session as well as this money if that was the right and proper thing to do.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWING. Not just now. That forum, the Supreme Court, has not stopped the expenditure of this money. That forum has not issued what every lawyer knows it could issue, a temporary injunction directing us not to make the appropriation or make the expenditure.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWING. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The gentleman means an injunction against the spending of the money, but not against the appropriation of it.

Mr. SWING. Yes; against the spending of the money. There will not be issued any such temporary injunction.
Therefore, Arizona having chosen its own distinguished forum, that forum having complete jurisdiction of this matter and having power to say that not a dollar shall be expended, is it not clear that the only question is, the lawful, the right thing to do, and it not having said it, it is an instruction, by what it does not say, that Congress has full power and full responsibility and full right and full privilege to proceed with this work to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Could the Supreme Court of the United States have said that action before the case had been argued or the complaint answered?

Mr. SWING. I will say that the Solicitor General of the United States and the attorneys general of the six Colorado River Basin States have met and decided that this suit can be dismissed, and that they are going to ask for its dismissal on January 12 next, when the matter comes up before the court.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, it seems to us Members from the six other Southwestern States that the motion of the gentleman from Arizona is utterly without merit or justification. Those States have been trying for the past 10 years to fairly divide the waters of the Colorado River and build this flood-control dam and reservoir to control the flood stream of that great stream and make one of the greatest developments in the world. No human being can estimate the value of those gigantic floods when they are properly harnessed and applied to power, irrigation, domestic use, and other beneficial purposes. It is the very lifeblood of these six States. We have been compelled to have hundreds of conferences and hold hearings for years and years. We have been forced to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars. We have had all that great development prevented for all of these years by whom? By nobody except the State of Arizona. There is no way of ever estimating the millions of dollars of damage and injury that that State has caused her six sister States by her long and bitter fight over this Boulder Canyon project and the 7-State Colorado River compact. But we finally won out and passed the act of December 21, 1928, creating this project and authorizing this work.

The Attorney General of the United States has sustained that act, and Congress last spring made the first appropriation to commence the work. That work has been as rapidly as possible going forward ever since. This is the second appropriation of $15,000,000 toward carrying on that construction of the greatest dam the world has ever known, for the benefit at present of more than 6,000,000 human beings and of all the untold future millions of inhabitants of all those States. That act has not only been exhaustively considered by Congress but by hundreds of the most eminent attorneys throughout the country. I think the unanimous opinion of almost all of them is that the suit brought in the United States Supreme Court by the State of Arizona attacking the constitutionality of that law will be held to be without any foundation in law or justification in fact. I think I voice the sentiment of nearly all the members of the Appropriation Committee in saying that we are willing to rely upon the judgment of Congress and the Department of Justice and go ahead with this great project.

THE HOOVER DAM

There is another feature of this section of the bill under consideration that I feel ought not to be passed over in silence. I refer to the three words in the second line, "The Hoover Dam." Do you realize that those words just read by the Clerk are making history for thousands of years to come?

This is the first time that name has ever appeared in any bill or official action of Congress. This Interior Department Appropriations Committee thought that following the precedents of the naming of the Roosevelt Dam during President Roosevelt's administration, and the Wilson Dam during President Wilson's administration, and the Coolidge Dam during his administration that President Hoover was very justly entitled to the same distinction, so we unanimously and very gladly wrote into this section those words making the naming of that great dam the Hoover Dam by the action of Congress. That will be a monument to him for centuries after every other act of his administration, and of this Congress will have passed into utter oblivion.

In fact, it will be a tribute to him as long as this planet is inhabited by human beings. This committee hopes and believes his administration and entire life will be preeminently worthy of this honor, and that history will approve of this action of Congress. If I may, without impropriety, refer to my own personal sentiment in this matter, I will say that when that act was passed, I thought that dam should have been given the name of the President, and, because it was not, on May 27, 1929, I introduced H. J. Res. 81, as follows:

House Joint Resolution 81

Joint resolution naming the Hoover Dam

Resolved, etc. That in appreciation of his distinguished service as the official representative of our Government in the negotiation of the Colorado River compact, signed at Santa Fe, N. Mex., November 24, 1922; and in recognition of his preeminent ability and international reputation as one of the world's greatest engineers; and as a fitting tribute to our President, the highest and greatest dam ever built authorized to be constructed on that river by the act of December 21, 1928, shall be known and designated on the public records as the Hoover Dam.

In the summer of 1930, when the Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, dedicated the project with appropriate ceremonies at the site, he formally christened the dam the Hoover Dam. Thereafter he wrote the following letter:

DR. ELWOOD MEAD,
Commissioner of Reclamation, Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor Mead: This is to notify you that the dam which is to be built in the Colorado River at Black Canyon is to be called the Hoover Dam.

Sincerely yours,

RAY LYMAN WILBUR.

So that the dam is now officially named by both the Secretary of the Interior and by Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Is this dam being built by American labor?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I understand it is.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read down to and including line 21 on page 85.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, a few moments ago I submitted a unanimous-consent request that the complaint filed by the State of Arizona in the Supreme Court of the United States be permitted to be printed in the Record as an extension of my remarks, at which time the gentleman from California (Mr. Swings) put the query, Should the appendixes likewise be included? To which I replied it was not necessary. On carefully examining the appendixes, I find that with one exception they do bear a relation to the complaint itself and I, therefore, request that the complaint, with that one exception, be printed in the Record.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, this is a book of 111 pages, of which 40 are in the complaint and 70 are in the appendixes. I think it is a very dubious question whether we ought to encumber the Record by printing a book of 111 pages.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. I will withdraw the request.

The Clerk read as follows:

For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States, of which amount not to exceed $50,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation
with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking the gentleman from Michigan, the chairman of the subcommittee, about this paragraph beginning in line 22, page 85, and ending in line 10, page 86. It is an item of $780,000, of which amount not to exceed $380,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, and of the total amount $543,000 shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities. I do not understand that item.

Mr. CRAMTON. Is it the State cooperation which the gentleman wants to know about?

Mr. O'CONNELL. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. The topographic survey of the United States is authorized, and its expedition was provided for in the Temple Act a few years ago. The topographic survey is carried on in part at the exclusive cost of the Federal Government. That is true as to such projects as national forests and national parks, where no other agency is benefited. There are many other cases, however—and I may say in the majority of cases—where a State in its road-building program or otherwise is interested in the results of such surveys. They may desire the survey carried on in a manner in which the Federal Government would not do it of its own purposes alone, carried to a greater extent and at greater expense. So we have for a long time provided for cooperation in such cases, not more than half from the Federal Government and at least half from a State or municipality. Our policy in the last few years has been to appropriate enough to meet whatever cooperation is offered by the State.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Outside of the usual routine of the Federal Government's program the gentleman means?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNELL. This $543,000 is for that purpose?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes. It is a program which has been under way for a number of years.

Mr. O'CONNELL. It was not clear to me and that is why I asked the question.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

For gaging streams and determining the water supply of the United States, the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells, and the preparation of reports upon the best methods of utilizing the water resources, $672,500; for operation and maintenance of the Lees Ferry, Ariz., gaging station and other base gaging stations in the Colorado River drainage, $48,000; in all, $720,500. Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto. In excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform the surveys of general water-resource investigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per cent of the cost of the investigation and of the printing of the resulting report: Provided further. That $543,000 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities.

Mr. HILL of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee for information about this paragraph. In the committee's report, on page 5, it is stated:

In the item for stream gaging and water-supply investigations the budget included $190,000 to enable the Geological Survey to continue certain work heretofore provided for in the Army appropriation.

I would like to ask the chairman if the full amount of $190,000, as estimated by the Budget, is carried in this bill?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes; that $190,000 is carried and, I think, in the manner correctly. But would the gentleman read the letter from Mr. Sears, the Acting Director of the Geological Survey?

Mr. HILL of Washington. Yes; I have that letter. Mr. CRAMTON. From that letter it will appear that the Geological Survey has been carrying on certain cooperative water investigations and stream-gaging efforts on a cooperative basis, very similar to the topographic surveys, but until a year or two ago the Federal Government was not providing enough money to meet the desires of the States for such cooperation, and the States were insistent that we should treat that item as we have been treating the topographic survey item, and that we should treat the States on such projects as the States were interested in. We have been doing that in the current year and in the bill before you. At the same time the Army had been building up certain activities duplicating the efforts of the Reclamation Service and the Geological Survey, a practice I have criticized on the floor several times.

With reference to stream gaging, a part of their appropriation for the investigation of streams, with reference to irrigation, water power, flood control, and so forth, was turned over to the Geological Survey in order that the Geological Survey might do the work for the Army, using a part of the Army appropriation. Further than that, the Army was carrying on certain stream-gaging activities of its own, with a personnel not as expert, of course, as that of the Geological Survey. For some reason they have changed their policy, and in this Budget it is proposed that this activity, hereafter carried on by the Army, whether previously done by the Geological Survey or not, shall hereafter be done by the Geological Survey with the money carried in this bill. When that came to the attention of the committee we asked the Director of the Geological Survey to advise us as to the character of those projects. While carried in the Army bill, whether the work was done by the Army or the Geological Survey, it was a 100 per cent Federal expenditure. We asked the Director of the Geological Survey, before we took those projects over into this bill, to advise us as to the character of the items, and he set them forth in the letter referred to, from which it appears that some little projects now carried on are not proposed to be carried on. But there are to be continued there a certain number of them that under the past policy of this item should be cooperative. As to those items that should be cooperative, some of the States may not have the money available to put up their share, and until those States do have the money available to put up their share the work will be suspended. But if they should proceed with their work, or if there are any other projects that are proper, we are prepared to appropriate to meet the State contribution.

Mr. HILL of Washington. Then the $190,000, or the money that is provided in this bill to carry on the activities herefore carried on under War Department appropriations, will go into the Geological Survey funds on a cooperative basis, I take it?

Mr. CRAMTON. In so far as it is a proper one.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from Washington is recognized for five additional minutes.

Mr. CRAMTON. There are some that were formerly carried in the Army bill that we are continuing to be purely Federal projects.

Mr. HILL of Washington. They are purely of a noncooperative character.

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes; where it is a national problem, may say to the gentleman that the committee did is this: Without regard to what the Budget has recommended, we have recommended the amount of money that
the Geological Survey thinks is necessary to take care of the needs of this item, including the transfers from the Army.

Mr. HILL of Washington. The gentleman has answered the question I had in mind, and I yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:


Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I would like to ask the chairman of the committee, in connection with the gaging of streams, whether the language includes the continuation of gaging the waters of the St. Marys River in connection with international boundary matters between the United States and Canada and the Milk River irrigation project.

Mr. CRAMTON. I can not speak positively, but I note from the hearings that Dr. George Otis Smith included that particular project as one having a Federal interest, but whether it is exclusively Federal I am not prepared to say.

I note further in the letter to which I have referred, on page 374, is a list of the stations involved, and I find that in Montana the total number of stations at present is 31: 27 of these are considered as of the cooperative type, 4 are considered of the Federal type, and none is to be abandoned.

Mr. LEAVITT. None should be abandoned.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes, indeed.

Mr. STAFFORD. I notice there has been an inordinate increase in the appropriation under this item from $460,000, as carried last year, to $711,000, as provided in the current bill. Is this due to some exceptional increase of work? Twenty-five years ago the then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Tawney, fought this item most vigorously as not being a proper activity of the National Government. The Geological Survey was measuring the water flow of little trout streams and the like and establishing permanent stations there which were of no national value, and it was his opinion then that the entire amount should be eliminated from the bill. Now, we have an increase of over $200,000 in comparison with the amount carried last year.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, the situation is that the appropriation for the current year is $510,000. The Budget estimate was $700,000, which would mean an increase of $190,000 above the current year. I am sure the Budget had in mind that the $190,000 increase was due to the transfer of the $180,000 heretofore appropriated to the Army into a straight appropriation to the Geological Survey. The actual appropriation recommended by our committee would have been $720,000, or $20,000 more than the Budget estimate, but reduced by $9,000 by reason of the elimination of salary increase. So we have recommended $711,000. I am satisfied that the appropriation made when Mr. Tawney was on the job was exclusively Federal funds.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is no question of that.

