
SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

SENATE

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1933

The first session of the Seventy-third Congress met this day at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, in pursuance of the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 5th day of March, 1933.

JOHN NANCE GARNER, of the State of Texas, Vice President of the United States, called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock meridian.

The Chaplain, Rev. Z^cBarney T. Phillips, D.D., offered the following

PRAYER

Father of life, who givest to our dust the breath of being, who unfoldest to our growing mind the greatness of our world; make Thou our hearts true homes of prayer, our lips the gates of praise as we bow before Thy presence and await with quiet gladness the mandates of Thy love.

O blessed Savior of the world, who hast worn the mantle of our flesh, revealing in its human folds the glory of divinity, give to our President, Vice President, the Members of the Congress, and to all others in authority, wisdom and strength to know and to do Thy will, and grant that they and all the people of the United States may come unto the fullness of the stature of that manhood which is Thine.

Breathe on us, breath of God, in this our day of national consecration, as we pray:

Come Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,
And lighten with celestial fire.
Thou the anointing spirit art,
Who dost Thy sevenfold gifts impart.
Thy blessed unction from above,
Is comfort, life, and fire of love.
Enable with perpetual light
The dullness of our blinded sight.

Anoint and cheer our soiled face,
With the abundance of Thy grace.
Keep far our foes, give peace at home:
Where Thou art guide, no ill can come.
Teach us to know the Father, Son,
And Thee of both to be but One:
That through the ages all along,
This may be our endless song;
Praise to Thy eternal merit,
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Amen.

PROCLAMATION

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour having arrived of the day on which, in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, an extraordinary session of the Congress of the United States is to be convened, the Secretary of the Senate will read the proclamation.

The Chief Clerk (John C. Crockett) read the proclamation, as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of March 1933 to receive such communication as may be made by the Executive.

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 9th day of March 1933 at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as Members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the United States.

Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
[SEAL]

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

CALL OF THE ROLL

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll of the Senate to ascertain whether there is a constitutional number of Senators present for the transaction of business.

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

Adams	Coolidge	Keyes	Reynolds
Ashurst	Copeland	King	Robinson, Ark.
Austin	Costigan	La Follette	Robinson, Ind.
Bachman	Couzens	Lewis	Russell
Bailey	Dale	Logan	Sheppard
Bankhead	Davis	Loneragan	Smith
Barbour	Dickinson	Long	Stelwer
Barkley	Dieterich	McAdoo	Stephens
Black	Dill	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Bone	Duffy	McGill	Thomas, Utah
Borah	Fess	McKellar	Townsend
Bratton	Fletcher	McNary	Trammell
Brown	George	Murphy	Tydings
Bulkley	Glass	Neely	Vandenberg
Bulow	Goldsborough	Norbeck	Van Nuys
Byrd	Gore	Norris	Wagner
Byrnes	Hale	Nye	Walcott
Capper	Harrison	Overton	Walsh
Caraway	Hayden	Patterson	White
Carey	Hebert	Pittman	
Clark	Johnson	Pope	
Connally	Kean	Reed	

Mr. TOWNSEND. I desire to announce the necessary absence of my colleague the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HASTINGS].

Mr. NORRIS. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HOWELL] is detained from the Senate on account of illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. FESS. I desire to announce the necessary absence of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HASTINGS], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HATFIELD], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. METCALF], the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SCHALL], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CUTTING], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-five Senators having answered to their names, a constitutional number of Senators is present for the transaction of business.

LIST OF SENATORS BY STATES

Alabama.—Hugo L. Black and John H. Bankhead.
Arizona.—Henry F. Ashurst and Carl Hayden.

Arkansas.—Joseph T. Robinson and Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway.

California.—Hiram W. Johnson and William Gibbs McAdoo.

Colorado.—Edward P. Costigan and Alva B. Adams.

Connecticut.—Frederic C. Walcott and Augustine Lonergan.

Delaware.—Daniel O. Hastings and John G. Townsend, Jr.

Florida.—Duncan U. Fletcher and Park Trammell.

Georgia.—Walter F. George and Richard B. Russell, Jr.

Idaho.—William E. Borah and James P. Pope.

Illinois.—J. Hamilton Lewis and William H. Dieterich.

Indiana.—Arthur R. Robinson and Frederick Van Nuys.

Iowa.—L. J. Dickinson and Louis Murphy.

Kansas.—Arthur Capper and George McGill.

Kentucky.—Alben W. Barkley and M. M. Logan.

Louisiana.—Huey P. Long and John H. Overton.

Maine.—Frederick Hale and Wallace H. White, Jr.

Maryland.—Millard E. Tydings and Phillips Lee Goldsborough.

Massachusetts.—David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge.

Michigan.—James Couzens and Arthur H. Vandenberg.

Minnesota.—Henrik Shipstead and Thomas D. Schall.

Mississippi.—Pat Harrison and Hubert D. Stephens.

Missouri.—Roscoe K. Patterson and Bennett Champ Clark.

Montana.—Burton K. Wheeler.

Nebraska.—George W. Norris and Robert B. Howell.

Nevada.—Key Pittman and Patrick McCarran.

New Hampshire.—Henry W. Keyes and Fred H. Brown.

New Jersey.—Hamilton F. Kean and W. Warren Barbour.

New Mexico.—Sam G. Bratton and Bronson Cutting.

New York.—Royal S. Copeland and Robert F. Wagner.

North Carolina.—Josiah William Bailey and Robert R. Reynolds.

North Dakota.—Lynn J. Frazier and Gerald P. Nye.

Ohio.—Simeon D. Fess and Robert J. Bulkley.

Oklahoma.—Elmer Thomas and Thomas P. Gore.

Oregon.—Charles L. McNary and Frederick Steiwer.

Pennsylvania.—David A. Reed and James J. Davis.

Rhode Island.—Jesse H. Metcalf and Felix Hebert.

South Carolina.—Ellison D. Smith and James F. Byrnes.

South Dakota.—Peter Norbeck and W. J. Bulow.

Tennessee.—Kenneth McKellar and Nathan L. Bachman.

Texas.—Morris Sheppard and Tom Connally.

Utah.—William H. King and Elbert D. Thomas.

Vermont.—Porter H. Dale and Warren R. Austin.

Virginia.—Carter Glass and Harry Flood Byrd.

Washington.—C. C. Dill and Homer T. Bone.

West Virginia.—Henry D. Hatfield and M. M. Neely.

Wisconsin.—Robert M. La Follette, Jr., and F. Ryan Duffy.

Wyoming.—John B. Kendrick and Robert D. Carey.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas submitted a resolution (S. Res. 2), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints as the committee to wait upon the President the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY].

NOTIFICATION TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. McNARY submitted a resolution (S. Res. 3), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas submitted a resolution (S. Res. 4), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian unless otherwise ordered.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas submitted a resolution (S. Res. 5), which was read and considered by unanimous consent, as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. KEY PITTMAN, a Senator from the State of Nevada, be, and he hereby is, elected President pro tempore, to hold office during the pleasure of the Senate in accordance with the resolution of the Senate adopted on the 12th day of March 1890 on the subject.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Republican minority conference I move to strike out the name of KEY PITTMAN and insert the name of ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG. The amendment was rejected.

The resolution was agreed to.

ELECTION OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas submitted a resolution (S. Res. 6), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Edwin A. Halsey, of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, elected Secretary of the Senate.

ELECTION OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas submitted a resolution (S. Res. 7), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Chesley W. Jurney, of Texas, be, and he is hereby, elected Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

NOTIFICATION TO PRESIDENT

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas submitted a resolution (S. Res. 8), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of Hon. KEY PITTMAN, a Senator from the State of Nevada, as President of the Senate pro tempore, and Edwin A. Halsey, of Virginia, as Secretary of the Senate.

NOTIFICATION TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. McNARY submitted a resolution (S. Res. 9), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Hon. KEY PITTMAN, a Senator from the State of Nevada, as President of the Senate pro tempore, and Edwin A. Halsey, of Virginia, as Secretary of the Senate.

ADMONITION TO OCCUPANTS OF THE GALLERIES

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, I hesitate to make any complaint against anyone anywhere, but I think it is timely in the position with which I am honored by the majority to take the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the occupants of the galleries are received in this body as a courtesy. It is not intended that merriment should be indulged in to the extent that the voice of our leader [Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas] or of the eminent Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], on the other side, should be drowned out. I take the liberty to request the honorable President of the Senate to direct whatever officers he feels appropriate to inform the occupants of the galleries that order and quietude are necessary for the transaction of the business of the Senate in a dignified manner and are owed in due respect to the Members of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is well taken. Let the Chair state to the occupants of the galleries—and in so stating he is sure he speaks for the Senate—that as guests of the Senate they are welcome; but it is hoped that they will be considerate enough to abide by the rules of the Senate, which prohibit any demonstration, verbal or otherwise, during the course of the proceedings of the Senate. The Chair expresses the hope that the galleries will take notice.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas and Mr. McNARY appeared, and Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas said: Mr. President, your

committee appointed to notify the President that a quorum of the Senate is present, and that the Senate is ready to transact business, beg leave to report that we have communicated with the President, and he will immediately transmit to the Senate a message in writing.

ELECTION OF SECRETARY FOR THE MAJORITY

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas submitted a resolution (S. Res. 10), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Leslie L. Biffle, of Arkansas, be, and he is hereby, elected secretary for the majority of the Senate.

ELECTION OF SECRETARY FOR THE MINORITY

Mr. McNARY submitted a resolution (S. Res. 11), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Carl A. Loeffler, of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, elected secretary for the minority of the Senate.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE AND SECRETARY

The VICE PRESIDENT. If it is agreeable, the Chair will administer the oath to the Senator from Nevada, elected President pro tempore, and to Mr. Halsey, elected Secretary of the Senate.

Thereupon, Mr. PITTMAN, escorted by Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas, and Mr. Halsey, escorted by Edwin P. Thayer, retiring Secretary of the Senate, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I offer a resolution having relation to the representation of the majority and of the minority on the standing committees of the Senate, and ask that it may be reported and considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arkansas submits a resolution, which the clerk will report.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 12), as follows:

Resolved, That paragraph 1 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate be, and it is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

"Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to consist of 19 Senators.

"Committee on Appropriations, to consist of 23 Senators.

"Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of five Senators, to which shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same.

"Committee on Banking and Currency, to consist of 20 Senators.

"Committee on Civil Service, to consist of 10 Senators.

"Committee on Claims, to consist of 13 Senators.

"Committee on Commerce, to consist of 20 Senators.

"Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of 15 Senators.

"Committee on Education and Labor, to consist of 13 Senators.

"Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three Senators, who shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives, and which, or some one of which, shall examine all bills or joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses, to see that the same are correctly enrolled, and, when signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States in person, and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.

"Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, to consist of seven Senators.

"Committee on Finance, to consist of 20 Senators.

"Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of 23 Senators.

"Committee on Immigration, to consist of 14 Senators.

"Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of 13 Senators.

"Committee on Interoceanic Canals, to consist of eight Senators.

"Committee on Interstate Commerce, to consist of 20 Senators.

"Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to consist of 17 Senators.

"Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of 18 Senators.

"Committee on the Library, to consist of 10 Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

"Committee on Manufactures, to consist of 13 Senators.

"Committee on Military Affairs, to consist of 17 Senators.

"Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of 13 Senators.

"Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of 17 Senators.

"Committee on Patents, to consist of seven Senators.

"Committee on Pensions, to consist of 10 Senators.

"Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to consist of 19 Senators.

"Committee on Printing, to consist of seven Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

"Committee on Privileges and Elections, to consist of 17 Senators.

"Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of 14 Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

"Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to consist of 15 Senators.

"Committee on Rules, to consist of 13 Senators.

"Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, to consist of 17 Senators."

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, my attention has been called to the fact that a proviso to rule XXV has been heretofore adopted, and I wish to modify the resolution so as to incorporate that proviso, as follows:

Provided, That any such resolution relating to substantive matter within the jurisdiction of any of the standing committees of the Senate shall be first referred to such committee.

I ask that that proviso may be incorporated immediately following the provision relating to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate and before the period.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the modification will be made; and, without objection, the resolution as modified is agreed to.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. On behalf of the majority I present an assignment to committees for the majority Members of the Senate and ask that it may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read as requested.

The Chief Clerk read the majority assignments.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, from the minority conference I submit a report containing the Republican assignments to various committees, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the minority assignments.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the following order.

The order was read and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That the following shall constitute the standing committees of the Senate of the Seventy-third Congress:

On Agriculture and Forestry: Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina (chairman); John B. Kendrick, of Wyoming; Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana; Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma; George McGill, of Kansas; John H. Bankhead, of Alabama; W. J. Bulow, of South Dakota; Hattie W. Caraway, of Arkansas; Homer T. Bone, of Washington; Louis Murphy, of Iowa; James P. Pope, of Idaho; George W. Norris, of Nebraska; Charles L. McNary, of Oregon; Arthur Capper, of Kansas; Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota; Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota; H. D. Hatfield, of West Virginia; Bronson Cutting, of New Mexico; Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota.

On Appropriations: Carter Glass, of Virginia (chairman); Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee; John B. Kendrick, of Wyoming; Royal S. Copeland, of New York; Carl Hayden, of Arizona; Sam G. Bratton, of New Mexico; Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma; James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina; Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland; Richard B. Russell, Jr., of Georgia; Marcus A. Coolidge, of Massachusetts; Alva B. Adams, of Colorado; Patrick McCarran, of Nevada; John H. Overton, of Louisiana; Frederick Hale, of Maine; Henry W. Keyes, of New Hampshire; Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota; Frederick Steiwer, of Oregon; Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota; Porter H. Dale, of Vermont; L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa; John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware; Robert D. Carey, of Wyoming.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate: James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina (chairman); John B. Kendrick, of Wyoming; Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland; Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio; John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware.

On Banking and Currency: Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida (chairman); Carter Glass, of Virginia; Robert F. Wagner, of New York; Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky; Robert J. Bulkley, of Ohio; Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado; Robert R. Reynolds, of North Carolina; James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina; John H. Bankhead, of Alabama; William Gibbs McAdoo, of California; Alva B. Adams, of Colorado; Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota; Phillips Lee Goldsborough, of Maryland; John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware; Frederic C. Walcott, of Connecticut; Robert D. Carey, of Wyoming; James Couzens, of Michigan; Frederick Steiwer, of Oregon; Hamilton F. Kean, of New Jersey.

On Civil Service: W. J. Bulow, of South Dakota (chairman); Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee; Walter F. George, of Georgia; M. M. Logan, of Kentucky; M. M. Neely, of West Virginia; William H. Dieterich, of Illinois; Porter H. Dale, of Vermont; Hamilton F.

Kean, of New Jersey; Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine; Roscoe C. Patterson, of Missouri.

On Claims: Josiah William Bailey, of North Carolina (chairman); Park Trammell, of Florida; Hubert D. Stephens, of Mississippi; Hugo L. Black, of Alabama; Marcus A. Coolidge, of Massachusetts; M. M. Logan, of Kentucky; ———; Arthur Capper, of Kansas; Robert B. Howell, of Nebraska; John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware; Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine; Frederic C. Walcott, of Connecticut; Warren R. Austin, of Vermont.

On Commerce: Hubert D. Stephens, of Mississippi (chairman); Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; Morris Sheppard, of Texas; Royal S. Copeland, of New York; Robert J. Bulkley, of Ohio; Josiah William Bailey, of North Carolina; Hattie W. Caraway, of Arkansas; Bennett Champ Clark, of Missouri; Louis Murphy, of Iowa; John H. Overton, of Louisiana; ———; Charles L. McNary, of Oregon; Hiram W. Johnson, of California; Porter H. Dale, of Vermont; Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota; Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan; Roscoe C. Patterson, of Missouri; Robert B. Howell, of Nebraska; Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine.

On the District of Columbia: William H. King, of Utah (chairman); Carter Glass, of Virginia; Royal S. Copeland, of New York; Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland; Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois; John H. Bankhead, of Alabama; ———; Arthur Capper, of Kansas; Hamilton F. Kean, of New Jersey; Robert D. Carey, of Wyoming; Warren R. Austin, of Vermont; James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania; James Couzens, of Michigan.

On Education and Labor: David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts (chairman); Royal S. Copeland, of New York; Park Trammell, of Florida; Hugo L. Black, of Alabama; Louis Murphy, of Iowa; Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah; ———; William E. Borah, of Idaho; Jesse H. Metcalf, of Rhode Island; Frederic C. Walcott, of Connecticut; Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin; James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania.

On Enrolled Bills: Hattie W. Caraway, of Arkansas (chairman); Augustine Lonergan, of Connecticut; Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan.

On Expenditures in the Executive Departments: J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois (chairman); Hubert D. Stephens, of Mississippi; Robert F. Wagner, of New York; Frederick Van Nuys, of Indiana; Daniel O. Hastings, of Delaware; Hamilton F. Kean, of New Jersey; Phillips Lee Goldsborough, of Maryland.

On Finance: Pat Harrison, of Mississippi (chairman); William H. King, of Utah; Walter F. George, of Georgia; David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts; Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky; Tom Connally, of Texas; Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado; Josiah W. Bailey, of North Carolina; Bennett Champ Clark, of Missouri; William Gibbs McAdoo, of California; Harry Flood Byrd, of Virginia; Augustine Lonergan, of Connecticut; David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania; James Couzens, of Michigan; Henry W. Keyes, of New Hampshire; Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin; Jesse H. Metcalf, of Rhode Island; Daniel O. Hastings, of Delaware; Frederic C. Walcott, of Connecticut.

On Foreign Relations: Key Pittman, of Nevada (chairman); Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas; Pat Harrison, of Mississippi; Walter F. George, of Georgia; Hugo L. Black, of Alabama; Robert F. Wagner, of New York; Tom Connally, of Texas; J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois; Nathan L. Bachman, of Tennessee; Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah; Frederick Van Nuys, of Indiana; F. Ryan Duffy, of Wisconsin; James F. Pope, of Idaho; ———; William E. Borah, of Idaho; Hiram W. Johnson, of California; Arthur Capper, of Kansas; David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania; Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio; Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin; Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan; Arthur R. Robinson, of Indiana; Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota.

On Immigration: Marcus A. Coolidge, of Massachusetts (chairman); William H. King, of Utah; Royal S. Copeland, of New York; Hubert D. Stephens, of Mississippi; George McGill, of Kansas; Richard B. Russell, Jr., of Georgia; ———; Hiram W. Johnson, of California; Henry W. Keyes, of New Hampshire; David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania; Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota; H. D. Hatfield, of West Virginia; Roscoe C. Patterson, of Missouri.

On Indian Affairs: Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana (chairman); Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; John B. Kendrick, of Wyoming; Sam G. Bratton, of New Mexico; Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma; W. J. Bulow, of South Dakota; ———; Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota; Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota; Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin; Frederick Steiwer, of Oregon; Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota.

On Interoceanic Canals: Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma (chairman); Park Trammell, of Florida; Bennett Champ Clark, of Missouri; ———; Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota; Felix Hebert, of Rhode Island; W. Warren Barbour, of New Jersey.

On Interstate Commerce: Clarence C. Dill, of Washington (chairman); Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana; Robert F. Wagner, of New York; Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky; M. M. Neely, of West Virginia; William H. Dieterich, of Illinois; Augustine Lonergan, of Connecticut; Huey P. Long, of Louisiana; Fred H. Brown, of New Hampshire; ———; James Couzens, of Michigan; Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio; Robert B. Howell, of Nebraska; Jesse H. Metcalf, of Rhode Island; Hamilton F. Kean, of New Jersey; Daniel O. Hastings, of Delaware; H. D. Hatfield, of West Virginia; Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine.

On Irrigation and Reclamation: Sam G. Bratton, of New Mexico (chairman); Morris Sheppard, of Texas; John B. Kendrick, of Wyoming; Key Pittman, of Nevada; Clarence C. Dill, of Washington; Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; John H. Bankhead, of Alabama; Alva B. Adams, of Colorado; James F. Pope, of Idaho; Patrick McCarran, of Nevada; John H. Overton, of Louisiana; Charles L. McNary, of Oregon; Hiram W. Johnson, of California; Robert B. Howell, of Nebraska; John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware; Robert D. Carey, of Wyoming; Bronson Cutting, of New Mexico.

On the Judiciary: Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona (chairman); William H. King, of Utah; Hubert D. Stephens, of Mississippi; Clarence C. Dill, of Washington; Sam G. Bratton, of New Mexico; Hugo L. Black, of Alabama; M. M. Neely, of West Virginia; Huey P. Long, of Louisiana; Frederick Van Nuys, of Indiana; Patrick McCarran, of Nevada; ———; William E. Borah, of Idaho; George W. Norris, of Nebraska; Arthur R. Robinson, of Indiana; Daniel O. Hastings, of Delaware; Felix Hebert, of Rhode Island; Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota; Warren R. Austin, of Vermont.

On the Library: Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky (chairman); Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee; Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma; Hattie W. Caraway, of Arkansas; ———; Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio; Robert B. Howell, of Nebraska; Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota; W. Warren Barbour, of New Jersey.

On Manufactures: Robert J. Bulkley, of Ohio (chairman); Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana; Morris Sheppard, of Texas; Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado; Richard B. Russell, Jr., of Georgia; Fred H. Brown, of New Hampshire; John H. Overton, of Louisiana; Charles L. McNary, of Oregon; Jesse H. Metcalf, of Rhode Island; Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin; Bronson Cutting, of New Mexico; W. Warren Barbour, of New Jersey.

On Military Affairs: Morris Sheppard, of Texas (chairman); Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; Hugo L. Black, of Alabama; J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois; Marcus A. Coolidge, of Massachusetts; M. M. Logan, of Kentucky; Robert R. Reynolds, of North Carolina; Nathan L. Bachman, of Tennessee; F. Ryan Duffy, of Wisconsin; Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah; David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania; Bronson Cutting, of New Mexico; Roscoe C. Patterson, of Missouri; Robert D. Carey, of Wyoming; L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa; Warren R. Austin, of Vermont; W. Warren Barbour, of New Jersey.

On Mines and Mining: M. M. Logan, of Kentucky (chairman); Key Pittman, of Nevada; Carl Hayden, of Arizona; Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; W. J. Bulow, of South Dakota; James F. Pope, of Idaho; Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah; ———; Arthur R. Robinson, of Indiana; Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota; Roscoe C. Patterson, of Missouri; H. D. Hatfield, of West Virginia; James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania.

On Naval Affairs: Park Trammell, of Florida (chairman); David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts; Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland; Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; George McGill, of Kansas; Richard B. Russell, Jr., of Georgia; Homer T. Bone, of Washington; Harry Flood Byrd, of Virginia; William H. Dieterich, of Illinois; ———; Frederick Hale, of Maine; Jesse H. Metcalf, of Rhode Island; Phillips Lee Goldsborough, of Maryland; Hamilton F. Kean, of New Hampshire; James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania; Henry W. Keyes, of New Hampshire; Hiram W. Johnson, of California.

On Patents: Robert F. Wagner, of New York (chairman); Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; Clarence C. Dill, of Washington; Park Trammell, of Florida; George W. Norris, of Nebraska; Phillips Lee Goldsborough, of Maryland; Felix Hebert, of Rhode Island.

On Pensions: George McGill, of Kansas (chairman); Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana; David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts; Robert J. Bulkley, of Ohio; Augustine Lonergan, of Connecticut; Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah; Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota; Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota; Arthur R. Robinson, of Indiana; and Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota.

On Post Offices and Post Roads: Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee (chairman); Park Trammell, of Florida; Carl Hayden, of Arizona; George McGill, of Kansas; Josiah William Bailey, of North Carolina; W. J. Bulow, of South Dakota; James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina; M. M. Logan, of Kentucky; Fred H. Brown, of New Hampshire; ———; Porter H. Dale, of Vermont; Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota; Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota; Felix Hebert, of Rhode Island; Arthur Capper, of Kansas; Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin; W. Warren Barbour, of New Jersey; and James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania.

On Printing: Carl Hayden, of Arizona (chairman); Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts; ———; Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan; L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa; and Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota.

On Privileges and Elections: Walter F. George, of Georgia (chairman); William H. King, of Utah; Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; Sam G. Bratton, of New Mexico; Tom Connally, of Texas; Robert J. Bulkley, of Ohio; Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; M. M. Logan, of Kentucky; Nathan L. Bachman, of Tennessee; Fred H. Brown, of New Hampshire; F. Ryan Duffy, of Wisconsin; Daniel O. Hastings, of Delaware; Felix Hebert, of Rhode Island; Warren R. Austin, of Vermont; Frederic C. Walcott, of Connecticut; and L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa.

On Public Buildings and Grounds: Tom Connally, of Texas (chairman); Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; Park Trammell, of Florida; Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland; David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts; Huey P. Long, of Louisiana; William Gibbs McAdoo, of California; ———; Henry W. Keyes, of New Hampshire; Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio; L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa; Warren R. Austin, of Vermont; W. Warren Barbour, of New Jersey; and Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota.

On Public Lands and Surveys: John B. Kendrick, of Wyoming (chairman); Key Pittman, of Nevada; Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; Robert F. Wagner, of New York; Clarence C. Dill, of Washington; Sam G. Bratton, of New Mexico; _____; _____; Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota; Porter H. Dale, of Vermont; Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota; Bronson Cutting, of New Mexico; Frederick Steiwer, of Oregon; and Robert D. Carey, of Wyoming.

On Rules: Royal S. Copeland, of New York (chairman); Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas; Pat Harrison, of Mississippi; Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee; M. M. Neely, of West Virginia; Hugo L. Black, of Alabama; Alva B. Adams, of Colorado; Harry Flood Byrd, of Virginia; Frederick Hale, of Maine; Porter H. Dale, of Vermont; David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania; Frederick Steiwer, of Oregon; and Felix Hebert, of Rhode Island.

On Territories and Insular Affairs: Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland (chairman); Key Pittman, of Nevada; Carl Hayden, of Arizona; William H. King, of Utah; Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas; Bennett Champ Clark, of Missouri; Robert R. Reynolds, of North Carolina; Homer T. Bone, of Washington; _____; _____; Hiram W. Johnson, of California; Arthur R. Robinson, of Indiana; Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota; Jesse H. Metcalf, of Rhode Island; Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan; Bronson Cutting, of New Mexico; and Charles L. McNary, of Oregon.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

(The message was received by Mr. Biffle and handed to the Vice President.)

REGULATION OF BANKING OPERATIONS (H.DOC. NO. 1)

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 as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On March 3 banking operations in the United States ceased. To review at this time the causes of this failure of our banking system is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that the Government has been compelled to step in for the protection of depositors and the business of the Nation.

Our first task is to reopen all sound banks. This is an essential preliminary to subsequent legislation directed against speculations with the funds of depositors and other violations of positions of trust.

In order that the first objective—the opening of banks for the resumption of business—may be accomplished, I ask of the Congress the immediate enactment of legislation giving to the executive branch of the Government control over banks for the protection of depositors; authority forthwith to open such banks as have already been ascertained to be in sound condition and other such banks as rapidly as possible; and authority to reorganize and reopen such banks as may be found to require reorganization to put them on a sound basis.

I ask amendments to the Federal Reserve Act to provide for such additional currency, adequately secured, as it may become necessary to issue to meet all demands for currency and at the same time to achieve this end without increasing the unsecured indebtedness of the Government of the United States.

I cannot too strongly urge upon the Congress the clear necessity for immediate action. A continuation of the strangulation of banking facilities is unthinkable. The passage of the proposed legislation will end this condition, and I trust within a short space of time will result in a resumption of business activities.

In addition, it is my belief that this legislation will not only lift immediately all unwarranted doubts and suspicions in regard to banks which are 100 percent sound but will also mark the beginning of a new relationship between the banks and the people of this country.

The Members of the new Congress will realize, I am confident, the grave responsibility which lies upon me and upon them.

In the short space of five days it is impossible for us to formulate completed measures to prevent the recurrence of the evils of the past. This does not and should not, however, justify any delay in accomplishing this first step.

At an early moment I shall request of the Congress two other measures which I regard as of immediate urgency. With action taken thereon we can proceed to the consideration of a rounded program of national restoration.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 9, 1933.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message will lie on the table and be printed.

