Also, a bill (H.R. 3885) granting a pension to Marie Baraby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3886) granting a pension to Mary J. Winslow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3887) for the relief of William Thibeault; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER of Georgia: A bill (H.R. 3888) for the relief of Maggie Boman Rivers; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FEYSEY: A bill (H.R. 3889) for the relief of James Elliott & Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3890) for the relief of J. A. Finn & Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H.R. 3891) granting an increase of pension to Mary Leach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: A bill (H.R. 3892) granting an increase of pension to Betsy Nelson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WELCH: A bill (H.R. 3893) for the relief of Mark D. Moad; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

91. By Mr. CARTER of California: Resolution of the City Council of Chicago, Ill., requesting that a firearms law be placed upon the Federal statutes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

92. By Mr. CARR: Resolution of the City Council of Chicago, Ill., requesting that a firearms law be placed upon the Federal statutes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

93. By Mr. CLARKE of Colorado: A bill (H.R. 3896) for the relief of Fred A. Finn & Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

94. By Mr. CARTER of California: Resolution passed by the Oak Park, Ill., Village Board, urging the passage of the Frazier bill or a similar bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

95. By Mr. CONDON: Petition of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, urging the use of granite in Federal construction; to the Committee on Appropriations.

96. By Mr. CUMMINGS: Petition signed by John Z. Gross, secretary-treasurer, Colorado State Federation of Labor, Denver, Colo., recognizing the unfair burdens of existing taxation upon farms, agricultural property, has consistently fought for tax upon wealth, income, inheritance, and profit and opposed increasing burden of tax upon those least able to pay; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

97. By Mr. GOSS: Petition of Charles Sautkas and John J. Mahan of Ansonia, Conn.; Dennis O’Sullivan, of Derby; and other citizens of the cities of Ansonia, Derby, Beacon Falls, and Shelton, all in the State of Connecticut, asking for a revaluation of the gold ounce and requesting control of mass production; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

98. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of the Federal Composition & Paint Co., Inc., New York City, favoring the passage of the Shannon bill (H.R. 235); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

99. By Mr. PARKER of Georgia: Resolution of the Georgia Legislature, requesting the Congress of the United States to continue the current in a quantity sufficient to transact the business of the country; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

100. Also, resolution of the Georgia State Senate, expressing to the President of the United States confidence in all his outlined programs of reconstruction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

101. By Mr. RUDD: Petition of the Federal Composition & Paint Co., Inc., New York City, favoring the Shannon bill, for the discontinuance of the manufacture of paint and varnishes in the Government navy yards; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

102. By Mr. SINCLAIR: Memorial of the Twenty-third Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, requesting Congress to pass legislation for the acquisition of land for Federal game reserves in North Dakota, and for the maintenance of such reserves on or near the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation and on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

103. By Mr. WITHERS: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, expressing confidence in and support of the measures taken by President Roosevelt and the national administration in the present banking crisis; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

104. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, relating to the use of Wisconsin granite and hard limestone in Federal construction; to the Committee on Appropriations.

105. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Lincoln Central Labor Union, of Lincoln, Nebr., condemning the action of the Congressman for abstaining from the Halls of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

106. Also, petition of Joseph J. Menge and other citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, suggesting the enactment of certain laws; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

107. Also, petition of the Council of the City of Cambridge, Mass., commending the President for the way in which he has assumed leadership and also commending the House of Representatives for its prompt action in accepting the President’s program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

108. Also, petition of the Council of Minneapolis, Minn., requesting the Congress to increase Federal aid for public construction work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

109. Also, petition of the Council of Sheboygan, Wis., requesting that the Congress enact House Joint Resolution 191, of the Seventy-second Congress; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

110. Also, petition of the Council of Jamestown, N.Dak., urging that legislation be enacted establishing a standard of integrity and sound economy of municipal bond issues, and giving to municipalities which meet such standard the same rights enjoyed by national banks to receive national currency on the pledge of their bonds; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1933

(Legislative day of Monday, Mar. 13, 1933)

The Senate met at 12 o’clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

JOHN B. KENNEDY, a Senator from the State of Wyoming, appeared in his seat today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will receive a message from the President of the United States.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 3757) to provide for direct loans by Federal Reserve banks to State banks and trust companies in certain cases, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

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Mr. REED. I wish to announce that my colleague the Junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] is still detained from the Senate by illness. I ask that this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. HEBERT. I wish to announce the necessary absence of the following Senators: Mr. KEAN, Mr. CUTTING, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. SCHALL, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, Mr. SHIPSHEAD, and Mr. BARBOUR.

Mr. LEWIS. I desire to announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BOWEN] is necessarily detained from the Senate by a slight illness. I will let this announcement stand for the day. I also desire to announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is necessarily detained from the Senate.

Mr. BLACK. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. BAILEY] has been temporarily detained in the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (H.DOC. NO. 6)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the President's message, as follows:

To the Congress:

It is essential to our recovery program that measures immediately be enacted aimed at unemployment relief. A direct attack in this problem suggests three types of legislation.

The first is the enrollment of workers now by the Federal Government for such public employment as can be quickly undertaken and will not interfere with the demand for or the proper standards of normal employment.

The second is grants to States for relief work.

The third extends to a broad public-works labor-creating program.

With reference to the latter, I am now studying the many projects suggested and the financial questions involved. I shall make recommendations to the Congress presently.

In regard to grants to States for relief work, I advise you that the renewal of the appropriation of last year will last until May. Therefore, and because a continuance of Federal aid is still a definite necessity for many States, a further appropriation must be made before the end of this special session.

I find a clear need for some simple Federal machinery to coordinate and check these grants of aid. I am, therefore, asking that you establish the office of Federal relief administrator, whose duty it will be to scan requests for grants and to check the efficiency and wisdom of their use.

The first of these measures which I have enumerated, however, can and should be immediately enacted. I propose that a civilian conservation corps be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects. I call your attention to the fact that this type of work is of definite, practical value, not only through the prevention of great present financial loss but also as a means of creating future national wealth. This is brought home by the news we are receiving today of vast damage caused by floods on the Ohio and other rivers.

Control and direction of such work can be carried on by existing machinery of the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, War, and Interior.

I estimate that 250,000 men can be given temporary employment by early summer if you give me authority to proceed within the next 2 weeks.

I ask no new funds at this time. The use of unobligated funds, now appropriated for public works, will be sufficient for several months.

This enterprise is an established part of our national policy. It will conserve our precious natural resources. It will pay dividends to the present and future generations. It will make improvements in National and State domains which have been largely forgotten in the past few years of industrial development.

More important, however, than the material gains will be the moral and spiritual value of such work. The overwhelming majority of unemployed Americans, who are now walking the streets and receiving private or public relief, would infinitely prefer to work. We can take a vast army of these unemployed out into healthful surroundings. We can eliminate to some extent at least the threat that enforced idleness brings to spiritual and moral stability. It is not a panacea for all the unemployment, but it is an essential step in this emergency. I ask its adoption.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House, March 21, 1933.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message of the President of the United States will be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor for a report.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, out of order, for myself and for the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], I ask leave to introduce a bill, have it read, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair heard none.