Mr. CRAMTON. And did not involve State matching.

Now, of the item of $711,000 in the bill, $543,000, if I remember correctly, is to be matched by other funds. So that with work amounting to one million and a quarter dollars, or $700,000 will be from the Federal Treasury.

Mr. STAFFORD. And yet 15 or 20 years ago this appropriation only aggregated about $200,000.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. STAFFORD. I was just speaking from memory, and I am glad to have the gentleman confirm my statement. It has increased by $500,000.

Mr. CRAMTON. For 1930 the appropriation was $275,000 and for 1931 it is $510,000. This big jump is the one that I have referred to when we first adopted the policy of providing enough funds to meet the State funds, and I presume there has been a marked change in the local demand for water studies due to power question and questions of water supply, and all those things.

Mr. STAFFORD. And flood control?

Mr. CRAMTON. Flood control; yes.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Glacier National Park, Mont. For administration, protection, and maintenance, including necessary repairs to the road from Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to various points in the boundary line of the Glacier National Park and the international boundary, including not exceeding $20,000 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work; $210,000 for construction of physical improvements, $46,500, including not exceeding $9,300 for the construction of buildings, of which not exceeding $8,500 shall be available for a ranger station; $6,600 for four comfort stations; $1,500 for a shelter cabin; in all $236,500.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. The chairman of the committee knows that for a number of years I have been very much interested in the Transmountain Highway across the Glacier National Park by the way of Logan Pass, and I think the committee would appreciate a statement as to its present status.

Mr. CRAMTON. The committee is well aware of the interest of the gentleman from Montana, and I am happy to be able to assure the gentleman that if the bill passes in its present form we expect to see the completion of that transmountain road at an early date.

Mr. LEAVITT. What would be the estimate of the time of completion?

Mr. CRAMTON. This bill carries half of the money for this year and the other half will come in the following year, and under both to the extent of $711,000, and to secure economy, if it becomes necessary to build it in the 2-year period, rather than one, we have enlarged the authority to contract carried in the bill, and instead of $2,500,000 it is $3,500,000. That additional $500,000 is intended for that road so that when they let the contract in the near future they will let the contract for the completion of the road.

In connection with that, the reason that it has become possible is because of the private land situation, which was a great problem, has very largely been relieved in the past year by the purchase of lands along this road, along Lake McDonald.

In addition, there is an item in the bill for the further land purchases, and, if that goes through, I hope that will speedily permit the completion of the privately owned lands along the roadway.

Mr. LEAVITT. The appropriation included would provide for the construction of the same character of road as that which leads up to Logan Pass?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. LEAVITT. It is the finest transmountain road in the country.

Mr. CRAMTON. I would not want to agree with that, definitely, for there are several fine transmountain roads—it is going to be a wonderful road. The gentleman may be interested to know that the name has practically been determined, and that it is to be called the "Going-to-the-Sun Highway," which is the Indian name applied to the mountain around which this transmountain road goes.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Hawaii National Park: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding $600 for the construction, operation and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, $34,700; for construction of physical improvements, $34,700, of which not exceeding $8,800 shall be available for two employees' quarters, $3,800 for an administration building, $4,600 for a residence for the United States commissioner; in all, $54,000.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, may I not take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the chairman of this committee for his uniform courtesy and very sympathetic treatment of all matters that have to do with Hawaii. I confess not only my own regret but that of the Territory of Hawaii, as its early retirement, and hope it will only be temporary.
I want to take this opportunity to refer to a part of the appropriation, and am sorry that it was not found possible to increase the appropriation for rangers for the Hawaii National Park. There was an increase of two, which makes the total five rangers.

Mr. CRAMTON. There was a Budget increase and then the committee increased it by two.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. The increase of two, making five altogether.

Mr. CRAMTON. What is the number at the present time? Three?

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. In addition the Budget recommendation was for one or two more, and our committee added two. I did not speak too definitely as to the Budget action, but that is my recollection.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. That is important. With the addition provided for by the appropriation that will make it possible to at least increase the force. We have a park there whose area amounts to 245 square miles, about 160,000 acres, in which there are two active volcanoes, one at a height of about 4,000 feet elevation and the other at a height of about 14,000 feet elevation, separated by about 30 miles in distance, without any connecting road. There are fissures, there are ash deserts, and there are tropical jungles in this area.

Mr. CRAMTON. May I say to the gentleman that I have consulted the hearings and find that the Budget estimates provided for two additional rangers, and the committee increased that by two more, so that there is an increase of four rangers.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. That is very fine indeed. I misunderstood the facts. I merely want to emphasize the necessity for ranger service. Before the last session of Congress there was a duplication of authority. Both the Territory and the Federal Government had authority over the national park, whereas at the present time exclusive jurisdiction is in the hands of the Federal Government. There is, therefore, a greater necessity for ranger service. Within this national park at Kilauea there is a pit, at the present time about 1,100 feet deep, 3,500 feet wide in one direction and about 3,000 feet wide in another. The edges of this pit are perpendicular, and cracks extend back from the edge of the pit some distance. There is frequent avalanching, so that it may well be seen how necessary it is to have adequate ranger protection. In an ordinary year about 120,000 visitors visit the park, and recently, when the volcano was active, there were 26,000 people who visited the pit within five days. The amount of lava that flows into this pit has been estimated recently, when the volcano became active, as being about 115,000 tons per hour; and there is no way to prevent its entering the pit, which covers about 100 acres in area and is estimated to be about 90 feet deep. The excess molten material that enters this pit falls over the edges and disappears into the bowels of the earth. It is for that reason that I invite attention to the necessity for adequate ranger protection.

Mr. CRAMTON. Before my remarks and to include some further data with respect to the park and also an editorial published in the Honolulu paper with respect to the road connecting the two pits.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Hawaii asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record and to include therein a certain editorial. Is there objection?

Mr. SPRROUL of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I object to the editorial.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. Then, Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the request for the editorial and ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The Chairman. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, Hawaii National Park contains among other features a very spectacular volcanic element. Nothing in the world can equal it as a spectacle when in action, nor is there anything similar in the world which can so easily be visited. Tremendous fountains of molten lava can issue through the bottom of a 1,100-foot deep Halemaumau pit, on the slopes of Mauna Loa, or at any point along the rift running through the park, and this can and does occur without a moment's warning. So far, since 1920, when a Hawaiian army was wiped out by an explosive eruption, but one person has been injured here. Such a record has been due more to good fortune than to preventive measures. The tremendous forces which make possible the spectacle of the belllying liquid molten lava are dwarfed with the case by which the phenomena may be viewed, can, if nature so wills it, just as suddenly turn into a disaster. Nature can not be controlled, but with a proper personnel and crowd movements can be.

At present automobiles approach to within 300 feet of the rim of Halemaumau pit of Kilauea crater. From there persons go on foot to the very edge of the pit, the dimensions of which are now 1,100 feet deep, 3,500 feet long, and 3,000 feet wide. Pit walls are not only sheer, but in most places the top rim overhangs the lower portions. Earthquakes and lava pressure have caused innumerable earth cracks to occur at intervals all along the pit edges. It is only from such locations as this that liquid lava issuing into the pit bottom can be viewed. Such a situation requires a constant ranger patrol from point to point and crowd to crowd to protect visitors from their own interest—an intense interest which fascinates from all sense of danger. Rangers must know all ground movements, for location of avalanching walls, for too great a crowd collecting in any one spot, for persons standing on danger areas or too close to overhanging edges, for rowdism, which is extremely dangerous, and at the same time be ready to handle a sudden panic should explosion or violent earthquake occur. This patrol is both a day and night task, with far the greater need being between the hours of 9 p.m. and 12 p.m.

For a period of years up to 1922 the fire pit Halemaumau always contained molten lava. Starting in 1922 and ending in 1924 by an explosive eruption, which enlarged the pit to four times its former area, the lava disappeared from view. Since then it has gradually been coming back through eruptive periods of increasing length and of closer frequency. During 1929 we have had two eruptions within five months and weeks of property-damaging earthquakes which shook the entire group of islands. The Government scientists, who are constantly on the ground, have determined that volcanic action runs in well-defined cycles of time. Based on these studies they foresee during the calendar year 1930—by what is expected to be a semipermanent return of lava—the beginning of a new cycle.

Between 1922 and 1930, not only has tourist travel increased but the progress of the automobile has put through the park 1,100,000 tons of lava in well-defined cycles of time. The increase in automobiles during the same period is probably much more striking here in Hawaii than it may be on the mainland where their introduction and good roads occurred sooner. At any rate, there is no comparison between travel in this park in 1922 and that which now occurs during eruptive periods. Roads leading to and in the park are a constant stream of traffic day and night. The night spectacle being even more wonderful than the day event, car numbers increase with darkness. And they must be handled or confusion, accidents, and untold trouble results. During the July eruption of 1929 we had 25,000 persons at the fire pit during four days. Our small force being entirely unable to handle them we were forced to call for aid from Hilo police. At any day we will be called upon to take care of an equal or greater situation. Not only is the size of our crowds great but they are composed of as cosmopolitan a gathering as can be found anywhere. Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Portuguese, whites, and what not. Most of them, lacking a natural driver's instinct, become confused and must be handled individually.

The responsibility for the safe-keeping and proper handling of park visitors is the Government's. We can not expect the Hilo police to shoulder our troubles always, and the nature of this task is such that its performance can
not be postponed or neglected for an instant. Should an avalanche at the pit edge carry several lives with it we would be blamed for lack of proper precautionary measures; should home-lessness result, our responsibility to protect visitors to a volcano. Men trained in what to do, not subject to crowd excitement, but cool and efficient, are what we must have. No other park or branch of the Government has a similar situation. A volcano is not a playing thing and does not wait the coming of the fiscal year. Scientific study now indicates that lava may return here in the future. The eruptions of February and July, 1929, showed very forcibly what the possibilities are.

The Clerk read as follows:

Hot Springs National Park, Ark.: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement including not exceeding $1,650 for the purchase, insurance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, $3,500, of which $3,500 shall be available for an employee's quarters: in all $69,300.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SLOAN. While the subject of appropriations for national parks is being considered permit me to call your attention to H. R. 3572, introduced by me on May 31, 1929.

It provides for the purchase of the following-described tract of land: The south half of the northwest quarter, northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 4, north, range 5, east of the sixth principal meridian, in Gage County, Neb., that this tract be designated as the "Homestead National Park of America." It also provides that an appropriation in the sum of $50,000 be made to carry this measure into effect.

The title fairly indicates the purpose of the bill. The great homestead law enacted on May 20, 1862, which came into effect on January 1, 1863, was the culmination of a great homestead law enacted on May 20, 1862, which came into effect on January 1, 1863, upon the tract described. He immediately returned to his service and received his patent September 1, 1869,

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Here he made and continued his home for more than 50 years. His widow and sons survive him and the title is in them; for sale only to the Government of the United States.

Scanning hurriedly a biography of Galusha Grow, father of the homestead act, I was interested in the prominence that he gave, first, to the homestead legislation; and second, to the interesting character, Daniel Freeman, who made the first entry, in this book of Galusha Grow's life twice appeared the picture of Daniel Freeman. Then also appears a photostatic copy of the Freeman patent. Concerning the Freeman entry Galusha Grow years after spoke as follows:

There are two interesting incidents connected with the final passage of the original free homestead bill. First, it took the Emancipation proclamation. Second, the first settler under the homestead bill, which provided free homes for free men, was named Freeman. Daniel Freeman, of Beatrice, Gage County, Neb., was a Union soldier home on a furlough which would expire on the 2d or 3d day of January, 1863. At a little past midnight on the 1st day of January, 1863, he made his entry in the land office of his district and left his home the same day to take his place again in the ranks of the field. His entry was No. 1, his proof of residence was No. 1, his patent was No. 1, recorded on page 1 of book 1 of the Land Office of the United States. The first settler under this law was a Freeman, and I trust that the last of its beneficiaries in the long-coming years of the future will be a freeman.