SECURITY OF BANK DEPOSITS

Mr. GORE. I introduce a joint resolution and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. I should like to have it printed in the RECORD also.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that order will be made.

The joint resolution (S.J.Res. 2) to strengthen the security of deposits in certain banks, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That (a) this act shall apply to all banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System, which for the purposes of this act shall be designated as active member banks. (b) This act shall apply to State banks and banking associations which are eligible under existing law to become members of the Federal Reserve System subject to the conditions herein prescribed, which banks for the purposes of this act shall be designated as associate member banks. (c) Any bank described in the preceding paragraph which is otherwise qualified may with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency become an associate member bank for a period of two years unless sooner terminated by the comptroller without subscribing to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank in the district in which it is located, upon agreeing to comply with all applicable provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended: *Provided*, That the Comptroller of the Currency with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may relieve such bank from compliance with the provisions of said act which are inapplicable or which are unnecessary for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 2. The Comptroller of the Currency shall have power until the adjournment of the first session of the Seventy-third Congress to prescribe and enforce suitable rules and regulations with the approval or upon the order of the President to maintain or strengthen the security of deposits in both active and associate member banks, or any of them.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Federal Reserve Board, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and any other agency or officer of the Government to aid in carrying out the rules and regulations made in pursuance of this act and such Executive orders and proclamations of the President as may be issued prior to the adjournment of the first session of the Seventy-third Congress to carry into effect the provisions and purposes of this act.

Sec. 4. The Government undertakes to indemnify the depositors of any bank complying with the provisions of this act against any losses which may be directly caused by or due to such compliance alone, and the Comptroller General is empowered to ascertain and determine finally the amount of such losses, if any, in any particular case, and he is authorized, with the approval of the President, to prescribe and promulgate suitable rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this act.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of Public 91 of the Sixty-fifth Congress, as amended, are hereby reenacted and revived in so far as applicable and appropriate to the execution of this act and not peculiar to a state of war, and the President is empowered by proclamation to declare and publish from time to time such provisions of said act as are found to be necessary to the execution of this act during the continuance of the present national emergency.

The reports required to be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pursuant to subsection (b) of section 201 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 with respect to loans and advances to banks and trust companies shall be made public by the President whenever he shall deem it to be in the public interest.

RECESS

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, it is expected that the bill which is the primary subject of the President's message will be ready for presentation and reference within a very short time.

I therefore move that the Senate take a recess until the hour of 1:30 o'clock.

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

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess until 1:30 o'clock p.m., when it reassembled and the Vice President resumed the chair.

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 legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Coolidge	Keyes	Reynolds
Ashurst	Copeland	King	Robinson, Ark.
Austin	Costigan	La Follette	Robinson, Ind.
Bachman	Couzens	Lewis	Russell
Bailey	Dale	Logan	Sheppard
Bankhead	Davis	Loneragan	Smith
Barbour	Dickinson	Long	Steinwer
Barkley	Dieterich	McAdoo	Stephens
Black	Dill	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Bone	Duffy	McGill	Thomas, Utah
Borah	Fess	McKellar	Townsend
Bratton	Fletcher	McNary	Trammell
Brown	George	Murphy	Tydings
Bulkley	Glass	Neely	Vandenberg
Bulow	Goldsborough	Norbeck	Van Nuys
Byrd	Gore	Norris	Wagner
Byrnes	Hale	Nye	Walcott
Capper	Harrison	Overton	Walsh
Caraway	Hayden	Patterson	White
Carey	Hebert	Pittman	
Clark	Johnson	Pope	
Connally	Kean	Reed	

Mr. NYE. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. FRAZIER] is unavoidably absent on official business of the Senate.

Mr. CAREY. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. KENDRICK] is absent on official business.

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

REGULATION OF BANKING OPERATIONS

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes, and move its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency with instructions to report on this calendar day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the bill by its title.

The bill (S. 1) to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida?

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, what were the instructions—to report when?

The VICE PRESIDENT. To report on this calendar day.

Mr. NORBECK. Does that mean today or tomorrow?

Mr. FLETCHER. Today, if we can get through; to report as of this calendar day, and do it in an hour if we can, or as soon as we can.

Mr. NORBECK. I am not going to object, Mr. President; but when we undertake to frame important banking legislation in an hour we are liable to get ourselves in trouble.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida? The Chair hears none.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, are printed copies available of the bill that has just been introduced?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. There are no additional copies. A confidential committee print was made of a limited number of copies. I regret to say that I have been unable to secure a sufficient number to supply them to Senators. I am hopeful that copies will be available within a very short time.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, as I understand, we are expected to pass on this bill today. It is going to be reported back from the committee today?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I am hopeful that that may be done.

Mr. LONG. It has already been referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, has it not?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes.

Mr. LONG. I desire to suggest to some Senator who understands this bill that we might have an explanation of it to the Senate as a whole while the committee is considering the bill. I presume the Senator from Arkansas

understands what is in the bill. I have been trying all night and all day to find out what is in it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. As far as I am personally concerned, I should prefer not to enter upon the discussion of the bill until the committee has reported. I think that is the best procedure; and I recommend that to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. President, I send to the desk several telegrams from people in the State of Rhode Island, including one from Gov. Theodore Francis Green, on the subject of proposed legislation affecting banking in the United States, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the appropriate committee.

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

The telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as follows:

[Telegram]

PROVIDENCE, R.I., March 9, 1933.

Senator FELIX HEBERT,

United States Senate:

If plans are being considered for expanding Federal reserve currency to be secured by certain assets of commercial banks, we strongly urge the new legislation be worded so that receivables of industrial banking institutions, especially Morris Plan banks and companies, be made acceptable for such currency.

HOWARD E. GLADDING,

Secretary Morris Plan Co. of Rhode Island.

[Telegram]

PROVIDENCE, R.I., March 9, 1933.

Senator FELIX HEBERT,

United States Senate:

Urge you to have inserted in currency bill provision that currency may be issued by National and State banks and all other banking institutions under supervision of banking commissioners in several States or of the Comptroller of the Currency. Limitation to banks alone undesirable.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, *Governor.*

[Telegram]

PROVIDENCE, R.I., March 9, 1933.

HON. FELIX HEBERT,

United States Senate, Senate Office Building:

The following wholesale fruit and produce dealers of Providence urge your most earnest efforts to pass suitable legislation immediately to release our bank deposits, so we may pay drafts on cars perishable commodities, as has been customary in handling all these transactions. Unless we can pay these drafts and this money is made available to shippers at producing end Providence will be in serious danger of food famine within few days. We are doing and will do our utmost to keep food supply coming to Providence, but we must have some means of paying for these perishable goods. You know that food famine might result in serious disorders, and we strenuously urge you make every effort possible to relieve this situation. We must have our frozen bank accounts released for this purpose.

H. B. Fiske & Co., Morris Shore & Co. (Inc.), L. Del Sesto, T. A. Boyle, Frank A. Crossley, J. H. Preston Co. (Inc.), G. A. Mercurio Co., A. M. Tourtellot, Corvese Bros., Providence Brokerage Co., Rocco & Petrocchi, Wm. S. Sweet & Son (Inc.), D. W. Brayton Co., Felix Rocco Est., Terminal Fruit Co., M. Longo & Sons, S. F. Meyers, South Water Fruit Co., United Produce Co., L. J. Gelardi, F. J. Rogers Co., Julius Rosenberg.

MUSCLE SHOALS

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution for reference to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I am going to suggest that the introduction of bills, resolutions, and joint resolutions not having relationship to the present emergency be deferred for the present.

I realize that under the rules of the Senate, of course, Senators can proceed to the introduction of bills and joint resolutions. I do not wish to object to the requests of Senators. There is no order of business that permits the introduction of such measures now; and I merely make that suggestion for the convenience of Senators and of the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Would the Senator's request include the introduction of a bill which the Senate passed the other day, known as the Hull-Walcott bill, which it is my purpose to reintroduce?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I think we may well defer the introduction of bills for the present, including the bill to which the Senator from Kentucky refers.

Mr. President, some days ago an order was made requiring the organization of the Senate as a court in the impeachment case of Judge Louderback. The order made requires that we proceed in that matter at 2 o'clock. I therefore move—

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold that motion?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska has the floor, having asked unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution.

Mr. NORRIS. I have submitted a unanimous-consent request. I would not want to say that the joint resolution I have asked permission to introduce and have referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has to do with the present depression. I think it does have something to do with the continuation of employment; but I realize that I have to obtain unanimous consent now to introduce it.

I ask that the title of the joint resolution be read by the clerk.

If any Senator objects, of course, I can not introduce it now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the title of the joint resolution will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (S.J.Res. 4) to improve the navigability, and to provide for the flood control of the Tennessee River; to provide for reforestation and the proper use of marginal lands in the Tennessee Valley; to provide for the agricultural and industrial development of said valley; to provide for the national defense, by the creation of a corporation for the operation of Government properties at and near Muscle Shoals in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I do not desire to object to the request of the Senator from Nebraska, nor did I object to the requests that have heretofore been made. I shall object to the introduction of other bills and joint resolutions unless they appear to be emergent.

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

The joint resolution was read the second time by title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

RECESS

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I move that the Senate take a recess until the hour of 2 o'clock p.m.

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

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess until 2 o'clock p.m., when it reassembled, and the Vice President resumed the chair.

IMPEACHMENT OF HAROLD LOUDERBACK

The Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, met at 2 o'clock p.m. under its previous order.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I move that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] be designated by the Senate to administer the oath to the presiding officer of the Court of Impeachment.

The motion was agreed to; and Mr. BORAH advanced to the Vice President's desk and administered the oath to Vice President Garner as presiding officer, as follows:

You do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Harold Louderback, a district judge for the northern district of California, now pending, you will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws. So help you God.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I suggest that the roll be called and the Secretary make note of those who are present in order that the oath may be administered to them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll. The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Couzens	Logan	Russell
Bachman	Dale	Loneragan	Sheppard
Bailey	Davis	Long	Smith
Barbour	Dickinson	McCarran	Stelwer
Barkley	Dieterich	McGill	Stephens
Black	Dill	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Bone	Duffy	McNary	Thomas, Utah
Borah	Fess	Murphy	Townsend
Bratton	George	Neely	Trammell
Brown	Goldsborough	Norris	Tydings
Bulow	Hale	Nye	Vandenberg
Byrd	Harrison	Overton	Van Nuys
Capper	Hebert	Patterson	Walcott
Caraway	Johnson	Pittman	Walsh
Clark	Keyes	Pope	White
Connally	King	Reed	
Coolidge	La Follette	Robinson, Ark.	
Copeland	Lewis	Robinson, Ind.	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The Chair will swear in the Senators present, and those who arrive later can be sworn in at that time.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I ask that all Senators be permitted to take the oath at once at their places in the Chamber.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I have no objection to the request, but I want to make a personal statement before the oath is taken. I feel that I ought not to sit in this matter by reason of some things which transpired at the time of the appointment of Judge Louderback. The question which I wish to submit now is, Should I make that excuse definite at this time or will it be proper after the oath is taken?

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, will the Senator from Idaho yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. BORAH. Certainly.

Mr. ASHURST. In my judgment, such statement should be made after Senators shall have taken the oath as members of the court; only the court should excuse Senators from duties to be performed in the court.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, if the Senator from Idaho will pardon me—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. BORAH. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON. May I differ with my distinguished friend from Arizona? The question has occurred to me, and I was about to rise to ask that I be permitted to stand aside in this trial. I had reached the conclusion that the appropriate time to make the request is before being sworn in as one of the trial judges in the matter of impeachment.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, will the Senator from Idaho yield further?

Mr. BORAH. Certainly.

Mr. ASHURST. Care should be taken as to establishing precedents. It does the two Senators much credit that they have declared to us who are soon to become an impeachment court, that for certain reasons the two Senators feel disqualified. In strict practice, under the English procedure and under the American procedure, there is no such thing as an impeachment juror or Senator escaping from his responsibility to compose the court. Indeed, in the Andrew Johnson impeachment case, Senator Ben. F. Wade, then the President pro tempore, who would have become President had the impeachment succeeded, was asked to stand aside, but it was determined that there was no way by which he, Senator Wade, could be disqualified and thus made to stand aside. But I am sure, if a Senator should declare that he is disqualified, he could not and should not be required to hear evidence or to render a verdict.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I have not familiarized myself lately with the precedents. I should not want to be governed, however, by what took place in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson. I felt that the appropriate time to speak was before I become a member of the court, and I

have that strong impression now. However, I am willing to be governed by the decision of the Senate.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, regardless of some precedents to the contrary, which the Senate does not need to follow unless it desires, it seems to me that the Senate may do it as it pleases. The Senate is acting as a supreme body in this respect and can establish any rule it pleases or pursue any course it chooses. We are now organized as a court, or at least partially so. We are assembled as a court and ready to take the oath of office. It seems to me it is very much akin to a juror taking the oath in a court. Before the juror is sworn to try the case is the time when he is excused if he is excused at all.

Senators who feel that they are disqualified to sit and render judgment in the case I think ought to make it known now and ought to ask to be excused now. Whether they could be excused if someone objected would be a different proposition, but I take it that no one would object if any Senator is conscientiously of the opinion that he could not sit and ought not to sit as a judge or as a juror in this case. It seems to me he ought to be excused now, before we take the oath of office.

The oath we are about to take, Senators, is not like the oath a juror takes when he first goes into the box to be examined on his voir dire. The oath we are about to take is the trial oath. It is the final oath we are about to take that we will try this man and try him properly. I believe that any Senator who feels that he can not conscientiously act for any reason satisfactory to himself ought to make it known before the oath is administered.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, in order that the matter may be brought to a head, I ask unanimous consent of those who sit here as a Court of Impeachment or are about to take the oath as jurors or Senators in the Court of Impeachment, that I be permitted to stand aside in this trial. There are certain incidents which have occurred which, in my opinion, render it improper that I should sit as a judge in this case. I do not wish to detail them, of course, because I feel that in the detailing of them I might do or say something which ought not to be done or said. But while certain of myself, Mr. President, perhaps feeling that I might lean backward one way or the other in a case of this sort, I do not think that I ought to sit in the case, and I ask unanimous consent of the Senate that I may stand aside in the trial of Harold Louderback about to begin.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from California is excused.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I feel compelled to make a similar request. I can not go into details regarding this matter, and, as the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] has suggested, I suppose that should not be done, but I feel very strongly that I can not enter upon the trial with that impartial condition of mind which should characterize one who would be a member of the court. I therefore ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to stand aside.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Idaho is excused.

May the Chair make the suggestion that if any Senator has entered the Chamber since the roll was called he now make it known, so that the RECORD and the Journal may show that he has taken the oath?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President—

The Chief Clerk called the name of Mr. LA FOLLETTE, and he answered to his name.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Now, Mr. President, I repeat the request made a moment ago, that Senators be permitted to take the oath at their places in the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. Senators will now be sworn.

Thereupon the Vice President administered the oath to the Senators present, as follows:

You do each solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Harold Louderback, United States district judge for the northern district of California now pending, you will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws. So help you God.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I ask the adoption of the order which I send to the Secretary's desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The order will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That the Secretary notify the House of Representatives that the Senate is now organized for the trial of articles of impeachment against Harold Louderback, United States district judge for the northern district of California, and is ready to receive the managers on the part of the House at its bar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the order presented by the Senator from Nebraska.

The order was agreed to.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, in order to afford time to notify the managers on the part of the House and to enable them to be here it will be necessary either that we wait until they come or else take a recess and notify them of the time at which the Senate, sitting as a court, will reassemble. Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the Senate, sitting as a court for the trial of the articles of impeachment against Harold Louderback, now take a recess until 4 o'clock and that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to notify the House of its action.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. LONG. I understand we just adjourn as a Court of Impeachment, but that the Senate does not adjourn?

Mr. NORRIS. Oh, no; the Senate will reassemble as soon as the Senate, sitting as a court, shall take a recess.

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

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.) the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, took a recess until 4 o'clock p.m.

RECESS

The Senate resumed legislative business.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I have conferred with the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and with some other members of the committee. It is hoped that a report may be ready for the Senate by the hour of 4:30 p.m. I therefore move that the Senate take a recess until 4:30 p.m. this afternoon.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not insist on that motion, for this reason: I know that the Senator from Arkansas understands this bill as well as anybody else understands it. I have read it since it has been brought to my desk, and there are many Members of the Senate who would like to hear an explanation of the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I do not feel that the Senate should proceed to the consideration of the bill until after the committee shall have reported. I renew my motion that the Senate take a recess until 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

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

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.) the Senate in legislative session took a recess until 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

IMPEACHMENT OF HAROLD LOUDERBACK

The Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, met at 4 o'clock p.m.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Davis	McGill	Robinson, Ind.
Bachman	Dickinson	McKellar	Russell
Bailey	Duffy	McNary	Sheppard
Barbour	Fess	Murphy	Smith
Black	George	Neely	Stephens
Bratton	Harrison	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Bulow	Hebert	Nye	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Keyes	Patterson	Townsend
Caraway	King	Pittman	Tydings
Clark	La Follette	Pope	Vandenberg
Coolidge	Logan	Reed	Van Nuys
Copeland	Long	Reynolds	Walsh
Dale	McCarran	Robinson, Ark.	White

Mr. BLACK. I wish to announce that the following-named Senators are detained in an emergency meeting of the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. GLASS, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. BULKLEY, Mr. GORE, Mr. COSTIGAN, Mr. BYRNES, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. MCADOO, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. NORBECK, Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, Mr. WALCOTT, Mr. CAREY, Mr. COUZENS, Mr. STEIWER, and Mr. KEAN.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-two members of the court having answered to their names, a quorum of the court is present.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I wish to make a statement. I was a Member of the House of Representatives at the time the articles of impeachment were preferred against Judge Louderback. I voted against the impeachment. I thought that matter should be tendered to the Chair and Members of the Senate before the court convened; but another Senator, indeed, perhaps two Senators, occupy the same position that I occupy and I wished to consult with them before making the statement. After consulting with them and consulting with some senior Senators who are experienced in such matters, I have come to the conclusion that under all the circumstances it would be proper that I ask to be excused from sitting as a member of the court, which I accordingly do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the junior Senator from Louisiana to be excused from acting as a member of the court? The Chair hears none.

Mr. LONERGAN. Mr. President, for the same reasons assigned by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] I ask unanimous consent that I may be excused from participating in the impeachment proceeding.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut? The Chair hears none.

Will members of the court permit the Chair to make a statement? The Chair presided in the House at the time impeachment proceedings were considered by that body. The Chair did not have occasion to vote or in any way express himself concerning the merits of the case. The Chair thought that members of the court ought to know the situation so that if they have any doubt as to the qualifications of the Chair to act as the presiding officer of the court, they may act accordingly.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, it was expected that at this time the managers on the part of the House would be present. I have discovered, however, that the House has not yet fully organized and has not yet elected managers. The managers elected in the last Congress and who appeared before the Senate on a previous occasion have gone out of office, and it is necessary that the House elect new managers. There is some doubt as to just when the organization of the House will be so fully completed that new managers can be elected. However, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House has informed me that he thinks that without any doubt they will be able to do that by next Monday.

Before asking for an adjournment of the court, I would suggest to the Chair that there may be present at this time some Senators who have not yet been sworn in as members of the court. If there are, it would be advisable to have them sworn in at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there are any Senators in the Chamber who have not been sworn in as members of the court, they will please rise and the oath will be administered.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana and Mr. REYNOLDS rose, and the oath was administered to them by the Vice President.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourn until Monday next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment (at 4 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.) adjourned until Monday, March 13, 1933, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution and have it read and referred

to the Committee on Appropriations. It relates to the impeachment.

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

The joint resolution (S.J.Res. 5) providing for the payment of the expenses of the Senate in the impeachment trial of Harold Louderback, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of the Senate in the impeachment trial of Harold Louderback.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

(Senate bill 1, introduced by Mr. FLETCHER, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. POPE:

A bill (S. 2) for the relief of C. M. Williamson, Mrs. Tura Liljenquist, administratrix of C. E. Liljenquist, deceased, Lottie Redman, and H. N. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 3) to prohibit members of the Federal Farm Loan Board from serving as officers of Federal land banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A joint resolution (S.J.Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Senate Joint Resolution 2, introduced by Mr. GORE, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. LONG:

A joint resolution (S.J.Res. 3) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the taxation of capital without apportionment among the States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Senate Joint Resolution 4, introduced by Mr. NORRIS, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and appears under a separate heading.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, informed the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives had assembled; that HENRY T. RAINEY, a Representative from the State of Illinois, was elected Speaker; that South Trimble, a citizen of the State of Kentucky, was elected Clerk; and that the House was ready for business.

The message also announced that a committee of three Members was appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join the committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that a quorum of the two Houses had assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 1491) to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF SENATORS

DANIEL O. HASTINGS, a Senator from the State of Delaware, and HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, a Senator from the State of Minnesota, appeared in their seats.

REGULATION OF BANKING OPERATIONS

Mr. FLETCHER. From the Committee on Banking and Currency, I report back favorably, without amendment, Senate bill 1, to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes. It is the same

bill as the one transmitted to us a moment ago by the House of Representatives.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill.

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

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 1491) to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Arkansas whether the House bill is the same as the Senate bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. My information is that it is identical with the Senate bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the bill.

The Chief Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Congress hereby declares that a serious emergency exists and that it is imperatively necessary speedily to put into effect remedies of uniform national application.

TITLE I

SECTION 1. The actions, regulations, rules, licenses, orders, and proclamations heretofore or hereafter taken, promulgated, made, or issued by the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Treasury since March 4, 1933, pursuant to the authority conferred by subdivision (b) of section 5 of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended, are hereby approved and confirmed.

SEC. 2. Subdivision (b) of section 5 of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat.L. 411), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) During time of war or during any other period of national emergency declared by the President, the President may, through any agency that he may designate, or otherwise, investigate, regulate, or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange, transfers of credit between or payments by banking institutions as defined by the President, and export, hoarding, melting, or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, by any person within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof; and the President may require any person engaged in any transaction referred to in this subdivision to furnish under oath complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters, or other papers in connection therewith in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed. Whoever willfully violates any of the provisions of this subdivision or of any license, order, rule, or regulation issued thereunder shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both. As used in this subdivision the term 'person' means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation."

SEC. 3. Section 11 of the Federal Reserve Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(n) Whenever in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury such action is necessary to protect the currency system of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may require any or all individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations to pay and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States any or all gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates owned by such individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations. Upon receipt of such gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay therefor an equivalent amount of any other form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay all costs of the transportation of such gold bullion, gold certificates, coin, or currency, including the cost of insurance, protection, and such other incidental costs as may be reasonably necessary. Any individual, partnership, association, or corporation failing to comply with any requirement of the Secretary of the Treasury made under this subsection shall be subject to a penalty equal to twice the value of the gold or gold certificates in respect of which such failure occurred, and such penalty may be collected by the Secretary of the Treasury by suit or otherwise."

SEC. 4. In order to provide for the safer and more effective operation of the national banking system and the Federal Reserve System, to preserve for the people the full benefits of the currency provided for by the Congress through the national banking system and the Federal Reserve System, and to relieve interstate commerce of the burdens and obstructions resulting from the receipt on an unsound or unsafe basis of deposits subject to withdrawal by check, during such emergency period as the President of the United States by proclamation may prescribe, no member bank of the Federal Reserve System shall transact any banking business except to such extent and subject to such regulations, limitations, and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President. Any individual, partnership, corporation, or association, or any director, officer, or employee thereof, violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction

thereof, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or, if a natural person, may, in addition to such fine, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 10 years. Each day that any such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. This title may be cited as the "Bank Conservation Act."

SEC. 202. As used in this title, the term "bank" means (1) any national banking association, and (2) any bank or trust company located in the District of Columbia and operating under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency; and the term "State" means any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, and the Canal Zone.

SEC. 203. Whenever he shall deem it necessary in order to conserve the assets of any bank for the benefit of the depositors and other creditors thereof, the Comptroller of the Currency may appoint a conservator for such bank and require of him such bond and security as the Comptroller of the Currency deems proper. The conservator, under the direction of the Comptroller, shall take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of such bank, and take such action as may be necessary to conserve the assets of such bank pending further disposition of its business as provided by law. Such conservator shall have all the rights, powers, and privileges now possessed by or hereafter given receivers of insolvent national banks and shall be subject to the obligations and penalties, not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, to which receivers are now or may hereafter become subject. During the time that such conservator remains in possession of such bank, the rights of all parties with respect thereto shall, subject to the other provisions of this title, be the same as if a receiver had been appointed therefor. All expenses of any such conservatorship shall be paid out of the assets of such bank and shall be a lien thereon which shall be prior to any other lien provided by this act or otherwise. The conservator shall receive as salary an amount no greater than that paid to employees of the Federal Government for similar services.

SEC. 204. The Comptroller of the Currency shall cause to be made such examinations of the affairs of such bank as shall be necessary to inform him as to the financial condition of such bank, and the examiner shall make a report thereon to the Comptroller of the Currency at the earliest practicable date.

SEC. 205. If the Comptroller of the Currency becomes satisfied that it may safely be done and that it would be in the public interest, he may, in his discretion, terminate the conservatorship and permit such bank to resume the transaction of its business subject to such terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 206. While such bank is in the hands of the conservator appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Comptroller may require the conservator to set aside and make available for withdrawal by depositors and payment to other creditors, on a ratable basis, such amounts as in the opinion of the Comptroller may safely be used for this purpose; and the Comptroller may, in his discretion, permit the conservator to receive deposits, but deposits received while the bank is in the hands of the conservator shall not be subject to any limitation as to payment or withdrawal, and such deposits shall be segregated and shall not be used to liquidate any indebtedness of such bank existing at the time that a conservator was appointed for it, or any subsequent indebtedness incurred for the purpose of liquidating any indebtedness of such bank existing at the time such conservator was appointed. Such deposits received while the bank is in the hands of the conservator shall be kept on hand in cash, invested in the direct obligations of the United States, or deposited with a Federal Reserve bank. The Federal Reserve banks are hereby authorized to open and maintain separate deposit accounts for such purpose, or for the purpose of receiving deposits from State officials in charge of State banks under similar circumstances.

SEC. 207. In any reorganization of any national banking association under a plan of a kind which, under existing law, requires the consent, as the case may be, (a) of depositors and other creditors, or (b) of stockholders, or (c) of both depositors and other creditors and stockholders, such reorganization shall become effective only (1) when the Comptroller of the Currency shall be satisfied that the plan of reorganization is fair and equitable as to all depositors, other creditors, and stockholders and is in the public interest and shall have approved the plan subject to such conditions, restrictions, and limitations as he may prescribe, and (2) when, after reasonable notice of such reorganization, as the case may require, (A) depositors and other creditors of such bank representing at least 75 per cent in amount of its total deposits and other liabilities as shown by the books of the national banking association, or (B) stockholders owning at least two thirds of its outstanding capital stock as shown by the books of the national banking association, or (C) both depositors and other creditors representing at least 75 per cent in amount of the total deposits and other liabilities and stockholders owning at least two thirds of its outstanding capital stock as shown by the books of the national banking association, shall have consented in writing to the plan of reorganization: *Provided, however,* That claims of depositors or other creditors which will be satisfied in full under the provisions of the plan of reorganization shall not be included among the total deposits and other liabilities of the national banking association in determining the 75 per cent thereof as above provided. When such reorganization becomes effective, all books, records, and assets of the national banking association shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions

of the plan, and the affairs of the national banking association shall be conducted by its board of directors in the manner provided by the plan and under the conditions, restrictions, and limitations which may have been prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency. In any reorganization which shall have been approved and shall have become effective as provided herein, all depositors and other creditors and stockholders of such national banking association, whether or not they shall have consented to such plan of reorganization, shall be fully and in all respects subject to and bound by its provisions, and claims of all depositors and other creditors shall be treated as if they had consented to such plan of reorganization.