The bill (S. 593) for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes, was read the first time by its title, the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to select from the unemployed citizens of the United States, as nearly as possible in proportion to the unemployment existing in the several States, a civilian conservation corps, who shall be enrolled for a term of 1 year, unless sooner discharged; no discharges to be permitted except under such rules and regulations as the President may direct.

Each member of the civilian conservation corps shall be paid at a rate to be fixed by the President, not to exceed $30 per month, and provided with quarters, subsistence, clothing, medical attendance and hospitalization: Provided, That whenever a member of the said corps has a wife or other dependent or dependents, an auxiliary allotment of $15 per month shall be made and paid to or for such dependent or dependents in such amount and under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe. Each member shall, at the time of enrollment, agree to abide by the provisions of this act and by all rules and regulations issued by the President of the United States heretofore, which shall not include any obligation to bear arms.

SEC. 2. The provisions of chapter 15, title 5, United States Code, are hereby extended to members of the civilian conservation corps herein as they may be applicable.

SEC. 3. That no right or claim to pension or compensation other than that expressly provided for herein shall arise or accrue under this act or out of enrollment or service in the civilian conservation corps.

SEC. 4. That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the civilian conservation corps and any existing departments or agencies of the Government in the execution of this act in the maintenance, construction, or carrying on of works of a public nature for which sufficient funds are not available, such as reforestation on National and State lands, prevention of soil erosion, flood prevention, and construction, maintenance, or repair of roads and trails on the public domain, the national parks, national forests, and other Government reservations. Provided, That the foregoing enumeration shall not be construed as a limitation of the kind of projects which may be undertaken hereunder: Provided further, That such projects shall be self-liquidating insofar as practicable.

SEC. 5. That whenever in the administration of this act it becomes necessary to secure the services of skilled or other expert employees not available in the civilian conservation corps the President may authorize their employment at the prevailing wage of the locality.

SEC. 6. That to carry out the provisions of this act there is hereby authorized to be expended under the direction of the
President, out of such unobligated moneys in the Treasury here­after appropriated for public works as may be necessary and available.

Sec. 7. That in the execution of this act the President, or the head of any department authorized by him to construct any project or to carry on any work, shall have the right to acquire real property by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise: Provided, That the provisions of section 356, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to lands acquired pursuant to this section.

Sec. 8. That the President is hereby authorized to prescribe necessary and proper rules and regulations; to enter into contracts or arrangements with States, counties, municipalities, and other public bodies; to do any and all things necessary to carry out and accomplish the purpose of this act.

Mr. McNARY subsequently said: Mr. President, I was interested a few moments ago, in reading the bill proposed jointly by the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from New York, to observe that the sums of money to be available for unemployment in connection with reforestation and erosion are the unobligated funds herefore provided for public works, no sums being specifically designated. I should like to know from the Senator from Arkansas what is the estimated amount of the unappropriated funds.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Something in excess of $200,000,000.

Mr. McNARY. Are those funds that have been appropriated and allocated for public works like Federal buildings and post offices?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. Or do they include rivers and harbors also?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. They include public works generally.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas advise us what portion of this unexpended balance is made up of unused road funds, public-highway funds, if any?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I am not able to give that information, but I shall procure it. I do not understand that it is expected to apply funds of that character to this work.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I suppose the authors of the bill, before its consideration, will furnish details as to the source from which these unexpended funds are coming.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Committee on Education and Labor, to whom the bill has been referred, will be supplied with full information on the subject.

LOANS BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO STATE BANKS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill from the House of Representatives which the Chair understands the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. ROBINSON) has heretofore referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The clerk will state the title of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 3757) to provide for direct loans by Federal Reserve banks to State banks and trust companies in certain cases was read twice by its title.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement in explanation of the reference of the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency. This is a new bill, passed by the House of Representatives yesterday. It embraces some of the provisions of Senate bill 326, which was passed by this body several days ago, and includes three additional provisions. It is my information that some amendments are to be considered in connection with the bill, including, in all probability, a measure passed by the Senate several days ago, known as the "Bulkley bill" having relation to preferred stock of banks. The Committee on Banking and Currency has arranged to meet this afternoon. I move that the bill be referred to that committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I may say that the Committee on Banking and Currency this morning at its regular meeting discussed the matter to which the Senator from Arkansas has referred, and it was the purpose of the committee and their resolution to meet today at 3 o'clock in case the bill was referred to it. So we shall take the measure up at 3 o'clock today and consider it.

REPORTS OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate six letters from the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting reports of investigations of the Commission in response to resolutions of the Senate, which were referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

A report to the President, under the provisions of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, with respect to crab meat (S.Res. 122, 72d Cong.);

A report to the President, under the provisions of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, with respect to optical fire-control instruments and precision drawing instruments (in partial response to S.Res. 237, 72d Cong.);

A report to the President with respect to agricultural hand tools; a supplemental report to be forwarded (S.Res. 295, 71st Cong.);

A report to the President, under the provisions of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, with respect to cotton velveteens and velvets; a supplemental report to be forwarded (S.Res. 440, 71st Cong.);

A report to the President, under the provisions of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, with respect to nonedible gelatin and glue (S.Res. 438, 71st Cong.).

HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK ROAD, HAWAIIAN TERRITORY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

Concurrent resolution

Whereas there is located on the summit of Haleakala on the island of Maui a national park known as the "Haleakala National Park", which park includes the extinct crater known as "Haleakala Crater"; and

Whereas the Territory of Hawaii appropriated a large sum of money to construct, and has contracted to construct, a road from the park boundary to the present public-road system on the island of Maui upon the understanding that the United States Government would construct the road from the park boundary to the summit of Haleakala where the crater is located; and

Whereas the Territory of Hawaii would never have entered into the construction of the road constructed by it to the boundary of the said national park unless it had been assured that the Federal Government would have completed the road to the summit of Haleakala; and

Whereas the road constructed by the Territory of Hawaii to the boundary of said national park is of no benefit to the general public unless the same is completed to the summit of Haleakala; and

Whereas the completion of said road from the park boundary to the summit of Haleakala would be of immense public benefit for the relief of unemployment inasmuch as the necessary method of construction would require that the greatest part of the work be done by hand labor. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, requested to provide sufficient funds to complete the Haleakala National Park road from the boundary of said park to the summit of Haleakala in accordance with the understanding had with the Territory of Hawaii; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.

[Resolution duly certified.]