I do not know of any memorial or other outstanding recognition of the Government to the homestead legislation to its eminent author, or its first beneficiary. The Daughters of the American Revolution have placed a suitable bronze tablet, fronting the home, identifying this remarkable tract. But it would be a fitting commemoration of this great legislative act, if we could furnish such a wholesome outlet for the returning soldiers of the Civil War, and for all citizens and bona fide declarants who desired to better their stations, improve their citizenship, educate their families, and feed the Nation; this Congress, or one of its successors, should take the initial steps for suitable recognition of this epochal period in our history, and the marvelous expansion and success of this great national homestead enterprise.

We invite the chairman of this subcommittee, who has given it so much consideration, to visit this great resort during his vacation time. We invite him to avail himself of the opportunity to come to this splendid resort for which he has helped to build up.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Zion National Park, Utah: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding $1,500 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent; and employees in connection with general park work, $41,000; for construction of public works, $41,000; for construction of buildings, of which not exceeding $5,000 shall be available for an employee's quarters, $1,800 for a comfort station, in all $41,800.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has the Government in recent years made any highways by way of Happy Cayone to Glacier Point?

Mr. CRAMTON. No; and such route would be extremely expensive, and my present thought is what would constitute a very undesirable disfigurement. The only highway now from Glacier Point to the top of the mountain is a horseback trail, about the other way, and is about 24 miles in distance, but it is not yet improved, and to be properly constructed will be very difficult. I have in mind also that the opportunity for terminal facilities at Glacier Point is very limited. Parking space is very limited.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is not contemplated to increase the capacity of the trail leading from the floor of the valley directly up to Glacier Point?

Mr. CRAMTON. There are four ways of getting up to Glacier Point. The first, by a very arduous foot trail, 2 miles to make the 3,600-foot rise, and a second one of 4 miles. There is a horseback trail of 11 miles and an automobile route of 24 miles over a poor road. The proposition that I want to speak about has to do with a possible steel cable construction to take them from the floor of the valley to the Point.

Mr. STAFFORD. To have a sort of elevator lift them up to the floor of the valley, to Glacier Point above?

Mr. CRAMTON. Not directly; but a steel cable, which I am assured can be so placed that it would not be visible in the sky line at all.

Mr. STAFFORD. Well, it might be feasible as an engineering project, but does the gentleman think it would be practical from a business standpoint?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes; it is considered to be feasible. Its construction would not have to be at Government expense. The principal question involved is an aesthetic one as to whether that means of locomotion should be applied in a national park, and it is complicated somewhat by those who really are not very anxious to have people get to Glacier Point, anyway, keeping it inaccessible. I would like to have the gentleman reserve judgment on it.

Mr. STAFFORD. I certainly will, because my present opinion is not very favorable to a project for a cable to lift passengers 3,600 feet up in the air.

Mr. CRAMTON. That is based, I suppose, on the financial possibilities.

Mr. STAFFORD. Based on what possibilities?

Mr. CRAMTON. The method is used generally in the Alps, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. STAFFORD. With the increased use of airships, I think perhaps it would be much more feasible to spend money to take passengers up by airship rather than by a basket attached to a cable.

Mr. CRAMTON. There is an interesting proposal under discussion in California at the present time as to how Glacier Point, overlooking the Yosemite Valley, shall be made accessible.

Since 1874 it has been accessible by a road and from time to time trails have been built leading from the floor of Yosemite Valley to the spectacular lookout point above. The Glacier Point road is narrow, has many sharp curves and heavy grades. It is already totally inadequate for the traffic that it must support, and must be rebuilt relatively soon. The road itself, however, is not the principal complication. Glacier Point is a narrow point of land dropping sharply to the precipice where the overhanging rock affords the plunging view to the valley 3,200 feet below. There is no space on the Point for parking areas. If a road is built, it appears that parking areas must be constructed well above the point and that great expense must be incurred in building facilities for reaching the point itself, perhaps even constructing a mechanically operated tramway. It is doubtful whether the road can be kept open in winter, when quite as many people from the eastern part of the country visit Yosemite Valley as in summer.

The plan that is being discussed to meet all these obstacles contemplates the erection of a cableway or ropeway, as it is now called, from the valley floor near the point
where Illilouette Creek enters the Merced to Glacier Point at a terminal near the hotel. Apparently this ropeway could be seen from certain trails, but never would the wires be seen against the skyline. There would be no cutting into the cliffs or destruction of trees. There are upward of 30 such ropeways in the Alps used annually by millions of people, a pretty large percentage of which are Americans. It seems to me that it would be most desirable for everybody to have a view from Glacier Point, as a place of recreation as to whether or not it be a road, a trail, or a steel cable. It is not desirable that a certain region be made accessible to the public for the enjoyment of the great natural wonders that are included in the parks. Each national park is set aside because it contains some natural feature so beautiful and so inspiring that it is in the interest of the people of the entire Nation to have it forever preserved. The central feature in each park which caused the park to be set aside is the first place thing that makes the area of national park caliber, the thing that gives it national and international fame, of course, should be seen by everybody, old and young, the sick and the healthy, the weak and the strong.

Yosemite Valley is the world famous central feature of Yosemite National Park. It is universally called "The valley incomparable." It is fully accessible by roads and trails so far as the valley itself is concerned, but one has not seen the valley unless he has also viewed it from Glacier Point. This point is quite as important as the domes, spires, cliffs, and waterfalls, and all of these are to be seen in a different perspective from Glacier Point than from the Valley. The Valley is fully accessible by roads and trails, everyone and must be as accessible as the valley floor. Having reached this conclusion it would seem that providing the means of accessibility does not noticeably impair the great natural feature which caused the park to be created, such means of accessibility should be employed whether it be a road or trail or a mechanical means of transportation. Certainly, it would seem that the ropeway if not more noticeable than a road or trail could be considered, especially if it provides quick, cheap, and an all-year-round accessibility to a view that everyone should have the opportunity to enjoy.

Of course, the danger of ever admitting mechanical means of transportation into a national park is that there may be a tendency to employ this means in cases where it is not absolutely necessary to do so. In the particular case under discussion the ropeway should not be thought of if Glacier Point can be reached by a road which would have adequate terminal facilities and be accessible for all-year-round use. The time is that we have a situation where an outstanding feature in the national system, one that was certainly largely responsible for the creation of the park, can not be reached by all the people at all times of the year. The altitude is high, approximately 7,500 feet. Even people of normal health at sea level could not exert themselves at this altitude. Relatively few people can now reach and enjoy this outstanding viewpoint. Some way must be found for them to do so. The question is, Should a mechanical device, merely because it is a mechanical device, be given no consideration in attempting to solve this problem?

Such a position is not, in my judgment, tenable. If it is a certain region be made accessible to the general public, the means of opening it to the public is not very material so long as such means are not themselves of such a character as to disfigure or injure the park, whether it be a road, a trail, or a steel cable. It is not desirable that every region be made equally accessible, and I hope that some regions never will become easily accessible. Large wilderness areas must be retained, and easily may be in such parks as Yosemite, Yellowstone, Glacier, Sequoia, Rocky Mountain, Great Smoky, and others. Yosemite, with its 1,138 square miles of area, has much territory that has scarcely ever been visited. But the past policy for a half century has been the pressing necessity of relief of congestion in the valley, and the fact that the superlative beauty of that world-famed panorama can be seen so much better from Glacier Point than otherwise
And I will have no objection to adding the word "therein" at the end of the paragraph.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. I yield.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. If the gentleman wishes to limit it, that is all right; but lectures of this kind would be very valuable in the cities.

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, if we are going to pursue that policy, then this large appropriation should be limited for that purpose. We should not give permission ad libitum for promiscuous lectures throughout the country, allowing some specially designated employee to go here and there at the expense of the Government.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. The only thought of the members of the committee was for talks in the park areas, and if the point of order is not insisted upon I will move to amend by inserting the word "therein" at the end of the paragraph. I am sure the suggestion I have made will accomplish the purpose.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the reservation of the point of order, with that understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Amendment by Mr. CRAMTON: Page 106, line 3, after the word "lectures," insert the word "therein."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk reports as follows:

For the acquisition of privately owned lands and/or standing timber within the boundaries of existing national parks and national monuments to be expended only when matched by equal amounts by donations from other sources for the same fiscal year to be available until expended, $1,000,000: Provided, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated, the authority granted to the Secretary of the Interior in the Interior Department Appropriation act for the fiscal year 1930, to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional acquisition of such lands and/or timber, to the extent of $1,000,000, hereby continued until available as of matching funds from outside sources are donated for the same purpose, and his action in doing so shall be considered contractual obligations of the Federal Government: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be available to reimburse any future donor of privately owned lands and/or standing timber within the boundaries of any existing national park or national monument to the extent of one-half the actual purchase price thereof: Provided further, That as part consideration for the purchase of lands, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion and upon such conditions as he deems proper, lease lands purchased or standing timber to the extent of $500,000, hereby authorized to be used in connection with the provisions hereof, not to exceed the life of the particular grantor, and the matching of funds under the provisions hereof not shall be governed by any cash value computations: Provided further, That all contracts heretofore and herein made for the purchase of privately owned lands and/or standing timber in the national parks and national monuments is available for payment in full of expenses incident to the purchase of said lands and/or standing timber: Provided further, That not to exceed $500,000 of this appropriation shall be hereby, authorized to be used in the fiscal year 1931 and thereafter for the payment in full of the purchase price of any said lands and/or standing timber as may be agreed to by the Secretary of the Interior, said amount to be matched by subsequent donations which are not allotted for the purchase of any specific lands by the donor, the total expenditure of the Federal Government in any one national park or monument for acquisition of such lands therein not to exceed 50 per cent of the total cost of such lands acquired heretofore in any such park or monument.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph because it contains numerous matters of legislation on an appropriation bill unauthorized by law.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman reserve his point of order for the moment?

Mr. BLANTON. I will reserve it, but there are numerous provisions in this paragraph which are legislation pure and simple.

Mr. CRAMTON. I would not say quite that. There is no attempt at anything in the way of permanent legislation and no attempt to add any provision which has anything to do except with the particular appropriation carried in this paragraph.

Mr. BLANTON. But it enlarges the legislative authority that was given in the last appropriation bill and extends it.

Mr. CRAMTON. I will concede that there is some language there that is subject to a point of order, but I am sure the gentleman will not make it when I make my statement; in any event, I hope he will not. The first nine lines which make the appropriation are not subject to a point of order. There is authority for that. The provisos are all provisos which have been carried in connection with similar appropriations in the past. There is no change in the language from similar appropriations in the past, and that being the case and the provisos being provisos which protect the Government's interest, I hope the gentleman will not press his point of order. I repeat, there is nothing that has any effect beyond the life of this particular appropriation bill.

Mr. BLANTON. But when you once grant legislative authority to the departments in one annual supply bill they expect it to be repeated annually thereafter in every other supply bill that comes along, and the result of it is that the legislative committees of the House have almost ceased to function.

Mr. CRAMTON. Well, the important thing is that they have authority to spend the money for buying land. The appropriation is not subject to a point of order. The next provision is authority to enter into a contract.

Mr. BLANTON. There is language in the first paragraph and the last one which is certainly legislation.

Mr. CRAMTON. Well, I am not contesting that, but I want to explain just what it means. The first nine lines of the paragraph are the appropriation, which is not subject to a point of order.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to ask the gentleman one question I am concerned about: Is the gentleman sure that there is no chance of any of these pretty large sums of money being expended unwisely and against the interests of the people of the Government? That is what I am concerned about.

Mr. CRAMTON. They are very carefully expended.

Mr. BLANTON. There is $1,000,000 in one item and $200,000 in another.