Sec. 208. After 15 days after the affairs of a bank shall have been turned back to its board of directors by the conservator, either with or without a reorganization as provided in section 207 hereof, the provisions of section 206 of this title with respect to the segregation of deposits received while it is in the hands of the conservator and with respect to the use of such deposits to liquidate the indebtedness of such bank shall no longer be effective: *Provided*, That before the conservator shall turn back the affairs of the bank to its board of directors, he shall cause to be published in a newspaper published in the city, town, or county in which such bank is located, and if no newspaper is published in such city, town, or county, in a newspaper to be selected by the Comptroller of the Currency published in the State in which the bank is located, a notice in form approved by the Comptroller, stating the date on which the affairs of the bank will be returned to its board of directors and that the said provisions of section 206 will not be effective after 15 days after such date; and on the date of the publication of such notice the conservator shall immediately send to every person who is a depositor in such bank under section 206 a copy of such notice by registered mail addressed to the last-known address of such person as shown by the records of the bank, and the conservator shall send similar notice in like manner to every person making deposit in such bank under section 206 after the date of such newspaper publication and before the time when the affairs of the bank are returned to its directors.

Sec. 209. Conservators appointed pursuant to the provisions of this title shall be subject to the provisions of and to the penalties prescribed by section 5209 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 12, sec. 592); and sections 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, and 117 of the Criminal Code of the United States (U.S.C., title 18, secs. 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, and 207), insofar as applicable, are extended to apply to contracts, agreements, proceedings, dealings, claims, and controversies by or with any such conservator or the Comptroller of the Currency under the provisions of this title.

Sec. 210. Nothing in this title shall be construed to impair in any manner any powers of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, or the Federal Reserve Board.

Sec. 211. The Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized and empowered, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this title. Whoever violates any rule or regulation made pursuant to this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

TITLE III

Sec. 301. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any national banking association may, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and by vote of shareholders owning a majority of the stock of such association, upon not less than 5 days' notice, given by registered mail pursuant to action taken by its board of directors, issue preferred stock in such amount and with such par value as shall be approved by said Comptroller, and make such amendments to its articles of association as may be necessary for this purpose; but, in the case of any newly organized national banking association which has not yet issued common stock, the requirement of notice to and vote of shareholders shall not apply. No issue of preferred stock shall be valid until the par value of all stock so issued shall be paid in.

Sec. 302. (a) The holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to cumulative dividends at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, but shall not be held individually responsible as such holders for any debts, contracts, or engagements of such association and shall not be liable for assessments to restore impairments in the capital of such association as now provided by law with reference to holders of common stock. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the holders of such preferred stock shall have such voting rights, and such stock shall be subject to retirement in such manner and on such terms and conditions, as may be provided in the articles of association with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency.

(b) No dividends shall be declared or paid on common stock until the cumulative dividends on the preferred stock shall have been paid in full; and, if the association is placed in voluntary liquidation or a conservator or a receiver is appointed therefor, no payments shall be made to the holders of the common stock until the holders of the preferred stock shall have been paid in full the par value of such stock plus all accumulated dividends.

Sec. 303. The term "common stock" as used in this title means stock of national banking associations other than preferred stock issued under the provisions of this title. The term "capital" as used in provisions of law relating to the capital of national banking associations shall mean the amount of unimpaired com-

mon stock plus the amount of preferred stock outstanding and unimpaired; and the term "capital stock," as used in section 12 of the act of March 14, 1900, shall mean only the amount of common stock outstanding.

Sec. 304. If in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury any national banking association or any State bank or trust company is in need of funds for capital purposes either in connection with the organization or reorganization of such association, State bank, or trust company or otherwise, he may, with the approval of the President, request the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to subscribe for preferred stock in such association, State bank, or trust company, or to make loans secured by such stock as collateral, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may comply with such request. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, sell in the open market or otherwise the whole or any part of the preferred stock of any national banking association, State bank, or trust company acquired by the corporation pursuant to this section. The amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this section.

TITLE IV

Sec. 401. The sixth paragraph of section 18 of the Federal Reserve Act is amended to read as follows:

"Upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, (a) of any direct obligations of the United States, (b) or any notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or bankers' acceptances acquired under the provisions of this act, any Federal Reserve bank making such deposit in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, duly registered and countersigned. When such circulating notes are issued against the security of obligations of the United States, the amount of such circulating notes shall be equal to the face value of the direct obligations of the United States so deposited as security; and, when issued against the security of notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and bankers' acceptances acquired under the provisions of this act, the amount thereof shall be equal to not more than 90 percent of the estimated value of such notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and bankers' acceptances so deposited as security. Such notes shall be the obligations of the Federal Reserve bank procuring the same, shall be in form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be receivable at par in all parts of the United States for the same purposes as are national-bank notes, and shall be redeemable in lawful money of the United States on presentation at the United States Treasury or at the bank of issue. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and empowered to prescribe regulations governing the issuance, redemption, replacement, retirement, and destruction of such circulating notes and the release and substitution of security therefor. Such circulating notes shall be subject to the same tax as is provided by law for the circulating notes of national banks secured by 2 percent bonds of the United States. No such circulating notes shall be issued under this paragraph after the President has declared by proclamation that the emergency recognized by the President by proclamation of March 6, 1933, has terminated, unless such circulating notes are secured by deposits of bonds of the United States bearing the circulation privilege. When required to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury, each Federal Reserve agent shall act as agent of the Treasurer of the United States or of the Comptroller of the Currency, or both, for the performance of any of the functions which the Treasurer or the Comptroller may be called upon to perform in carrying out the provisions of this paragraph. Appropriations available for distinctive paper and printing United States currency or national-bank currency are hereby made available for the production of the circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks herein provided; but the United States shall be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve bank to which such notes are issued for all expenses necessarily incurred in connection with the procuring of such notes and all other expenses incidental to their issue, redemption, replacement, retirement, and destruction."

Sec. 402. Section 10 (b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. (b) In exceptional and exigent circumstances, and when any member bank has no further eligible and acceptable assets available to enable it to obtain adequate credit accommodations through rediscounting at the Federal Reserve bank or any other method provided by this act other than that provided by section 10 (a), any Federal Reserve bank, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, may make advances to such member bank on its time or demand notes secured to the satisfaction of such Federal Reserve bank. Each such note shall bear interest at a rate not less than 1 per cent per annum higher than the highest discount rate in effect at such Federal Reserve bank on the date of such note. No advance shall be made under this section after March 3, 1934, or after the expiration of such additional period not exceeding 1 year as the President may prescribe."

Sec. 403. Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Subject to such limitations, restrictions, and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe, any Federal Reserve bank may make advances to any individual, partnership, or corpora-

tion on the promissory notes of such individual, partnership, or corporation secured by direct obligations of the United States. Such advances shall be made for periods not exceeding 90 days and shall bear interest at rates fixed from time to time by the Federal Reserve bank, subject to the review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board."

TITLE V

SEC. 501. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000, which shall be available for expenditure, under the direction of the President and in his discretion, for any purpose in connection with the carrying out of this act.

SEC. 502. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved. If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I simply desire to state that the bill of the House is identical with the Senate bill which the Banking and Currency Committee had under consideration and which was favorably reported this afternoon. It is therefore in order to substitute the House bill for the Senate bill, as has been done. It is very important, I think, that we act on the measure promptly. Of course we may be said to be speeding the matter somewhat, but the Senate realizes that at 12 o'clock tonight the President's proclamation closing the banks of the country expires, and we want to make it safe to proceed regularly with the banking business tomorrow.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. FLETCHER. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I have heard it stated that the purpose of the measure is to clothe the Comptroller with authority to permit only such banks to open tomorrow as, in his judgment, are solvent as of today. May I ask the Senator whether he has any information for the enlightenment of the Senate as to the prescription which the Comptroller contemplates under the language on page 4 of the bill—which seems to be a blanket authorization to permit him to prescribe, as he sees fit—what shall happen to the banks of the Nation? Can the Senator tell me what is contemplated under that exercise of that power?

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, this simply specifies the power of the Comptroller of the Currency with respect to the banks, and is nothing more, really, than the power he now possesses. Under the national banking act the Comptroller can close any bank that he considers insolvent. Here he is given authority to pass upon that question.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If the Senator will bear with me, I fully understand the fact to which the Senator adverts.

The Senator is equally familiar with the fact that there has been a sympathetic administration of many of these regulations up to date. We have been told that it is now the purpose deliberately to force out of business all save those banks which are 100 percent solvent as of today. I am inquiring of the Senator whether he can tell us if that is the expectation.

Mr. FLETCHER. I cannot agree with that. Undoubtedly the Comptroller will, I presume, though the law does not require it, know by the records in his office what banks are absolutely insolvent today. He will notify them what to do perhaps, if he desires to do that, because the proclamation expires at midnight tonight, anyhow. He may notify those to proceed which are solvent, and in respect to those that he may consider in a doubtful condition he may require some further regulation. I am not advised as to what course he will pursue.

Mr. VANDENBERG. May I ask the Senator for his own judgment as to whether it would be fair or proper to assess a rule of solvency against the values as of this afternoon?

Mr. FLETCHER. I should say not.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator would not anticipate that any such rule would be contemplated under the language of the act?

Mr. FLETCHER. I should say not.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Will the Senator tell me what happens under this bill to the State banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System?

Mr. FLETCHER. Under the provisions of the bill such banks are not affected directly. They are not made members under the provisions of the bill. They are left entirely free, as they are under the law today, to the control of the State authorities. There are some provisions in the bill whereby they may receive some indirect benefit; but they may or may not as they see fit, as in the case of capital-stock increases. We have a provision which may benefit the State banks.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Of course, any State bank a member of the Federal Reserve System would be benefited.

OFFER TO PROTECT STATE BANKS

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. FLETCHER. Certainly.

Mr. LONG. I want to know if at this time I may offer an amendment? Does the Senator object? While the Senate was discussing the bill I have prepared an amendment, which I intend to ask to have inserted in the third section from the last, reading as follows:

Upon such terms and conditions as the President of the United States may see fit to prescribe, either generally or for a specific case or cases, any State bank may be declared a member of the Federal Reserve System and thereby receive the benefits and protection of this act, but under such conditions, requirements, and limitations as the President may prescribe.

In other words, there is no greater power to be conferred upon the President than this bill is going to give him over other banks. I propose to give the President the right to save the State banks.

Mr. FLETCHER. Have not the State banks that privilege now?

Mr. LONG. They would be required to subscribe to the capital stock and comply with other requirements which today they can not meet.

Mr. President, the condition of our State banks is due to the impositions of the big banks. They have loaded us down with their own collateral that they did not want themselves. They have filled our banks with German bonds and German marks. They have given us everything they did not want themselves. We have understood what they recommended to be a total loss. Whoever defied the works and powers and ultimatums of the big banking interests of this country could not remain in existence. The country banks were undertaking to finance farmers and mortgages and homes. The people of this country with little businesses today find themselves faced with a proposal which will open many big banks, but which will be nothing but an order for closing the little State banks in the country and many in the cities.

In order that the President of the United States, where it is justified, may take care of State banks, I simply propose to clothe him with power in similar language to that used in the bill by providing that where the President thinks it is proper he will have the right, on terms and conditions that he thinks proper, to protect the State banks, to enable them to receive the benefits of this act. Otherwise, tomorrow will not be a bank-opening day for State banks. It will be a black sunrise to 90 percent of the population of my State. Therefore I send the amendment to the desk and ask that it may be incorporated at the proper place in the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be read for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Senator from Louisiana offers the following amendment:

SEC. 501. Upon such terms and conditions as the President of the United States may see fit to prescribe, either generally or for specific case or cases, any State bank may be declared a member of the Federal Reserve System and thereby receive the benefits and protection of this act, but under such conditions and requirements and limitations as the President may prescribe.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the Senator's amendment contemplate that the State banks shall enjoy the circulating privilege, similar to that enjoyed by national banks?

Mr. LONG. If the President of the United States in his wide wisdom and having in mind the welfare of the country thinks it necessary, I think he could go that far. I have proposed this in order that the President of the United States can protect all the people.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the Senator think it is in the interest of sound banking, wise and expedient banking, to allow State banks, all sorts of State banks, all sizes and character of State banks, to enjoy the right to issue circulating money?

Mr. LONG. I have not done that.

Mr. BARKLEY. But the Senator proposes to give the President the power to permit them to do it.

Mr. LONG. The President has been given power to go into the stockings of the people at the forks of the creek and see what they have there. We have not proposed to give him a bit more power than the Senator has proposed to give him. We do not debate or question the power the President has been given. He has the right to go down into the pocket of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] right now and see what is there. There is no limit to that. I do not mean the Senator has anything there, of course. [Laughter.]

I am not going to urge taking away from the President any power that is given him. In order to convince my friend from Kentucky that I am not undertaking to give the President undue power, I would ask that he turn and read the first section of this bill where he will find in section 2, subdivision (b) the President is given the right to make any kind of examination he desires to see if anybody is hoarding money, or to do anything in any realm the President may deem proper. While I was not one of those consulted with regard to this legislation, I am not willing to say that the possibilities of distress are not such as to require these unusual, extortionate powers to be given the President of the United States at this time. I do not believe that he should be given any power to amalgamate and concentrate, but I do believe that he is being given power in a manner that forces the closing of 95 percent of the State banks of the United States tomorrow morning, unless he is given the right to save them, too.

What will the little banks do in the little county seats? They have been lending money to farmers and also buying securities that have been sent to them from New York. They have filled their coffers full with German marks, bonds of Brazil, bonds of Argentina. They have had to do it. They would not have had credit otherwise. The word of Charles E. Mitchell was law. Now the Senator comes with a bill which will permit the bank of Charles E. Mitchell to hoist the flag of purity tomorrow morning under the sanction and protection of the Government of the United States and to close 95 percent of the State banks at the forks of the creeks of this country which have been guilty of no such practices as have the banks which the Senator proposes to save.

I do not propose to make it a blanket proposition. I propose that the President of the United States, in his power and in his wisdom, shall be allowed the right to include the banks of a State as members entitled to the provisions of this act, subject to the limitations, subject to the restrictions, and subject to the terms and conditions, either generally or specifically, which the President may see fit to prescribe. I should like to know where there is an injustice in that. Where is there a single act of injustice in it? I do not say that the President of the United States is going to grant any particular right or any limitation of rights as to any one of these banks that he may or may not wish to exercise, but let us not preclude him from having the right to do it.

I stepped over into the Finance Committee room in time to hear one remark today. That remark was that 60 percent, I believe it was, of the banking deposits are covered by the Federal Reserve System. That may be true, Mr. President; 60 percent of the deposits may be covered by the big banks; but the little banks in the counties and in the parishes and in the States are most in need of protection; and if we close up all these banks tomorrow and take away from them the means of credit and the means of circulation and force those means into the financial centers, we shall have done a far greater travesty here, I fear, than we are going to do with the relief we are going to give to the big banks.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. LONG. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the Senator's amendment contemplate conferring upon the Federal Government, either through the President or Secretary of the Treasury or the Comptroller of the Currency, power to examine local State banks or check their business?

Mr. LONG. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the Senator think Congress has any such power as that over State banks?

Mr. LONG. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARKLEY. Under what provision has it such authority?

Mr. LONG. Because whenever such a bank makes itself a member of the Federal Reserve System, it is subject to the President of the United States, and he would have the right to declare State banks to be members of the Federal Reserve System, and the same as this proposed act gives him the right to investigate and appoint conservators over the members of the Federal Reserve System, he would have that right as to State banks.

The only difference is that if these banks were to be made members of the Federal Reserve System, there are certain requirements imposed that we know they could not meet today. We all know what those requirements are. Particularly they could not keep all the reserves that member banks are required to keep; they could not contribute to the capital stock the amount that they would be required to contribute; and, possibly, they could not stand the initial examination that would be required; but I desire that the President—and I have no objection so to modify the amendment as to provide that he may act through the Secretary of the Treasury or the Comptroller of the Currency—that the President of the United States, who is being vested with these broad general and specific powers, will have the right under such limitations, terms, and conditions as he may see fit to prescribe to save these State banks, if he can. There will, of course, be some that he can not save.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the Senator allow me to ask him one more question?

Mr. LONG. Certainly.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the sincerity of the Senator in offering his amendment, and I am in sympathy with the predicament in which the State banks are found; but, as a matter of fairness among the State banks, does the Senator think, even in an emergency of this sort, it is quite fair to the State banks that have taken on certain obligations on coming into the Federal Reserve System voluntarily and have complied with the requirements of the law that now those that have remained out, whether they are large or small, should be covered in, as an Executive order can cover in Government employees to the civil service, without undertaking the requirements and obligations that go along with membership in the Federal Reserve system?

Mr. LONG. I think it is manifestly fair. I think the Senator fails to appreciate that the pending bill is designed to permit members of the Federal Reserve System to open. There is not any difference, in fairness, in this proposed act. The mere fact that one of them qualified and one of them did not qualify, back at some far day in the distant past, does not make any difference; every one of them is holding money of the people of the United States. Whether they

are or are not members of the Federal Reserve System does not make a bit of difference in the world. Their correspondents are members of the Federal Reserve System, and there has been no such thing as a separate unit-banking operation in any State under the Federal Reserve Act.

The serious thing is this: I am not pleading for the banks; I am pleading for the little depositors in the banks in every community in this country. I am not talking about fairness to the little bank at Pelahatchee or the big bank in New York City; I am talking about the men and women, the bootblacks, the farmers, and widows who have money in these little State banks, just the same as other depositors have their money in big banks. You are proposing to take every dime they have away from them, and when Friday morning comes it will be a hanging day for that kind of people. Instead of there being a sunrise with the banks open, we will have opened the big banks, but the little State banks will not have a chance to open in many cases, because they may not be put under the banking receivers of the United States. We require the President to reach out and seize the gold and issue certificates that big banks may live, but the little banks of the States of this country have got to be closed up while the big ones are saved. That is what this bill means.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator permit one bit of good news?

Mr. LONG. Yes, sir; but I know what good news the Senator is going to tell me.

Mr. ADAMS. The premise of the Senator's argument is that for a large number of State banks tomorrow is to be a bad day. I merely want to say that there is one State in the Union to which that statement does not apply. In the State of Colorado the State banks are sound; they are going to open; they are not filled with German marks or any bad securities. I know the Senator will be glad to get that information.

Mr. LONG. I thank the Senator, and I certainly am glad to get that information; but the trouble is that the Senator from Colorado, instead of myself and my successors, has not been running Louisiana. [Laughter in the galleries.]

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair warns the occupants of the galleries that there must be no applauding or laughing by them.

Mr. LONG. I wish all our banks were in the shape in which the Senator from Colorado says the banks of his State are, and I want to congratulate him upon being able to make such a statement. I certainly am happy if the people of the State of Colorado are in that condition and have had an administration that has no doubt reflected such credit on them, although none of us can claim it for our own States; but I can say for the State of Alabama and the State of Tennessee and the State of Michigan and the State of Louisiana—and I hate to admit it for the State of Louisiana—that we got along all right, particularly in the State of Louisiana, until the big banks broke down. We had a few bank failures, but we were getting along all right until the black flag went up over the high financial masters of America. Then we went down with a catastrophe that carried America down, and now we who have fallen beneath the debris of the big man who took us along with the little man cannot open our banks, but the National City Bank will open.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President—

Mr. LONG. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. COUZENS. It may help the Senate to understand what the Senator from Louisiana intends to accomplish by the substance of his amendment if the Senator will enumerate, in case the President should permit the State banks to join the Federal Reserve System, just what benefit they would get, according to the understanding of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, as I understand the benefits of this act—and if there are no benefits in it I will say to the Senator from Michigan there is not any use passing it for anybody, but I conceive it to have intended certain benefits—the President is given certain broad sweeping powers.

As an example, as I read the bill—and I hope the Senator will not expect me to have a mind that can grasp such a measure any quicker than his own—I only saw this bill the minute the Secretary began to read it and with a mind that is slow to move, and even when it does move does not catch very fast or very securely, I only thought I found the following things that we can point to that might be of benefit: The President is allowed to appoint a conservator over the banks, to receive deposits for the bank and to separate them from those that have already been received, thereby adding greater security for the man who wishes to deposit from this time on. Then they are allowed two other privileges. They are allowed first to deposit their bonds of the United States Government and to receive circulating currency; and then if they have not got bonds, they can deposit their bills of exchange, drafts, and notes and receive circulating currency up to 90 percent of the estimated value of those securities. That is my understanding. Have I stated that correctly?

Mr. COUZENS. May I ask the Senator to refer to page 5, section 202, under the title which is cited as the Bank Conservation Act? The Senator will observe that that is not extended to any other agencies than the National Banking Association and those in the District of Columbia and is not extended to member banks.

Mr. LONG. Does the Senator mean the right to issue circulating currency to member banks of the Federal Reserve System?

Mr. COUZENS. The Senator was referring to the right to appoint conservators?

Mr. LONG. Yes.

Mr. COUZENS. That is not granted the member banks under title 2.

Mr. LONG. I see that.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. LONG. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARKLEY. Under the State laws governing the operation of State banks the banking department of any State may take over a State bank and thereby perform the duties of a receiver. If the President should exercise the authority conferred upon him by the Senator's amendment, the President could issue a proclamation superseding the authority of all the State banking departments by authorizing the appointment of conservators for State banks under this proposed act. Is not that true?

Mr. LONG. I do not say that the President has the authority to appoint conservators; I was on my way to detailing what I understood to be the benefits; but I will say to the Senator that the President did issue a proclamation closing all the banks—National and State—whether belonging to the Federal Reserve System or not. Did he not do that the other day?

Mr. BARKLEY. There may be some question as to whether he had the power to close State banks.

Mr. LONG. Whether he had the power or not it has been done.

Mr. BARKLEY. Most of them were closed under proclamations of the governors and not by the President; most of them had already been closed under proclamations of the governors of the States. But, waiving the question of legality, if the Senator's amendment shall be adopted, it will authorize the President to issue a proclamation taking these banks into the Federal Reserve System and thereby substitute the national law as to either receivership or conservation for the State laws.

Mr. LONG. I would not undertake at this time, the Senator being much better versed in constitutional law than myself, to argue the question as to what would be the limitation of that power. I do not undertake to define it in this amendment. I assume, and I presume that the President, with good advice and the lights before him, will act constitutionally in what he does, but whether he appoints a conservator or not—and I am not by any means convinced that he can not do so, because the banks undertaking to become members of the Federal Reserve System would come into the

system under the terms and conditions he might prescribe—the bank would have the right to deposit bonds and get money; it would have the right to take the notes of farmers and get money on them; it would have the right, Mr. President, to participate in the liquidating fund that is set up, supposed to be in the amount of \$500,000,000, so that if a bank has got to close it can pay the little depositor who has on deposit less than \$1,000, 50 per cent and pay those who have more than \$1,000, 25 per cent. Those are benefits, or they are supposed to be benefits, of which the farmers' banks, and the community banks, and the State banks, little and big, old and young, would have the right to avail themselves under this proposed act which they will not have if we pass this bill without any amendment to include State banks.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President—

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield there?

Mr. LONG. I yield first to the Senator from Oklahoma, and then I will yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I have just received a telegram from two prominent citizens of the State of Oklahoma, and I ask the Senator from Louisiana to yield that I may ask unanimous consent to have the telegram read at the desk.

Mr. LONG. I have no objection, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., March 9, 1933.

Senator ELMER THOMAS,

Senate Office Building:

Announced plan of opening good banks and deferring opening of doubtful or bad banks means that every bank whose opening is delayed will have received death sentence. We believe opening of all banks not positively known to be insolvent is necessary, even though withdrawals are restricted to extremely low percentage. Failure to open some banks will also make heavier runs on those opened. We believe issuance of clearing-house certificates or other paper resembling checks or drafts would cause people to spend their money more rapidly and pay debts than the issuance of new money. They will hoard the new money but would not hoard certificates.

E. K. GAYLORD.
GEORGE D. KEY.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President—

Mr. LONG. I now yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I merely wish to make a request.

Mr. LONG. I yield then to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I received a similar telegram to that submitted by my colleague and from the same gentlemen. I should like to have printed in the RECORD at this point the answer which I sent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

MARCH 9, 1933.

Mr. E. K. GAYLORD,
Oklahoma City, Okla.:

I agree with you entirely in regard to issuance clearing-house certificates or certified checks. I fear the reaction on all State banks reserving from the bill just reported. Those who formulated the bill and the committee took the position that the Congress could not regulate or coerce State banks. The resolution which I introduced the other day would have permitted State banks to become temporarily members of the Federal Reserve System without subscribing to the stock of the Federal Reserve banks. It was elastic and adjustable. The bill just reported should expire with the present session. That would constitute a motive to enact more matured and, as I think, more judicious legislation.
T. P. GORE, United States Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, getting away, for the time being, from the question of the appointment of a conservator for banks that are in trouble, another title of this act provides that national banks may issue preferred stock, and that stock may be purchased by either the present stockholders or others or it may be subscribed by the Government for the purpose of providing a greater capital for those national banks. Would the Senator say that under his

amendment, if the President should exercise all his powers, he would have the right to issue a proclamation authorizing State banks to issue preferred stock in States where the law of the State does not permit them to do it?

Mr. LONG. The Senator is propounding a technical constitutional question that I must confess my inability to answer at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, no; that is a simple question.

Mr. LONG. I am going to answer the Senator. I would not undertake to state—and I trust Senators will understand, in my very limited practice of constitutional law that I could not tell exactly—what the powers of the President are in this emergency. I notice, though, for the benefit of the Senator from Kentucky, that even this bill has probably been written with some of its authors doubting all of its constitutionality, because they have provided a saving clause to the effect that if any part of this act shall be held to be unconstitutional it shall not affect the balance of the act.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is a thing that has been done many times in the Congress.

Mr. LONG. Many times; yes. I have done it myself. We do that quite frequently, but we do it as a saving matter.

To answer the Senator's question, however, what my amendment stipulates is that our President—our great President, and he is bound to be a great President for us to confer any such power as this on him, and I am one among the many who take the view that he yet is a great President, although I should like to see him have more advice than he is getting but he has not the time to take it—that our President shall have the right to say to a State bank, "You have not been condemned to death on Friday." Now, Friday is our usual hanging day in my State. [Laughter in the galleries.] It has been a custom for many years—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator suspend a minute?

The Chair wishes to say to the occupants of the galleries, as was said this morning by the Vice President, that they are guests of the Senate, and that they must preserve order or it will be necessary to exclude them from the galleries. That has not been done often, and no one wants it done; but the occupants of the galleries must not engage in conversation, nor laugh, nor applaud. It is a courtesy that they owe the United States Senate to refrain from any demonstration.

Mr. LONG. Friday is generally known as "Black Friday." I almost have some superstitions about trying to open up the banks on Friday. We want to hurry to try to open them on Friday; but I know, Mr. President, that if we open up the big banks, the Federal Reserve banks, and say to the State banks, "You can not open tomorrow"—and, I tell you, they do not dare open; if they should open tomorrow morning they would be closed before the hour of 12 o'clock comes around—if we say to those banks, "You can open on your own responsibility," there is not one of them with any kind of discretion, or with the slightest understanding of human psychology or banking, that dares to think that his doors are going to remain open 3 hours tomorrow morning.

We are not saving many banks with this bill if we do not include the State banks, as we should. We are saying to the State banks, "You have been condemned to death, and you are doomed."

I do not want to argue the points that the Senator from Kentucky brings up. I believe he thinks about this matter exactly as I think about it. I know he wants to save every bank that he can; but we have had a very short time, Mr. President, and we must of necessity act in haste, I understand, on this legislation. In acting in haste, however, surely we ought not to leave out the State banks, and close them up, when all I have proposed to do is to empower the President to afford these provisions that are supposed to be good—and I think some of them are bound to be good—to the State banks instead of closing them.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Long].

Mr. GLASS and Mr. GEORGE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. GEORGE. I wish to offer an amendment to the amendment. That was my purpose in rising.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will have an opportunity to do so later.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, Congress is dealing in an unprecedented way with an extraordinary and desperate situation in the country.

Under the proclamation of the President and of the governors of many of the States, all the banks in the country are now closed. The proclamation of the President automatically expires at midnight tonight; and, unless some remedial legislation is enacted before that hour, we will have an indescribable condition of distress in the United States tomorrow.