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. NORRIS:
A bill (S. 594) granting a pension to Emery Bay Greenwood (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McNARY:
A bill (S. 595) granting a pension to Grace V. Foster; and
A bill (S. 596) granting a pension to Pay B. Wockey; to the Committee on Pensions.
By Mr. HEBERT:
A bill (S. 597) for the relief of Elmer M. Place, Jr.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas introduced Senate bill 598, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. OVERTON:
A bill (S. 599) to authorize removal of wreck of ex-U.S.S. Cincinnati to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. McADOO:
A bill (S. 600) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CAREY:
A bill (S. 601) to meet the existing emergency in the agricultural industry, to provide for the reduction of the interest on certain existing farm mortgages, to amend and supplement the Federal Farm Loan Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 602) to provide for the storage for diversion of the waters of the North Platte River and construction of the Saratoga reclamation project; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 603) granting an honorable discharge to Walter Joseph Shikany; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 604) amending section 1 of the act entitled “An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes”, approved December 29, 1913 (ch. 9, par. 1, 39 Stat. 862), and as amended February 28, 1931 (ch. 328, 46 Stat.), to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. LOGAN:
A bill (S. 605) authorizing national banks to establish branches in certain cases; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 606) to authorize the waiver or remission of certain coal-lease rentals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 607) for the relief of the Union Bank & Trust Co., of Lexington, Ky.;

A bill (S. 608) for the relief of the State Bank & Trust Co., of Richmond, Ky.; and

A bill (S. 609) for the relief of the Shelby County Trust & Banking Co., of Shelbyville, Ky.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 610) for the relief of Thomas Salleng; and

A bill (S. 611) for the relief of Charles Wilson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 612) granting a pension to Winnie Hood;

A bill (S. 613) granting a pension to Green Issacs;

A bill (S. 614) granting a pension to John M. Roundtree;

A bill (S. 615) granting a pension to William Russell;

A bill (S. 616) granting a pension to W. P. Saling; and

A bill (S. 617) granting an increase of pension to Charles Steffey; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 618) to amend the act of May 28, 1926, entitled “An act to provide for the establishment of the Mammoth Cave National Park in the State of Kentucky, and for other purposes”; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. JOHNSON:
A bill (S. 619) for the relief of Arabella E. Bodkin;

A bill (S. 620) for the relief of Catherine Wright; and

A bill (S. 621) conferring upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, southern division, jurisdiction of the claim of Minnie C. de Back against the Alaska Railroad; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 622) to authorize the presentation to Robert A. Roos of a Distinguished Service Medal; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 623) granting a pension to Wiley E. Bolt;

A bill (S. 624) granting a pension to Robert E. McCann;

A bill (S. 625) granting a pension to Lottie A. Torrance;

A bill (S. 626) granting a pension to Michael L. Walsh; and

A bill (S. 627) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Jasper; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH:
A bill (S. 628) for the relief of Joanna A. Sheehan; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 629) granting compensation to Philip R. Roby; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 630) for the relief of Ray Funicannon; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PATTERTON:
A bill (S. 631) for the relief of Charles P. Shipley Saddler & Merchantile Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 632) granting a pension to Sallie Babb;

A bill (S. 633) granting a pension to Frank A. Boster;

A bill (S. 634) granting a pension to Tda C. Cantrell;

A bill (S. 635) granting a pension to Angeline Hart;

A bill (S. 636) granting a pension to Tennie Hembree;

A bill (S. 637) granting a pension to Sarah E. Herman-storfer;

A bill (S. 638) granting a pension to Belle Shanholzer McGary;

By Mr. MURPHY:
A bill (S. 639) granting a pension to Ida Marden;

A bill (S. 640) granting a pension to Mary J. Mayhew;

A bill (S. 641) granting a pension to Agnes F. Miller;

A bill (S. 642) granting a pension to Mary E. Norris;

A bill (S. 643) granting a pension to Mary A. Phillips;

A bill (S. 644) granting a pension to Mattie Randolph;

A bill (S. 645) granting a pension to Martha E. Robbins;

A bill (S. 646) granting a pension to Melissa P. Seneker;

A bill (S. 647) granting a pension to Clara Slyker;

A bill (S. 648) granting a pension to E. Jane Spencer;

A bill (S. 649) granting a pension to Lillie E. Sullivan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 650) granting a pension to Mollie Turner (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 651) granting a pension to Eva Whittington;

A bill (S. 652) granting a pension to Lou C. Witt;

A bill (S. 653) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Bonebrake;

A bill (S. 654) granting an increase of pension to Anna Callahan;

A bill (S. 655) granting an increase of pension to Adaline Colton;

A bill (S. 656) granting an increase of pension to Rachel C. Carrico;

A bill (S. 657) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Cheneveth;

A bill (S. 658) granting an increase of pension to Anna L. Cowen;

A bill (S. 659) granting an increase of pension to Alice B. D Пар;

A bill (S. 660) granting an increase of pension to Helen Dorsey;

A bill (S. 661) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Easley;

A bill (S. 662) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Fields;

A bill (S. 663) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Fipps;

A bill (S. 664) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda E. Fleming;

A bill (S. 665) granting an increase of pension to Melvin E. Gooding;

A bill (S. 666) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Griffith;

A bill (S. 667) granting an increase of pension to Nancy G. Gurlin;

A bill (S. 668) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Hiles;

A bill (S. 669) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Hitchcock;

A bill (S. 670) granting an increase of pension to Hattie Hodges;

A bill (S. 671) granting an increase of pension to Serena Ivy;

A bill (S. 672) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Keith;
A bill (S. 673) granting an increase of pension to Virginia L. Lewis;  
A bill (S. 674) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Lewis;  
A bill (S. 675) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Lottin;  
A bill (S. 676) granting an increase of pension to Julia R. Aron;  
A bill (S. 677) granting an increase of pension to Maria Murphy;  
A bill (S. 678) granting an increase of pension to Maria M. Parreme;  
A bill (S. 679) granting an increase of pension to Emma S. Kestraw;  
A bill (S. 680) granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Ramsey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH:  
A joint resolution (S.J.Res. 20) to authorize the election of a monument to Queen Isabella; to the Committee on the Library.

PUBLICATION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT  
Mr. NORRIS introduced a joint resolution (S.J.Res. 29) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the popular election of President and Vice President of the United States, which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution 29
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid as a part of said Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the States, to wit:  

1. The electors of President and Vice President shall be chosen every fourth year by the people of the several States, and by the District of Columbia, in such manner as the legislatures of such States shall direct. The electors shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a总投资 of the presidential votes from any State, but no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President of the United States shall be eligible to that office.