Mr. CRAMTON. No; it is all the same $1,000,000; it relates to $1,000,000 of appropriation and $1,000,000 of authorization. There is already an authorization of $1,000,000 to contract; but that has not been used. In my judgment that would have continued even if not carried here; but to avoid any controversy we insert this language, which makes it clear that there is $1,000,000, but no more; in other words, we gave them authority to contract to the extent of $2,756,000; they have contracted to the extent of $1,756,000, leaving authority to contract for $1,000,000 more.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to state to the gentleman another thing that is on my mind. I confess that if my confidence in the Department of the Interior is ever to be restored there ought to be some more made to remove an official who is under this department, who is kept on year after year and given increased appropriations to handle for the people. He is Dr. William A. White, out here at the St. Elizabeths Insane Asylum. If you would remove him I would begin to have confidence in this department in properly expending the money of the people.

Mr. CRAMTON. There is no service that is more careful in its public expenditures than the National Park Service.

Mr. BLANTON. I shall withdraw the reservation of the point of order.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order. I want to ask the gentleman from Michigan—and he knows my aversion to these gifts—if he would object to an amendment in line 15, page 106, which would insert just before the word "donation" the word "unconditional"? I do not want the Government to spend its money in the parks and have that money matched by private donations which are tied up with all sorts of conditions as to the name of the park or anything else.

Mr. CRAMTON. I want to state to the gentleman that I fear the amendment he suggests might have complications which he does not intend. The donations which are now under way do not carry any such conditions. May I say, for instance, that the outstanding donation of this year—$1,700,000
by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to cover the cost of acquiring 13,000 acres of wonderful timber land in the Yosemite—is absolutely without any strings. The same thing was true when $5,000,000 was set aside for the Great Smoky Mountains Park. There were no strings to it whatever, so far as the name of the park, and so forth, was concerned.

Mr. LaGuardia. That being so, then, my amendment could not possibly hurt.

Mr. Cramton. It could; and in this way: A part of the language here provides that if a man owns a summer home in a park and he likes to go there each summer—

Mr. LaGuardia. We have been through that once before.

Mr. Cramton. Well, we want it so that he can give us a deed for that property and take back a life lease. There may be many conditions of that kind that could very properly attach, but the Park Service does not accept any such donations with a condition that John Jones’s name is to be attached to it.

Mr. LaGuardia. Of course, I am not going to destroy the possible enlargement of our parks by making a point of order, now that the Roosevelt shows clearly that it is the intent of Congress that no conditions should be attached such as advertising the name of the donor or any business or anything like that. Of course, if this is abused, we will simply have to put an end to it.

Mr. Cramton. We have had quite a bit of experience now, and not only may I speak of the attitude of the Park Service but also the attitude of the donors. I know of no case where a donor has asked to have his name attached to the donation.

Mr. LaGuardia. And there have been no other unreasonable conditions?

Mr. Cramton. No.

Mr. LaGuardia. And that is true of the donations contemplated under this paragraph?

Mr. Cramton. Yes.

Mr. LaGuardia. I withdraw the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Cramton. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk’s desk.

The Chairman. The gentleman from Michigan offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Amendment by Mr. Cramton: Page 106, line 9, after the word “provided,” insert: “That the appropriation herein made shall be available to the extent of one-half the actual purchase price of the certain private area within sections 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 4 S., R. 21 E., M. D. M., and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, T. 5 S., R. 21 E., Mr. Cramton, California, and is described in part by the Yosemite-Marioposa Grove road; Provided further—

Mr. Stafford. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

Mr. Cramton. I will be glad if the gentleman will reserve his point of order.

I will explain the amendment. The gentlemen know that Yosemite National Park is a mountainous region. There are elevations there several thousand feet higher than the floor of Yosemite Valley. One of the outstanding points of interest in the park, one of the world-known features, is the Marioposa Grove of great trees. The mountainous condition of the park is such that the road you travel going from Yosemite Valley to Marioposa Grove has to go outside the park for a little distance, and in order to authorize the building of the new road there we had to have special authority given.

This area is undeveloped except by a certain small hotel property, but the land has been subdivided, and at the present time there is nothing to prevent these lots being sold for summer homes, and so forth, and a great development carried on.

I learned a few days ago, after the bill was reported, that a certain source is prepared to contribute half the cost of acquiring this area if available at a reasonable price and donate the land to the Federal Government, which would be followed, of course, by acquiring a little niche which would straighten out the boundary of the park and add this area to it.

Mr. Stafford. Has the gentleman any idea as to the total cost for the acquisition of this land?

Mr. Cramton. Very possibly it will cost us more than the lands are worth on the basis of any past revenue, but the price paid will not be greater than the donor feels he can stand for.

Mr. Stafford. Are they heavily wooded?

Mr. Cramton. They are beautifully timbered, and we need the land for the protection of this new highway. Furthermore, the timber is being cut from time to time by the owners.

Mr. Stafford. Mr. Chairman, after the explanation of the gentleman, I withdraw the reservation of a point of order.

The Chairman. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read down to and including line 18, on page 111.

Mr. Murphy. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I offer this motion, Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of stating that at this time that as the hour is growing late and it is the desire of the committee, I am sure, to conclude the consideration of this bill to-day, although I had planned to pay a tribute of respect to the great chairman of our subcommittee, that I shall defer doing until some future opportune time when I shall ask unanimous consent for that privilege.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk reads as follows:

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, books and illustrative apparatus, and general repairs and improvements, $125,000.

Mr. Tilton. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. We are approaching the completion of this bill. It had been my intention to ask the indulgence of the committee to make some remarks about the chairman of the subcommittee, whose bill we are now considering. I have had to change my mind, except for just a word, since I find that there are so many others who wish to talk on the same subject that we probably not finish the bill this afternoon. So it seems to me that a little later we may have a special hour when there will be a little more time in which we may say something of the great value of Mr. Cramton’s services in this House and to the country. [Applause.]

When we have such an opportunity I wish to speak of it from the standpoint of the floor leader of the House. I wish to refer to what his services have meant in the transaction of the business of the House. In that respect he holds a unique position among the Members of this House. Just this afternoon we had an illustration, one of the best we possibly could have had, of the way in which he impresses himself upon the membership of the House. Two very watchful Members of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. LaGuardia], and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Blanton], each in his turn pounced upon one paragraph of this bill which contained matter subject to a point of order. When the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Cramton] had made his explanation, so clear and so convincing, both gentlemen withdrew their points of order, so great was their confidence in the judgment and integrity of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Cramton]. At some later date I hope to have more time to speak on this subject. [Applause.]

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Toward the construction and equipment of a general library building, $400,000, to be immediately available, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into contract or contracts for construction and equipment of such a building to cost not to exceed $800,000.

Mr. Woodrum. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.
The demand of over these hearings that this appropriation commits the Congress to a

all of the Federal employees have continued to draw their pay checks; and not only that, but you will observe from conditions that exist all over this country, in your district and in mine. There is no unemployment in Washington and in mine. There is no unemployment in Washington that does not need unemployment relief it is the city

earth that does not need unemployment relief it is the city

 Library or any of the public libraries to secure textbooks and get books, they can not go to the Carnegie Library and get books, they can not go to the Carnegie Library.

the wall studying. They can not go into the Congressional Library.

thing worth while, will make it possible for them to enjoy

spending in this bill

answ:er

question. I have not advocated any such proposition as the gentleman insinuates.

The protest of the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary of the Interior, providing for the beginning of construction of a library building for Howard University.

Now, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, we thought we had adopted a policy on these appropriation bills under the leadership of our chairman of confining appropriations to absolutely necessary projects. In line with that policy, we denied the Government employees an increase in their salaries, which had been approved by the Budget and the President.

We come to this bill, in which there is a provision for Howard University. The Bureau of the Budget recommended $1,160,000 for this university for this year. The university went to the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary of the Interior and asked for a library building. I have no way of knowing what was said to them, but I do know that it was not approved, and I do know that you will find in the hearings before the subcommittee, on page 22, a statement by the Secretary of the Interior responding to questions by the chairman of the subcommittee in which he announced that he does not think that the appropriation for this university should be materially increased at this time, but that the university should gradually be put on a basis where it would not be dependent for Federal appropriations.

In spite of that—in spite of the announced policy of the committee and of Congress to conserve the resources of the Government—in the face of a tremendous deficit, in order to enable us to appropriate liberally for the relief of human suffering, we are called upon now by this subcommittee to include here the building of a library for this university which will cost $800,000.

Mr. SPRouL of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes. Mr. SPRouL of Illinois. The $400,000 appropriated will employ a lot of men here who are out of employment.

Mr. WOODRUM. If there is one place on the face of the earth that does not need unemployment relief it is the city of Washington. The city of Washington does not belong to the 10,000,000 colored men and women and boys and girls in America, if he is going to deny them an opportunity for education? Will the gentleman answer that?

Mr. WOODRUM. I say to the gentleman that if he was in the room when I made my speech he would not ask such a question. I have not advocated any such proposition as the gentleman insinuates.

Mr. WOODRUM. I say to the gentleman that he speaks so loud that I can not hear what he says.

Mr. WOODRUM. The gentleman has asked me a question, will he permit me to answer it?

Mr. MURPHY. That is all right; the gentleman need not answer it.

Mr. Chairman, I do not rise here in a controversial spirit, but I do believe that this great Government of ours should spend some money to furnish educational facilities for the 10,000,000 colored men and women of this country. We are spending in this bill $23,000,000 to look after the Indians, the Eskimos and a lot of other folks that are underprivileged in this country, and we are asking now something here to build up an educational institution that will give to the colored race an opportunity to do for themselves something worth while, will make it possible for them to enjoy under our Government the opportunities that we with the white skins enjoy.

They are not here of their own motion. Some one brought those colored people here. They are our responsibility, and all we are doing and all we are asking is a chance to educate them. I am sure that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WoonruM] and the other gentlemen who profess to care so much about the colored folks will join me and other members of this committee to-day in voting to the colored people, 10,000,000 of them, an opportunity for education. The other day our committee visited this institution. We found the students there standing around against the walls, with no chairs to sit on, or all of them taken, and there were only a few of them. They are cramped in their quarters, they have not room enough. They have their books in their hands as they stand against the wall studying. They can not go into the Congressional Library and get books, they can not go to the Carnegie Library or any of the public libraries to secure textbooks for education. There are more than 2,000 of them in this wondrous school. There is quite a number from my district in schools here, and we need educated colored men and women to take care of the health and to teach
those coming up from the South to work in our mills who do not understand the liberties in Ohio and in other States of the North. They are over in that school from my district, and I want them to be in that school because if they are educated the right way they will go back into my district and into yours, and they will be no trouble to you. Your taxes will not be expended in arresting them and causing them all sorts of distress. No; you will be proud of them, because they are taught real Americanism in this school. I wish every Member of this House could have been with us the other day when we visited this great school for the colored people. I wish they could have heard them sing—and, oh, how little they have to sing about, how little they have to look forward to. The lines are drawn against them everywhere, and here in the House of Representatives I find some of my good friends, for whom I have high personal regard, seeking to limit their opportunities for education. I hope the amendment of the gentleman will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. BYRNS. I know that those who come from the section from which I come, always, when we undertake to speak to an amendment of this sort, have to combat what is in the minds of some to the effect that we are influenced by a question of race prejudice. God knows there is nothing of that kind in my heart. There could not be. I was born and reared in the South and the closest recollection of my youth is that of an old colored man who lived on that farm until he was called to a noble reward.

I used to go down to his little cabin and sit upon the step while he sat in his door, on twilight evenings in the summer time, after supper, and listen to him as he picked the banjo and sang southern plantation melodies and crooned songs peculiar to his race. I would sit there and listen to his music and his stories until my mother would call me to come home. I believe I thought more of old Dan than anybody, except my parents. So I am not influenced in what I say with reference to this amendment by any question of prejudice against the colored race. We are confronted with a deficit of probably $400,000,000. The President has sent a message here in which he urges Congress to economize.

He has failed to recommend this appropriation. The Secretary of the Interior has failed also to ask for it. The Director of the Budget has refused to submit it. Why should Congress in face of the situation which confronts us at this time, appropriate $400,000,000 to this purpose? It is no more than our share of the burden of education. In my State there is no distinction made between the two races when it comes to educating them. The Negro race in Tennessee has the same opportunities of free education as the white people. They have State normal schools in which to train their teachers.