This bill undertakes to apply, in the emergency, remedial powers vested in the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Comptroller of the Currency. It broadens—in a degree that is almost shocking to me—the currency and credit facilities of the Federal Reserve Banking System, and largely extends these facilities to State banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve Banking System, that have never endured one penny of the expense of the establishment of the system or of its maintenance, and do not do so today.

This talk about closing all the State banks is based upon a total misunderstanding of the provisions of the bill. We do not close, by act or by implication, a single, solitary State bank in the United States—not one. These banks are within the jurisdiction and under the authority of the respective States, and every one of them may be opened at daybreak tomorrow morning by authority of the respective States.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield there?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. GLASS. I do.

Mr. COUZENS. Is it not possible by indirection, under this bill, to enable the State banks more easily to open, because they will have more liberal opportunities to borrow from national banks?

Mr. GLASS. From their correspondents in the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. COUZENS. That is true.

Mr. GLASS. Yes; undoubtedly so.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. GLASS. Yes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. In the final analysis, would it be fair to say that the effect of the bill will be largely determined by the interpretation given its administration by the Comptroller?

Mr. GLASS. Ninety per cent of the effectiveness of this and of almost any other legislative measure depends upon its administration.

Mr. VANDENBERG. And the answer to the question as to whether State banks or other banks are affected largely comes down to a question of interpretation of the language defining the powers of the Comptroller?

Mr. GLASS. The State banks are not affected in any disadvantageous way by the text of the bill or by any fair implication that may be drawn from the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GLASS. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Is it not true that the bill not only contains provisions which will enable State banks to obtain loans from member banks, but there is also a provision in the bill which will enable State banks, for reorganization purposes, to obtain capital from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation?

Mr. GLASS. It authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, upon the initiative of the Secretary of the Treasury and the approval of the President, to subscribe to the preferred stock of State banks.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a question?

Mr. GLASS. I will.

Mr. REED. All of us have been deluged today with inquiries from State banks that are not members of the System. Am I correct in understanding that the effect of this bill upon the opening of those banks will be that they will not have to receive permission from Washington; they will not have to receive permission from the Comptroller; they will look, as before, to the State banking authorities of the respective States for permission to open; and, if they get that permission, there is nothing to stop them from opening up at the end of the holiday?

Mr. GLASS. The Senator has stated the case precisely.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President—

Mr. REED. Just a minute. May I ask a further question? Is it not a fact that instead of impeding their opening and their operation, the bill will add certain resources to them, such as the Senator has described—the possibility of issuing preferred stock, if they see fit, and selling it to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—and, in addition to that, the bill makes eligible for rediscount with the Federal Reserve System any secured notes which these State banks may give to their member correspondents? Is that correct?

Mr. GLASS. Undoubtedly it does that and does other things that will facilitate the opening of State banks, and will largely aid State banks.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GLASS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. COUZENS. I think there has been a misstatement or a misunderstanding, because I understood the Senator from Virginia to say that preferred stock would be issued by State banks and sold to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. I do not so read the bill. As I understand the bill, it is confined to national banks.

Mr. GLASS. Oh, no; it is not confined to national banks.

Mr. COUZENS. What does title III mean?

Mr. GLASS. If the Senator will look on page 13, line 20, I will read the section:

If in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury any national banking association or any State bank or trust company is in need of funds for capital purposes either in connection with the organization or reorganization of such association, State bank, or trust company, or otherwise, he may, with the approval of the President, request the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to subscribe for preferred stock in such association, State bank, or trust company, or to make loans secured by such stock as collateral, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may comply with such request.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. GLASS. I yield.

Mr. COUZENS. I did not intend to confuse the issue. Of course, this is only by permission of the President; but section 301 of title III does limit it to national banks by authority of the Comptroller of the Currency without consent of the President.

Mr. BYRNES. He could not authorize State banks.

Mr. COUZENS. I understand what the Senator from South Carolina means, of course—unless the State enacted legislation permitting issuance.

Mr. BYRNES. That is exactly what I mean.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to answer that?

Mr. GLASS. I yield.

Mr. REED. Of course the Congress has no power to regulate the internal affairs of a State corporation. We can not prescribe the method for it to increase or issue its stock. That authority has to come from the State.

Mr. COUZENS. We all understand that.

Mr. REED. And that is why section 301 is limited to national banks.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President—

Mr. GLASS. Now may I proceed, Mr. President?

Mr. LONG. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. GLASS. I do.

Mr. LONG. As I understand, the State banks, under the observation of my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania, are allowed to borrow from member banks. I should like to know about how much help they are going to get from member banks when they are closed today, and it is taking all the power of the Government to enable them to open.

Mr. GLASS. They are not going to get anything today, and they will not get anything tomorrow if this legislation is defeated here in the Senate; but if this legislation is enacted, they will have access to banks representing 64 percent of the resources of the Federal Reserve Banking System.

Now as to the proposition embodied in the amendment sent to the desk, authorizing the President of the United States to compel State banks to become members of the Federal Reserve Banking System, there is not a layman sitting in his seat here who does not know that that would be utterly invalid.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, the Senator has misstated the facts. It does not compel them; it permits them to become members. The Senator wants to get his record straight.

Mr. GLASS. The Senator has his record quite straight, and the Senator does not relish having the Senator from Louisiana say that he has misrepresented anything.

Mr. LONG. The Senator is mistaken on the facts.

Mr. GLASS. Then the Senator had better be more civil when he first starts out.

Mr. LONG. The Senator is honestly in error on the facts.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. GLASS. I do not.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Virginia has the floor.

Mr. GLASS. There is not a desirable State bank in the United States which is not authorized to make application and gain membership in the Federal Reserve Banking System before noon tomorrow—not one. But it is idle to talk about the President issuing an edict declaring State banks to be members of the Federal Reserve System—State banks which have persistently for 18 years remained outside of the fold and protection of the Federal Reserve Banking System; State banks over which the Federal Government has not even the power of examination or espionage of any description; State banks which may do a variety of banking business not tolerated in the Federal Reserve Banking System. Yet it is proposed that the President of the United States, destitute, necessarily, of any knowledge of the condition of these banks, with no possible opportunity in weeks and weeks to ascertain their condition, shall cover them in arbitrarily by a blanket order and have them become members of the Federal Reserve Banking System, enjoying all the privileges of the System.

I said a while ago that there are provisions of this bill so broad and so liberal that no friend of the Federal Reserve Banking System, in ordinary times, would tolerate them for a moment. Under the provisions of the bill, when member banks shall have exhausted their eligible paper they may then bring their "cats and dogs," if you please, to the Federal Reserve bank, and with the assent of the Federal Reserve Board have them discounted under this bill, the whole thing submitted to the judgment of the Federal Reserve Board and banks.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GLASS. I yield.

Mr. REED. Lest there be some misunderstanding of what the Senator has just said, I am sure the Senator does not mean to intimate that those loans would be made by the Federal Reserve banks without collateral which they believed to be strictly good.

Mr. GLASS. Oh, no. It is a question of judgment, it is a question of administration; but in dire and distressful times like these, the Senator knows as well as I know that the Federal Reserve Board and banks would be very liberal in their interpretation of this power and in their dealings with these banks.

Not only that, but it is provided under this measure, and a provision of law passed by the last Congress, that individuals shall be permitted to do business with the Federal Reserve banks, something that has never been done before since they were organized, individuals who have eligible paper in their possession, and who can not get accommodation at the member bank, permitted to take it directly to the Federal Reserve banks and be accommodated.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, the Senator referred to "cats and dogs." He means that paper which has not heretofore been eligible to rediscount may come in under this bill?

Mr. GLASS. Undoubtedly, under two provisions of the bill; and it will come in, in large degree.

An outstanding provision of the bill is that dealing with the issue of new currency. Senators will understand that there are two different kinds of Federal Reserve notes. Federal Reserve notes are required to be buttressed with 40 per cent gold reserve. But there is what the act calls a Federal Reserve bank note which requires no reserve whatsoever. It is on a par with national-bank notes. It is secured by bonds of the United States, and we have authorized in this bill the issuance of some billions of dollars of Federal Reserve bank notes to relieve the situation.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GLASS. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. Is this additional amount of currency which is to be issued to be secured alone by Government bonds?

Mr. GLASS. It may be secured by other collateral than United States bonds.

Mr. BORAH. But it does not require any gold basis?

Mr. GLASS. It does not require any gold basis. Therefore, it is not a drain upon the gold reserves, so far as the gold reserves are concerned. I am coming to have less and less respect for a gold reserve which can not be used when it is needed to relieve the country. What is a reserve? It is a sum of money retained in the banks to meet emergencies, and yet when an emergency arises a banker will tell us he can not use his reserves except under penalty. The Federal Reserve Board is authorized by law to suspend all reserves for a period of 90 days, and then for an additional period of 90 days, covering a period of 6 months; and I have been urging them for 6 months to make the suspension, and they did it just 3 or 4 days ago.

There is talk about closing the State banks. The Senator from Pennsylvania has the correct idea. There is not a State bank in a State of this Union which will not be privileged to open tomorrow morning if it wants to do so, under State authority, and there is nothing the President of the United States or the Congress of the United States can do to prevent it.

There may be proclamations made, and some of us are disposed to think that most of these proclamations have been invalid and unconstitutional.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GLASS. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator used a figure a short time ago which I wish he might repeat and amplify. He made some reference to the fact that under this bill 64 percent of the Federal Reserve member bank resources would be released to-morrow. Was that the Senator's statement?

Mr. GLASS. Banks will be opened which represent approximately 64 percent of the banking resources of the System.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Does that indicate, then, that the Comptroller already has made the rule under which he proposes to open the banks?

Mr. GLASS. It indicates that the Comptroller of the Currency is accurately informed as to this class of banks, and would issue a blanket order right away.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Is it known precisely what banks will open and what banks will not open under the terms of the measure?

Mr. GLASS. The whole body of banks which come within the classification I have indicated will be reopened, and very shortly, promptly, we are assured by the Comptroller of the Currency, that larger body of banks, with somewhat impaired capital structure, will be opened, very likely within a few days; and only those banks which are literally rotten, and which ought to have been permitted to fail long ago, will not be allowed to be opened.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Those that will open in the course of a few days, to which the Senator refers, are in addition to the 64 per cent?

Mr. GLASS. In addition, aggregating nearly 5,000 of the 5,900 banks in the Federal Reserve Banking System.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a question?

Mr. GLASS. Yes; if it is not technical.

Mr. REED. It is not very technical. Some attention has been called to the fact that there is no gold reserve behind these Federal Reserve bank notes.

Mr. GLASS. No.

Mr. REED. Lest the impression get out that that is a novelty in the field of finance, I want to ask the Senator if it is not true that they were issued during the World War, to some extent secured entirely by Panama Canal bonds, and if it is not true that in English finance such notes have been repeatedly issued by the Bank of England, so that there is nothing novel about them?

Mr. GLASS. The history of the case is just this, in a word. For 50 years the whole banking community and business public denounced our bond-secured currency, and effort after effort was made to rid us of it, so that when the Federal Reserve law was enacted we provided that the Federal Reserve banks might purchase from the member banks their United States 2's, which carried the circulation privilege, in an amount not exceeding \$25,000,000 per annum, in order that we might literally and eventually abolish the bond-secured currency, and substitute for it the Federal Reserve currency, issued upon commercial, industrial, and agricultural transactions, which would be emitted upon those transactions, and automatically retired at the maturity of the transactions.

Before the Federal Reserve banks could make large purchases of these bonds the World War came on and interrupted the whole proceedings. So that the Federal Reserve banks now have a very limited amount of these bonds upon which they are authorized by the law to issue Federal Reserve bank notes.

In the pending bill we very tremendously enlarge the authority of Federal Reserve banks to issue Federal Reserve bank notes on United States bonds, whether they carry the circulation privilege or not.

Mr. REED. What I am driving at, Mr. President, is that bond-secured currency is not a new thing in the world.

Mr. GLASS. Not by any means.

Mr. REED. Although we would all like to see it done away with.

Mr. GLASS. We would like to see it done away with, but it will be a long time now before it will be done away with.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GLASS. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Is it not a fact that the national-bank currency is secured only by 2 percent consols and a 5 per cent redemption fund?

Mr. GLASS. That I have said.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Not necessarily gold.

Mr. GLASS. It has no gold reserve behind it at all, nor would the new currency we are proposing here have any gold reserve behind it.

About the only really arbitrary provision of the bill is that provision which authorizes the President, under the act of October, 1917, to embargo gold payments and to penalize the hoarding of gold and currency. I do not know who there is with wit or wisdom enough to define hoarding. Under that provision of the bill any Senator who drew his salary 3 or 4 days ago and kept it in his pocket might be regarded as a hoarder and fined \$10,000 or put in the penitentiary for 10 years if the act should be administered in that unwise way.

But there is no difficulty in the world about following gold withdrawals to their destination and penalizing those people who are so unpatriotic as to accentuate this desperate situation by undertaking to deplete the gold of the banks. The banks themselves should have done that long ago. They have not lifted their little fingers to help the situation. They have swooped down here to Washington to have the Federal Government help them instead of helping themselves and helping the business of the country. Every man who stands behind a bank counter and is worthy of the name of banker knows perfectly well, when his customer comes in to rake gold over the counter, what he wants with it. He knows that ordinarily that customer does not want it for business purposes, but he wants to hide it away and hoard it. Under that provision of the bill I anticipate very little difficulty in tracking the gold down and in punishing, by fine and imprisonment if necessary, people who thus hoard their gold.

So largely with currency. Every banker ought to know the business of the patrons of his bank. They do in Great Britain. They do in Canada. In Canada at the beginning of the fiscal year every patron of a bank, every business man, has to file with the bank his budget for the year and his probable requirements in credit and currency. If during the year he undertakes to exceed his requirements as filed, he has to give to the banker a reason for it.

"Little banks"? Little corner grocerymen who run banks, who get together \$10,000 or \$15,000, as it may be, and then invite the deposits of their community, and at the very first gust of disaster topple over and ruin their depositors! What we need in this country are real banks and real bankers. If a struggling young man wants to get a place here in Washington as a stenographer or typist, he has to have a civil-service examination; and yet we have people all over the country from one end to the other calling themselves "bankers," and all they know is how to shave notes at an excessive rate of interest. They are not bankers.

Mr. President, I do not want to delay the consideration and enactment of this bill into law. I want to refer to just one further aspect of the problem. I have never known in the history of this country, except in time of war, such nonpartisan concert, such a desire upon the part of every reasonable man to cooperate and to relieve the situation. At the White House last night we had assembled there the leading representatives of both political parties in both Houses of Congress. With one voice they all agreed, almost if not quite without qualification, in saying that they would unite to enact this legislation before midnight tonight, and that if there might be discovered in it any defects, they should be remedied later. But let us do today what will result in the opening tomorrow or within the next few days of 5,000 member banks of the Federal Reserve System, which banks in turn will give out their facilities in an indirect way to their correspondent nonmember State banks and thus help the whole banking situation in the country.

There are provisions in the bill to which in ordinary times I would not dream of subscribing, but we have a situation that invites the patriotic cooperation and aid of every man who has any regard for his country and for its business interests. I appeal to you, Senators, not to load it down with amendments. Let us accept the bill, almost if not unanimously passed by the House of Representatives, and not alter it and have to go into controversial conference that might take us beyond the time when aid is imperatively needed.

Mr. KING. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. GLASS. Certainly.

Mr. KING. I am sure it will be gratifying to the Senator from Virginia, as well as to other Senators, to know that within the past hour, as news has been flashed throughout the country of the terms of the bill, there have been a large number of applications by State banks to come into the Federal Reserve System. I am informed by Dr. Miller that they are coming in now by wire and that yesterday \$350,000,000 of gold was restored to the banks in New York and large quantities today are being poured into the banks throughout the United States.

Mr. GLASS. The very psychological effect of the prompt enactment of this legislation will be tremendous. In my view it will do more than anything that has been suggested to restore confidence, and what we need, after all, is the restoration of confidence. I say to you, Senators, that it is the least objectionable of all the multitude of suggestions that have been presented. We have been trying in mass meetings to frame a banking bill, which is an utterly futile undertaking. Not until last night and extending into the early hours of this morning, with the assistance of experts, of actuaries, of practical banking men, were we enabled to frame a bill.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. GLASS. Not yet. Although the responsibility in no sense is mine officially, I was there as an unofficial observer. I say that this is the least objectionable of any proposal that was made. I have not slept an hour since night before last, and now to be pestered with attempts to pinprick a great measure like this is not at all agreeable.

I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. How many banks are there in the United States?

Mr. GLASS. When I had the last report there were about 19,000.

Mr. LONG. And you are going to open 5,000 and close 14,000.

Mr. GLASS. We are not going to close one, and the Senator does not know what he is talking about when he says "close 14,000." There is not a line or a sentence in the bill that authorizes the closing of any bank. They are all closed now, are they not?

Mr. LONG. Will the Senator yield further? Were you not told that this would mean that 5,000 national banks could open, that if this subscription of preferred stock were allowed they could open 5,000, and without it they will open 2,400, but even with it all 900 national banks would not open and 14,000 State banks would stay closed?

Mr. GLASS. No; I was not told anything of the kind, and if anybody who would tell me there is a word or sentence in the bill that closes a State bank, I would tell him he did not know what he was talking about.

Mr. LONG. I ask the Senator if he has not understood that under this bill, or was it not told to the Senator and did he not understand that under this bill, of the 19,000 banks in America, 5,900 of which are national banks, 900 national banks would not open and 14,000 State banks would not open?

Mr. GLASS. The Senator from Louisiana has such ignorance of the whole problem and such a lack of appreciation of things that he wants the President of the United States to cover 14,000 State banks into the Federal Reserve System without knowing a thing in the world about them.

Mr. President, I do not care to detain the Senate further. I simply implore Senators to subordinate their convictions, if it may be so, and to yield their prejudices upon these questions, and let us go forward and do the best we can, and then remedy the situation hereafter if the pending measure does not completely cure it.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, if the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana is to be adopted, I think it should be amended. The amendment reads as follows:

Upon such terms and conditions as the President of the United States may see fit to prescribe, either generally or for a specific case or cases, any State bank may be declared a member of the Federal Reserve System and thereby receive the benefits and protection of this act, but under such conditions, requirements, and limitations as the President may prescribe.

I move to amend, in line 3, after the word "may," by inserting the words "with its consent," so it would read "any State bank may with its consent be declared," and so forth. I think the Senator from Louisiana would not object to that.

Mr. LONG. I accept the amendment.

Mr. GEORGE. Reading further: "And thereby receive the benefits and protection of this act," I move to amend by inserting the words "in so far as applicable to the State banks."

Mr. LONG. I have no objection to that amendment. I accept it.

Mr. GEORGE. The amendment, as thus modified, would read:

Upon such terms and conditions as the President of the United States may see fit to prescribe, either generally or for a specific case or cases, any State bank may, with its consent, be declared a member of the Federal Reserve System and thereby receive all the benefits and protection of this act in so far as applicable to State banks, but under such conditions, requirements, and limitations as the President may prescribe.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, in common with other Senators, I have found in the bill certain passages which I dislike and which do violence to my belief, but I am so impressed with the necessity of the case as it has been told us by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] that I am not even going to mention those things to which I take exception. That can be corrected later when time is not so precious as it is at this moment. It suffices to say, Mr. President, that if this bill shall pass tonight, then every depositor in every one of the thousands of banks which will reopen tomorrow will know that by virtue of the provisions of the bill, currency is available to his bank which will be sufficient to pay every penny of every deposit in every one of the member banks that open. The resulting confidence will be so great that I shall feel amply justified in having postponed the relatively petty criticisms which I would otherwise be impelled to make at this moment.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, I note on the first page of the bill language that seems to me to be much broader than will be necessary. I read section 1, title 1, line 7:

SECTION 1. The actions, regulations, rules, licenses, orders, and proclamations heretofore or hereafter taken, promulgated, made, or issued by the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Treasury since March 4, 1933, pursuant to the authority conferred by subdivision (b) of section 5 of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended, are hereby approved and confirmed.

Mr. President, as I read this section, I assume it to mean that in matters of this kind the Congress will practically abdicate all authority and, for that matter, all its duties in the future, because it specifically approves and confirms everything, all the "actions, regulations, rules, licenses, orders, and proclamations" that may be promulgated, made, or issued by either the President or the Secretary of the Treasury heretofore or hereafter.

It seems to me that the words "or hereafter" could very well come out of that section. I assume that Congress certainly does not desire to confirm and approve everything the President may do in the future as well as what he has done in the past.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. I think most of us will agree that under any ordinary circumstances the words the Senator has indi-

cated should come out, but the section, as I look at it, is not really as bad as it appears on its face. All of those acts, whether done now or whether they are going to be done in the future, come under section 5 of the act of October 6, 1917.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Then I would say to the Senator the authority is provided now, and the proclamations which have been issued have been issued under that particular law.

Mr. NORRIS. The President could issue other proclamations.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. So long as they are pursuant to law.

Mr. NORRIS. But they would have to be under that particular section, so that it is not so broad. I was shocked when I first read the words, but if the Senator will follow the language and notice the reference, the action must be taken under section 5 of the act of October 6, 1917, which gives to the President certain authority. So I do not believe the provision is nearly so bad as it looks on its face.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. REED. The Trading With the Enemy Act is today of doubtful validity; no one knows definitely whether it was repealed by the Knox resolution. It is reenacted by section 2 of this bill. Section 2 as it stands now reenacted would have authorized all that President Roosevelt has done. Of course, what we are doing is merely ratifying those actions that he has taken and that would have been valid if section 2 had been in effect.

The inclusion of the words "or hereafter" is not good draftsmanship; that we all know; it is surplusage, because we do not confirm and approve any future act unless it is in compliance with section 5 of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. And that is already authorized.

Mr. REED. That is already authorized; it is pure surplusage.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Would it not be just as well to eliminate the words "or hereafter"?

Mr. REED. They are surplusage, as I say.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. If that is all it amounts to, I shall not insist on my point.

Mr. REED. If President Roosevelt should go beyond the section of the Trading With the Enemy Act, the approval we are giving him would be of no effect.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I hesitate to consume any more of the time of the Senate, but the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] has practically given us to understand that it is almost an act of treason to question his mistaken remarks. If his argument is good, it is no different from the argument he made for 6 days some weeks ago, which was almost unanimously repudiated by all sections of the country, when by his own words he advocated closing State banks by preferring others to them. But the Senator has made one admission that I want Senators to recall. They will be voting, not under my statement, but they will be voting under the admission that has been made here by the Senator from Virginia that this vote means we will leave closed 14,900 of the 19,000 banks of the United States tomorrow morning, and once we leave them closed we have given a death blow to more than two thirds of the banking facilities, if not the banking resources, of this country.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is—

Mr. LONG. Just a moment, Mr. President; I have not half finished; I want to talk just a little bit more, and I will not exceed the time taken by the distinguished Senator from Virginia.

I know that rising here to speak for the little man at the forks of the creek is perhaps to be howled down the wind, and it probably is a little bit timetaking; but the authority which I have asked, Mr. President, is not anything beyond what the Senator from Virginia contends for within reasonable province. He has made a plea that the President

of the United States be given authority to exercise the power to open the National City Bank tomorrow morning; he called upon every man who is patriotic to stand up and be counted in favor of opening the 5,000 big banks of the country tomorrow; but, as may be inferred from his remarks, it is an act of treason for anyone to stand up here today and plead for the cause of opening 14,000 banks that he calls pawnshops and corner grocery stores, though they have not got a bad nickel in them, they have not marketed German marks, they have not marketed bonds of Brazil, they have not used the United States Treasury, they have not financed the war between Japan and China. Mr. President, they may not represent to exceed 40 percent of the banking resources of the country, because the larger part of our banking resources is concentrated in the big financial centers of the East, and I do not wonder that my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] feels satisfied. Under the influence of the atmosphere of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia I might feel likewise; but coming from the broad, open spaces of the State of Louisiana, I say what the Senator from Virginia does not deny, but, on the contrary, what he even asserts on the floor of the Senate, that the United States Government is going to let 14,900 banks in America go to the bowwows, to eternal damnation, if what is being done here shall be consummated.

I am not disputing that it is better to have 5,000 banks than to have none; but what reason is the Senator going to give for opposing the amendment which I have proposed which merely allows the President of the United States to take into the Federal Reserve System banks that cannot, because of this emergency, meet the particular requirements? Why can they not meet them? Because they have been led to depend upon the banks of New York and Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; because they have sent on their collateral and securities to the banking centers; and since the gigantic financial operators of the country have closed the big banks and therefore have closed the little banks, the little banks cannot today comply with the requirements of the law and become members of the Federal Reserve System.

I want to read my amendment as it has been perfected. Here is what it is; here is what Senators are being called upon to vote against:

Upon such terms and conditions as the President may see fit to prescribe, either generally or for specific case or cases, any State bank may, with its consent, be declared a member of the Federal Reserve System and thereby receive all the benefits and protection of this act in so far as applicable to State banks, but under such conditions, requirements, and limitations as the President may prescribe.

Why should Senators vote against this amendment? Will they vote against it because they want to say that the President of the United States shall not have the power to extend this act to protect 14,900 banks that otherwise will have to close tomorrow? Will they say that, because this amendment clothes the President of the United States with authority to protect 14,900 out of 19,000 banks, they believe the President might go too far? Will they say that it is more necessary to open up 5,000 big banks, accommodating the big financial centers, the big financial interests, which are not feeling the pinch and pang of hunger tonight because the last dollar they have is not tied up as is the case with depositors in many little banks? Will you say that because of that situation we should not let State banks be saved, even though in the wisdom of the President of the United States he can save them?

The little man who has a hundred dollars in a country bank—the big bankers do not take that kind of accounts; they are not profitable any more—the little man who has a thousand dollars, Mr. President, that is perhaps everything he has under God's living sun. The little banks of this country at the crossroads and in the county seats may have deposits of \$2,000 or \$3,000 or \$4,000, and even down to as low as a hundred dollars, but those deposits of their customers represent everything that they have under the living

sun shining on God's earth. They represent every cent the depositors have with which to feed and clothe their families.

The customers of the big banks of this country are not hurt so much, because they are big concerns, though at this time they may be under some financial handicap, but when we close 14,900 banks it is not so much the banking institutions you are hurting; you are taking away from the little people of this country everything on God's earth they have with which they may plow the land or send the boy to school or buy something to eat tomorrow night. That is what we are doing when we save the big financial institutions of this country and condemn to death 14,900 State banks that have been guilty of no such operations as the Senator from Virginia would undertake to impute to them. If the Senator from Virginia wants to be so moral about this banking legislation, if he wants to penalize the little country banks because they have not acted in time, why does he not prescribe a rule of law that says that banks that have been guilty of practices that have put them outside the purview of reasonable law should not be covered by this bill? If you did that, you would close up every bank in Wall Street tomorrow morning. Oh, no, you are not going to do that; they are going to hoist the flag of the United States and the Star-Spangled Banner, so far as financial legislation will protect them in the machinations which they have been conducting, but you are going to close two thirds of the banks of the United States without rime or reason just because you are not willing to allow the President of the United States, under the broad powers that he is given, to save the State banks the same as he is saving the rest of them.

I copied something else the Senator from Virginia said:

The leaders of both parties have agreed to this.

I want to vote for the legislation just as much as do the leaders of both parties; I want to vote for it, I confess, as the Senator from Pennsylvania has confessed; while I do not know much about all that is in the bill, I would like just as much to vote for the legislation as would the leaders of the parties. Who are these party leaders? I am some leader myself, Mr. President, but I may not be very much of a one. [Laughter.] I am standing here today speaking for millions of people, whereas the Senator from Virginia is speaking for a handful of people.