2. The electors of President and Vice President shall be determined at a general election held for the election of President and Vice President. The time of such election shall be the same throughout the United States, and unless the Congress shall by law appoint a different time such election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the year preceding the expiration of the regular term of the President and Vice President. The electors in each State shall vote directly for President and Vice President, and the laws of such State which apply to the canvassing of votes for chief executive of the State shall apply to the votes cast for President and Vice President. The electors of the State shall also have the right to vote for any candidate for the office of President and Vice President. Each State shall be entitled to as many votes for President and Vice President as the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress which such State is entitled to in Congress. Each State shall certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate, the result of said election. Such certificate shall contain distinct lists of all persons for whom votes were cast for President and for Vice President, the number of votes for each, and the total votes of the State cast for all candidates for President and for all candidates for Vice President. The President of the Senate shall, at a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes thereof shall then be counted. The votes cast in any State for any candidate for President shall be disregarded, if such votes are less than 1 percent of the total votes cast in such State for President. Each person for whom votes were cast for President in each State shall be credited with such proportion or fraction thereof of the Presidential votes of such States as he received of the total votes cast at said election for President, using for such fraction three decimals. The person having the greatest number of Presidential votes for President shall be President. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the election of Vice President, but no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President.

3. TheElectors shall vote for President and Vice President; and, in the case of a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives, to which such Joint Session is convened for the purpose of making a definitive choice of President and Vice President, the President shall preside. The said Joint Session of the Senate and House of Representatives shall immediately choose the President. In choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation of each State being one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of such quorum shall be necessary to a choice of President.

If two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of such votes cast for Vice President, then from such persons the Senate shall choose the Vice President.

Sec. 3. Congress may by law provide what procedure shall be followed and the method of obtaining a decision in case there shall be more than one certificate of Presidential votes from any State, in the case of any other choice to be made in the counting and the canvassing of the Presidential votes by said joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 4. Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of section 1, article II, of the Constitution and the twelfth amendment to the Constitution are hereby repealed.

INVESTIGATION OF ANTITRUST LAWS  
Mr. KING. Mr. President, the Supreme Court of the United States has recently handed down an opinion growing out of the organization of the so-called "Appalachian Coal Association." If I am not misapprehending the complete modification of and, indeed, the emasculation of the Sherman antitrust law, if it does not abrogate some of the provisions of the Clayton Act, with a view to determining what modifications of that law, if any, should be made, it should be strengthened or whether it should be abrogated.

I submit a resolution and ask that if may be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The resolution is brief, and I should also like to have it read.

The resolution (S. Res. 36) was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and it was read, as follows:

Whereas notwithstanding the enactment of said laws, monopolies and combinations seeking monopolistic control of industry, trade, commerce, and credit still exist, and the contention is made that some of them are not within the terms of said laws; and

Whereas it is believed that said laws should be strengthened in order that the protection for which they were enacted might be realized: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to conduct an investigation for the purpose of determining what, if any, legislation is required to strengthen and extend the provisions of said laws.

The committee shall report as soon as practicable the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

Whereas pursuant to the resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold hearings; to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions and recesses of the Senate of the Seventy-third Congress until the final report is submitted; to employ such clerical and other assistants, and to pay such compensation for such services; to obtain the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths; and to take such depositions and make such expenditures of public moneys as are necessary.

The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 30 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed $4,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVERS, OREG.  
Mr. DILL submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 37), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolved, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, created under section 3 of the River and Harbor Act approved June 13, 1902, be, and is hereby, requested to review the report on Columbia and lower Willamette Rivers between Portland, Oreg., and the sea, submitted at the Seventieth Congress, first session, with a view to determining whether modification is advisable to the extent of improving shipbuilding channel.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION
Mr. COOLIDGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 38), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Immigration, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized during the Seventy-third Congress to send for papers, books, and other papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof...
to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS

Mr. KENDRICK submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 39), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventy-third Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not to exceed 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, and the hearing shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT, as in executive session, laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations in the Regular Army, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(For nominations this day received see the end of Senate proceedings.)

PROGRAM OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an address delivered by the senior Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Robinson) at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N.Y., on March 19, on the subject Does the Democratic Party Program Hold Out Any Substantial Hope for the American People?

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

DOES THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PROGRAM HOLD OUT ANY SUBSTANTIAL HOPE FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?

Two factors—confidence and leadership—are paramount in any discussion of the reform and reconstruction of our banking system. The Democratic Party shares the first attribute with the Nation as a whole. The positive action of the past two weeks, and the steps which have restored confidence, have demonstrated leadership such as this country has not experienced since the Wilson administration.

Let me address myself with a great share of the national confidence which we have seen so miraculously restored to the subject which has been assigned to me. The word "miraculous" is used with full knowledge of its import, for we can all remember that 2 weeks ago there was no public confidence. This Nation has passed through stormy periods. There have been many times, both in peace and in war, when the outlook has been dark, but surely we were never under such a cloud as that which has plagued our financial administration.

Then we had panic in a national sense. More than 100,000,000 people were in the grip of anxiety and alarm, a situation as terrible as that which resulted in the collapse of the Wilson administration that has ever confronted us. No parallel exists in the history of the United States, for never before had the people through lack of leadership and against which they could take no control and against which they could run no control and against which they could do nothing, been temporarily superseded by mal channels of finance the money which but a short while before they had been afraid to trust to any but their own keeping. No greater or more effective demonstration of the President's state­ ment that if we are to go forward we must serve as a trained and loyal army could have been given.

The country gave this expression of confidence because in their new President the people believe they have at last a guiding light at Washington. He has already added to the reputation which he took with him into the White House. He has acted with great courage and resolution. Partisanship, as he has said, he proclaimed, with its incidental difficulties and hardships, came from him with a ring of confidence. Instead of alarming the country, it seemed to cheer it up. From his fresh mind and resolution utterance the people accepted with great calm and fine spirit what they have seriously upset them if it had been set forth by a dying administration.

More important still is the fact that the President by his actions has made possible the reform and reconstruction of our banking system. Masters had reached a point requiring more than temporary palliatives when he took the oath of office. Recent history had shown physical and moral deficiencies in the constitutional structure. It had proven that men whose probity had been considered beyond question had not adhered to the ordinary ethical standards in their use of depositors' funds for their own purposes. It had been demonstrated that in some instances there had been no hesitation in passing off the public securities known to be of doubtful or questionable worth.

The country demands a change in the system that permits such practices. Intelligent and comprehensive banking reform is the need of the hour. The President has proposed, and the Congress has approved, the initial steps. Banks prepared to perform the functions for which they were established have been reopened or are being prepared for such action. Depositors have been assured that they may exchange their credits with the banks for currency with governmental backing of our present-day sort. This, however, is not enough. Public opinion calls for additional action to make sure that what has so recently taken place cannot happen again. Legislation must be enacted to establish safety to every depositor against the waste of his funds in specula­tion, and at the same time enable our banks to serve without fear of panic as the greatest nation among the nations.

It is my conviction and belief that such legislation will be in the early future enacted. In that fulfillment we hope of a sound banking system.