We have a university in the city of Nashville, the greatest colored university in this country. It receives no Government aid. It has a splendid campus and offers the finest advantages for a higher education to the colored youth. Why should the Government contribute to Howard and not to Fisk University? In fact, the Government makes no donation to schools of any race except to this one—and to certain schools of the Indians who are wards of the Nation. There ought not to be any such discrimination. The Federal Government should not be asked to maintain any university.

As I say, this is not a question of education. It is a question of building a library building which is going to cost $300,000 before it is completed. In 1927 we appropriated $568,000 for Howard University, and to-day, under the Budget estimate, we were asked to appropriate $1,160,000, and the committee has increased that to $1,560,000 at this time when, as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Woodrum) said, the other Members on the ground that we are confronted with a deficit. Why should we undertake to make a distinction in this case? We will never be able to explain to the people why we have increased this appropriation without even a recommendation from the President or the Secretary of the Interior, when our taxation burdens are greater than they have ever been in peace times.

My good friend Mr. Smoot said it was a question of taking care of unemployment. He was answered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Woodrum) and let me say that this appropriation does not go into effect until July 1, and we all know it will be a year after that probably before plans and specifications are ready and work begun upon this building. So do not put it upon that ground.

Under the circumstances we ought not to make this appropriation at this time. It can not be justified on the ground that it is to relieve unemployment. Do you suppose the President would have refused it if he thought it was necessary? I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I recognize the peculiar interest of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. De Priest). There is only five minutes left, and I want to use some time, but if it can be done, I will be glad to yield two minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. De Priest). I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois be recognized for two minutes, and then that I have three minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Illinois. If there are no further closes in two minutes, there will be three minutes remaining.

Mr. DE PRIEST. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am surprised to hear some of the gentlemen of this House use the unemployment situation as a smoke screen to defeat the purpose of this bill to appropriate $400,000,000 to construct a library at Howard University. I appreciate the great love they have for these people of mine in the Southland, where most of them were born, but I can not appreciate failure to give them an opportunity to become better citizens and become better educated.

Howard University acts as a clearing house to furnish teachers to the negro children of the Southland. They are not allowed the privilege of going to the normal schools in the Southland, where they instruct men and women to become better instructors in the schools, so most of them come to Howard University in Washington to receive that education so necessary to go back to the Southland and educate the black youth.

I know of no States which would be benefited by this appropriation quite so much as the States south of the Mason-Dixon line. I hope that every Member from the South, who loves my racial group so very, very much, will vote for this appropriation. I appreciate the close contact they have had with them. I have heard some of them say time after time that they had lacked at the breasts of black mamies, and I suppose that is true. They nourished and grew fat over it. Let the negro boys and girls that come to Howard University have the best opportunities possible for the Government to give them, to become more and better citizens, and help make the negro youth of this country better citizens by giving them better instruction and better education.

I hope that this will receive the unanimous vote of the Members on the opposition side of the House. I am satisfied if they will think a second time they will vote, as I expect to vote, for this appropriation.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, the item before us has never specifically come to the attention of the President of the United States. It has had the consideration of the Secretary of the Interior. I am obliged to correct my friend from Tennessee (Mr. Byrns). It has not been turned down by the Secretary of the Interior. I hold in my hand a letter in which the Secretary of the Interior urges this appropriation.

It is immediately available—

Mr. BYRNS. Why did he not recommend it to the Bureau of the Budget if he is for it?

Mr. CRAMTON. Well, he did recommend it to the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. BYRNS. And the President did turn it down.

Mr. CRAMTON. I decline to yield further. It is recommended by the Secretary. It is part of a great program to make Howard University the educational leader of all the institutions of the country for the negroes. As the gentleman
from Illinois [Mr. De Forest] has said, it means much to the South, where there is an educational awakening for the negroes. Five thousand schools have been built in the South by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and all of those schools must have the best teachers available. This is because it is meritorious, because Congress has directed the development of Howard University through Federal contributions, and, with that direction, our committee has studied a very definite program of expansion, of which this is one item. This is a very meritorious item, with 2,000 students, there is only seating space for 140 in the library. There are not shelves for the books. They have thousands of volumes given to them by philanthropic people and organizations housed in basements and unused. It is a meritorious item. If it were not something for the colored race, there would not be the same attack made upon this item. [Applause.] I say that in good feeling, but there have been items in this bill for the Indians, for the construction of a hospital in the district of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. Taylor], for construction for the Sequoyah School in Oklahoma; new construction items, if you please, just like this, that were not recommended by our committee, but because we believed they were wise and needed improvements we approved them.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

Mr. SABBATH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on this question, being deprived of an opportunity to speak upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Sabbit]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABBATH. Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I fully realize the grievous charges, of reckless waste and expenditures of moneys that this House has in good faith approved, that have been made against the present administration; and were it not for the fact that I believe that justice should be done to deserving people I would hesitate before casting my vote for the pending bill.

I feel that the appropriation of $1,580,000 for Howard University, although large, is entitled to my vote and to my support, especially in view of the fact that $890,000 of this sum will go to the erection of a sadly needed library building. In addition thereto I feel that it would be manifestly unfair and unjust for us to refuse, especially at this time, when every effort should be made to create employment for the millions unfortunately unemployed, to vote for this appropriation; for, as I am informed, and the report shows, there are 2,100 students in this university, and though it possesses 15,000 volumes of splendid books, the library can accommodate only 50 students at one time, thereby depriving hundreds upon hundreds of students of access to the library for purposes of study. Such conditions should not be permitted to exist and demand immediate attention.

I am familiar with the splendid work of this institution for nearly a quarter of a century, and am therefore in a position to recognize its achievements. I therefore can not help but admire the wonderful progress that it has made and the service which it has rendered to a much larger degree.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The question was taken; and upon a division (demanded by Mr. Woosnaux) there were—ayes 25, noes 128.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, Howard University, $1,580,000.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have been one of those from the South who during my entire 13 years in Congress has voted to uphold and foster and protect Howard University. I have done it under criticism. I have not a negro vote in my primary; not one. I have done it because I have firmly believed that the money which we have spent on Howard University in furnishing colored teachers to the United States, in furnishing colored doctors, colored nurses, and colored dentists, is some of the best-spent money that we have ever used for my Government. [Applause.]

In my last campaign I had some critics viewing over my district calling attention to the fact that from time to time I had voted for construction items. I had since and up to this time voted four items for Howard University and asking the people of my district to turn me down. I want to say to my colleagues on the Democratic side that that question was thrashed out in my district, and I want to say that with an American Legion committee running against me in the last primary the people gave me 23,000 majority. So the people of my district in that way have approved the money that this Congress has spent upon this colored institution.

In the State of Texas, where I live, the legislature of my State has wisely provided for the colored youth. I want to say to the Member from Illinois that in addition to having a normal school at Prairie View, Tex., for the colored youths of the State there is also a college at Austin, known as Tillotson Institute, for the colored youth of my State. They are being educated there, and, so far as my State is concerned, the colored youth is taken care of. But there are States in this Union which have to depend upon Howard University for furnishing colored nurses, doctors, dentists, and teachers. I want to say to this body, in explanation of why I could not support my good friend from Virginia [Mr. Woosnaux] and my good friend from Tennessee [Mr. Byrns], two of the finest men of the floor of this House, men whom I follow on practically every other question in this House. I want to say that it was no affront that I could not follow them on this question, and I offer the in explanation for supporting the Howard University item. [Applause.]

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

For officers and employees and compensation for all other professional and other services that may be required and expressly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, $197,000; for sustenance, fuel, and light, clothing, to include white duck suits and white canvas shoes for the use of interns and rubber surgical gloves, bedding, forage, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, replacement of X-ray apparatus, furniture, including bedding, exceeding $800 for the purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers; and not to exceed $1,300 for the special instruction of pupil nurses, and other absolutely necessary expenses, $69,000; for a hospital addition for clinical activities, including necessary equipment, advertising for proposals, preparation of plans, and supervision of work of construction; and for new construction of said building, $387,000; in all, for Freedmen's Hospital, $897,000, of which there is hereby appropriated $189,500, an equal amount to be transferred to the credit of this appropriation from the applicable appropriation for the District of Columbia.

Mr. CRAMPTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.
The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Crampton: On page 120, line 5, after the word "which," strike out the remainder of the paragraph and insert "...amount one-half shall be chargeable to the District of Columbia and paid in like manner as other appropriations of the District of Columbia are paid."

Mr. Crampton. Mr. Chairman, I will only say this: The amendment does not change the effect of the paragraph, which is to make half of the appropriations for Freedmen's Hospital chargeable to the District. The language I am now suggesting is the same language that was carried last year. The Budget suggested the language which is carried in the bill as reported, but I have been advised by the clerks, and I have experienced the same thing myself, that the new language is in some confusing, and hence I ask that we return to the old language.

The Chairman. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. No appropriation in this act for the fiscal year 1923 shall be used during such fiscal year to increase the compensation of any position within the grade to which such position has been allocated under the classification act of 1923, as amended, nor to increase the compensation of any position in the field service the pay of which is adjustable to correspond, so far as may be practicable, with the grade and the responsibility of the position involved.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. LaGuardia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment. The Chairman. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LaGuardia: On page 120, strike out all but section 3.

Mr. Crampton. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman from New York proceeds to speak on his amendment, I would like to see if we can fix a limitation on debate. It is very late in the afternoon, and for the convenience of the Members I would like to secure as short a limitation as will be satisfactory to the Committee of the Whole. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment be limited to 10 minutes, the gentleman from New York to have first recognition.

Mr. Beedy. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will be more generous than that. I have not taken a moment of the committee's time on this bill, but I would like five minutes on this paragraph.

The Clerk. The committee will understand it is quite immaterial to me, but we desire to finish this bill to-day.

The Chairman. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. Figar. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, there are others who wish to talk on this for a few moments.

Mr. Crampton. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate close in 30 minutes, of which 15 minutes will be for and 15 minutes against the amendment.

The Chairman. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, the gentleman from New York to have first recognition.

Mr. Beedy. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will be more generous than that. I have not taken a moment of the committee's time on this bill, but I would like five minutes on this paragraph.

The Clerk. The committee will understand it is quite immaterial to me, but we desire to finish this bill to-day.

The Chairman. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. LaGuardia. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the committee to section 3, which I have moved to insert at the beginning of the bill, to prevent increases in salaries. This is a wrong description of the section, because the section does more than to prevent the increasing of salaries. In many instances it will work an actual decrease in salary. I am sure no Member of this House desires to do that.

The Chairman. I ask to call the attention of the committee to the fact that Congress is committed to the employees of the Government to a certain salary scheme, which carries with it automatic increases within the grades. Permit me to read part of section 7 of the classification act of 1923. It is a short sentence and provides:

Increases in compensation shall be allowed upon the attainment and maintenance of the appropriate efficiency ratings to the next higher rate within the salary schedule of that grade.

Mr. Bankhead. From what is the gentleman quoting?

Mr. LaGuardia. From the classification act of 1923. In other words, a man's salary may be fixed at $1,600 or $1,800. That is salary plus what? Plus the obligation that if he attains a certain efficiency rating he goes up to the next rate with that grade.

Why, only this morning, gentlemen, I was over at the Office of the Census, and they had some 800 girls working on the machines there. Each girl receives a certain fixed salary, but they must turn out so much work or so many cards a month. If in any month they fail to turn out the standard required, they fall down to the next grade. If they turn out the work they are promoted to the next higher grade. If the Wood amendment or the Wood section remains in the bill, what happens? These girls will be penalized if they do not work up to the standard required, but they would not get the benefit of the contract. Certainly that is a decrease of salary. So much for that.

The gentleman from Indiana the other day made the most astounding statement on the floor of the House that this was justified because the cost of living had decreased 30 per cent, and I invite just one moment of consideration on the part of every member of this committee of the question of whether the cost of living has gone down 30 per cent.

Has your rent gone down 30 per cent? Has your food gone down 30 per cent? Has the price of clothes gone down 30 per cent, has food gone down 30 per cent? Not at all. Such a statement requires no answer.