If that is to be termed "party leadership," it is poor party leadership for you Republicans and it is poor party leadership for you Democrats to come here and condemn every little bank at the forks of the creek tomorrow morning to a perpetual and an eternal death in order that you may open up the banks in the big financial centers and such other ones as are able to avail themselves of this law, and in the same breath to say that in granting these arbitrary powers to the President of the United States you are not willing to trust him with power enough to save the banks of the States of the United States.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] says that there are applications coming in right now to join the Federal Reserve System. I admit that, Mr. President. Certainly every one of the banks wants to join the Federal Reserve System tonight. That is just what my amendment undertakes to provide for. There is going to be many a one of them that will want to join the Federal Reserve System that is not going to be able to join it because it is not going to be able to get the money to subscribe to the capital stock. They are not going to be able to get enough money to make the proper deposits for legal reserve; and today we all know that there is just as much chance of those fellows getting in the Federal Reserve System as there is of their getting into this act under this legislation as proposed.

Why do you not let them in? Why are you going to keep them out? Why not let the President, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Secretary of the Treasury—if you want to put those two men in there, I have no objection; he appoints both of them—why not permit them to take them all in, if the circumstances are such that the President of the

United States thinks that in the great public interest and according to their record there could be a way made by which they can come into this System?

My friend from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] has said that the State banks are protected. What is the protection given to State banks under this legislation? They are allowed to borrow money from a member bank. Going to the grave for a savior! Why, they have had that authority all the time. The member banks are closed today, and we will do well enough to keep them open. They have had the authority to borrow from member banks. We all know that that resource is not worth anything at all. That is no resource to save a bank.

Then they have the further authority, that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] pointed out in his question to the Senator from Virginia, to borrow money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under certain circumstances. We all know that that is not going to avail them very much. That has been exhausted, practically, in its acceptable benefit already. So that if we are going to pass an act here that is intended to benefit the people, certainly we ought to allow the President, in the broad, sweeping power recommended by the Comptroller of the Currency and the Secretary of the Treasury, to include the State banks in this bill.

I have only one more reply to make.

The Senator from Virginia says that I am so unreasonable that I want the President of the United States to take care of 14,000 banks more than he is providing for him to take care of. Is it unreasonable for us to provide that the President of the United States shall have the right to protect the entire banking situation rather than just that of a favored and select class? What is there that is unreasonable about the matter simply because we want the farming communities and the laboring communities and the States and municipalities protected in their own banks? What is unreasonable about it? Is it not better to have the Government go as far as it can to protect them all?

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on this amendment.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I desire to offer a substitute for the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana.

I do not mean to delay the passage of the bill, nor do I intend to discuss either his amendment or this substitute. There are several things I should like to say.

I do not agree with the Senator that we can vest in the President power to cover State banks into the Federal Reserve System, much as I should like to see them within that fold.

I offer the first section of this joint resolution, which I have previously introduced, as a substitute for the amendment which the Senator from Louisiana has presented.

Mr. BRATTON. Let it be read, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment in the nature of a substitute will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. The Senator from Oklahoma offers the following amendment in the nature of a substitute for the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG]:

That (a) this act shall apply to all banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System, which for the purposes of this act shall be designated as active member banks.

(b) This act shall apply to State banks and banking associations which are eligible under existing law to become members of the Federal Reserve System, subject to the conditions herein prescribed, which banks for the purposes of this act shall be designated as associate member banks.

(c) Any bank described in the preceding paragraph which is otherwise qualified may with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency become an associate member bank for a period of 2 years unless sooner terminated by the Comptroller without subscribing to the capital stock of the Federal Reserve bank in the district in which it is located upon agreeing to comply with all applicable provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended: *Provided*, That the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may relieve such bank from compliance with the provisions of said act which are inapplicable or which are unnecessary for the purposes of this act.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I realize that the pending bill was prepared in great haste. The consideration which the committee devoted to the measure was necessarily limited. The consideration which it is to receive at the hands of the House and the Senate is necessarily limited. I do not mean to obstruct its speedy passage. I do, however, feel not a little concern as to the effect or reaction which the pending bill may have upon the State banks.

Whether for good or ill, we have a dual system of banking, made up of State and national banks. It is something like the "siamese twins," the death or the illness of either threatens the life or the health of the other.

The substitute which I have offered would permit State banks to become at least temporary members of the Federal Reserve System without being required to subscribe to the capital stock of the Federal Reserve banks. The tenure of such membership is limited to two years, unless sooner terminated by the Comptroller of the Currency. It seemed to me that the State banks might, under this amendment, get under the wing of the Federal Reserve System and enjoy a degree of protection which I fear they may not enjoy under the pending measure. It might serve as a storm cellar during this storm.

My own judgment is that the pending bill itself ought to be limited in duration to the period of the present session, and should terminate when it adjourns. That would make the passage of more matured legislation, and, as I conceive, more desirable legislation, a necessity.

If the time were limited, I should feel less objection to the granting of such unlimited, such plenary power. I realize that under the existing stress and strain this amendment will not be adopted today. Its passage would call for an additional perfecting amendment. I shall not detain the Senate, however.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, while we may feel sympathetic to some portions of the ideas advanced in this proposed substitute, I appeal to the Senate to let that rest as a subject for future legislation. We can take up later this question of membership and associate membership in the Federal Reserve System, and all that sort of thing; but we must attend now to this situation, which is emergent, and which I hope will be disposed of without any amendment whatever, in order that the bill may become law.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I feel it necessary to submit a brief observation in respect to this measure before I cast my vote upon it.

If it were not for the utterly critical situation in which we find ourselves, and if it were not for the fact that complete cooperation with the Executive seems to be an unavoidable necessity of the moment, whether we like the Executive's prospectus or not, I should hesitate a long, long time before I would sanction with my vote a perilous adventure of the nature here contemplated. I hope and pray that I am mistaken in these apprehensions.

Mr. President, it seems to me that what shall happen to the banking of the Nation under the blanket authority which is about to be voted depends entirely upon the hurried judgment of the Comptroller of the Currency as he may undertake to exercise his judgment during the hours of tonight and before tomorrow comes. With greatest respect for the Comptroller and the Treasury, I say it is tragic that the time is not allowed us in which to require that these judgments shall be exercised in the fashion Congress shall desire.

I should be unwilling to permit that type of exercise of power if it were not, I repeat, for the exigent situation in which we inextricably find ourselves; and even under this impulsion I am reluctant to proceed, because I cannot escape the feeling that the Comptroller is about to decide—and when he has decided, he has decided once and for all, in the present state of the public mind—that the Comptroller is about to decide tonight what banks in America are solvent and what banks in America are not solvent, and he is about to decide upon the basis of the utterly

wrecked market values as they exist on Thursday of this dark week. Under such a rule many an otherwise solvent bank will be branded unjustly and without necessity. Its depositors thereupon are the victims.

I do not believe that this is the way to salvage a maximum proportion of the savings of the American people. I do not believe it is a choice of the lesser evil. On the contrary, I should infinitely prefer to write a formula under which every bank in the Nation, big or little, would divide its own assets into liquid and nonliquid assets, trustee its nonliquid assets against participation certificates distributed to its depositors, and open its liquid assets to the business of its depositors under a Federal insurance which would protect the depositor in respect to that section of the bank's assets, under a Federal insurance which would protect the new business, under a Federal insurance which would be self-sustaining by its own premium contributions. I should infinitely prefer to proceed under a system which, fashioned in that constructive mold, would look toward conservation rather than liquidation, and which would postpone the liquidation to a more orderly process and a happier moment in respect to the values in the market of the day. In such a fashion I should expect to serve the larger needs and advantages of the depositors in all our banks.

I am utterly out of sympathy with the theory upon which we are about to proceed. I think the bill will be a complete disappointment in many sectors of the Nation, and I am inclined to think that one of the sectors where the disappointment will arise will be in my own State of Michigan. I repeat that I hope I am mistaken, but I must express my candid views.

But I have no opportunity to proceed in the direction that I want to go. I have no chance, under summary circumstances such as exist here tonight, to proceed constructively in the fashion that I believe would best conserve the savings of the American people. I must vote either "yes" or "no" upon a formula that I never even saw until 2 hours ago. I must choose either to cooperate under a program whose authors conscientiously think that it has some advantage for many banks, or to decline any aid to any banks at all, and to leave the country with no relief at all.

Therefore, believing as I do that there are in the bill a few sections of distinct advantage, although disbelieving completely in the summary liquidation theory upon which it seems chiefly to be built, solely because this critical moment does require a forward march, I shall vote, reluctantly, "aye."

The new administration is fresh from a popular mandate. It is entitled to an unhampered chance to save the crisis of the approaching zero hour when the Presidential proclamation expires. It has written this answer to our needs. To tie its hands with a refusal of its recommendation would be simply to precipitate chaos worse confounded. Therefore it seems logical to give this formula its chance. But I expect to see new, subsequent needs for a broader and more constructive supplemental program, and I intend to urge that it be built as I have indicated.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, while the pending bill does not meet my approval in toto, I am going to support the measure because the emergency makes some measure of relief imperative and immediately necessary. I feel that there are many splendid provisions embraced within the different sections of the bill that will be helpful, but fear it carries with it a spirit of more generosity to the big banks and the large bank centers than it does to the small banks. I believe that with the situation with State banks equally as acute as with the national banks, every possible aid that was legal should have been given to them also. It is exceedingly disappointing to me that in dealing with the great financial crisis in this country, and dealing with our financial system, which is composed of both National and State banks, there are not more specific provisions in the bill calculated to extend the hand of assistance to the State banks of the Nation, which constitute a large percent-

age, at least a very substantial portion, of the financial institutions of the country.

I realize there is a differentiation to be made between the authority and control over national banks and that over State banks, and I also appreciate that those who prepared the bill were working under that restriction. But, in my opinion, provisions could have been written into the bill which would have given the privilege to State banks to come in under the protective wing of the measure, and would most assuredly have gone farther in stabilizing and in settling the present financial condition, and have added to the probability of the pending measure's meeting the high expectations of those who prepared it, and to which a stricken people look with so much hope.

I am going to support the measure, and hope it will be a boon to our people. My regret is that the measure does not more fully cover the entire situation with a system of rejuvenation for all our banking and other ills. Some effort has been made in the bill to assist State banks, all of which effort is to be thankfully received. But I am impressed with the fact that attention should have been paid to providing a system and in drafting legislation which would result in a steadying of conditions in this country, which we all realize are very disastrous at the present time. I think we could have made the beneficent influence of this legislation more widespread by providing more assistance for the State banks than is provided in this bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I rise with a great deal of reluctance at this urgent hour in the consideration of the pending measure. I believe that no more important vote has been taken since I have been a Member of this body than the one which we are about to cast. In fact, I do not believe a more important vote, in so far as it will affect the future welfare of this country, has been cast since that eventful day on which was enacted the resolution declaring our entrance into the World War.

The closing of our banks and the suspension of the gold standard were, in my judgment, the inevitable culmination of the depression. In 3 years we allowed production in the United States to drop 50 percent and unemployment correspondingly to increase. We allowed credit to be contracted by over \$15,000,000,000, or approximately one third. We allowed the Nation's income to fall from \$85,000,000,000 in 1929 to \$40,000,000,000 in 1932. In 1929 we had about 33 percent more money in the banks than in 1932.

During this period, notwithstanding the ruthless deflation, which was permitted to go on unchecked, and the corresponding and increasing rise in unemployment and decline in purchasing power, many political and financial leaders in the United States reassured us again and again that, nevertheless, and above all else, we enjoyed a sound banking structure and a sound currency. We now learn that bank deposits under the gold standard are no safer than the worker's job. We are faced by the greatest crisis of our history, and I want to remark that no orgy of war inflation in all the history of the world of a credit or currency nature has ever resulted in such a complete and unjustifiable collapse as the present one. We have as many people, we have as many needs, and as much capacity for production, as in 1929. But there is no money in the hands of the great mass of the people with which to supply those needs or buy the products of this great productive mechanism.

In this situation the President has presented us with an emergency banking bill which calls for extraordinary powers for the executive branch of the Government and extraordinary measures to meet the crisis. I acknowledge at once that these measures and these powers are absolutely necessary; but, in this fateful hour, it is essential that these measures be carefully conceived, with a view to meeting adequately the needs of the situation, and to fulfill the demands of social justice, taking the United States and its possessions as a unit.

Mr. President, I realize that I am merely citing these considerations for the record, for I understand that every Senator has determined how he is about to vote, but there

are certain considerations which I venture to leave upon this record before the vote is taken.

The present banking crisis is not a separate problem in our economic depression. It is a part of the whole situation and a natural outcome of the course of events of the past 3½ years. This means that we cannot meet this crisis, in my humble judgment, merely by special measures aimed to relieve present difficulties. We have the experience of the National Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to guide us, with the things said by the sponsors of that legislation when it was pending on the floor of the Senate a few months ago. We were told that these institutions and their activities would relieve our financial difficulties. They have been signal and tragic failures. The lesson is that our financial problems cannot be solved merely by specific institutions and measures to correct credit and banking weaknesses or evils. The problem is the restoration of the purchasing power of the people of this country.

It is evident, of course, and I acknowledge it, that the first step in this problem is to restore the functioning of the banks, but it should not be supposed that extraordinary measures taken to reopen banks will assure their future operation in a satisfactory manner or contribute to recovery from the present depression. We must therefore make plans for a financial reorganization which will lay the basis of permanent recovery, as well as reopen the banks. In this undertaking we have to take account of the existing situation of the banks and the available resources of Government to deal with existing problems. The Government can do almost anything with the banks of the country in this situation except to leave them to themselves. We at last have reached a situation in which no one will deny that the Government and the Government alone can restore the financial activity of the Nation. Senators therefore have not for their immediate consideration the question whether the Government shall do something about the banking problem, but what it shall do. The decisions we will make tonight will determine whether or not the normal economic life of the country will be rapidly restored and along what lines wealth and income will be distributed among the people.

It seems to me, therefore, that we should consider exactly how this measure will operate. We should know its objectives. As any action of Government to restore the financial activities of the Nation must involve innumerable and vital problems of equity, let us give especial consideration to the situation of the banks now closed.

The banks of the country, if I read this bill rightly, are to be divided, between now and a few hours hence, into the sheep and the goats, and my fear is that the depositors and the stockholders of the banks of the United States will be subjected to the same classification. Some banks are in a stronger position than others.

During the 15 months ended December 31, 1932, the banks of New York belonging to the Federal Reserve System lost only \$223,000,000 in time deposits, and gained \$391,000,000 in demand deposits. During the same period they increased their investments by 752 millions and their holdings of Government securities by 773 millions. During the same period the member banks of the Federal Reserve System outside of New York lost 2,535 millions in demand deposits and 2,223 millions in time deposits, while their loans were contracted 4,016 millions. Their investments declined 674 millions. This period was one of increasing liquidity for the New York banks and decreasing liquidity for the out of New York banks. Notwithstanding their extreme liquidity, the New York banks could not keep open in the face of the crisis of last week. Nor is their liquidity due to the fact that in the period prior to 1929 they were conducting their business upon sound banking principles. Their liquidity is largely due to their strategic position in our financial structure.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table showing the condition in 1931 and 1932 of the member banks of the Federal Reserve System.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Member banks of Federal Reserve System
[Millions of dollars]

Banks	Month	Demand deposits	Time deposits	Loans	Investments
New York.....	September 1931....	5,546	1,163	5,222	3,032
Do.....	December 1932....	5,937	940	3,537	3,784
Net change.....		+391	-223	-1,685	+752
Governments—September 1931.....		1,830			
December 1932.....		2,603			
Other Reserve cities.....	September 1931....	5,805	5,552	8,455	4,561
Do.....	December 1932....	5,424	4,517	6,164	4,366
Net change.....		-1,381	-1,035	-2,291	-195
Governments—September 1931.....		2,301			
December 1932.....		2,462			
Country banks.....	September 1931....	4,758	6,259	7,198	4,589
Do.....	December 1932....	3,604	5,071	5,473	4,111
Net change.....		-1,154	-1,188	-1,725	-478
Governments—September 1931.....		1,159			
December 1932.....		1,474			

SHRINKAGES OR GAINS BETWEEN END OF SEPTEMBER 1931 AND DECEMBER 1932

	New York	Outside New York
Demand deposits.....	+391	-2,535
Time deposits.....	-223	-2,223
Loans.....	-1,685	-4,016
Investments.....	+752	-673
Governments.....	+773	+476

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the fact is that the present crisis finds the New York banks in a stronger position than the banks in the outlying districts of the country, by reason of a policy of continuous deflation pursued for the past 3 years. The pending bill apparently takes account of these fundamental differences between the strong and the weak banks. The bill provides for almost unlimited Government support of the strong banks, and Government "conservation" of the weak banks. It is this "conservation" to which we should give serious thought. The weak banks are to be taken charge of by the Comptroller of the Currency in cases where such banks are national banks. The Comptroller will appoint "conservators"—another term for receivers—for the weak banks. The conservators will have the powers and duties of receivers.

There is here, it seems to me, an evident violation of certain fundamental principles of equity and accepted theories of government. If the strong banks could reestablish operations without the aid of Government credit it would be in accord with the theory of our institutions to allow the weak banks to take their medicine. There is, however, an inequality and inconsistency in giving unlimited Government aid and funds to the strong banks and thus enabling them to force on the weak banks reorganization more or less—and, I fear, more—on the terms of the stronger banks.

If the banks of the Nation cannot reopen without Federal aid of an unlimited amount, then it seems to me, in equity and in justice, only fair that the resources and liabilities of all of our banks should be merged respectively. It would then be possible for the Government to lend its aid to reconstruction on bases which are fair to all the people and to all sections of the country.

The reorganization of the banks along the lines indicated in the bill is open to the further objection of dangerous possibilities of abuse of power by the strong banks which are to be aided by the Government in the reorganization work. Reduced to simple language, I am apprehensive that the situation will be as follows: The strong banks, which with the aid of unlimited Government credit made available through a liberalization of the present rediscount facilities of the Reserve System, will have an unfair bargaining power over the weaker banks in the wholesale reorganization of the banking structure of the Nation inevitable under the genesis and theory upon which the legislation is predicated.

Under the bill a percentage of the banks will be able to reopen. They may at once receive from the Reserve banks, under section 401, Federal Reserve notes up to 100 percent of their holdings of Government bonds, regardless of the market price of such bonds, and against commercial paper which they hold in large quantities. Those banks will also profit from a large issue of currency which is soon to be made. On the other hand, the weaker banks of the country, mostly outside of New York City, will either have to close or accept the conditions of the "conservators" appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency.

I fear that the bill will bring about a reorganization of the banks of the country into group-banking units. The terms of such reorganizations must in the nature of things be dictated by the stronger financial interests, which will be able to bargain with the advantage of large liquid resources. The stronger banking interests will be enabled to buy the control of the impaired banks through the acquisition of preferred bank stock, an innovation in banking practice in the United States.

Such preferred stock will give the same voting rights as the common stock and will carry no liability on the part of stockholders for future losses.

It is moreover provided that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may purchase in unlimited amounts preferred stock of the reorganized banks and subsequently sell such preferred stock in the open market. These powers will vest in the financial interests of New York a virtual dictatorship over the banking of the entire Nation. The financial power and rights so obtained will be obtained with the credit and resources of the United States Government. The losers will be prostrate communities and their stockholders and depositors who are deprived of the financial resources of New York and Washington.

The new preferred-stock issues of banks, a new and, I venture to assert, a dangerous feature in banking, bid fair to be the subject of speculation, manipulation, and abuse by insiders. Through these corporate instruments the control of banking in the interior can be concentrated in New York through the aid of the Federal Government, if I read the measure correctly.

There can be no proper objection, Mr. President, to the extensive powers proposed for the Executive in this emergency, nor can there be any objection to radical measures of assistance to our banks. Let me make it clear that I am not afraid to give power to the Executive in this emer-

gency. My objection is that there is not sufficient control in this measure. Once the liquid banks are permitted to open they are free agents, and, with the printing presses of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving behind them, they will be in a position to buy in the weaker banks at their own price. If I could have my way, I would insure control by the President of these banks during the emergency. The objection is to giving the financial interests of New York and other centers which have become liquid during the period of this deflation a possible stranglehold on the resources of the country, to selling the banks of the country at marked-down prices to interests which will be given money to buy when the rest of the country is penniless.

The measures outlined in the bill do not guarantee deposits or sound banking operation. The Government places its credit at the command of the strong and, I judge, hopes they will deal wisely and gently by the weak. These measures, I fear, will lead to a frittering away of public credit on operations akin to those of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Above all else we need our credit resources to provide for extraordinary measures, to bring about reemployment and a re-creation of purchasing power in the United States. We need to create additional purchasing power by State action. That purchasing power must be used to put men to work and not to enable financial interests in New York to acquire financial power and subsequently hoard money and to absorb the new issues of currency and credit as the banks have done during the entire period of this deflation.

I grant that the Government must reopen the banks, and it follows that the Government should retain control and thus assure that it has opened the banks for public service and not for the possible profits or advantage of the few. The Government must mobilize the resources of credit, but if the liability is to be 100 percent that of the Nation, then it should be properly safeguarded so that we might be reassured that 100 percent of the profits will flow to all the people of the country.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the substitute of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] for the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG].

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. I demand the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Apparently the demand is not sufficiently seconded.

Mr. LONG. May I ask that those who favor the yeas and nays shall stand and be counted? I think there was a sufficient number to second the demand.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That can not be done except by unanimous consent. The rule requires that it shall be determined by Senators raising their hands. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana? The Chair hears none. Those seconding the request for the yeas and nays will stand and be counted. [After counting.] Not a sufficient number having seconded the request, the yeas and nays are not ordered.

Mr. LONG. Then am I to understand the yeas and nays can not be had?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is the ruling of the Chair. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. DALE. Mr. President, assuming that the yeas and nays would be ordered, I had not intended to make any statement respecting the matter. But it is utterly impossible for me to allow this question, which I consider the gravest question with which we have had to deal since the night we voted for war, to be decided without making my position perfectly clear. I am not going to undertake to make a speech.

I am disappointed. It is not because this is a Democratic measure. It is not because it gives wide powers, because if it would do any good I would vote for powers so wide that

they would be far beyond anything I can imagine myself voting for. I believe that this measure will not only fail to do any good, but it will be one of the most disastrous things we can possibly do. For that reason I want to make it perfectly clear that I shall vote against the measure.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there any further amendments? There being no further amendments, the question is, Shall the bill be read a third time?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I desire to detain the Senate for only a moment. I agree with Senators who have made observations with respect to the momentous character of this legislation. I realize that in time of peace we have perhaps never been called upon to vest such transcendent powers in the Executive as are provided for in this bill. But, Mr. President, I view this emergency as being such as is incapable of being met by the slow processes of ordinary parliamentary procedure. It is an emergency which can be adequately dealt with only by the strong arm of Executive power, and therefore I expect to vote for the bill, though it contains grants of powers which I never before thought I would approve in time of peace.

But let me observe that the responsibility for its execution is also going to rest upon the executive officers charged with its administration. It is important, Mr. President, to open the banks, but it is much more important to keep them open after they are once opened. I want to express regret that no member of the Committee on Banking and Currency has given the Senate any information as to the limitations that will be imposed or as to the methods that will be prescribed by the Treasury Department as to those banks which it is expected will open tomorrow. I want to warn those authorities that if the banks of the country on tomorrow are opened without limitation and without restriction, we shall be presented on the following day with conditions more critical than they are today. I express the hope that the administrative officers yonder in the Treasury, those who are advising them, will act with prudence, with vision, with foresight, because public opinion in America today is excited, it is irritated, it is stirred with reference to the banking situation as it has not been stirred in many years. It is in a state of flux, and if the authorities do not act with wisdom and with caution we may be plunged into a situation more dire than the one which is now presented.

I have appeals from bankers of my own State beseeching the Congress to see that the methods which may be pursued in reopening the banks shall take into consideration the condition and the state of the public mind. Men who were anxious a few days ago to get their deposits from banks and whose anxiety caused this situation, will be more anxious perhaps tomorrow to get those funds when the banks are reopened. It is more important to keep them open when they shall have once been opened than that we shall be in any haste about reopening them on the morrow.

As for myself, I would prefer to see the banks remain closed for another week, if necessary, in order that we might approach this subject with maturity and with deliberation rather than that in our haste we should throw their doors open only to have them slammed again in our faces.

I appeal to those who are in charge of the legislation, I appeal to those who have access to the ears of the Executive, I appeal to those who have an audience with the Treasury, and with the Comptroller, and with the Federal Reserve banks, and all of those charged with responsibility, that when the banks are reopened they be reopened only subject to such conditions and such limitations as will insure their remaining open.

Mr. President, because of the dire extremity with which we are faced, because of the threats to the finances of the whole country, I shall support the bill, though I do so with reluctance because of the far-flung powers which the legislative bodies of the Republic are giving to the Executive. I

do so upon my clear sense of duty, however, that the processes of ordinary parliamentary procedure, the deliberations which are required in the enactment of legislation, are so slow that we cannot at this time provide adequate long-time legislation to cover the situation. The only alternative is for the time being for temporary purposes to vest wide and transcendent discretion and power in the Executive, trusting in his patriotism and in his judgment and in the patriotism and honesty of those who advise with him that those powers shall be wisely, patriotically, and cautiously exercised.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I am sorry to have to take just a minute, but I want the RECORD to show that I voted for the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG]. The legislature of my State unanimously last night adopted a resolution asking that I cast my vote in this fashion. We have approximately 200 State banks in Maryland, and grave consequences may ensue in reference to the effect of this legislation upon those banks. I am glad to say, however, that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], who is an authority on banking matters—which I do not claim to be—has assured me that almost all the provisions of this bill, if not directly, will indirectly help and assist those State banks. I did, however, want the RECORD to show that I voted for the amendment, and I shall, without saying more, vote for the bill.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I should like to have the RECORD show that I likewise cast my vote for the amendment submitted by the Senator from the State of Louisiana [Mr. LONG].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading and read a third time?

The bill was ordered to a third reading and read the third time.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator who has charge of the bill. The bill evidently is aimed, in part, to reach those who hoard gold. I find nothing in the bill to indicate that it will reach those who have hoarded gold by taking it abroad and buying foreign exchange. I should like to know if there is any provision in the bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury, when he compels people in the United States who have gold or gold certificates to turn them over to the Treasury, also to compel them to turn over their foreign exchange which they have bought within the last few months, shipping their gold and their capital and their resources out of the country for the purpose of hoarding in foreign countries?

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I can not see how any one can ship gold unless he can get possession of it somewhere, somehow. Of course, this applies to that very step. One must first get control of the gold before he can ship it.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, if the Senator will read section 2 of the bill he will see that the President is there authorized textually, "through any agency that he may designate, or otherwise, to investigate, regulate, or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise any transaction in foreign exchange." They will be the first people the Treasury officials will go after.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, the answers, in my judgment, are not responsive to the questions asked by the Senator from Minnesota. The Senator from Minnesota asked in effect whether the penal provisions of the bill relating to hoarding are retroactive. They are not, as I interpret the proposed statute, and I do not believe they could be made retroactive. The provision in section 2 is directed against future acts.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. What about section 3, subsection (n), on page 3, which reads in part:

(n) Whenever in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury such action is necessary to protect the currency system of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may require any or all individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations to pay and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States any or all gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates owned by such individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations.

Why not foreign exchange?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I know of no reason why foreign exchange should not have been included. I think it is comprehended, however, in section 2. Of course, the process of hoarding may be a continuing act, and may constitute an offense when the initial act took place some time ago; but with respect to the shipping of gold abroad, I do not see, if the act occurred over 3 months ago, how it could now be penalized.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I should like to ask the Senator from Arkansas what is the difference between buying foreign exchange during the last 6 weeks or taking currency out of a bank and putting it in a safety-deposit box?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. As I understand, under present conditions no effort has been made to penalize hoarding.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Heretofore.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. To penalize hoarding heretofore. Now the effort is to prevent it in the future and to uncover funds that are in hoarding.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Does not the Senator think that funds sent abroad or invested in foreign exchange should be uncovered?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I think they can be uncovered under this provision, but I do not see how they may be reached if they are out of the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. Mr. President, as this legislation will affect one hundred and sixty-odd banks in the State of Maryland, I desire to go on record as being in favor of the amendment submitted by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], as modified by the amendments of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when Mr. CAPPER's name was called). The senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER] is necessarily absent from the Chamber on account of business connected with the Senate. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. NYE (when Mr. FRAZIER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. FRAZIER] is unavoidably absent from the Senate, being out of the city on official business of the Senate. I am not prepared to announce how he would vote if he were present.