The restoration and cure of the Nation's private financial structure will not take care of the equally important corollary—re­version downward of governmental expenses. It is only too true that our private extravagances were matched in our national expenses during the feverish prosperity that has been passed after the war. Political agencies, local, State, and Fed­eral, took too little thought of tomorrow in the glamor of the day, and all know that we must endeavor to prevent so saddening and more difficult task than that of adjusting ourselves to a reduced income. Yet governments can no more live beyond their means than individuals can without incurring the same risk of bankruptcy. National credit, supported by even such limitless resources as those we possess, can be stretched to the breaking point.

The Democratic Party has chosen, and made, I believe, a wise decision, to place in the hands of the President the power to bring about controls and a reduction of Federal income and outgo so necessary to national financial stability. This solution is in no way novel. People have not and are not to blame for their attitudes. President Roosevelt, a leader, who through his wisdom and courage has revitalized their spirit and renewed their faith. They, as a whole, have been preparing to adjust to the paths on which he sets their feet—unfaltering and unafraid.

It must, therefore, have been with a sense of prophecy that the President has chosen to place in the hands of the Congress the power to act in time of war?

"If I read the temper of our people correctly, we now realize as we have never realized before our interdependence on each other; that we cannot merely take, but we must give as well; that if we aim to go forward, we must serve as a trained and loyal army, willing to sacrifice for the good of a common discipline which we all know must be enforced on us. We are, I know, ready and willing to submit our lives and property to such discipline, and that it may be enforced, because it is necessary in America. For whatever the future may bring, and there is no doubt of a great deal, we are as certainly a united people now as was ever seen. The confidence which we have seen so miraculously restored to the whole, are ready to follow the paths on which he sets their feet — unfaltering and unafraid.

There was ample evidence of this new spirit earlier this week in virtually every city in the land when our banking system began to return to its normal functions. The positive and affirmative action of the previous 10 days gave renewed vitality to our credit structure. Persons from every station in life restored to the normal channels of finance the money which but a short while before they had been afraid to trust to any but their own keeping. No greater or more effective demonstration of the President's state­ment that if we are to go forward we must serve as a trained and loyal army could have been given.

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The country demands a change in the system that permits such practices. Intelligent and comprehensive banking reform is the need of the hour. The President has proposed, and the Congress has approved, the initial steps. Banks prepared to perform the functions for which they were established have been reopened or are being prepared for such action. Depositors have been assured that they may exchange their credits with the banks for currency with governmental backing of our present-day sort. This, however, is not enough. Public opinion calls for additional action to make sure that what has so recently taken place cannot happen again. Legislation must be enacted to establish safety to every depositor against the waste of his funds in specula­tion, and at the same time enable our banks to serve without fear of panic as the greatest nation among the nations.

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The restoration and cure of the Nation's private financial structure will not take care of the equally important corollary—re­version downward of governmental expenses. It is only too true that our private extravagances were matched in our national expenses during the feverish prosperity that has been passed after the war. Political agencies, local, State, and Fed­eral, took too little thought of tomorrow in the glamor of the day, and all know that we must endeavor to prevent so saddening and more difficult task than that of adjusting ourselves to a reduced income. Yet governments can no more live beyond their means than individuals can without incurring the same risk of bankruptcy. National credit, supported by even such limitless resources as those we possess, can be stretched to the breaking point.

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It must, therefore, have been with a sense of prophecy that the President has chosen to place in the hands of the Congress the power to act in time of war?
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anticipated by our forbears. They could not even foresee that sincerity and honestly that there must be an exception made in a pose their ideas with those who fail to agree with them. All of these factors militate not only against an orderly and satisfactory consideration of the problem but are the certain enemies of speedy action.

There is, moreover, on the Congress the pressure of the various organized blocs who, because of selfish aims, fail to view the present situation in the national perspective so essential to our joint welfare. There must, if our efforts toward balancing the Budget are to succeed, be an end to the granting of their demands, as well as a reduction in the favors which have already been extended. This is neither an easy nor a pleasant task. It is in many instances one beyond the individual member, who because of circumstances in his particular section of the country believes sincerely and honestly that there must be an exception made in a manner which appears so selfish.

It was demonstrated during the last session of the Congress how difficult and disagreeable legislative cooperation looking toward the security of our economic policy in government from any small body of men, even the President's Cabinet. In virtually every instance in which these Government officials are not in the main branch of the Government, they have favored economy in the abstract but not in the concrete when applied to their departments. The records of congressional hearings are consistent evidence that the economic situation of Heads of Government departments once adjusted to the routine of their divisions become blind to duplication or overexpansion in their own domain, but remain fully alive to the economies which others might make.

The problem that confronts us cannot be faced in any such spirit by any such handpicked, the necessity with which we have to deal is national. It must be considered and solved from the standpoint of the Nation as a whole. Its solvency, and its future. There must be a final arbitrator between conflicting interests and selfish motives. One man, justly and fairly advised, acting alone can by his initiative, his judgment, and directness at the center, without the aid of governmental mass and cognizant of all its problems, can more nearly reach an exact solution of a problem involving administrative detail and accomplishment. This cannot be said, however, of the platform which the Democratic Party promised further, and I quote again. "The currency is not fiat currency," he asserted in his radio address. "It is issued only on adequate security—and every bond has an abundance of such security."

The next section of the Democratic platform to which you are referred is the most prophetic in that entire statement of principles. It may be suggested that Congress in due time might be able to make all of the things which we have now intrusted to the Chief Executive and I will not dispute that statement. There is, however, grave doubt whether it could be done with the same effort and achievement in the presence of localism and the conflict of local pressure. It is provided that local politicians can never be induced to place their ideas with those who disagree with them.

It seems in fact that it is to fulfillment than to hope that I might better address myself. This statement is prompted not only by the quick and determined action of the Democratic Party in the last 6 weeks but also because of the way in which the Democratic Party since its convention has demonstrated determination to carry out the pledges of its platform. Without the slightest intention of disrespect, one may recall the witticism that political platforms, as a rule, are adopted only to be forgotten. There have been numerous occasions certainly when this has proved true. The very fact that party declarations year after year have carried the same old words and phrases evidences the general futility of such documents.

We advocate the full measure of justice and generosity for all war veterans who have suffered disability or disease caused by or resulting from active service in time of war and for their dependents. No nation is so poor or hard-hearted as to deny the authority of government for the previous 12 years has been willing to take even some of the suggested steps, we might have been spared the 10 days of travail through which we have just passed and the necessity for the strong medicine which we have been forced to take. In this instance there can be no one to challenge the soundness of the Democratic viewpoint, and there will be, I feel sure, no obstruction to the remedial measures the Demo- catic platform suggests shall be carried out.

Let me turn once more to the Democratic platform. With respect to the treatment of veterans that document said: "We advocate the full measure of justice and generosity for all war veterans who have suffered disability or disease caused by or resulting from active service in time of war and for their dependents."

The justice of that position, which by the action of the President and the Congress will soon be put into practical effect, is obvious. It is not merely that the Government has the power and ability to achieve that result, but that the Government has the duty to undertake such a work and to do it at the earliest possible moment. That responsibility was accepted by the Democratic platform and that position is now being carried out.