Attention was called a few days ago to the number of employees getting $4,000 and $5,000. Right here in this bill in the Department of the Interior there are 1,101 employees in the District of Columbia getting $1,620 and less— it goes way down from $1,620. In the field, under the bill now under consideration, in the Department of the Interior there are 5,868 employees getting $1,620 and less.

I want to say to my Republican friends that the attempt to write in this limitation does not meet with the approval of your own administration. Since this House sustained the Wood amendment in the Treasury appropriation bill, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, speaking for the Treasury Department, appeared before the Senate committee and asked to have that section stricken out, and the committee did so. I think the House will see fit to do so in this bill by supporting me.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the committee to the number of employees that are getting $1,620 and less. Each year, under the Wood amendment in the Treasury appropriation bill, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, speaking for the Treasury Department, appeared before the Senate committee and asked that section be stricken out, and the committee did so. I think the House will see fit to do so in the present bill by supporting me.

Mr. Beedy. Mr. Chairman, is the Chair recognizing alternately those for and against the amendment?

The Chairman. The Chair is recognizing those who were on the floor seeking recognition in the order that they received his notice, and the Chair will do the best he can about the division of the time.

Mr. Beedy. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I want to congratulate the gentleman from New York in joining me and taking the same position that I take upon a question of public policy. There are other issues which concern the public well-being, upon which I think I will also join me and I invite his future assistance and cooperation.

I have taken little of the time of the committee on this bill, but I did want just about four minutes on this section.

When I first read section 3 I confess I was somewhat at a loss to understand just what it meant, and after reading it more than once I was also in some doubt. In discussing
it with Members of the House I found there was more or
less confusion as to its exact meaning. If this section were
to voice a policy which laid down the rule that we would
not sanction any further law the purpose of which was to
raise the salaries of employees I should certainly join with
the chairman of this committee in support of it. But that is
not all that this section accomplishes, as it is phrased.
I caused to be prepared a chart or a brief statement of the
method in which the section would operate for the Treasury
and Post Office Departments. It has been in the lobby for
the last few days, and I have been asked to take the position
of the amendment. I took grade 6—and any other grade would suffice—where
the minimum salary provided is $2,300 and the maximum
$2,900. A man who is employed at $2,800 resigns or dies
and a vacancy occurs.
A new man has to be put in, and he takes a position at
$2,900 to fill the gap. But he goes in at the top with a
$2,800 salary but at the bottom of the list within the
grade. Now, you will perceive there is just $500 less in
total salaries paid within the grade from money already
appropriated.
If section 3 is adopted, this $500 must be turned back
into the Treasury and can not be divided up for the in-
crease of salaries for other men within the grade.
There are many departments in the Government that
have no money for increase of salaries except that which
they save through deaths and resignations. Since this sec-
tion provides for the $500 saved, as I have illustrated, to
be taken by the Government and put back into the Treasury,
I am opposed to it.
Mr. WOOD. No.
Mr. BEEDY. What becomes of the $500? That is the only
money available to increase salaries within the grade.
If you forbid the increase of salaries within the grade, as
section 3 provides, the distribution of this money would
raise the salaries within the grade in contravention of the
terms of the section. Thus the adoption of section 3 would
authorize the Government to take back money which has
been appropriated to pay Government employees for the
services they render. I am opposed to it.
While I am opposed to any wholesale increases in salaries
at this time, I certainly do not favor any reduction of
salaries.
I think we pay our Federal employees little enough. It
would break the morale of the men in various departments
who have worked for some years under the classification act
because they have some of its benefits. You virtually de-
stroy the operation of the act. [Applause.]
THE CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maine
has expired.
Mr. PREAR. Mr. Chairman, I have not taken any time
of the committee on this bill, and I will not consume more
than the time allotted to me. It would seem that as reason-
able people, having under consideration a matter as impor-
tant as this, we ought to act with justice to the employees
of the country who, as I understand it, already have been
allotted but not paid by Congress this increase in salaries.
All that remains is to carry out our contract, our pledge
given these employees when the act was passed by Congress.
That we should do by appropriating the money to keep
our promises.
There is no place in the United States where the cost of
living is as high as in the city of Washington, with one or
two exceptions. You all know that, because it has been
placed in the Record repeatedly. A dollar to-day may not
go half as far as when some of these employees first entered
Government service, but they are unable now to change
their occupation or help themselves. They have believed
a promise by Congress is made to keep and are waiting for the
pay adjustment we promised them. Not one of these em-
ployees has spoken to me, so far as I know, written me
about it. I caused to be prepared a chart or a brief statement of the
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}
ever solve this problem we now have, we must do more for the common man. I am fighting the battle for the farmer. It is merely giving to these people what they ordinarily are
fundamental rights of an employee, but it is wrong funda-
mental to try to cure the industrial depression in a way
like this. It cannot be cured by depriving the common man
of a living wage. The striking out of the Wood amendment
is no disadvantage to farmers or workingmen in the country,
but an advantage.

There is also this effect, as may be seen, that it will
have the same effect as to reduce the income of any man
who is promoted. Members of this House hear me. We
have a great depression on in this country, and such super-
ficial dealing with a problem as this can never solve it.
We must face the situation and strike out boldly and try
to go deeper than the surface to solve this problem. I re-
grett that the gentleman from Indiana may not be
aware of the difficulties that exist in dealing with the
conditions which face the country in a manner which makes
one feel that they regard them entirely as temporary.
It seems to be the policy of some—many millions in
subsidy for ships, airplanes, and big utilities, as well as
large tax refunds and gifts for the wealthy but not any-
thing for the worker, and I stand against such a system
and for more income to the common man.
I call on those who love justice and fairness to join in
the move to settle this question once and for all, and settle
it right.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, of the remaining time
I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Indiana
(Mr. Wood) may proceed for 10 minutes. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee
I have been called almost everything. I have been
called a standpatter until I got used to it, but this is the
first time I was ever called an insurgent. [Laughter.] This
has been denominated the Wood amendment. Somebody
said to me the other day that they did not see why all of the
people who do collect dues should be blamed against me.
There are 199 other Members of this House who voted on this
proposal the other day, and certainly they are entitled to bear
some of it. The entire Appropriations Committee with one
exception—

Mr. GRIFFIN. Two.

Mr. WOOD. With two exceptions should share this res-
ponsibility with me. I have no apology whatever for make-
ning for what I have done with reference to it. It is up to this
Congress to do exactly as it pleases. Charged with the
responsibility as chairman of the Committee on Appropri-
tions, it occurred to me that it was my duty to present the
views of the committee in those two exceptions, to this
House for its consideration. The gentleman from New
York (Mr. Laguardia) quoted only a portion of the law
with reference to what increase in compensation should be
allowed. He failed to read this part:

That in no case shall the compensation of any employee be
increased unless Congress has appropriated the money from
which the increase may lawfully be made.

That is the law. These grades may not be increased, they
may not be stepped up.

Mr. GRIFFIN rose.

Mr. WOOD. I do not yield now to anyone. These grades
cannot be increased, they may not be stepped up, unless
the Congress of the United States appropriates the money.
We are the final judges as to whether these step-ups shall
be made, and they are not to be made under the law unless
appropriated for by Congress.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman said that
he would save much annoyance to many Government
employees if you could have the condition above referred to
stopped, and, in addition, the Government would benefit by caus-
ing collectors to render their services.

I want to say to you that this union in one day is demoral-
izing governmental service more than the passage of the so-
called Wood amendment would demoralize it in a year. [Ap-
plause.]

In every department except one they are taking the time
which the Government is paying for, going about soliciting
memberships for this union, collecting the pay, and getting
a commission on it. I am glad there was one department which had nerve enough to stop it, and I serve notice on everyone who has a hand in it that they had better stop it. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving did stop it, and a howl went up here from the agitators of this union, that they were being oppressed.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish again to call your attention to the fact that it was not my purpose to deny these people the right to have their complaints heard. My insistence is that they should wait a little while, under existing circumstances. There are about 65,000 Federal employees in the city of Washington.

Every newspaper is advocating that this amendment of mine be defeated. Why? In order that they may have more money to spend in the city of Washington; in order that there may be more advertising and more money coming into the coffers of those newspapers. If it applied to somebody outside of the city of Washington you would not hear one word of criticism against the person who has made this amendment.

Ladies and gentlemen, I felt, in view of the fact that there are 4,000,000 men and women this day without enough food to sustain their bodies, it was a bad time, indeed, for us to be increasing the salaries of those who are wonderfully well paid. They will not lose their jobs. They will get their salaries, paid every two weeks by the best paymaster ever known. He has never defaulted once. They have employment throughout their lives or during their active lives and then go into retirement with a pension. Is there anybody in these trying times better conditioned than the Federal employee?

So I say I take pride in speaking for these 4,000,000 people who are without work, without money, without clothes, seeking, if you please, work everywhere in order to provide a living for their families.

I am glad to add that as I go up and down the streets of this town and in the various departments there are many clerks who come to me voluntarily and say, "While we would be benefited if this amendment were not adopted, we do not think it is the time that our salaries should be increased, and we think you are exactly right in taking the position you are taking."

I want to call attention to what a beautiful spectacle we will place ourselves in if we adopt the LaGuardia amendment.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I wonder if we all appreciate just what a responsibility rests these days upon the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood].

He is in a day when the Government's revenues are decreased in a very marked degree, when there is also a widespread demand for increased expenditures for the special purpose of relieving unemployment. With increased expenditures and decreased revenues the post of chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in this House is not an easy job. When from time to time the gentleman from Indiana refuses to agree to an appropriation which you desire for something in your district, please keep in mind it is not always because he does not recognize there is merit in your proposition. Often he will recognize merit but realizes that the total must be kept within our revenues. So often-times that committee under his leadership votes against items that have merit but not the compelling merit for this time of economic stress. If he always granted what you wanted, you would soon cease to have confidence in him; you would feel inclined to have a different chairman for the Committee on Appropriations. Please keep in mind this terrific burden that is on his shoulders in these days and give him a little more thought of appreciation for the splendid performance he is giving in that post. [Applause.] You have confidence in his integrity; you must have confidence in his courage, because he has often manifested it. I follow his work and the closer contact with it than most of you do. I admire these things.

Now, he is right. The Congress has a responsibility. There must be close cooperation between the Budget, the executive branch, and the Congress if we are to have economy; but when all is said and done the Constitution provides that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. The responsibility is here and we are seeking to perform that responsibility properly.

Now, what is the situation with reference to this particular provision? You had the question up the other day in connection with the Treasury bill, and you supported Mr. Woos in his position. That bill went to the Senate; the Senate is about to take the provision out, we understand, and the bill will then go to conference and there it will have to be worked out. The only way it gets into this bill is because our committee, following the direction given us the other day, have put in this bill the same provision you adopted the other day. Now, is not the orderly way of procedure to let Mr. Woos in conference work the proposition out with the Senate? It is a matter that will be in conference in a few days. Whatever is agreed upon in connection with the Treasury bill and approved by this House will finally have to be provided in all the bills. Why do we have to have this knock-down-and-drag-out fight every time an appropriation bill comes up? It seems to me the only orderly way is to let this item go along to the Senate in accordance with your action the other day, let the matter be thrashed out by the gentleman from Indiana in conference on his bill, and in the meantime let the gentleman from Indiana know that in his strenuous efforts and patriotic efforts you are backing him every day. [Applause.]

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the clerks be authorized to correct typographical errors, punctuation, totals, section numbers, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired. All time has expired, and the question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York to strike out section 3.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LaGuardia) there were—ayes 83, noes 77.

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So the motion was agreed to.

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The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LaGuardia) there were—ayes 83, noes 77.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. DE PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to report and extend the remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks he made this afternoon. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CHENSLER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 14676) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill be passed.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the amendment striking out section 3.
Amendment reported by Mr. LaGuardia: Page 130, strike out all of section 3. The question was taken; and there were—yes 171, nays 114, not voting 147, as follows: [Roll No. 3]

YEAS—171


NAYS—114

Ackerman      Allen         Allgood       Arnold       Aroselya      Backman      Baird         Bankhead      Bear          Blackburn    Blanton       Bohn          Bohlin        Bonham       Bonnie        Bowers        Branch        Brigham       Bristow       Brown          Brown

NOT VOTING—147


Campbell, Ohio  Cannon       Charles       Charters       Christian     Church       Clark, N. Y.  Cline          Clinton       Clymer        Clute

Clark, Tenn.  Cole          Collins       Cooper, Tenn.  Cox          Coyle         Crampton      Crazy

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Gorton, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, was laid on the table.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. Chipperfield, from Monday until Friday next, on account of important business.

**ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES**

Mr. Fish. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by including in the Record a letter written to the Secretary of the Treasury and two paragraphs thereof which were introduced to-day.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. Fish. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following copy of bill introduced by me to pay 25 per cent of the face value of adjusted-service certificates and correspondence between Secretary Mellon and myself.

H. R. 15062

A bill to amend the World War adjusted compensation act, as amended

Be it enacted, etc. That section 501 of the World War adjusted compensation act, as amended (sec. 651, title 38, U. S. C.), be hereby amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

"* * * The Administrator of Veterans Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to pay 25 per cent of the face value of any certificate issued under this section to the veteran designated therein upon application filed by such veteran in accordance with regulations to be issued by the Administrator of Veterans’ Affairs. Any amount paid under this paragraph shall be chargeable as a non-reimbursable lien against the certificate upon maturity. Payment under this paragraph shall not affect any loan hereofore made in accordance with the provisions of section 502 (sec. 642, title 38, U. S. C.), or hereafter made any loan on a certificate the amount paid under this paragraph shall be deducted from the face value of the certificate.

Section 502 of the World War adjusted compensation act, as amended (sec. 646, title 38, U. S. C.), is hereby amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

"* * * The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to immediately issue and sell, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, United States bonds, to such an amount as may be necessary to cover payments to be made under section 501 of this act as amended, unless funds are otherwise available."

December 10, 1930.

Hon. Andrew W. Mellon,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary: I am taking the liberty of writing to ask if the Treasury Department would oppose the immediate cash payment of the face value of the veterans’ adjusted-service certificates?

I have read with much interest the reasons you presented for not paying the face value of the insurance certificates at the present time. Would not your objections be complied with by the payment, in cash or negotiable Government bonds with 3 per cent interest, of one-fourth of the face value of the certificates without deductions for loans already made, which would continue to constitute a debt against the remaining amount of the service certificates?

Is it not a fact that there will be, on January 1, 1931, a reserve fund of approximately $750,000,000 to retire these certificates, which would enable me to pay one-fourth the face value of the service certificates immediately, as suggested in my proposal, or if it is not possible to do this, to pay the interest on the certificates, as I have indicated, in one-fourth of the face value of the certificates without deductions for loans already made, which would continue to constitute a debt against the remaining amount of the service certificates?

As one of the sponsors for the veterans’ insurance certificate form of legislation, I am concerned that any legislation to permit the veterans to borrow the money, may it not be done by the Government at under 2 per cent?

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Payment in cash of one-fourth of the face value of the certificates, if all veterans desired to take advantage of the opportunity, would probably amount to $300,000,000. It would be a simple act of justice to several million veterans who are in needy circumstances to make a 25 per cent payment on their insurance certificates. Under Section 646 of the act of Congress, such legislation would not be an act of charity, as the veterans have already paid into the Treasury and would not hold good if my suggestion of 25 per cent payment was adopted, as there would still remain 75 per cent of the face value of the policy.

There is a strong growing demand among all veteran organizations for the partial payment of the face value of the insurance certificates, and I join in this reasonable request, to believe it would be helpful to the veterans and their families, to the best interests of American business, and of the people and Government of the United States.

I have already requested Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans’ Affairs, to submit to the House of Representatives a bill along the lines outlined and would like to have the advantage of your views.

May it not be done by the Government at under 2 per cent?

Sincerely yours,

HAMILTON FISH, JR.

**EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS**

Mr. Laguardia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record a telegram which has been called to my attention by my colleague from Illinois [Mr. Sproul] from the mayor of Chicago, written in his usual, typical, and characteristic style.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. Laguardia. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record I include the following letter written by Mayor Thompson, of Chicago:

December 10, 1930.

Col. THAD. H. BROWN, General Counsel Federal Radio Commission, Washington, D. C.:

I am informed that two of Chicago’s enemies appeared before your commission to-day and falsely stated that my plan to double Chicago’s business, wipe off the huge houses and end the depression, was a violation of the law and is a lottery. I want you to know that other members of the vicious circle of the United States, who desire to continue soup houses and broth houses in America the dole system such as they have in England, where they appropriate $500,000,000 a year for charity, which appropriation must be added to the $2,000,000 a week to prevent a revolution, carried similar falsehoods to Mr. Horace J. Donnelly, solicitor for the Postmaster General, and presented to him newspaper clippings which stated my plan was a lottery and was in violation of the law.

Mr. Donnelly warned the Chicago postmaster, who in turn warned local newspapers that these papers could not be carried in the United States mails if they carried publicity on my plan. I want you to know that the corporation counsel of Chicago and six of the corporation counsellors have approved my plan as lawful and legal and in violation of no law.

I am again sending to Washington Assistant Corporation Counsel Samuel L. Golan and the Corporation Counsel to the Postmaster General and the law is a lottery. I want you to know that other members of the vicious circle of the United States, who desire to continue soup houses and broth houses in America the dole system such as they have in England, where they appropriate $500,000,000 a year for charity, which appropriation must be added to the $2,000,000 a week to prevent a revolution, carried similar falsehoods to Mr. Horace J. Donnelly, solicitor for the Postmaster General, and presented to him newspaper clippings which stated my plan was a lottery and was in violation of the law.

Mr. Donnelly warned the Chicago postmaster, who in turn warned local newspapers that these papers could not be carried in the United States mails if they carried publicity on my plan. I want you to know that the corporation counsel of Chicago and six of the corporation counsellors have approved my plan as lawful and legal and in violation of no law.

I am again sending to Washington Assistant Corporation Counsel Samuel L. Golan and the Corporation Counsel to the Postmaster General to have the Postmaster General meet me and hear the facts before making any decision. I am doing my best to repair the damage already done by the vicious circle, and it seems to me that with $5,000,000,000 in Chicago ready to adopt my plan for the revival of business that official Washington in the near future by their actions must indicate their position as favoring soup houses and charity or assisting those who are attempting to remedy the business conditions which have brought about the necessity for charity and soup houses.

As an aftermath of the war, Chicago, like all other industrial cities in our country, had 200,000 men walking the streets unemployed. The same vicious circle that opposes me to-day opposed me when I organized the Labor Exposition, which exposition brought to the exhibitors $20,000,000 in orders, which started the factories and which created the demand for labor and which prevented the necessity for charity and soup houses which many other cities had to resort to but which Chicago at that time had no use for.

I have kept at work 150,000 men on public improvements during the summer, which improvements are completed. The people of Chicago approved $20,000,000 more in bond issues for further

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Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the prohibition question.

Mr. SPRAGLE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I object.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Senate Resolution 388

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM H. SLATER, OVERMAN, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That a committee of 21 Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. OVERMAN, which shall take place in the Senate Chamber at 6 o'clock p.m. on Friday, December 12, 1930, and that the Senate adjourn to that purpose.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect his remains be removed from Washington to Salisbury, N. C., for burial, in charge of the Sergeant at Arms, attended by the committee, who shall have full power to carry these resolutions into effect; and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives, transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased, and invite the House of Representatives to attend the funeral in the Senate Chamber and to appoint a committee to act with the committee of the Senate.

Resolved, That invitations be extended to the President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the diplomatic corps (through the Secretary of State), the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps to attend the funeral in the Senate Chamber.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, December 15, 1930.

The message also announced that, pursuant to the foregoing resolution, the Vice President had appointed Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. WATSON, Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas, Mr. SMOOT, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. BORAH, Mr. SMITH, Mr. JONES, Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. RAINIER, Mr. SHEFFER, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. MORGES, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. MCNARY, Mr. WASH of Massachusetts, Mr. PHIEPPE, and Mr. SHORRIDE members of the committee to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I say to the gentleman from Connecticut that I do not feel justified in objecting to this unanimous-consent request, but if we can trust newspaper reports and general rumors, they are to the effect that the so-called farm relief bill will be taken up Monday or Tuesday and an effort made to cut off debate, prevent amendment, and put the bill on its way. I want to ask the gentleman if he expects to adjourn over until Monday, when we could use to-morrow for the purpose of trying to enlighten the membership of the House and the country as to the provisions of this bill and the views of the individual Members concerning it. May I ask the gentleman what he expects to do on Monday or Tuesday in the matter of passing the farm relief bill?

Mr. TILSON. I can not tell the gentleman as to that bill. I have not conferred with the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hwhan) since the last action, if any, by the Committee on Agriculture. I have not conversed with him on the subject since the colloquy here on the floor yesterday.

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman has no idea?

Mr. TILSON. I can tell the gentleman as to other things about which he may wish to ask me, but nothing has come to my attention in regard to this particular bill since yesterday.

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman has no idea, then, the process by which he will undertake to pass this farm relief bill?

Mr. TILSON. I do not know at this moment how we shall pass it.

Mr. GARNER. Well, it is a strange thing to me, Mr. Speaker, that the majority leader of the House of Representatives, and probably the Speaker of the House himself, although I shall not include the Speaker, because if I asked him the question I am sure he would give me a more definite answer than the gentleman from Connecticut.—

Mr. TILSON. I do not see how he could.

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman has no idea; at least he would make the effort; and it is a strange thing to me that with an organization such as the gentleman has and such an important piece of legislation coming up the gentleman can not tell the House a single thing about how he proposes to proceed.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object to say this. We are very anxious to have the agricultural seed loan bill considered in the ordinary way so that we can offer amendments or express ourselves upon it. I realize that what I may say will probably have but little weight, but I do know that the gentleman has been considerate in many matters and I hope he will at this time in this very important matter.

I hope, however, we may have that bill considered in the usual way. I want to say that I try to cooperate with the House in every way. I have not made the point of no quorum many times when I could have done so.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman has been very good.

Mr. PATTERSON. I appreciate the gentleman's kindness and I hope that the gentleman will bring in this bill in a way so that we will have an opportunity to express ourselves on the provisions of that bill and have amendments considered. This, I feel, is fair.

Mr. ALMON. Reserving the right to object, can the gentleman from Connecticut advise me when we may expect a report from the conference committee on the Muscle Shoals bill?

Mr. TILSON. I understand that the committee of conference on that bill is very active. They are meeting from day to day, and apparently entertain some hope that they may arrive at an agreement.

Mr. ALMON. One Member told me that they hoped soon to agree and get a good bill, and I hope they will.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman from Connecticut when we may expect a call of the Private Calendar and if we may expect it before the holiday recess?

Mr. TILSON. Some Members have asked that it be not called before the holiday recess. Many are away on business or for other good reasons, and 1 doubt if it would give general satisfaction if we set aside a day before the holidays while the Private Calendar is on. I assure the gentleman that after the holiday recess, on suitable occasions, when it is convenient for the membership of the House and when other more urgent business permits, I shall do my best to have the Private Calendar considered.

Mr. SPEAKER. There was an objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.
DEATH OF SENATOR OVERMAN

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to announce to the House the death of Senator Lee Slater Overman, a Senator of the United States from the State of North Carolina, for 28 years the distinguished junior Senator from North Carolina. To-night at 8 o'clock there will be a state funeral in the Senate Chamber and it is hoped that the entire membership of the House may attend.

Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions for immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 319

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. Lee Slater Overman, a Senator of the United States from the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That a committee of 19 Members be appointed on the part of the House to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The Speaker appointed the following committee to attend the funeral:

Edward W. Foy, of North Carolina; Robert L. Doughton, of North Carolina; J. Charles Linthicum, of Maryland; Andrew J. Montague, of Virginia; Hatton W. Sumners, of Texas; Charles L. Abney, of North Carolina; Guinn Williams, of Texas; Edgar Howard, of Nebraska; John H. Kerr, of North Carolina; E. E. Cox, of Georgia; Butler B. Hare, of South Carolina; Lindsey C. Warren, of North Carolina; J. Bayard Clark, of North Carolina; Frank W. Hancock, of North Carolina; Hinton James, of North Carolina; George S. Graham, of Pennsylvania; Leonidas C. Dyke, of Missouri; Charles A. Jonas, of North Carolina; George M. Prichard, of North Carolina.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will proceed with the resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly, in compliance with the resolution and under its previous order, the House (at 6 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) adjourned until Monday, December 15, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSTON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Saturday, December 13, 1930, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

War Department appropriation bill.

State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor Departments appropriation bill.

FOR MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1930

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

War Department appropriation bill.

State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor Departments appropriation bill.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

To provide for the establishment of the Everglades National Park in the State of Florida (H. R. 12381).

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows: 704. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on Cowlitz River, Wash., made under the provisions of House Document No. 308, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session (H. Doc. No. 666); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and order to be printed, with illustrations. 785. A letter from the Postmaster General of the United States, transmitting report that a special contract has been entered into with the Rio Grande Southern Railroad Co. by Victor A. Miller, receiver, for carrying the mails on its road on route No. 114781 between Ridgway and Durango, Colo.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FISH: A bill (H. R. 15062) to amend the World War adjusted compensation act, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CULKIN: A bill (H. R. 15063) authorizing the Secretary of War to reconvey to the State of New York a portion of the land comprising the Fort Ontario Military Reservation, N. Y.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ENGLEBLIGHT: A bill (H. R. 15064) to reserve 440 acres of public-domain land for addition to the Temecula or Pechanga Indian Reservation, Calif.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FRAAY: A bill (H. R. 15065) to reduce interest rates 4 per cent on adjusted-compensation loans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 15066) to amend section 85 of the Judicial Code, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 15067) to authorize the erection of a Veterans' Bureau hospital in that part of the State of Missouri known as the Ozark section, and to authorize the appropriation therefor; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 15068) to grant the consent of Congress to the Highway Department of the State of Pennsylvania to construct a bridge across the French Broad River on the proposed Morristown-Newport Road between Jefferson and Cocke Counties, Tenn.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 15069) to grant certain tidelands to the nation for the establishment of a National Brotherhood, of Ketchikan, Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. TARVER: A bill (H. R. 15070) to authorize the city of Marietta, Ga., to widen, improve, reconstruct, and replace Roswell Road and to assess the cost thereof against the United States according to front feet of the national cemetery reservation abutting thereon, and authorizing an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 15071) to authorize appropriations for construction at Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CABLE: A bill (H. R. 15072) to amend the pension laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN: A bill (H. R. 15073) to provide for the conversion of post-office buildings to relieve unemployment and economic depression, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BRUNNER: A bill (H. R. 15074) to provide for the establishment of light buoys at Rockaway Inlet and adjacent waters in the State of New York; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BLANTON: A bill (H. R. 15075) to provide for the suspension of immigration of aliens into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CELLER: A bill (H. R. 15076) to relieve the unemployment emergency by amending the national defense act to organize a special reserve in which unemployed men to the number of 250,000 may enlist for a period of not to exceed one year; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
By Mr. LAMBERTSON: A bill (H. R. 15077) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to extend aid to any State or States for the building of public bridges or subdivisions thereof, to acquire toll bridges or substructures and maintain them as free bridges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ERK: A bill (H. R. 15078) to authorize the erection of an addition to Veterans' Bureau hospital at Aspinwall, in the State of Pennsylvania, and to authorize the appropriation therefor; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii: A bill (H. R. 15079) to amend the act entitled "An act to extend the provisions of certain laws to the Territory of Hawaii," approved March 18, 1900, to authorize the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. BLANTON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 425) authorizing and directing the President to use and employ the resources of the Government in suppressing all smuggling into the United States, or to conspire with any person to violate the laws, or to purchase intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in violation of the laws of the United States.

By Mr. McKay Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COMER: A bill (H. R. 15080) authorizing and directing the President to use and employ the resources of the Government in suppressing all smuggling into the United States, or to conspire with any person to violate the laws, or to purchase intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in violation of the laws of the United States.

By Mr. HOGG of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 15083) granting an increase of pension to Lydia M. Gilbert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 15091) granting a pension to Lizzie C. Fussell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 15090) granting a pension to Bettie M. Poe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15094) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Curtis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15095) granting an increase of pension to Amelia J. Prince; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15096) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Congleton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15097) granting a pension to Elizabeth Nye; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOPE: A bill (H. R. 15098) for the relief of Thomas Spence; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOPKINS: A bill (H. R. 15099) granting an increase of pension to Anna Hartman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOOGS: A bill (H. R. 15100) for the relief of John Farrell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENDALL of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 15101) granting a pension to Hanna Al Nora Zebley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15102) granting a pension to William Zebley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15103) granting a pension to Richard Zebley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMBERTSON: A bill (H. R. 15104) granting an increase of pension to Rachel E. Luenken; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 15105) granting a pension to Emma Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15106) for the relief of James E. King and others; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15107) for the relief of A. W. Klefeth; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LANHAM: A bill (H. R. 15108) granting a pension to Martin E. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 15109) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Bledsoe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAGRAFY: A bill (H. R. 15110) granting an increase of pension to Alice S. Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANLOVE: A bill (H. R. 15111) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Charles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 15112) for the relief of William Dean McCoy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 15113) granting an increase of pension to Ruth A. Schooley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 15114) granting a pension to Samuel A. Lawson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REECE: A bill (H. R. 15115) granting a pension to Landon T. Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 15118) granting an increase of pension to William Blades; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWBOTTOM: A bill (H. R. 15117) granting a pension to Loren Stephens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD: A bill (H. R. 15118) granting a pension to Maggie Caddy; to the Committee on Pensions.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALMON: A bill (H. R. 15089) for the relief of C. H. Price; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BEERS: A bill (H. R. 15081) granting a pension to Amelia Zimmerman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BHEEL: A bill (H. R. 15082) granting a pension to Bernard A. Brinkley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 15083) granting an increase of pension to Oluf Volkers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 15084) granting an increase of pension to Walter E. Fields; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 15085) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Tebaut; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAIN: A bill (H. R. 15086) granting a pension to Susan McKay Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15087) for the relief of Axel Malstrom; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15088) granting an increase of pension to Elifie A. Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 15089) granting an increase of pension to Lydia M. Gilbert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOFF: A bill (H. R. 15092) granting a pension to Helen Moody; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15094) granting an increase of pension to Emma Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15095) granting an increase of pension to Amelia J. Prince; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15096) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Congleton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15097) granting a pension to Elizabeth Nye; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOPES: A bill (H. R. 15098) for the relief of Thomas Spence; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOPKINS: A bill (H. R. 15099) granting an increase of pension to Anna Hartman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15102) granting a pension to William Zebley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15103) granting a pension to Richard Zebley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMBERTSON: A bill (H. R. 15104) granting an increase of pension to Rachel E. Luenken; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 15105) granting a pension to Emma Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15106) for the relief of James E. King and others; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15107) for the relief of A. W. Klefeth; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LANHAM: A bill (H. R. 15108) granting a pension to Martin E. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 15109) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Bledsoe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAGRAFY: A bill (H. R. 15110) granting an increase of pension to Alice S. Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANLOVE: A bill (H. R. 15111) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Charles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

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By Mr. NELSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 15114) granting a pension to Samuel A. Lawson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REECE: A bill (H. R. 15115) granting a pension to Landon T. Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 15118) granting an increase of pension to William Blades; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWBOTTOM: A bill (H. R. 15117) granting a pension to Loren Stephens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD: A bill (H. R. 15118) granting a pension to Maggie Caddy; to the Committee on Pensions.
By Mr. SANDERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 15119) for the relief of William Mathew Squires; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER: A bill (H. R. 15120) granting an increase of pension to Emily L. Hagen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 15121) granting a pension to Julian D. Haynes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SPEAKS: A bill (H. R. 15122) granting an increase of pension to George E. Partee; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 15123) granting an increase of pension to Julia Hallowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 15124) granting an increase of pension to Anna P. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 15125) granting a pension to Hattie L. McDaniel; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15126) granting a pension to Thomas J. McCall; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WHITTINGTON: A bill (H. R. 15127) granting a pension to Mrs. Ethel B. Sutherland; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15128) granting a pension to Edward Forte; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WOODRUFF: A bill (H. R. 15129) granting a pension to John L. Retan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KERR: Resolution (H. Res. 319) to pay Frances Slade, widow of Charles Slade, late an employee of the House, six months' compensation and $250 to defray the funeral expenses of said Charles Slade; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

7898. By Mr. CONNERY: Resolution of Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, requesting Congress to enact legislation assenting 16 per cent of all radio broadcasting channels to educational institutions and Government educational agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7899. By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: Resolution adopted by the board of supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco, to amend the Jones-White Act; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By petition of the Evans of California: Petition signed by Jennie M. Knowles and approximately 150 others, in favor of the passage of House Joint Resolution No. 358; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7901. By Mr. FENN: Resolutions of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and missionary meeting of Congregational Church, of Wethersfield, Conn., favoring the Federal supervision of motion pictures; to the Committee on Education.

7902. Also, petition of citizens of Hartford and West Hartford, Conn., favoring the passage of House bill 7884, for the exemption of dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7903. By Mr. EVANS of Hawaii: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, Hawaii, favoring the passage of House Resolution No. 11, reported by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on January 27, 1930; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

7904. By Mr. MCCORMACK of Massachusetts: Petition of American Federation of Labor, William Green, president, Washington, D. C., urging enactment of legislation providing for the manufacture of war munitions and naval vessels in arsenals and navy yards of the United States, so that the elimination of private profit will place this department of national defense beyond the baleful influence of those who seek to create sentiment for the production of war munitions so that they may make greater profits; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

7905. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, favoring certain legislation with reference to the units of the metric system; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

7906. By Mr. O'CONNOR of New York: Resolution of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, urging adoption of the units of the metric system as the sole legal standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

7907. By Mr. HARCOURT J. PRATT: Memorial of Columbia County (N. Y.) Historical Society, advocating Government acquisition of the land in the town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., which was the camp ground of the American Army in 1782 and 1783, for the establishment thereon of a national park, and the erection of a perpetual memorial to George Washington in the form of reproduction of the camp building known as the Temple of Virtue; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

7908. By Mr. ROBINSON: Petition of Cedar Falls, Iowa, branch of the American Association of University Women, signed by about 50 members in support of House bill 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

7909. By Mr. WHITTINGTON: Petition of board of supervisors of Bolivar County, Miss., for extension of emergency freight rates in drought area; to the Committee on Interstate Foreign Commerce.

7910. By Mr. WYANT: Resolution of members of Irish Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Irwin, Pa., offering program of unemployment relief; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7911. Also, petition of 500 members of the Wilkinsburg Woman's Christian Temperance Union, requesting support of House bill 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

7912. Also, petition of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Greensburg, Pa., urging support of Hudson bill (H. R. 9890) and Brookhart bill (S. 1065), regulating production and distribution of moving-picture films; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1930

The Chaplain, Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who hast created all things for Thyself, and through Thy Son, Jesus Christ, hast summoned us to share in Thy redemptive plan, lead us past the barriers of fear to the furnace of flaming purity where all falsehood, pride and cowardice, like dross, are purged away. Give to our work qualities instinct with life, by which alone our actions bear the unforfeiture impress of our personality and we retain our sense of the dignity of humble toil, the value of life's daily ministries.

Grant that we may look out upon the world with our own eyes—the eyes wherewith we saw the Christ and were made glad—till the common path becomes a shining trail whose end is God, where we walk in blest communion with our fellow men. So fit us for the day's most pressing needs, we dare not ask for less; and whatsoever else Thou knowest is of value, give to our work qualities instinct with life, by which alone our actions bear the unforfeiture impress of our personality and we retain our sense of the dignity of humble toil, the value of life's daily ministries.

THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last, when, on request of Mr. Fess and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

SHORTER WORK WEEK FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 5603) to provide a shorter work week for postal employees, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title.