Mr. FESS (when Mr. NORBECK's name was called). The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. NORBECK] is unavoidably absent from the Senate. He is paired with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS]. I understand if the Senator from South Dakota were present he would vote "nay" and the Senator from Illinois, if present, would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, my colleague [Mr. REYNOLDS] is necessarily absent. If present, he would desire to be recorded as voting "yea."

Mr. DAVIS (after having voted in the affirmative). I inquire if the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LOGAN] has voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That Senator has not voted.

Mr. DAVIS. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky. I am informed that if present he would vote as I have voted, and therefore I will permit my vote to stand.

Mr. BLACK. I wish to announce the necessary absence of the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] in attendance upon the funeral of his late colleague.

I wish further to announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIETERICH] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LOGAN] are unavoidably absent. I am not advised as to how these Senators would vote if present.

Mr. FESS. I wish to announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HOWELL] has a general pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK].

I desire further to announce the necessary absence of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from West

Virginia [Mr. HATFIELD], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. METCALF], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SCHALL]. I am not advised how these Senators would vote, if present.

The result was announced—yeas 73, nays 7, as follows:

YEAS—73

Adams	Copeland	Keyes	Russell
Ashurst	Couzens	King	Sheppard
Bachman	Davis	Loneragan	Smith
Bailey	Dickinson	Long	Steinwer
Bankhead	Dill	McAdoo	Stephens
Barbour	Duffy	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Barkley	Fess	McGill	Thomas, Utah
Black	Fletcher	McKellar	Townsend
Bone	George	McNary	Trammell
Bratton	Glass	Murphy	Tydings
Brown	Goldsborough	Neely	Vandenberg
Bulkley	Gore	Norris	Van Nuys
Bulow	Hale	Overton	Wagner
Byrd	Harrison	Patterson	Walcott
Byrnes	Hastings	Pittman	Walsh
Caraway	Hayden	Pope	White
Clark	Hebert	Reed	
Connally	Johnson	Robinson, Ark.	
Coolidge	Kean	Robinson, Ind.	

NAYS—7

Borah	Costigan	La Follette	Shipstead
Carey	Dale	Nye	

NOT VOTING—15

Austin	Frazier	Lewis	Reynolds
Capper	Hatfield	Logan	Schall
Cutting	Howell	Metcalf	Wheeler
Dieterich	Kendrick	Norbeck	

So the bill was passed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its labors today it take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Arkansas to yield to me?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. I move that the bill (S. 1) to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes, be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Florida asks unanimous consent that Senate bill 1 be indefinitely postponed. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, in order that the Presiding Officer may have the opportunity of signing the bill, it is deemed necessary to take a recess. I do not expect any other business to be transacted, and I now request that the Senate be in recess for 20 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unanimous consent is asked that the Senate be in recess for 20 minutes. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Senate (at 7 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), took a recess until 7:50 o'clock, when it reassembled and the Vice President resumed the chair.

RESCINDING OF SENATE RESOLUTIONS AFFECTING DESIGNATED POSITIONS

Mr. HAYDEN submitted a resolution (S.Res. 13), which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Resolved, That all resolutions authorizing payment from the contingent fund of the Senate to persons borne upon the resolution roll for services rendered in designated positions be, and are hereby, discontinued and abolished effective March 15, 1933.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H.R. 1491) to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

RECESS

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, pursuant to the order heretofore entered, I move that the Senate take a recess until noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 7 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.) took a recess, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Friday, March 10, 1933, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1933

This day, in compliance with the proclamation of the President for the assembling of the first session of the Seventy-third Congress, the Members-elect of the House of Representatives assembled in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon were called to order by Hon. South Trimble, Clerk of the last House.

The CLERK. Representatives-elect, this being the day and hour proclaimed by the President of the United States for the convening of the Seventy-third Congress in extraordinary session, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-second Congress will now read the following proclamation:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of March, 1933, to receive such communication as may be made by the Executive;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the City of Washington on the 9th day of March, 1933, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as Members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the United States.

Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of March, in the Year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
[SEAL]CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

The Chaplain of the last House, the Reverend James Shera Montgomery, D.D., offered the following:

PRAYER

Almighty God, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations, before the mountains were brought forth or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world; even from everlasting Thou art God. Here, at the footstool of prayer, we would fortify the life of our souls as we face the sacred duties that await us. In these solemn hours mercifully direct our minds and hearts. With unyielding fidelity may we be absolutely true to the trust which a great people have imposed in us. Amid toil with its unsolved problems, may we approach them with the deepest seriousness. Show us that the very joy of existence is in renouncing ourselves that we may help others. O blessed Lord God, this day let us see the victor's star. Do Thou graciously abide with our Speaker, the Members, the officers, and the pages of this Congress; in all our ways may we acknowledge Thee. Heavenly Father, harken, read our hearts, for words fail as we pray for our President; O hear us as we bear him to the throne of grace; day by day dwell with him; may he have the unswerving loyalty and the cooperation of a true, loyal, united citizenship; thus may our Republic spring anew in the sunlight of God. O flood the arteries of our whole land with truth, knowledge, good will, and a devout patriotism. In love and mercy remember all our citizens and institutions, and let the benedictions of peace and plenty rest upon all our hearthstones. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

CALL OF THE STATES

The CLERK. The Clerk will call the roll, alphabetically by States, of Representatives-elect of the Seventy-third Congress whose credentials have been filed according to law, to determine whether a quorum is present.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and the following Members-elect answered to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

McDuffie Hill Steagall	Jeffers Aligood	ALABAMA Oliver Bankhead	Almon Huddleston	Morehead Burke	Howard	MONTANA Ayers		
Driver Miller	Fuller Ragon	ARKANSAS Glover	Parks			NEBRASKA Shallenberger	Carpenter	
Lea Englebright Buck Kahn Welch	Carter Eltse McGrath Church Stubbs	CALIFORNIA Evans Hoepfel Kramer Ford Traeger	Dockweller Colden Burke Burnham	Wolverton Bacharach Sutphin Powers	Eaton McLean Perkins Seeger	NEVADA Scrugham		
Cummings	Lewis	COLORADO Martin	Taylor		Rogers	NEW HAMPSHIRE Tobey		
Kopplemann Higgins	Maloney	CONNECTICUT Goss	Bakewell			NEW JERSEY Kenney Hartley Cavicchia Lehibach	Norton Auf der Heide	
Peterson Green	Caldwell	DELAWARE Adams				NEW MEXICO Chavez		
Parker Cox Castellow	Owen Ramspeck	FLORIDA Wilcox	Sears			NEW YORK Millard Fish Goodwin Corning Parker Crowther Snell Culkin Sisson Clarke Hancock Taber	Stalker Whitley Wadsworth Andrews Beiter Mead Reed Fitzgibbons Studley	
	White	GEORGIA Vinson Tarver	Deen Wood	Warren Kerr Abernethy	Pou Hancock Umstead	NORTH CAROLINA Clark Lambeth Doughton	Bulwinkle Weaver	
De Priest Moynihan Kelly Beam Sabath O'Brien Schuetz	Kocialkowski Britten Simpson Reid Allen Thompson Adair	IDAHO Coffin	Arnold Parsons Keller Nesbit	Hollister Hess Harlan Kloeb Kniffin Polk	Sinclair	NORTH DAKOTA Lemke		
Schulte Durgan Pettengill	Farley Griswold Jenckes	ILLINOIS Dirksen Gillespie Meeks Dobbins Rainey Major Schaefer	Gray Larrabee Ludlow	Disney Hastings	Marshall Fletcher Duffey Jenkins Underwood Lamneck	OHIO Fiesinger Harter Secret Thom West Imhoff	Cooper Sweeney Crosser Bolton Young Truax	
Eicher Jacobsen Willford	Biermann Thurston	INDIANA Greenwood Boehne Crowe	Gilchrist Gillette	Mott	McKeown Swank	OKLAHOMA Johnson McClintic	Marland Rogers	
Lambertson Guyer	McGugin Carpenter	IOWA Dowell Wearin	Hope	Ransley Beck Waldron Edmonds Connolly Darrow Wolfenden Watson	Pierce	OREGON Martin		
Vinson May Chapman	Gregory Cary	KANSAS Ayres McCarthy	Brown Hamilton	McMillan Fulmer	Kinzer Boland Turpin Brumm Richardson McFadden Rich Ditter	PENNSYLVANIA Focht Doutrich Cochran Haines Kurtz Snyder Faddis Swick	Strong Berlin Crosby Brooks Kelly Muldowney Dunn	
Fernandez Maloney	Montet Sandlin	KENTUCKY Spence Carden	DeRouen Dear	Reece Taylor McReynolds	Condon	RHODE ISLAND O'Connell	Gasque	
Beedy	Moran	LOUISIANA Wilson Kemp	Martin Gifford	Patman Dies Sanders Rayburn Sumners	Taylor McSwain	SOUTH CAROLINA Richards		
Goldsborough Cole	Palmisano Kennedy	MAINE Utterback	Lewis	Rhee Taylor McReynolds	Hildebrandt	SOUTH DAKOTA Werner		
Treadway Granfield Foss Holmes	Rogers Andrew Connery Healey	MARYLAND Gambrell			Mitchell Byrns	TENNESSEE Turner Browning	Cooper Crump	
Sadowski Lehr Hooper Foulkes Mapes	Cady Wolcott Hart Musselwhite	MASSACHUSETTS Luce Tinkham Douglass McCormack	Weldeman Dingell Lesinski Dondero		Johnson Briggs Eagle Mansfield Buchanan	TEXAS Cross Lanham McFarlane Kleberg Strong	Thomason Blanton Jones Terrell Bailey	
Knutson Chase Christianson	Arens Lundeen	MICHIGAN Woodruff Brown James McLeod	Kvale Hoidale		Murdock	UTAH Robinson		
Rankin Doxey	Whittington Busby	MINNESOTA Shoemaker Johnson	Ellzey	Bland Darden		VERMONT Gibson		
Shannon Cochran Lozier	Cannon Williams Milligan	MISSISSIPPI Collins Colmer	Wood Lee Romjue	Zioncheck Wallgren	Ramsay Randolph	VIRGINIA Woodrum Robertson	Smith Flannagan	
		MISSOURI Duncan Ruffin Dickinson			Blanchard Cannon Henney	WASHINGTON Hill, Sam B.	Lloyd	
						WEST VIRGINIA Kee	Smith	
						WISCONSIN Boileau Hughes	Frear Peavey	
						WYOMING Carter		

The CLERK. The roll call discloses the presence of 419 Members. A quorum is present. The Clerk will state that credentials, regular in form, have been filed showing the election of ANTHONY J. DIMOND, as Delegate from the Territory of Alaska, and of LINCOLN L. McCANDLESS, as Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii.

A Resident Commissioner to the United States from Puerto Rico is elected quadrennially. The Clerk has received from the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of election signed by the Governor of Puerto Rico, showing the election of SANTIAGO IGLESIAS PANTIN, as such Resident Commissioner for the term of four years, beginning March 4, 1933.

The Clerk will present for information a statement showing changes that have occurred since the regular election of Representatives to the Seventy-third Congress, which will be printed in the RECORD and in the Journal if there be no objection. The Clerk hears no objection.

Texas, Eighth District, JOE HENRY EAGLE, elected January 28, 1933, to fill the vacancy caused by death of Daniel E. Garrett. Texas, Fifteenth District, John N. Garner, resigned March 3, 1933.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The next business in order is the election of a Speaker. Nominations will now be received.

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Clerk, for Speaker of the House of Representatives I nominate the Honorable HENRY T. RAINEY, of Illinois. [Applause.]

Mr. RAINEY is qualified for this exalted position; he is qualified by his long years of service here; he is qualified by a lifetime habit of industry; he is qualified in the confidence of his fellow Members. He is equipped with a calm judgment, a keen mind, and, better than all, he is prepared for this position by the qualities of his heart. Where there is wrongdoing and oppression his hand will be instinctively raised in protest and defense. Wherever there is poverty and distress his heart will go in practical sympathy.

Mr. RAINEY is presented as the choice of his Democratic colleagues. He is to assume this office as a result of his party's triumph. Any disposition to exult in a party victory is sobered by the solemn responsibilities of this hour.

The demand of our time is not for partisanship but for patriotism. Personal and party ambitions must be minimized or forgotten in the common service of our country. [Applause.]

This is no time for petty faultfinding, no time for trivial controversy, no time for self-glorification, vain or useless debate.

It is a time for high purpose, unhesitating courage, and positive action.

It is the prosaic duty of Congress to attempt to translate the hopes, the ideals, and the purposes of the people of America into the cold terms of the laws we enact. Here there is need for the best ability and the greatest devotion. Its duties may require working under midnight lamps in a service unrecognized and unacclaimed.

This is the Congress of the people of the United States. Having mingled with many of our Members in recent days, I could speak to the people of our country with some assurance. We can assure them that among the membership of this House, from the most humble to the greatest, regardless of party lines, there is a new hope, a new determination, a spirit of self-sacrifice, a new devotion. There is a determination that this Congress shall and will serve the Nation.

Countless millions of our people look to Washington today with hope. The millions of America turn here with prayers on their lips. God help us that we shall not disappoint them. [Applause.]

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Clerk, by the unanimous direction and authority of the Republican conference, representing the minority of the membership of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to place in nomination as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-third Congress, the Honorable BERTRAND H. SNELL, a Representative from the State of New York. [Applause.]

Mr. LUNDEEN. Mr. Clerk, as directed by the Farmer-Labor conference, held March 9, 1933, I nominate for Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-third Congress, the Honorable PAUL JOHN KVALE, a Representative-elect from the State of Minnesota. [Applause.]

The CLERK. There being no other nominations, the Clerk appoints the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HOLLISTER], the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT], and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ARENS] to act as tellers. They will please take their places at the desk. The roll will now be called, and those responding will indicate by surname the nominee of their choice.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote viva voce for Speaker. The following is the vote in detail:

[Roll No. 2]
RAINEY—302

Abernethy	Dies	Kerr	Rankin
Adair	Dingell	Kieberg	Rayburn
Adams	Disney	Kloeb	Reilly
Allgood	Dobbins	Kniffin	Richards
Almon	Dockweiler	Kocialkowski	Richardson
Arnold	Doughton	Kopplemann	Robertson
Auf der Heide	Douglass	Kramer	Robinson
Ayers, Mont.	Doxey	Kvale	Rogers, N.H.
Ayres, Kans.	Drewry	Lambeth	Rogers, Okla.
Bailey	Driver	Lamneck	Romjue
Bankhead	Duffey	Lanham	Rudd
Beam	Duncan, Mo.	Lanzetta	Ruffin
Beiter	Dunn	Larrabee	Sabath
Berlin	Durgan, Ind.	Lea, Calif.	Sadowski
Biermann	Eagle	Lee, Mo.	Sandees
Black	Elcher	Lehr	Sandlin
Bland	Ellzey, Miss.	Lesinski	Schaefer
Blanton	Faddis	Lewis, Colo.	Schuetz
Bloom	Farley	Lewis, Md.	Schulte
Boehne	Fernandez	Lindsay	Scrugham
Boiland	Fiesinger	Lloyd	Sears
Boylan	Fitzgibbons	Lozier	Secrest
Briggs	Fitzpatrick	Ludlow	Shallenberger
Brooks	Flannagan	McCarthy	Shannon
Brown, Ky.	Fletcher	McClintic	Sirovich
Brown, Mich.	Ford	McCormack	Sisson
Browning	Foulkes	McDuffie	Smith, Va.
Brunner	Fuller	McFarlane	Smith, Wash.
Buchanan	Fulmer	McGrath	Smith, W.Va.
Buck	Gambrill	McKeown	Snyder
Bulwinkle	Gasque	McMillan	Somers, N.Y.
Burch	Gavagan	McReynolds	Spence
Burke, Calif.	Gillespie	McSwain	Steagall
Burke, Nebr.	Gillette	Major	Strong, Tex.
Busby	Glover	Maloney, Conn.	Stubbs
Byrns	Goldsborough	Maloney, La.	Studley
Cady	Granfield	Mansfield	Sullivan
Caldwell	Gray	Marland	Summers, Tex.
Cannon, Mo.	Green	Martin, Colo.	Sutphin
Cannon, Wis.	Greenwood	Martin, Oreg.	Swank
Carden	Gregory	May	Sweeney
Carley	Griffin	Mead	Tarver
Carpenter, Kans.	Griswold	Meeks	Taylor, Colo.
Carpenter, Nebr.	Haines	Miller	Taylor, S.C.
Cary	Hamilton	Milligan	Terrell
Castellow	Hancock, N.C.	Mitchell	Thom
Celler	Harlan	Montet	Thomason, Tex.
Chapman	Hart	Moran	Thompson, Ill.
Chavez	Harter	Morehead	Truax
Church	Hastings	Murdoch	Turner
Clark, N.C.	Healey	Musselwhite	Umstead
Cochran, Mo.	Henney	Nesbit	Underwood
Coffin	Hildebrandt	Norton	Utterback
Colden	Hill, Ala.	O'Brien	Vinson, Ga.
Cole	Hill, Knute	O'Connell	Vinson, Ky.
Collins, Miss.	Hill, Sam B.	O'Connor	Wallgren
Colmer	Hoeppel	O'Malley	Walter
Condon	Hoidale	Oliver, Ala.	Warren
Connery	Howard	Oliver, N.Y.	Wearin
Cooper, Tenn.	Huddleston	Owen	Weaver
Corning	Hughes	Palmisano	Weideman
Cox	Imhoff	Parker, Ga.	Werner
Crosby	Jacobsen	Parks	West
Cross	Jeffers	Parsons	White
Crosser	Jenckes	Patman	Whittington
Crowe	Johnson, Okla.	Peterson	Wilcox
Crump	Johnson, Tex.	Pettengill	Willford
Cullen	Johnson, W. Va.	Peyster	Williams
Cummings	Jones	Pierce	Wilson
Darden	Kee	Polk	Wood, Ga.
Dear	Keller	Pou	Wood, Mo.
Deen	Kelly, Ill.	Prall	Woodrum
Delaney	Kemp	Ragon	Young
DeRouen	Kennedy, Md.	Ramsey	Zioncheck
Dickinson	Kennedy, N.Y.	Ramspeck	
Dickstein	Kenney	Randolph	

SNELL—110

Allen	Andrews, N.Y.	Bacon	Beck
Andrew, Mass.	Bacharach	Bakewell	Beedy

Blanchard	Eltse, Calif.	Knutson	Seger
Bolleau	Englebright	Kurtz	Simpson
Bolton	Evans	Lambertson	Sinclair
Britten	Fish	Lehbach	Stalker
Brumm	Focht	Luce	Strong, Pa.
Burnham	Foss	McFadden	Swick
Carter, Calif.	Frear	McGugin	Taber
Carter, Wyo.	Gibson	McLean	Taylor, Tenn.
Cavicchia	Gifford	McLeod	Thurston
Chase	Gilchrist	Mapes	Tinkham
Christianson	Goodwin	Marshall	Tobey
Clarke, N.Y.	Goss	Martin, Mass.	Traeger
Cochran, Pa.	Guyer	Merritt	Treadway
Connolly	Hancock, N.Y.	Millard	Turpin
Cooper, Ohio	Hartley	Mott	Wadsworth
Crowther	Hess	Moynihan	Waldron
Culkin	Higgins	Muldowney	Watson
Darrow	Hollister	Parker, N.Y.	Welch
De Priest	Holmes	Perkins	Whitley
Dirksen	Hooper	Powers	Withrow
Ditter	Hope	Ransley	Wolcott
Dondero	James	Reece	Wolfenden
Doutrich	Jenkins	Reed, N.Y.	Wolverton
Dowell	Kahn	Reid, Ill.	Woodruff
Eaton	Kelly, Pa.	Rich	
Edmonds	Kinzer	Rogers, Mass.	

KVALE—5

Arens	Lemke	Lundeen	Shoemaker
Johnson, Minn.			

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Snell

The CLERK. The tellers agree in their tally. The total number of votes cast is 418, of which the Honorable HENRY T. RAINEY has received 302, the Honorable BERTRAND H. SNELL has received 110 votes, and the Honorable PAUL J. KVALE has received 5 votes. One member votes "present." Therefore, the Honorable HENRY T. RAINEY, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois, having received a majority of all of the votes cast, a quorum being present and voting, is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-third Congress. [Applause.]

The gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KVALE], the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS], the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON], will please notify Mr. RAINEY of his election and conduct him to the chair.

PRESENTATION OF THE SPEAKER-ELECT

The committee appointed by the Chair escorted Mr. RAINEY to the chair.

Mr. SNELL. Members of the Seventy-third Congress, for some reason or other I was not taken by great surprise when the Clerk announced the result of this vote this morning. However, one of the best attributes in public life is to accept defeat gracefully. [Applause.] I do not expect to ask a recapitulation of the vote. [Laughter.] As far as I know, about the only perquisite a defeated candidate for Speaker has is the privilege of presenting to the House his successful rival. To me at this time this is really a double pleasure, for I shall introduce to the House not only a warm personal friend, with whom I worked for many years, but a man who, I firmly believe, is well qualified by education, ability, and long and distinguished service in this House to well and adequately perform the arduous duties of Speaker. It is often said that no man ever reaches high position—and this is one of the highest positions in any legislative body in the world—by mere accident or chance. It must be rather as a result of long, tedious, hard labor; faithful performance of duty.

Mr. RAINEY, you have well performed the tasks assigned you, you have proven your party loyalty, you have proven your right and title to leadership, and I congratulate you on having reached the goal of your ambition. [Applause.] I am quite sure that I speak the mind and will of your colleagues on both sides of the Hall, Republicans and Democrats alike, when I say that I believe you will perform the duty of this high office with justice and fairness toward all, and that we wish you every success in the performance of your new duties.

I now present to you the gavel, and to the Members of the Seventy-third Congress I am pleased to present your Speaker-elect, the Honorable HENRY T. RAINEY, of Illinois. [Prolonged applause.]

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER-ELECT

The SPEAKER-ELECT. Ladies and gentlemen of the Seventy-third Congress, I appreciate to the fullest degree, I assure you, the great honor which has been conferred upon me. There are few offices in the world which equal in responsibility, in importance, and in the dignity which goes with it, the office to which I have been elected. I desire, first of all, to thank the members of my own political party. I extend to them my most sincere and heartfelt thanks. To you members of the great minority party who voted, as you were compelled to do by the rules of party loyalty, for that cultured, scholarly gentleman, my personal friend, Honorable BERTRAND H. SNELL, of New York, I also express my thanks; also I thank the members of the Farmer-Labor Party who have voted as they were in party loyalty bound to do for my young friend, the Honorable PAUL J. KVALE, of Minnesota. You are all my personal friends.

I expect to preside over the deliberations of this body with fairness and impartiality, and at all times to maintain the rights and privileges of its Members, and to fully sustain the dignity of the House. While I realize to the fullest degree the great honor you have conferred upon me, any feeling of pride or elation I might have is subdued, I assure you, by a sense of the great responsibilities which rest not only upon me but upon every Member of this House.

I served in this body in a responsible position during the entire period of the World War. During that critical period the party to which I belong was in control of both branches of the Congress and of the executive. I recall with a feeling of satisfaction that on both sides of this Chamber the great war measures suggested by the administration were supported with practical unanimity, and we were able to win the war and to win it quickly on account of the war measures suggestions by the administration and supported by the Membership on both sides of this House.

Today we are engaged in another war, more serious even in its character and presenting greater dangers to the Republic. Today the Democratic Party is again in control, and again we are going to call on the entire Membership of the House to support relief measures which will again be suggested by a Democratic administration.

In the serious business which is ahead of us we are already assured that back of us are the people of the United States, exhibiting a patience and a fortitude in the midst of their difficulties unparalleled in the history of this or any other nation. No danger of communism presents itself to us. Fascism can never find a place here. We will find a way out of our present difficulties, and God grant we may find it quickly.

This great country of ours is only undergoing now a rebirth. The suffering we are enduring is, we confidently hope, merely the birth pains. From the troubles of the present we will emerge a greater, a happier, and a more prosperous nation. We must proceed now with the readjustments necessary in order to enable us to function in the new era which now dawns on us and on all the world.

Already the first constructive steps have been taken toward a complete economic recovery. We have been compelled to resort to a war-time measure of the Wilson administration which, fortunately for us, has never been repealed, a measure most drastic in character, but it is the first necessary step toward complete economic recovery which, let us hope, will come in the not distant future.

I am about to take the oath by which I am bound to support, in all my official acts, the Constitution of the United States, and by which I am bound to the true and faithful discharge of all the duties of this high office to the best of my ability. I am now ready to take the oath, and I ask the gentleman from North Carolina, with whom I have served in this House for 28 years of time, Mr. POU, to administer it. [Applause.]

Mr. POU then administered the oath of office to the Speaker.

SWEARING IN OF THE MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. In the first session of the Seventy-second Congress and also in the Seventy-first Congress, Speaker

Garner and Speaker Longworth established the precedent of swearing in the entire House at one time instead of swearing in the Members by States, as had before that time been the custom throughout most of the entire history of the country. The Chair will follow that precedent, and the Chair now asks each Member of the House and each Delegate to rise in his place and allow me to administer the oath of office.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, before the oath is administered, I request that the gentleman from the Third District of Maine [Mr. UTTERBACK] be asked to step aside at present and not receive the oath. I do this on the ground that the gentleman from Maine [Mr. UTTERBACK] does not have the proper credentials from his sovereign State of Maine in due form in accordance with the law of the State.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. UTTERBACK] will please stand aside.

Mr. CARTER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER, step aside at this time and not receive the oath.

The SPEAKER. Mr. SHOEMAKER will step aside at this time.

The Members-elect and Delegates arose and the Speaker administered the oath of office.

HON. JOHN G. UTTERBACK, MEMBER-ELECT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I have sent to the desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 5

Resolved, That the Speaker is hereby authorized and directed to administer the oath of office to the gentleman from Maine, Mr. John G. Utterback.

Resolved, That Ralph O. Brewster shall be entitled to contest the seat of John G. Utterback under the provisions of chapter 7, title 2, United States Code, notwithstanding the expiration of the time fixed for bringing such contests, provided that notice of said contest shall be filed within 60 days after the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BYRNS. We are proceeding now without having adopted rules. I wish to ask the Speaker with reference to the time that will be devoted to this particular resolution.

The SPEAKER. We are proceeding under general parliamentary law, and it has been held by prior Speakers that the practices of prior Congresses are part of general parliamentary law. The gentleman from Maine will be entitled to one hour.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I have wondered if we could not dispose of this in less than an hour and if some agreement could not be reached to shorten the time. I do not want to cut off the gentleman from Maine or anybody else who wants to speak on the matter.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORAN. I yield.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the gentleman yield to me to present a substitute resolution. My only desire is to dispose of the matter briefly. As far as I am concerned we can dispose of this whole matter in probably 15 or 20 minutes. I shall take only a very few minutes.

Mr. MORAN. I shall be pleased to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Maine submit a unanimous-consent request to limit debate to 10 minutes on a side?

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this matter be limited to 20 minutes, the time to be equally divided and controlled by myself and the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SNELL. And the gentleman yields to me to present a substitute resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, this election contest from the Third District of Maine is an extraordinary case and therefore warrants and requires unusual action.

I am endeavoring to present, chronologically and very briefly, the high lights of the case, doing so in as fair and impartial a manner as possible. Realizing that this House acts in a judicial capacity I am attempting to present simply facts.

On September 12 the election was held in Maine. On September 28 the executive council and the Governor of Maine, who constitute our canvassing board, met in the usual way to canvass and report the results. They reported, as I shall show in a moment, that Mr. Utterback was elected. For your information, Mr. Utterback was the Democratic candidate. I mention this not from the standpoint of partisanship but because it is the fact. Mr. Brewster was the Republican candidate. A recount was asked by Mr. Brewster. The Governor and council went over the votes they had and after counting them arrived at the conclusion that the votes showed a slightly increased majority for Mr. Utterback.

Under our rules the Governor and council constitute our canvassing board and have concurrent power.