"We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction of govern- mental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating redundant departments, and where feasible, so arrange to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 percent in the cost of Federal Government, and we call on the Democratic Party in the legislature to make a serious effort to achieve a proportionate result."

It is my recollection, and the record of the last campaign will bear me out, the platform of the Democratic Party was castigated and ridiculed this statement of policy. Opponents of the opposition platform assume that the nation is so constituted that there is no disposition to do anything which it is desirable should not be done. They accused the Democratic Party of willful mis- representation in even advancing such a suggestion. Our oppo- nents have been consistent with their record in not bringing about any such result. They chose merely to make the dis- cussion academic. A Democratic President of the United States, supported by a Democratic Congress and by many Republicans in both Houses, has within 2 short weeks demonstrated that econom- ies of this kind can be effected without any menace to the credit of God, grimmness. Normally that is a good thing. In abnormal times there is need for speed of action, for centralized authority, and for a disregard of lesser opposition so often unavoidable in congressional consideration.

The Democratic platform promises further, and I quote again: "We advocate a sound currency which has been preserved at all hazards. Political platforms were taken at this declaration throughout the campaign. There was no one, either Democrat or Republican, who realized then how soon that statement would be put to the most severe test ever known in the history of this country. The Gov- ernment was face to face with the issue when the new President took office. The pressure for an inflated flat national currency was great. Many in their pessimism and haste did not believe that any other expedient would prove adequate. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury refused to be stampeded. They made use instead of the machinery of the Federal Reserve System, the product of a previous Democratic administration. Designed as it was to expand our currency when necessity arose and contract it when that need had passed, the Federal Reserve System with added provisions of law proved equal to the emergency just as it enabled us to finance the World War. It is providing the sound security for circular economy which was required to reopen our banks and rebuild our financial structure.

In this connection, remember what President Roosevelt said last Sunday: "This currency is not fiat currency," he asserted in his radio address. "It is issued only on adequate security—and every bond has an abundance of such security."

We advocate quicker methods of realizing on assets for the relief of depositors of suspended banks and a more rigid supervi- sion over the national banks. We advocate the true prevention of the use of their moneys in speculation, to the detri- tion of local credits.

The severance of affiliated security companies from and the divorce of the investment banking business from commercial and further restriction of Federal Reserve banks in permitting the use of Federal Reserve facilities for speculative purposes.

This plank in the platform was drawn, if you will recall, before the country had been shocked by the disclosures, which substan- tiate not only every statement made in it but make evident that the system of business from commercial and existing necessity for the strong medicine which we have been forced to take. In this instance there can be no one to challenge the soundness of the Democratic viewpoint, and there will be, I feel sure, no obstruction to the remedial measures the Demo- catic platform suggests shall be carried out.
that the national welfare demands sacrifices commensurate with those which we made in time of war. Justice, as is now contemplated, is more than this, for it entails no sacrifice on the part of the wealthy, no neglect of the deserving, no suffering by the war wounded.

I want to make one last reference to the contents of the Demo- cratic platform, to refresh your memory on its principal plank. It said:

"We advocate the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. To effect such repeal we demand that the Congress immediately pro- pose a constitutional amendment to truly representative conven- tions or state legislatures. This proposal shall provide that proposals for the enactment of such measures by the several States as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloons, and control liquor traffic in the open under complete supervision and control by the States.

We demand that the Federal Government effectively exercises its power given by the Constitution to suppress the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution and to provide therefore a proper and needed revenue."

Our opponents brought against this declaration the accusation that we were insincere and endeavoring to deceive the people of the United States. My reply is to ask where the deception rested. The repeal amendment is already before the States. Provisions for its future adoption have been already adopted by state legislatures. The entire question, which for more than a decade has vexed and perplexed the Nation, is before the people. Their decision, which can come only toward it is the test of the future. More important still, the proposal which has been made follows in form and in substance the Democratic platform plank. It is an admirable transcript of that declaration, and it was transferred from the platform to the people in 7 months. The more recent action on the part of the other course under the present circumstances would be indefensi­ble.

In short, the definite objectives to which we are committed. They comprehend the essential power of reform of the present. They are the hopes for the fulfillment of which you may look to the Democratic platform. They are the hopes for the fulfillment of which you may look to the Democratic platform. In the preamble of that docu­ment you will find the following paragraph:

"We...the infinite discriminations, restoring employment, affording permanent relief to the people, and bringing the Nation back to the proud position of domestic happiness and of financial, industrial, agricultural, and commercial leadership in the world lies in a drastic change in economic governmental policies."

That change—the "new deal," if you prefer—has begun. How auspicious a start it has had is needed for me to say. The Nation's press only reflects the psychology of leadership and reconstruction that the President, through its leader in the White House, has distributed throughout every State in the Union and in the breast of every citizen in the land.

What is the leadership? We have the confidence and are develop­ing the program. You, my hearers, must have faith. Given that, we cannot help but move forward. The day is not far distant when the period we are living through will be left for historian to describe as still another tribute to the imperishable and unconquerable determination of the American people to overcome over obstacles whose very mention would have been impossible in the RECORD—SENATE

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M. CONNANOL, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in today's "Record" a letter written by the Governor of Missouri, a Nation-wide radio hook-up last evening by the senior Sena­tor from Mississippi Mr. HARRISON on the subject of the operations of the so-called "economy law" recently enacted.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Tonight I am going to try to explain what a balanced budget is, why it is necessary, and the steps which have been taken in less than 2 weeks to accomplish it.

A balanced budget means no more and no less than living within one's income, bringing one's expenditures into balance with one's revenues. This is nothing new to Americans. We all, in our domestic lives, do this. If we do not, we accumulate debt. Debt is our domestic budget. It is no less important that governments balance their budgets, that they bring their expenditures into equilibrium with their revenues. I say that the Commonwealth Fund report on domestic lives, because your life and mine in large measure depend for their fullness upon the preservation of the credit of your banks rests upon the credit of your Government. The validity of your insurance policies rests upon the credit of this Government. And the credit of the United States Government. In short, the welfare of every American rests upon the stability of the credit of the United States Government. During the first year of the depression the deficit amounted to almost $500,000,000. During the second year our governmental expenditures exceeded our revenues by almost $1,000,000,000. During the third year the expenditures will exceed our revenues by more than $1,000,000,000. This creates 3 continuous years in which we have piled deficit upon deficit to the extent of almost $4,500,000,000.
At the same time the total net increase in our national debt will have increased over the same period of time in the amount of more than $6,000,000,000. Nor is this all. It is conservatively estimated, therefore, that reorganization alone will save approximately $750,000,000 for the next fiscal year. This is a considerable amount, and is conservatively estimated, therefore, that reorganization alone will save approximately $750,000,000 for the next fiscal year. This amount is not to be compared with the total of all the additional taxes which may be estimated in this way, so that the reorganization of the economy bill. The House will adopt it tomorrow, thus assuring to the American people a new beginning of economic recovery, if it can be, avoided, to increase the levies on you. It was only last year that additional taxes were imposed to the country, and a bill of more than $750,000,000. It is, therefore, this is some question to whether, even if the additional taxes were imposed, they would provide sufficient revenue to accomplish the task. It is, therefore, the only way in which economic chaos can be avoided. It is for these reasons that immediate action was taken. The bill to maintain the credit of the United States Government, other than by the so-called "economy bill" was the form which that action took. It dealt with three things: (1) Subjects to which principles which were laid down in it, it organized the President's power to readjustments in veterans' benefits; (2) it directed the President to apply a cost-of-living standard to the compensation of the employees of your Government and to reduce their compensation correspondingly; and (3) it amended certain provisions of existing legislation. It provided for a cost-of-living standard in the compensation of Federal employees for the following 6 months. The act provides that in no event shall the reduction exceed 15 percent of the salaries as they were during the year ending June 30, 1931. It provides that there shall be no pyramidings of cuts. If the survey should reveal an increased cost of living, the President shall order to that extent increases in governmental salaries. It treats all alike with fairness and equity.