Let me point out this picture: At that time we had a Republican Governor of Maine and a council of seven Republicans. Not a single Democrat served upon that election board. The council in reporting upon the matter divided in this manner: The Republican Governor believed a certificate should be issued to Mr. Utterback, a Democrat. Three of the seven Republican councilors believed, and so stated, that a certificate should be issued to Mr. Utterback, a Democrat. Four of the Republican councilors differed in that decision.

I now display and read without comment a certified copy of the minutes of the September 28 meeting of the canvassing board, certified by the secretary of state of the State of Maine, bearing the blue seal of the State of Maine, as follows:

Report No. 46

The standing committee on election returns, to which were referred the returns of votes given in on the second Monday of September, being the 12th day of said month, in the year of our Lord 1932, in the several cities, towns, and plantations of the several congressional districts in the State, for Representatives to the Seventy-third Congress of the United States, having carefully examined said returns,

Report—

That in the First Congressional District Carroll L. Beedy, of Portland, received 41,112 votes; and Joseph E. F. Connolly, of Portland, received 39,356 votes; and that Carroll L. Beedy, having received a plurality of the votes cast, appears to be elected.

That in the Second Congressional District John E. Nelson, of Augusta, received 40,703 votes; and Edward C. Moran, Jr., of Rockland, received 44,490 votes; and that Frederick P. Bonney, of Rangeley, received 678 votes; and that Edward C. Moran, Jr., having received a plurality of the votes cast, appears to be elected.

That in the Third Congressional District Ralph O. Brewster, of Dexter, received 34,226 votes; and John G. Utterback, of Bangor, received 34,520 votes; and Carl S. Godfrey, of Bangor, received 213 votes; and that John G. Utterback, having received a plurality of the votes cast, appears to be elected.

That is duly signed. I shall not read the rest of it. It was read and accepted by the council and by the Governor approved.

I now display a letter from the Governor of the State, which letter is available in the Clerk's office, whence I just received it, and from which I read the following excerpts:

The customary certification of election in the case of a Congressman from the Third District of the State of Maine has not been issued.

September 28, 1932, the votes from the district were tabulated by the Governor and executive council, giving a total of 34,520 for John G. Utterback, of Bangor; 34,226 for Ralph O. Brewster, of Dexter; and 213 for Carl S. Godfrey, of Bangor.

The statement of that tabulation, copy attached, is that Mr. Utterback was apparently elected.

It appears, therefore, that through a deadlock, for breaking which no means is provided, the Governor and council have arrived at no final decision in the recount proceedings; that is, under Maine law and procedure attempts have failed to alter the tabulation of September 28, 1932, in which Mr. Utterback was apparently elected, and consideration of the matter here is ended.

The unusual character of this case is that no certificate is issued to anyone. This being the case, I cannot believe the Membership of this House will, through its action or through its inaction, deprive the State of Maine of one-third of its representation. I cannot believe they will deprive the citizens of the Third Congressional District of Maine of any representation during the possibly long period, sometimes almost interminable, when a contest drags out.

We want the same situation that other States have. Other States have contests, but while they have their contests they have a sitting Member; the seat is occupied by somebody; their State has representation, whether it is Democratic or Republican, and the district has representation. We ask only for this, that someone be seated so that Maine, reduced in the Seventy-third Congress from four Members to three, shall not be reduced now to two over a possibly long period.

I point out particularly that by the wording of the resolution the rights of neither contestant are prejudiced. On the other hand, the resolution specifically states that the other party has a perfect right to bring in a contest in the manner provided in the other election cases that will come before this House.

All we ask for Maine is that she may have complete representation while this is going on; and I submit that the facts I have given you now are ample evidence why the person to be seated for this purpose should be Mr. Utterback, of Bangor.

Let me conclude with his statement: The people of Maine are watching what happens here to-day. They are helpless. There is nothing they can do. The people in my State are through with the proposition so far as the individual citizens are concerned. The legal matter will be taken up by another speaker. But legal technicalities should be subordinated to justice and common sense. We have the situation where these people are unable to help themselves and are dependent upon the action of this Congress as to whether Maine shall be completely represented in this Congress that has so many pressing and troublesome problems before it.

We merely ask for the correction of this situation, and I say the people are listening today to see what this House does. We merely ask for common justice so that we can participate completely with the other States in the trying and pressing problems before us today. [Applause.]

Mr. GRANFIELD. Will the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. MORAN. I yield.

Mr. GRANFIELD. The gentleman stated that four members of the council refused to seat Mr. Utterback. Did they give any reason for their action?

Mr. MORAN. I think, perhaps, I had better reserve the balance of my time in order to answer the argument to follow.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a substitute resolution. The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the papers in possession of the Clerk of the House in the case of the contested election from the Third District of Maine, be referred to the Committee on Elections No. 1, with instructions to report on the earliest day practicable who of the contesting parties is entitled to be sworn in as sitting Member of the House.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I am offering this resolution and have made the objection to Mr. Utterback being sworn in at this time simply to keep the records and the precedents of the House the same as they have been for a great number of years.

I do not intend at this time to enter into a discussion of the actual merits of the case, as to which one of these gentlemen was elected, but I do maintain that one of the first requisites for any Member of this House to receive the oath of office is a certificate in legal and due form from the sovereign State from which he comes. This the gentleman from Maine does not have at this time.

The gentleman who has just spoken does not claim that Mr. Utterback has a certificate in due form. The gentleman

says he has credentials, but the gentleman himself is not here on such credentials. The gentleman and the other Member from Maine, excepting Mr. Utterback, are here on signed certificates from the Governor himself. This has always been the practice here in the House of Representatives, and I think you are establishing a very dangerous precedent if you are going on record as seating a man without the credentials that have always been demanded, and are according to the law of the State from which the Member comes.

Of course, one vote now means nothing, more or less, but if the House were closely divided and a presidential election were thrown into the House and a majority of 1 or 2 took up such a resolution and asked the Members to vote to seat a man without any evidence whatever, it might result in serious consequences, and it might be establishing a precedent that would come back to very seriously plague both sides of the House.

The gentleman has also said that we should not deny the Third District of Maine representation. There is no blame on the House at this time if the State of Maine and this district have not complied with the laws of their own State. This is not an error of the House of Representatives, this is an error of the State itself, and is no argument to be used in this case at this time. The question here is, Has this man the required certificate that entitles him to take oath of office?

I find this matter has been to the Supreme Court of Maine, and the supreme court has decided that it is a mandatory requisite for a candidate to have a certificate from the council and the Governor. Therefore Mr. Utterback has not complied with what has been previously required by this House or the laws of his own State, and therefore should not be sworn in at this time.

I appreciate very well that you have ample votes to vote down the substitute and to seat this gentleman, but in looking over the precedents I find that the various Clerks of the House in previous years—and you have to go back 50 years before you find anything approaching this situation—have always been very particular to see that the certificate which the clerk accepted before he put the name on the roll was in strict conformity with the law of the State itself.

Mr. SIROVICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNELL. Not now.

This has not been complied with by the State of Maine or by the gentleman who desires to be sworn in at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I am just appealing to you in the name of the precedents that have always been followed in this House that the gentleman who is asking to be sworn in today has not complied with the law and regulations, and so far as I am able, I am opposed to his receiving the oath at this time. I think it is much better to refer the whole matter to the Elections Committee and then let them make the decision and report back to the House. If the Elections Committee is set up right away, there is no reason why they should not report within a very short time.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MORAN. Does the gentleman want to use any more time?

Mr. SNELL. No.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am very much surprised to hear my distinguished friend from New York [Mr. SNELL] use the language that he "appreciates very well that we have the votes to vote down the substitute." This is not a question of might; this is a question of justice and of right.

My friend from New York has referred to precedents. Let me briefly refer to a precedent, and let me call attention to the fact that what I am going to refer to now is a New York case which appears in volume 1 of Hinds' Precedents, paragraph 597, on page 776.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. The New York case that I have referred to is one where the Clerk enrolled a Member who had no regular certificate but who presented an official statement from the State authorities showing his election. In that case, the case of Williamson versus Sickles, a New York case, the oath was administered. There was a contest in that case. Another precedent appears in Hinds' Precedents, volume 1, section 553, page 710. That is the case of James H. McLean, of Missouri, determined in 1882. In that case the State authorities had declined to issue credentials to a person whose election was not in dispute, and the House, by its vote, declared that Mr. McLean was entitled to a seat in the House, and the oath was administered to him. The House satisfied itself of his election. The fundamental question is that the oath was administered without a credential when the House was satisfied that the man was elected. This was done without reference to an election committee or any special committee, although the State authorities had declined and refused to issue the credentials.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. The gentleman says "when the election was not in dispute." The election in this case is in dispute.

Mr. McCORMACK. But the fundamental question involved in that case was that the House administered the oath without the credentials, when there was no doubt upon the part of the House that the man was elected. Everybody knows that Mr. Utterback was elected.

Mr. SNELL. Oh, no; they do not.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is common knowledge; it is not denied here.

Mr. SNELL. It is denied here, and I deny it emphatically.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is not a matter of might, it is a matter of right and justice, and the oath should be administered to Mr. Utterback. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL].

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 105, nays 296, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—105

Allen	Dirksen	Hope	Reid, Ill.
Andrew, Mass.	Ditter	James	Seger
Andrews, N.Y.	Dondero	Jenkins	Simpson
Bacharach	Doutrich	Kahn	Sinclair
Bacon	Dowell	Kelly, Pa.	Snell
Bakewell	Eaton	Kinzer	Stalker
Beck	Edmonds	Knutson	Strong, Pa.
Beedy	Eltse, Calif.	Lambertson	Swick
Blanchard	Englebright	Lehlbach	Taber
Boileau	Evans	Luce	Taylor, Tenn.
Bolton	Fish	McFadden	Tinkham
Britten	Focht	McGugin	Tobey
Brumm	Foss	McLean	Traeger
Burnham	Frear	McLeod	Treadway
Carter, Calif.	Gibson	Mapes	Turpin
Carter, Wyo.	Gifford	Marshall	Wadsworth
Cavicchia	Gilchrist	Martin, Mass.	Waldron
Chase	Goodwin	Merritt	Watson
Christianson	Goss	Millard	Welch
Clarke, N.Y.	Guyer	Mott	Whitley
Cochran, Pa.	Hancock, N.Y.	Moynihan	Withrow
Connolly	Hartley	Muldowney	Wolcott
Cooper, Ohio	Hess	Parker, N.Y.	Wolverton
Crowther	Higgins	Perkins	Woodruff
Culkin	Hollister	Powers	
Darrow	Holmes	Ransley	
De Priest	Hooper	Reed, N.Y.	

NAYS—296

Abernethy	Bankhead	Briggs	Busby
Adair	Beam	Brooks	Byrns
Adams	Beiter	Brown, Mich.	Cady
Allgood	Berlin	Browning	Caldwell
Almon	Biermann	Brunner	Cannon, Mo.
Arens	Black	Buchanan	Cannon, Wis.
Arnold	Bland	Buck	Carden
Auf der Heide	Blanton	Bulwinkle	Carley
Ayers, Mont.	Bloom	Burch	Carpenter, Kans.
Ayres, Kans.	Boehne	Burke, Calif.	Carpenter, Nebr.
Bailey	Boylan	Burke, Nebr.	Cary

Castellow	Glover	Lloyd	Romjue
Celler	Goldsborough	Lozier	Rudd
Chapman	Granfield	Ludlow	Ruffin
Chavez	Gray	McCarthy	Sabath
Church	Green	McClintic	Sadowski
Clark, N.C.	Greenwood	McCormack	Sanders
Cochran, Mo.	Gregory	McDuffie	Sandlin
Coffin	Griffin	McFarlane	Schaefer
Colden	Griswold	McGrath	Schuetz
Cole	Haines	McKeown	Schulte
Collins, Miss.	Hamilton	McMillan	Scrugham
Colmer	Hancock, N.C.	McReynolds	Sears
Condon	Harlan	McSwain	Secrest
Connery	Hart	Major	Shallenberger
Cooper, Tenn.	Harter	Maloney, Conn.	Shannon
Corning	Hastings	Maloney, La.	Sirovich
Cox	Healey	Mansfield	Sisson
Cross	Henney	Mariand	Smith, Va.
Crosser	Hildebrandt	Martin, Colo.	Smith, Wash.
Crowe	Hill, Ala.	Martin, Oreg.	Smith, W.Va.
Crump	Hill, Knute	May	Snyder
Cullen	Hill, Sam B.	Mead	Somers, N.Y.
Cummings	Hoepfel	Meeks	Spence
Darden	Hoildale	Miller	Steagall
Dear	Howard	Milligan	Strong, Tex.
Deen	Huddleston	Mitchell	Stubbs
Delaney	Hughes	Montet	Sullivan
DeRouen	Imhoff	Moran	Summers, Tex.
Dickinson	Jacobsen	Morehead	Sutphin
Dickstein	Jeffers	Musselwhite	Swank
Dies	Jenckes	Nesbit	Sweeney
Dingell	Johnson, Minn.	Norton	Tarver
Dobbins	Johnson, Okla.	O'Brien	Taylor, Colo.
Dockweiler	Johnson, Tex.	O'Connell	Taylor, S.C.
Doughton	Johnson, W.Va.	O'Connor	Terrell
Douglass, Mass.	Jones	O'Malley	Thom
Doxey	Kee	Oliver, Ala.	Thomason, Tex.
Drewry	Keller	Oliver, N.Y.	Thompson, Ill.
Driver	Kelly, Ill.	Owen	Truax
Duffey	Kemp	Palmisano	Turner
Duncan, Mo.	Kennedy, Md.	Parker, Ga.	Umstead
Dunn	Kennedy, N.Y.	Parks	Underwood
Durgan, Ind.	Kenney	Parsons	Vinson, Ga.
Eagle	Kerr	Patman	Vinson, Ky.
Eicher	Kleberg	Peterson	Wallgren
Ellzey, Miss.	Kloeb	Pettengill	Walter
Faddis	Kniffin	Peyster	Warren
Farley	Kocialkowski	Pierce	Wearin
Fernandez	Kopplemann	Polk	Weaver
Flesinger	Kramer	Pou	Weideman
Fitzgibbons	Kvale	Prall	Werner
Fitzpatrick	Lambeth	Ragon	West
Flanagan	Lamneck	Ramsay	White
Fletcher	Lanham	Ramspeck	Whittington
Ford	Lanzetta	Randolph	Wilcox
Foulkes	Larrabee	Rankin	Willford
Fuller	Lea, Calif.	Rayburn	Williams
Fulmer	Lee, Mo.	Reilly	Wilson
Gambrill	Lehr	Richardson	Wood, Ga.
Gasque	Lemke	Robertson	Wood, Mo.
Gavagan	Lesinski	Robinson	Woodrum
Gillespie	Lewis, Colo.	Rogers, N.H.	Young
Gillette	Lindsay	Rogers, Okla.	Zioncheck

NOT VOTING—17

Boland	Lewis, Md.	Rich	Utterback
Brown, Ky.	Lundeen	Richards	Wolfenden
Crosby	Murdock	Rogers, Mass.	
Disney	Peavey	Studley	
Kurtz	Reece	Thurston	

So the substitute was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the resolution offered by the gentleman from Maine.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

Mr. UTTERBACK, Mr. KURTZ, Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, Mr. RICH, and Mr. WOLFENDEN appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER

Mr. CARTER of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 6

Mr. CARTER of California offers the following resolution: "Whereas it is charged that FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER, a Representative-elect to the Seventy-third Congress from the State of Minnesota, is ineligible to a seat in the House of Representatives; and

"Whereas such charge is made through a Member of this House, on his responsibility as such Member and on the basis, as he asserts, of public records, statements, and papers evidencing such ineligibility; Therefore

"Resolved, That the question of prima facie right of FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER to be sworn in as Representative from the State of Minnesota in the Seventy-third Congress, as well as of his final right to a seat therein as such Representative, be referred to the

Committee on Elections No. 1, when elected, and until such committee shall report upon and the House decide such questions and right the said FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER shall not be sworn in or be permitted to occupy a seat in the House, and said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution.

Mr. CARTER of California. Mr. Speaker, I object to the swearing in of Representative-elect FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER, from the State of Minnesota, and to his taking a seat in this body. I do so, Mr. Speaker, on my own responsibility as a Member of this House and because specific, serious, and apparently well-grounded charges of ineligibility are made against him. Certified copies of the indictment, order of probation, order revoking probation, and of the sentence of said FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER in the United States District Court in and for the District of Minnesota, evidence the fact that the claimant was in 1930 convicted of a felony for which he was sentenced to serve and did serve a term in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.

The constitution of the State of Minnesota provides that—

No person who has been convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights—

shall be eligible to vote or eligible to hold any office. FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER, the claimant to a seat in this House, is alleged not to have been pardoned nor restored to civil rights by the constituted authority of the State of Minnesota. If this be true, it raises a serious doubt of the eligibility of said SHOEMAKER to vote in or to become a candidate for Representative in Congress from the State of Minnesota, and therefore also raises serious doubt of the validity of his election and of his certificate of election.

In my judgment, if the grand jury and court records tell the truth, and if statements and other records, apparently well authenticated, which have been brought to my attention, be true concerning the claimant, FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER, then he is ineligible to be a Member of this House of Representatives.

I ought also to say, in addition to what I have just said, that it is alleged as a matter of common knowledge and report that said SHOEMAKER brazenly and flauntingly refers proudly to his conviction and imprisonment as a badge of distinction.

Mr. Speaker, these charges upon which I offer and express no opinion impose a responsibility upon this House to investigate them, and I therefore submit the foregoing resolution.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold that for a minute or two?

Mr. BYRNS. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. KVALE. I want only five minutes.

Mr. BYRNS. I think the gentleman is entitled to that, and I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KVALE], but in doing so permit me to say this to the gentleman and to others who may want to speak. I am not actuated by any desire to cut anyone off, but we have a tremendous job upon our hands this afternoon, and the Senate is waiting upon us.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, at this juncture there should appear some statement in behalf of my colleague from Minnesota [Mr. SHOEMAKER], who has been asked to step aside, while others took their oaths of office.

This was not foreseen; it came as a total surprise to all of the members of the Minnesota delegation with whom I have consulted, and I have spoken with all except one. None of us is prepared to plead for our colleague, who is not now entitled to recognition, according to best advice. None of us is prepared to argue the merits of the question; none of us is prepared to reply to the charges which have been laid before the House by the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER].

The facts in the case are all well known to the people throughout the State of Minnesota, generally speaking. They occurred some time ago.

Recently, however, an attempt was made to bar Mr. SHOEMAKER from the privilege of exercising his right of ballot on November 8. It was not successful. Mr. SHOEMAKER was permitted to cast his vote at that time. He received the votes of about 317,000 people in the State of Minnesota, running as a Farmer-Labor candidate for Representative at large. He received a certificate of election from the Governor of his State. That certificate was filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The Clerk scrutinized it, and, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL] just said in connection with a similar situation, in all likelihood went behind the certificate itself and certified him to the House as one he believed entitled to take the oath of office.

I have consulted the Parliamentarian and the Speaker with reference to the parliamentary situation, and I tried to discover, at the solicitation of others of my colleagues, if it would be possible for me to offer a substitute resolution declaring his right to be seated. I was advised it cannot be done except by unanimous consent. It seems inopportune; there is no time to argue the merits of the case. If this is going to a committee, in the interest of fairness and justice, I hope that such committee be speedily elected and we may secure quick action before the committee.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is a long line of precedents to the effect that where the qualifications of a Member are questioned, he has a prima facie right to be sworn in and then have the whole question of disqualification referred to the committee. [Applause.]

Mr. KVALE. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. In line with the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts, is it permissible for me to offer a substitute resolution?

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, if this is going to cause any debate, and there is evidence that it may, I want to propound a parliamentary inquiry, if it would be in order, for the matter to be deferred until tomorrow?

Mr. KVALE. That will be satisfactory to us, in view of the urgent legislation awaiting action.

Mr. WOODRUM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM. If we vote down the resolution, the gentleman can take his seat, and that will be the end of it.

Mr. KVALE. I sincerely thank the gentleman. That is perhaps the best course to follow. Precedents, I am told, point to such a course. Let him be sworn and seated, then let there be proper inquiry. That is simple justice.

Mr. BYRNS. In view of the fact that a message from the President of the United States is now awaiting us, in view of the fact that a bill has been introduced which ought to be passed at once, in view of the fact that the Senate is now waiting for that bill, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution go over until tomorrow, to be disposed of immediately after the reading of the Journal.

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

There was no objection.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The SPEAKER. The next business before the House is the election of officers.

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 7

Resolved, That South Trimble, of the State of Kentucky, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives; That Kenneth Romney, of the State of Montana, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives; That Joseph J. Sinnott, of the State of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives; That Finis E. Scott, of the State of Tennessee, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives; and That Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D.D., of the District of Columbia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican conference, I am directed to offer a substitute for the reso-

lution just offered by the gentleman from California, and upon that I ask for a separation of the resolution just read in order that the name of the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, as Chaplain, may be voted upon separately.

I send the following resolution to the Clerk's desk:

Resolved, That William Tyler Page, of the State of Maryland, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Joseph G. Rodgers, of the State of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That Bert W. Kennedy, of the State of Michigan, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That Frank W. Collier, of the State of Wisconsin, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the substitute resolution.

The question was taken, and the substitute resolution was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the resolution offered by the gentleman from California.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. South Trimble, Mr. Kenneth Romney, Mr. Joseph J. Sinnott, Mr. Finis E. Scott, and the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D.D., appeared at the bar at the House, and the oath of office was administered to them by the Speaker.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

Senate Resolution 2

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The message also announced that pursuant to the foregoing resolution the Vice President had appointed Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas and Mr. McNARY members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Senate Resolution 3

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

Senate Resolution 4

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian, unless otherwise ordered.

Senate Resolution 9

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Hon. KEY PITTMAN, a Senator from the State of Nevada, as President pro tempore, and Edwin A. Halsey, of Virginia, as Secretary of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had ordered that the Secretary notify the House of Representatives that the Senate is now organized for the trial of articles of impeachment against Harold Louderback, United States district judge of the northern district of California, and is ready to receive the managers on the part of the House at its bar.

The message also announced that the Senate, as a court of impeachment, had taken a recess until 4 o'clock p. m., this day.

MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic caucus, I desire to announce to the House that at a recent meeting of the caucus, Hon. JOSEPH W. BYRNS, of Tennessee, was selected majority floor leader for the Seventy-third Congress. [Applause.]

MINORITY FLOOR LEADER

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican conference, I wish to announce that the conference has selected Hon. BERTRAND H. SNELL, of New York, as minority leader for the Seventy-third Congress. [Applause.]

NOTIFICATION OF SENATE OF ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of a resolution which I have sent to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 8

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that HENRY T. RAINNEY, a Representative from the State of Illinois, has been elected Speaker; that South Trimble, a citizen of the State of Kentucky, has been elected Clerk; and that the House is ready for business.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I have sent to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 9

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, on the part of the House of Representatives, to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following committee:

The gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. BYRNS, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. SABATH, and the gentleman from New York, Mr. SNELL.

NOTIFICATION OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 10

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected HENRY T. RAINNEY, a Representative from the State of Illinois, Speaker, and South Trimble, a citizen of the State of Kentucky, Clerk, of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-third Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, your committee, appointed on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of both Houses is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive such communication as he may care to make, beg leave to report that we have performed that duty and that the President will communicate with Congress forthwith by a message in writing. [Applause.]

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.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Hon. EDWARD L. STOKES, Member-elect from the State of Pennsylvania, appeared at the bar of the House and received the oath of office.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H.DOC. NO. 1)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On March 3 banking operations in the United States ceased. To review at this time the causes of this failure of our banking system is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that the Government has been compelled to step in for the protection of depositors and the business of the Nation.

Our first task is to reopen all sound banks. This is an essential preliminary to subsequent legislation directed against speculation with the funds of depositors and other violations of positions of trust.

In order that the first objective—the opening of banks for the resumption of business—may be accomplished, I ask of the Congress the immediate enactment of legislation giving to the executive branch of the Government control over banks for the protection of depositors; authority forthwith to open such banks as have already been ascertained to be in sound condition, and other such banks, as rapidly as possible; and authority to reorganize and reopen such banks as may be found to require reorganization to put them on a sound basis.

I ask amendments to the Federal Reserve Act to provide for such additional currency, adequately secured, as it may become necessary to issue to meet all demands for currency and at the same time to achieve this end without increasing the unsecured indebtedness of the Government of the United States.

I cannot too strongly urge upon the Congress the clear necessity for immediate action. A continuation of the strangulation of banking facilities is unthinkable. The passage of the proposed legislation will end this condition and, I trust, within a short space of time will result in a resumption of business activities.

In addition, it is my belief that this legislation will not only lift immediately all unwarranted doubts and suspicions in regard to banks which are 100 percent sound but will also mark the beginning of a new relationship between the banks and the people of this country.

The Members of the new Congress will realize, I am confident, the grave responsibility which lies upon me and upon them.

In the short space of 5 days it is impossible for us to formulate completed measures to prevent the recurrence of the evils of the past. This does not and should not, however, justify any delay in accomplishing this first step.

At an early moment I shall request of the Congress two other measures which I regard as of immediate urgency. With action taken thereon we can proceed to the consideration of a rounded program of national restoration.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 9, 1933.

NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of H.R. 1491, and in its consideration that there shall be 40 minutes of debate, one half of such time to be controlled by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STEAGALL] and the other half by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McFADDEN]; that at the conclusion of the debate the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage.

Now, Mr. Speaker, may I make this statement, with the indulgence of the House, before this request is submitted: The President in his message has given the very best of reasons why this request should be agreed to. The Senate is now awaiting the action of the House upon this particular bill.

It is of the most extreme importance that this bill, introduced a few moments ago by the gentleman from Alabama, carrying out the recommendations of the President preparatory to opening the banks of the country on tomorrow shall be adopted and become a law today.

Unless this request is granted there is, of course, a possibility that this legislation may not become a law today, and no one in this House or elsewhere can know just what the effect will be tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the United States have chosen the President as the leader not only of his party but as the leader of the Nation. To him they are looking for relief. He is their only hope. They have confidence in him and are looking to him alone to restore this country to normal prosperity, and I submit that we, as Members of Congress, owe it to the people of this country and owe

it to him upon whom rests this great responsibility, to give him our support in this particular matter and at this particular hour.

I trust, therefore, that there will be no Member of this House on either side of the Chamber who will object to this unanimous-consent request.

If we were acting under the rules of the House and it were suspension day, the Speaker could recognize anyone to move to suspend the rules and pass this bill with a limitation of 40 minutes' debate. This request gives 40 minutes' debate on this bill. I trust, therefore, under the peculiar circumstances and under the serious situation which confronts the country, we will agree to take this bill up now, pass it, send it to the Senate so it may become a law this evening, and thus enable the President of the United States to open the banks tomorrow and give not only the banks but business interests and the people of this country relief.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I well appreciate the importance of what the gentleman from Tennessee has said. Of course it is entirely out of the ordinary to pass legislation in this House that, as far as I know, is not even in print at the time it is offered. I do not know that it is possible to distribute copies of the bill to the Members of the House, but that is not the question before us here at the present time. The house is burning down, and the President of the United States says this is the way to put out the fire. [Applause.] And to me at this time there is only one answer to this question, and that is to give the President what he demands and says is necessary to meet the situation.

I do not know that I am in favor of all the details carried in this bill, but whether I am or not, I am going to give the President of the United States today his way. He is the man responsible, and we must at this time follow his lead. I hope no one on this side of the aisle will object to the consideration of the request. [Applause.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. BYRNS. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. As far as I am advised, the House has not yet adopted rules of procedure for this Congress. As I understand it, unless objection is raised the ordinary proceedings governing the House during the Seventy-second Congress will prevail in the consideration of this unanimous-consent request?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Just to clear up the parliamentary situation, as I understand the request of the gentleman from Tennessee, it involves the consideration of this bill in the House as though the rules of the Seventy-second Congress had been adopted, and, as it were, under suspension of the rules; and the bill will not be subject to amendment. Is this correct?