The third portion of the bill, having to do with organization of the agencies of the Government and the elimination of unnecessary functions, necessitates the elimination of economies which may be effected in this way, so that the reorganization of the economy bill. The House will adopt it tomorrow, thus assuring to the American people a new beginning of economic recovery, if it can be, avoided, to increase the levies on you. It was only last year that additional taxes were imposed to the country, and a bill of more than $750,000,000. It is, therefore, this is some question to whether, even if the additional taxes were imposed, they would provide sufficient revenue to accomplish the task. It is, therefore, the only way in which economic chaos can be avoided. It is for these reasons that immediate action was taken. The bill to maintain the credit of the United States Government, other than by the so-called "economy bill" was the form which that action took. It dealt with three things: (1) Subjects to which principles which were laid down in it, it organized the President's power to readjustments in veterans' benefits; (2) it directed the President to apply a cost-of-living standard to the compensation of the employees of your Government and to reduce their compensation correspondingly; and (3) it amended certain provisions of existing legislation. It provided for a cost-of-living standard in the compensation of Federal employees for the following 6 months. The act provides that in no event shall the reduction exceed 15 percent of the salaries as they were during the year ending June 30, 1931. It provides that there shall be no pyramidings of cuts. If the survey should reveal an increased cost of living, the President shall order to that extent increases in governmental salaries. It treats all alike with fairness and equity.

First, there are no exemptions of any sort or description. Everyone from the highest to the lowest makes his contribution to the maintenance of the credit of your Government. Secondly, it defines the collection of the taxes in the following way: It provides for a determination of the cost of living during the last half of the year 1928. It then provides for a determination of the cost of living during the last half of the year 1929 and the percentage of decline in cost of living as between the first half of this year and the last half of 1928 is the percentage of reorganization which will be applied to the compensation of employees of your Government.

It then provides that this determination of the percentage of decline be based on the cost of living at the time of the President's report. It is true that the percentage so determined shall be applied to the compensation of Federal employees for the following 6 months. There is nothing harsh or unfair in the reduction of cost of living throughout the United States has fallen. We all have sustained very substantial reductions in our income, and it is only fair that the employees of the United States Government, in the interest of the credit of our Government, sustain some reduction in their income.

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PRESIDENT KINg. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. McNary) for just a moment. Yesterday I introduced a bill, but, in view of the measure which was introduced this morning, I am not sure whether the bill which I introduced should remain with the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which it was referred, or should go to the Committee on Education and Labor. I call the attention of the able Senator from Oregon to the boom of 1919, which was launched, I think, by the Kruegers, the great manipulators of the press, and which was denied to us since they strangled silver.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to report to the Congress, reevaluate, or otherwise safeguard and improve the water-sheds of the national forests within the United States. It has been appropriately referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Then there are some other provisions. I will ask the Senator from Oregon, whose general knowledge of this subject, perhaps, is superior to that of any other Member of the Senate, whether in his opinion this bill has been appropriately referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and whether it will properly coordinate with measures which the Senator from Oregon heretofore has had enacted into law, or whether the bill ought to be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, in connection with the measure introduced this morning by the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. ERCICKSON).

Mr. McNary. Mr. President, answering the inquiry of the Senator from Utah, I will say that the subject matter contained in this bill is wholly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the bill was properly referred to that committee. The history of the question before the Senate is, that the bill introduced by the Senator from Arkansas was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and was that it involves unemployment, although, incidentally, it does treat of reforestation and roads. I have no doubt, however, that the bill introduced by the Senator from Utah to which he refers was properly referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. King. I am very glad the Senator from Oregon takes that view, and I sincerely hope that the committee will give prompt consideration to the measure.

COMMITTEE SERVICE

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. On behalf of the majority I ask that the Senator from Montana (Mr. ERICKSON) be assigned to the following committees:


The Vice President. Without objection, the assignments will be made.

LETTER BY CHARLES S. THOMAS ON THE REMOINIZATION OF SILVER

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I have here a communication from former Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Oregon, in which he refers to the bill that he has introduced. I therefore ask unanimous consent that that be done.

There being no objection, the communication was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THOMAS PLEADS FOR SILVER IN LETTER TO ROOSEVELT

To President Roosevelt:

After your election and inaugural has been fraught with successive disasters to the economic structure, The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, approved January 22, 1932, and after of his wildly successful effort has alleviated the conditions which it was designed to relieve.

Receiverships, bank failures, withdrawal of deposits, shrinking savings deposits, and unsold markets have persisted in increasing numbers and over spreading areas. Great financial institutions hitherto beyond suspicion and carrying billions of deposits have within the current month been suspended by Executive order and summary legislative decrees as the alternative to speedy ruin.

A fitting sequel to the terrible situation comes with the passage of rotten banks and bankers now unfolding before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, which have weakened and probably undermined all confidence in the morale and integrity of those dominating the financial world, and who, as always, champion their single standard of money as God's best gift to man.

CONCILIAR TREATY

And, Mr. President, our financial masters tell the country, with full confidence, that theirs is the declared policy of the new administration whatever economic program is pursued. They are advised by Senator Olea of Secretary of the Treasury, notwithstanding his lawless assault upon the silver metal in 1929, and fall into it, with the exception of a man of his own good power of his great office to continue a monetary system long a demonstrated economic failure, which has finally involved the national disaster.

They tell you falsely but persistently that bimetallism and inflation mean the same thing, and that inflation beggars the Nation by destroying its substance. But they conceal the more terrible results of currency famine, now widely prevalent. For goods is ever less with one man, hence the scarcity in the midst of plenty. Such a condition must and should result in the dangerous increase of paper money; a practice easy to begin but difficult to either halt or implement.

COUNCILS INCONSISTENT

Your economic counselors, Mr. President, have never learned the virtue of consistency. They brand money inflation as a curse, but expansion of credit is "the cure"; by the bill to cause the value of money grows as their securities multiply. Can you recall any protest or opposition of capitalism to the inflation of the securities? Where will the day-end when the world will be ready to pay one-tenth the annual interest at 5 percent, whose principal will never be paid? Two thirds of it never should be. Through its origins the Kuegler brothers' bond has been "financed" ever since gold became the unit of money, and so the new crop will be whenever it appears.

GOLD COSTLY MYTH

Yet where is the gold standard today? Where has it been since the boom of 1919 was launched? Gold is the scarcest thing on earth. Two nations have grabbed and locked the bulk of it in their vaults. None of our neighbors dare to use gold except France. They have, although its gold has long been a department of French politics. Its coinage has practically ceased. It is a costly myth. The average man has never seen gold in terms of money. But the whole mass of it is, under the curse of the standard, piled on the necks of the people by a fabulous world which slumbers at the thought of its union with silver.

Do you realize, Mr. President, why this depression is proof against all efforts to break it? It is because the Government will not restore its money to the people. As long as your administration continues to deny them this boon, there will be a failure. This is the experiment. I am sorely tempted to add that it ought to be. You will shortly participate in an international economic conference, and, at that time, among other things, you will be asked to make a declaration of your foreign policy. But, with foreign exchange in its present state, how can you do otherwise than take our competitors, France, excepted, have left the gold standard, and it is in common knowledge that because of it they possess a tremendous money advantage over us. It gives them a bounty on their export trade, which largely neutralizes any suppressed tariff preference we imagine we possess. This advantage will persist until bimetallism appears, and this the gold men have been willing to be used as a lever, as a means of pressure, to bring to the Government the alternative of the silver men. This is the reason, Mr. President, I crave your close attention to this last appeal.

MAJORITY FOR BIMETALLISM

I affirm that more than two thirds of your countrymen are for the bimetallistic standard. I also affirm that a majority of your countrymen from men and women who have remained Hoover as the willing servant of gold, and they hoped you might relieve them. If you fail them, they are undone.

This and their forefathers' fight for bimetallism for three generations in vain. They are becoming discouraged by hope long deferred. They will not wait for relief much longer. Their substance has shriveled to the zero point, and their energies are well-nigh exhausted.

If the Government is to remain unchanged, albeit they have placed other rulers and another party in the halls of the mighty, they will be heard from. Keep your gold buried just a little longer, as you have here a bounty on their export trade, which largely neutralizes any suppressed tariff preference we imagine we possess. This advantage will persist until bimetallism appears, and this the gold men have been willing to be used as a lever, as a means of pressure, to bring to the Government the alternative of the silver men.

CARTER THOMAS.

RECESS

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, if there be no further business to be transacted at this time, I move...
that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Arkansas.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 22, 1933, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 21 (legislative day of Mar. 19), 1933

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

to Judge Advocate General’s Department

Capt. Neal Dow Franklin, Infantry (detailed in Judge Advocate General’s Department), with rank from July 1, 1932.

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lt. Col. Hugh Ernest Pizl, Coast Artillery Corps (assigned to duty with Quartermaster Corps), with rank from November 10, 1932.

Capt. Roy Crawford Moore, Field Artillery (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), with rank from July 1, 1932.

Capt. Andrew Daniel Hopping, Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), with rank from August 1, 1932.

First Lt. Ira Kenneth Evans, Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), with rank from March 1, 1931.

TO AIR CORPS

Second Lt. Herbert Charles Gihner, Jr., Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lt. Merrick Hector Truly, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

MEDICAL CORPS

To be captain

First Lt. Cleveland Rex Steward, Medical Corps, from March 5, 1933.

CHaplains

To be chaplains with the rank of lieutenant colonel

Chaplain Alva Jennings Brasted (major), United States Army, from March 3, 1933.

Chaplain William Andrew Aiken (major), United States Army, from March 3, 1933.

Chaplain Ernest Wetherill Wood (major), United States Army, from March 3, 1933.

To be chaplain with the rank of major

Chaplain Herbert Adron Rinar (captain), United States Army, from March 10, 1933.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1933

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, bring us nearer to the likeness of the Teacher of Galilee. Above the present-day strife, confusion, and discord. O let us hear Thy voice. In this quiet moment may we all acknowledge the need of a simple faith in our Heavenly Father. May we prove our love of country by self-denial, our patience by smiling away worry, our zeal by our continuous efforts to serve, and let sweetness of temper be a sign of our strength. Holy Spirit, mercifully abide with our Republic. Blessed Lord, be in its highways and hedgerows, be in its dense centers of human life, be Thou on our frontiers. O be with our whole land, making it a garden of the Lord. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed a joint resolution and bill of the House of the following titles:

On March 17, 1933:

H.J.Res. 75. Joint resolution to provide for certain expenses incident to the first session of the Seventy-third Congress.

On March 20, 1933:

H.R. 2620. An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Horne, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3341) entitled “An act to provide revenue by the taxation of certain nonintoxicating liquor, and for other purposes.”

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—REPORTATION AND RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT (H.Doc. No. 6)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Labor and ordered printed:

To the Congress:

It is essential to our recovery program that measures immediately be enacted aimed at unemployment relief. A direct attack in this problem suggests three types of legislation.

The first is the enrollment of workers now by the Federal Government for such public employment as can be quickly started and will not interfere with the demand for or the proper standards of normal employment.

The second is grants to States for relief work.

The third extends to a broad public works, labor-creating program.

With reference to the latter I am now studying the many projects suggested and the financial questions involved. I shall make recommendations to the Congress presently.

In regard to grants to States for relief work, I advise you that the remainder of the appropriation of last year will last until May. Therefore, and because a continuance of Federal aid is still a definite necessity for many States, a further appropriation must be made before the end of this special session.

I find a clear need for some simple Federal machinery to coordinate and check these grants of aid. I am, therefore, asking that you establish the office of Federal Relief Administrator, whose duty it will be to scan requests for grants and to check the efficiency and wisdom of their use.

The first of these measures which I have enumerated, however, can and should be immediately enacted. I propose to create a civilian conservation corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects. I call your attention to the fact that this type of work is of definite, practical value, not only through the prevention of great present financial loss but also as a means of creating future national wealth. This is brought home by the news we are receiving today of vast damage caused by floods on the Ohio and other rivers.

Control and direction of such work can be carried on by existing machinery of the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, War, and Interior.

I estimate that 250,000 men can be given temporary employment by early summer if you give me authority to proceed within the next 2 weeks.

I ask no new funds at this time. The use of unobligated funds, now appropriated for public works, will be sufficient for several months.

This enterprise is an established part of our national policy. It will conserve our precious natural resources. It will pay dividends to the present and future generations. It will make improvements in National and State domains...