Mr. BYRNS. The bill will not be subject to amendment.

Mr. STEAGALL. That is the inquiry I wanted to make. I wanted it clearly understood.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 1491

An act to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That the Congress hereby declares that a serious emergency exists and that it is imperatively necessary speedily to put into effect remedies of uniform national application.

TITLE I

SECTION 1. The actions, regulations, rules, licenses, orders, and proclamations heretofore or hereafter taken, promulgated, made, or issued by the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Treasury since March 4, 1933, pursuant to the authority conferred by subdivision (b) of section 5 of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended, are hereby approved and confirmed.

Sec. 2. Subdivision (b) of section 5 of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat.L. 411), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) During time of war or during any other period of national emergency declared by the President, the President may, through any agency that he may designate, or otherwise, investigate, regulate, or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange, transfers of credit between or payments by banking institutions as defined by the President, and export, hoarding, melting, or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, by any person within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof; and the President may require any person engaged in any transaction referred to in this subdivision to furnish, under oath, complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters, or other papers in connection therewith in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed. Whoever willfully violates any of the provisions of this subdivision or of any license, order, rule or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both. As used in this subdivision the term 'person' means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation."

SEC. 3. Section 11 of the Federal Reserve Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(n) Whenever in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury such action is necessary to protect the currency system of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may require any or all individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations to pay and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States any or all gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates owned by such individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations. Upon receipt of such gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay therefor an equivalent amount of any other form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay all costs of the transportation of such gold bullion, gold certificates, coin, or currency, including the cost of insurance, protection, and such other incidental costs as may be reasonably necessary. Any individual, partnership, association, or corporation failing to comply with any requirement of the Secretary of the Treasury made under this subsection shall be subject to a penalty equal to twice the value of the gold or gold certificates in respect of which such failure occurred, and such penalty may be collected by the Secretary of the Treasury by suit or otherwise."

SEC. 4. In order to provide for the safer and more effective operation of the national banking system and the Federal Reserve System, to preserve for the people the full benefits of the currency provided for by the Congress through the national banking system and the Federal Reserve System, and to relieve interstate commerce of the burdens and obstructions resulting from the receipt on an unsound or unsafe basis of deposits subject to withdrawal by check, during such emergency period as the President of the United States by proclamation may prescribe, no member bank of the Federal Reserve System shall transact any banking business except to such extent and subject to such regulations, limitations, and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President. Any individual, partnership, corporation, or association, or any director, officer, or employee thereof, violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or, if a natural person, may, in addition to such fine, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 10 years. Each day that any such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. This title may be cited as the "Bank Conservation Act."

SEC. 202. As used in this title, the term "bank" means (1) any national banking association and (2) any bank or trust company located in the District of Columbia and operating under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency; and the term "State" means any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, and the Canal Zone.

SEC. 203. Whenever he shall deem it necessary in order to conserve the assets of any bank for the benefit of the depositors and other creditors thereof, the Comptroller of the Currency may appoint a conservator for such bank and require of him such bond and security as the Comptroller of the Currency deems proper. The conservator, under the direction of the Comptroller, shall take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of such bank, and take such action as may be necessary to conserve the assets of such bank pending further disposition of its business as provided by law. Such conservator shall have all the rights, powers, and privileges now possessed by or hereafter given receivers of insolvent national banks, and shall be subject to the obligations and penalties, not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, to which receivers are now or may hereafter become subject. During the time that such conservator remains in possession of such bank, the rights of all parties with respect thereto shall, subject to the other provisions of this title, be the same as if a receiver had been appointed therefor. All expenses of any such conservatorship shall be paid out of the assets of such bank and shall be a lien thereon which shall be prior to any other lien provided by this act or otherwise. The conservator shall receive as salary an amount no greater than

that paid to employees of the Federal Government for similar services.

SEC. 204. The Comptroller of the Currency shall cause to be made such examinations of the affairs of such bank as shall be necessary to inform him as to the financial condition of such bank, and the examiner shall make a report thereon to the Comptroller of the Currency at the earliest practicable date.

SEC. 205. If the Comptroller of the Currency becomes satisfied that it may safely be done and that it would be in the public interest, he may, in his discretion, terminate the conservatorship and permit such bank to resume the transaction of its business subject to such terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 206. While such bank is in the hands of the conservator appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Comptroller may require the conservator to set aside and make available for withdrawal by depositors and payment to other creditors, on a ratable basis, such amounts as in the opinion of the Comptroller may safely be used for this purpose; and the Comptroller may, in his discretion, permit the conservator to receive deposits, but deposits received while the bank is in the hands of the conservator shall not be subject to any limitation as to payment or withdrawal, and such deposits shall be segregated and shall not be used to liquidate any indebtedness of such bank existing at the time that a conservator was appointed for it, or any subsequent indebtedness incurred for the purpose of liquidating any indebtedness of such bank existing at the time such conservator was appointed. Such deposits received while the bank is in the hands of the conservator shall be kept on hand in cash, invested in the direct obligations of the United States, or deposited with a Federal Reserve bank. The Federal Reserve banks are hereby authorized to open and maintain separate deposit accounts for such purpose or for the purpose of receiving deposits from State officials in charge of State banks under similar circumstances.

SEC. 207. In any reorganization of any national banking association under a plan of a kind which, under existing law, requires the consent, as the case may be, (a) of depositors and other creditors, or (b) of stockholders, or (c) of both depositors and other creditors and stockholders, such reorganization shall become effective only (1) when the Comptroller of the Currency shall be satisfied that the plan of reorganization is fair and equitable as to all depositors, other creditors, and stockholders and is in the public interest and shall have approved the plan subject to such conditions, restrictions, and limitations as he may prescribe, and (2) when, after reasonable notice of such reorganization, as the case may require, (A) depositors and other creditors of such bank representing at least 75 per cent in amount of its total deposits and other liabilities as shown by the books of the national banking association, or (B) stockholders owning at least two-thirds of its outstanding capital stock as shown by the books of the national banking association, or (C) both depositors and other creditors representing at least 75 per cent in amount of the total deposits and other liabilities and stockholders owning at least two-thirds of its outstanding capital stock as shown by the books of the national banking association, shall have consented in writing to the plan of reorganization: *Provided, however,* That claims of depositors or other creditors which will be satisfied in full under the provisions of the plan of reorganization shall not be included among the total deposits and other liabilities of the national banking association in determining the 75 per cent thereof as above provided. When such reorganization becomes effective, all books, records, and assets of the national banking association shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the plan and the affairs of the national banking association shall be conducted by its board of directors in the manner provided by the plan and under the conditions, restrictions, and limitations which may have been prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency. In any reorganization which shall have been approved and shall have become effective as provided herein, all depositors and other creditors and stockholders of such national banking association, whether or not they shall have consented to such plan of reorganization, shall be fully and in all respects subject to and bound by its provisions, and claims of all depositors and other creditors shall be treated as if they had consented to such plan of reorganization.

SEC. 208. After 15 days after the affairs of a bank shall have been turned back to its board of directors by the conservator, either with or without a reorganization as provided in section 207 hereof, the provisions of section 206 of this title with respect to the segregation of deposits received while it is in the hands of the conservator and with respect to the use of such deposits to liquidate the indebtedness of such bank shall no longer be effective: *Provided,* That before the conservator shall turn back the affairs of the bank to its board of directors he shall cause to be published in a newspaper published in the city, town, or county in which such bank is located, and if no newspaper is published in such city, town, or county, in a newspaper to be selected by the Comptroller of the Currency published in the State in which the bank is located, a notice in form approved by the Comptroller, stating the date on which the affairs of the bank will be returned to its board of directors and that the said provisions of section 206 will not be effective after 15 days after such date; and on the date of the publication of such notice the conservator shall immediately send to every person who is a depositor in such bank under section 206 a copy of such notice by registered mail addressed to the last-known address of such person as shown by the records of the bank, and the conservator shall send similar notice in like manner to every person making deposit in such bank

under section 206 after the date of such newspaper publication and before the time when the affairs of the bank are returned to its directors.

Sec. 209. Conservators appointed pursuant to the provisions of this title shall be subject to the provisions of and to the penalties prescribed by section 5209 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 592), and sections 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, and 117 of the Criminal Code of the United States (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, and 207, in so far as applicable, are extended to apply to contracts, agreements, proceedings, dealings, claims, and controversies by or with any such conservator or the Comptroller of the Currency under the provisions of this title.

Sec. 210. Nothing in this title shall be construed to impair in any manner any powers of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, or the Federal Reserve Board.

Sec. 211. The Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized and empowered, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this title. Whoever violates any rule or regulation made pursuant to this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

TITLE III

Sec. 301. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any national banking association may, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and by vote of shareholders owning a majority of the stock of such association, upon not less than five days' notice, given by registered mail pursuant to action taken by its board of directors, issue preferred stock in such amount and with such par value as shall be approved by said comptroller, and make such amendments to its articles of association as may be necessary for this purpose; but, in the case of any newly organized national banking association which has not yet issued common stock, the requirement of notice to and vote of shareholders shall not apply. No issue of preferred stock shall be valid until the par value of all stock so issued shall be paid in.

Sec. 302. (a) The holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to cumulative dividends at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, but shall not be held individually responsible as such holders for any debts, contracts, or engagements of such association, and shall not be liable for assessments to restore impairments in the capital of such association as now provided by law with reference to holders of common stock. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the holders of such preferred stock shall have such voting rights, and such stock shall be subject to retirement in such manner and on such terms and conditions as may be provided in the articles of association with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency.

(b) No dividends shall be declared or paid on common stock until the cumulative dividends on the preferred stock shall have been paid in full; and, if the association is placed in voluntary liquidation or a conservator or a receiver is appointed therefor, no payments shall be made to the holders of the common stock until the holders of the preferred stock shall have been paid in full the par value of such stock plus all accumulated dividends.

Sec. 303. The term "common stock" as used in this title means stock of national banking associations other than preferred stock issued under the provisions of this title. The term "capital" as used in provisions of law relating to the capital of national banking associations shall mean the amount of unimpaired common stock plus the amount of preferred stock outstanding and unimpaired; and the term "capital stock," as used in section 12 of the act of March 14, 1900, shall mean only the amount of common stock outstanding.

Sec. 304. If in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury any national banking association or any State bank or trust company is in need of funds for capital purposes either in connection with the organization or reorganization of such association, State bank or trust company or otherwise, he may, with the approval of the President, request the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to subscribe for preferred stock in such association, State bank, or trust company, or to make loans secured by such stock as collateral, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may comply with such request. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, sell in the open market or otherwise the whole or any part of the preferred stock of any national banking association, State bank, or trust company acquired by the corporation pursuant to this section. The amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this section.

TITLE IV

Sec. 401. The sixth paragraph of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act is amended to read as follows:

"Upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States (a) of any direct obligations of the United States or (b) of any notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or bankers' acceptances acquired under the provisions of this act, any Federal Reserve bank making such deposit in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, duly registered and countersigned.

When such circulating notes are issued against the security of obligations of the United States the amount of such circulating notes shall be equal to the face value of the direct obligations of the United States so deposited as security; and, when issued against the security of notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and bankers' acceptances acquired under the provisions of this act, the amount thereof shall be equal to not more than 90 percent of the estimated value of such notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and bankers' acceptances so deposited as security. Such notes shall be the obligations of the Federal Reserve bank procuring the same, shall be in form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be receivable at par in all parts of the United States for the same purposes as are national-bank notes, and shall be redeemable in lawful money of the United States on presentation at the United States Treasury or at the bank of issue. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and empowered to prescribe regulations governing the issuance, redemption, replacement, retirement, and destruction of such circulating notes and the release and substitution of security therefor. Such circulating notes shall be subject to the same tax as is provided by law for the circulating notes of national banks secured by 2 percent bonds of the United States. No such circulating notes shall be issued under this paragraph after the President has declared by proclamation that the emergency recognized by the President by proclamation of March 6, 1933, has terminated, unless such circulating notes are secured by deposits of bonds of the United States bearing the circulation privilege. When required to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury, each Federal Reserve agent shall act as agent of the Treasurer of the United States or of the Comptroller of the Currency, or both, for the performance of any of the functions which the Treasurer or the Comptroller may be called upon to perform in carrying out the provisions of this paragraph. Appropriations available for distinctive paper and printing United States currency or national-bank currency are hereby made available for the production of the circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks herein provided; but the United States shall be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve bank to which such notes are issued for all expenses necessarily incurred in connection with the procuring of such notes and all other expenses incidental to their issue, redemption, replacement, retirement, and destruction."

Sec. 402. Section 10 (b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. (b) In exceptional and exigent circumstances, and when any member bank has no further eligible and acceptable assets available to enable it to obtain adequate credit accommodations through rediscounting at the Federal Reserve bank or any other method provided by this act other than that provided by section 10 (a), any Federal Reserve bank, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board may make advances to such member bank on its time or demand notes secured to the satisfaction of such Federal Reserve bank. Each such note shall bear interest at a rate not less than 1 per cent per annum higher than the highest discount rate in effect at such Federal Reserve bank on the date of such note. No advance shall be made under this section after March 3, 1934, or after the expiration of such additional period not exceeding one year as the President may prescribe."

Sec. 403. Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Subject to such limitations, restrictions, and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe, any Federal Reserve bank may make advances to any individual, partnership, or corporation on the promissory notes of such individual, partnership, or corporation secured by direct obligations of the United States. Such advances shall be made for periods not exceeding 90 days and shall bear interest at rates fixed from time to time by the Federal Reserve bank, subject to the review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board."

TITLE V

Sec. 501. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000,000, which shall be available for expenditure, under the direction of the President and in his discretion, for any purpose in connection with the carrying out of this act.

Sec. 502. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved. If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, in view of the supreme emergency confronting the Congress and the country, it was thought that the House should act upon the legislation before us without the delay incident to the organization of the Committee on Banking and Currency to which the legislation would be referred for consideration under the usual procedure of the House.

Members of the House, including the distinguished leader and the beloved Speaker of the House, and Members of the Senate were called into conference last evening by the Chief Executive of the Nation and this bill was discussed by him and the request made that the measure be expedited in every possible manner. In response to this request and in re-

sponse to the demands of the hour, we have adopted this unusual method of consideration.

The first provision of the bill validates and maintains the authority exercised by the President of the United States in the proclamation relating to the banks of the Nation issued by the President on March 6, 1933.

Section 2 confers upon the President the powers bestowed under the act of October 6, 1917, regardless of whether or not the country is involved in war.

Section 3 gives authority to regulate transactions in gold and to exercise such powers as are required from time to time to conserve our supply of gold to prevent hoarding and to protect the currency of the United States.

Section 4 confers specific authority to control the banking operations of national banks and State banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System to the end that the public may have restored to them, at the earliest possible hour, such banking facilities as may be afforded by banks that are in position to transact banking activities without restriction.

The Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is given authority to appoint conservators to manage the affairs of national and member banks that are not, for the moment, in condition to resume complete operation. The conservator is empowered to do all the things essential to the preservation of the assets of an institution, to the protection of depositors and the public. But no power is given to proceed with final liquidation of the assets of a bank or to exercise completely the powers reposed in receivers of national banks.

State banks are not included in this provision of the bill. We thought it wise, after consideration of the measure, that State banks should not be embodied in legislation to the extent that we have provided for the control of national banks and member banks. The bill leaves State banks to the control of the State banking authorities, to work out their own problems in their own way, aided by some additional credit facilities established by this legislation and by further accommodations through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The bill authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to subscribe for preferred stock in banks; and, after discussion and deliberation, it was decided—and the bill is so drawn—that State banks and trust companies shall share in the benefits of this provision the same as national banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System.

So the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is not only authorized, as under existing law, to make loans upon the assets of State banks and National banks that are in distress, but the facilities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for accommodation have been enlarged to include loans upon the preferred stock which any bank, State or National, will be permitted to issue, or to subscribe for preferred stock, and assist State banks as well as national banks, in working out the problems with which they are confronted and to assist in reorganization.

I venture to say that this provision of the bill will prove of great advantage to the State banks of the country, over which we have no Federal control, and as to which we have not attempted to set up Federal control and regulation.

We have provided a simpler and broader authority for loans by Federal Reserve banks upon securities and collateral not eligible under the general authority of the Federal Reserve Act. This provision is extended for the period of 1 year, with power conferred upon the President to extend the operation for an additional year.

We have provided that any direct obligations of the United States or any notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or bankers' acceptances acquired by Federal Reserve banks may be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States or with the Federal Reserve agents, and upon these securities Federal Reserve bank notes may be issued. In case of the deposit of the obligations of the Government, the issue of Federal Reserve bank notes may be for the entire amount of such securities.

In the case of the deposit of notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and bankers' acceptances, Federal Reserve banks may issue Federal Reserve bank notes to the amount of 90 per cent of the value of such securities.

This provision affords a plan for constructive expansion of the currency of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. McREYNOLDS. To what amount?

Mr. STEAGALL. The amount will be limited by the demands and the exigency of the situation, and, of course, by the requirements of applying banks. [Applause.]

I will say to my friend on my right that there cannot be a greater expansion than the banks of the country demand for the protection of their depositors and for the support of trade and commerce in the United States. These depend on bank deposits and bank credit.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEAGALL. I will yield.

Mr. MAY. I understand that banks owning United States bonds can send them to the Federal Reserve bank and have 90 per cent of cash returned.

Mr. STEAGALL. An individual or any State bank may do it and to the amount of the face value of the bonds. That is where we have gone in liberalizing credit and expansion.

My friends, if you ask me if this is going to cure the situation in the United States, I do not say that it will cure all of our ills. If you ask me if this is what I would do in the existing emergency, I answer you that it is not all I would do. It is not all that is going to be done. [Applause.]

This is simply one step. We are building upon wreck and ruin. It has taken 50 years to develop the great financial system of the United States which is now prostrate and in ruins. We can not rebuild it in a day, we can not rebuild it in 3 days. We cannot rebuild it tomorrow or next week. We can only do it step by step.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies
And we mount to its summit round by round.

The step we take leads upward toward the light. We shall take this step today; we shall take another step tomorrow and then again another and another.

The people have summoned to their service a leader whose face is lifted toward the skies. [Applause.] We follow that leadership today, and we shall follow that leadership until we stand again in the glorious sunlight of prosperity and happiness in this Republic. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE].

Mr. LUCE. It is, of course, out of the question, Mr. Speaker, that any man can grasp the full meaning of that bill by listening to its reading, having had no intimation whatever beforehand of what it contains.

I, too, desire to help the administration meet this crisis. Whenever it may be necessary I will waive all opportunities of discussion.

Perhaps it was necessary in this instance to keep us on the minority side who have some acquaintance with this subject in the dark until the bill was produced. I will not intimate that there was intentional refraining from consultation with Members of this House who now for many years have lived with these questions and who ought to know something about them. The majority leaders have brought us a bill on which I myself am unable to advise my colleagues, except to say that this is a case where judgment must be waived, where argument must be silenced, where we should take matters without criticism lest we may do harm by delay. [Applause.]

Let me illustrate the embarrassments that come from lack of information. There is in this bill a provision for preferred stock of banks. Imagine my own situation, confronted by the fact that not 4 hours ago I put into the box there a bill with provision for that very purpose, not having the slightest idea that there had been discussion

of this matter. I do not want to be impatient, I do not want to seem even in the slightest disturbed, but I do think, and I say to my friends of the majority, that if they desire us to go along in these things, if they desire our sympathetic cooperation—we want to give it—let the desired results be accomplished by ways that will not arouse in the breast of any man the thought that he has not had a fair show, the feeling that he has not had opportunity to present his views, the feeling that he has had no chance to pass criticism, possibly helpful.

Let us forget what has happened in this instance, let us not allow it to remain in our minds against anyone. Doubtless the pressure of the situation made quick action imperative. I am not going to protest against it. I am going to ask my Republican friends to accept my own position and not begrudge any help to the President of the United States in this emergency. [Applause.]

There are in this bill some things that if they could have been discussed by the Banking and Currency Committee might have been reshaped, perhaps to the public advantage, but better have it go along as it is, without any attempt at change, without any repining, without any complaint. Let it go now, remembering that this House is to continue in session, at least off and on, for some time; and if it proves that errors have been made in the hasty drafting of the bill, we shall have the opportunity, by law, to make corrections—provided the opportunity is given to us, provided this procedure is not repeated except when absolutely necessary, provided the Committee on Banking and Currency is called together and given more opportunity than it had in the previous session to consider the great problems confronting the Nation, provided these problems are laid before the committee speedily, provided that we there may voice our matured views, express our friendly criticisms, and harmoniously work out together the results that shall be best for the country. [Applause.]

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the membership of the House has had no opportunity to consider or even read this bill. The first opportunity I had to know what this legislation is was when it was read from the Clerk's desk. It is an important banking bill. It is a dictatorship over finance in the United States. It is complete control over the banking system in the United States. It seems to me that the casual reading which I have given to the bill indicates clearly that if banks are permitted to open tomorrow morning, only those banks which do open will be permitted to operate. Other banks that do not open tomorrow morning will be opened under a limited receivership or a receivership. It is a protection for the solvent banks of the United States first. Of course it may be that the banking system is in such shape that it is necessary to deal with it in this manner. I have been calling attention for some years past to the manner in which the Federal Reserve System has been conducted, and have predicted that it would lead to this kind of a situation. We have, step by step, been proceeding along the lines of centralization. Attempts in past meetings of this Congress have succeeded in enacting increasingly centralized banking plans. This gives supreme authority to those people who have wanted to control the finances of this Government, through a centralized system, to have such a system. I wish, and I hope for the new administration all success. No one wants the new administration, under the leadership of President Roosevelt, to succeed any more than I do. I shall go as far as any other man to see that success comes to it, but I say now to that leadership that the first thing that must be done is to audit the United States Treasury. [Applause.]

We want to know, the people of the United States want to know, the condition of the Public Treasury and the obligations that are outstanding. We want to know the amount of gold in the United States Treasury, and we want to know the amount of gold in the Federal Reserve System. We want to know the total amount of outstanding Government obligations. This is a time to draw a line, and may I say to you Democrats here that if you do not draw a line through the Treasury operations now and the Federal Reserve opera-

tions, you will be enmeshed in all the things that they have been doing, and they have been doing some things, as I have pointed out heretofore, or we would not be in the condition we are in today. I want to know, so far as I am concerned, that this bill represents the ideas of the new administration—the new deal. I shall help to carry it through if it is that. If, on the other hand, this bill has been proposed and written by the same influences that are responsible for this financial situation, I shall fight it and do everything that I can to defeat it. It seems to me there is authority here to continue the Federal Reserve operations under the same management, and it seems to me I can see much in this bill that can be abused and that may have been dictated by the same banking influences that are responsible for our present predicament. I hope that is not so, but I do want to impress upon this House and upon the administration the importance of going to the bottom of this situation. This situation demands a house cleaning. Confidence in this country will not be restored until the people of the country know the condition of the United States Treasury and the condition of the Federal Reserve banks.

It is difficult under the circumstances to discuss this bill. The first section of the bill, as I grasped it, is practically the war powers that were given back in 1917, with some slight amendments. The other gives supreme authority to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to impound all the gold in the United States in the hands of individuals, corporations, or companies for the purpose, I suppose, of bringing together that gold and making it available for the issuance of Federal Reserve notes.

The third section deals with how banks are to be handled under this authority, how bank assets are to be frozen, and deals with the question of limited receiverships and receiverships. The last section of the bill provides for the issuance of a new money. I am a little at a loss, in the hurried way I have had to read the bill, to understand just how this new money is to be handled. I refer to section 401, which reads:

Upon deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of all contract obligations of the United States, or any notes—

And so forth.

Under the Federal Reserve Act obligations that are deposited as the security and gold for reserve notes are placed in the hands of the Federal Reserve agent. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee if this is a plan to change the holding of the security back of Federal Reserve notes to the Treasury of the United States rather than the Federal Reserve agent.

Mr. STEAGALL. This provision is for the issuance of Federal Reserve bank notes; not for Federal Reserve notes; and the security back of it is the obligations, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, bank acceptances, outlined in the section to which the gentleman has referred.

Mr. McFADDEN. Then the new circulation is to be Federal Reserve bank notes and not Federal Reserve notes? Is that true?

Mr. STEAGALL. Insofar as the provisions of this section are concerned, yes.

Mr. McFADDEN. I would like to ask the gentleman right in that connection, is there any gold reserve to be held as security back of these new Federal Reserve bank notes?

Mr. STEAGALL. The law provides 5 percent back of Federal Reserve bank notes, just as is maintained in case of national-bank notes. There have been issued a small amount of these notes; I cannot recall the exact figures. The gentleman is probably more familiar with it than I am. There is only a little of that currency outstanding. This contemplates a substantial addition to it. It is a liberalization of currency issue, to take care of banks in their efforts to respond to the demands of business and liability to their depositors.

Mr. McFADDEN. The current press reports indicate there will be issued under this authority some \$2,000,000 or more of new currency, and made available to the banks. Is that correct?

Mr. STEAGALL. To be frank with the gentleman, I should not like to be bound in my answer by estimates outlined in newspaper reports. The issue might greatly exceed the amount suggested.

Mr. McFADDEN. Will the gentleman say how much it is possible to be issued or is contemplated to be issued?

Mr. STEAGALL. No one knows. It is not an arbitrary expansion. The purpose is to provide an elastic expansion to meet the exigencies and development of banking and business conditions.

Mr. McFADDEN. I think it is fairly clear from the colloquy that has just taken place that the increased Federal Reserve circulation is to be in the form of Federal Reserve bank notes and not the present Federal Reserve notes that are in circulation to the extent of approximately \$4,000,000,000, which are secured by 60 percent of eligible paper or Government bonds and 40 percent of gold. This is a new issue which is authorized under the Federal Reserve Act, which has not to any great extent been resorted to heretofore.

Mr. BRITTEN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. McFADDEN. I will.

Mr. BRITTEN. From my observation of the bill as it was read to the House, it would appear that the amount of bank notes that might be issued by the Federal Reserve System is not limited. That will depend entirely upon the amount of collateral that is presented from time to time for exchange for bank notes. Is that not correct?

Mr. McFADDEN. Yes. I think that is correct.

Mr. BRITTEN. So that it might run to \$20,000,000,000?

Mr. McFADDEN. In the discretion of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. These notes are to be secured by assets that are approved, that are turned over by financial institutions to the Treasury of the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH].

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, in time of storm there can only be one pilot. In my judgment, the House of Representatives realize that the pilot in this case must be the President of the United States, and they will steer their course by him. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, in my deliberate judgment, under the leadership of the President of the United States, there will shortly be brought from the Committee on Banking and Currency carefully considered legislation insuring the depositors in all banks [applause] and carefully considered legislation which will reflate and stabilize the currency of this country. [Applause.] Mr. Speaker, those two measures, if enacted into law, will speedily give the people of this country such prosperity as we have never had before in all of its history. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. BUSBY].

Mr. BUSBY. Mr. Speaker, in order for business to carry on, it is necessary to have a medium of exchange. In this country our medium of exchange is based on currency and on bank credits. For several months some of us have seen the bank-credit situation breaking down and going out of use. The condition in which we find ourselves today is absolutely no surprise to me, and it is no surprise to some of the other gentlemen who have studied the question. The house had to fall upon us to get some of the gentlemen who are responsible for our condition to understand our predicament.

I have hoped, and others have hoped, for a restoration of the currency and of the mediums of exchange in this country—to no avail. We have come to the point where we are willing to endorse in a formal way an Executive fiat on this question; and I want to follow on, because I want the people of this country to have currency and mediums of exchange with which to do business. [Applause.]

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement the previous question is considered as ordered.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS—H. R. 21

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to extend their own remarks upon this bill.

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

There was no objection.

CURRENCY EXPANSION—PRESIDENT'S MOVE DRAMATIC AND INSPIRING

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, for 3 years I have been pleading for a controlled expansion of the currency to raise commodity prices and restore the purchasing power of the American people. Other Members of the House and Senate have joined me in the fight, but up to this day our efforts have been in vain.

Those influences and individuals most responsible for the direful conditions through which we are now passing have resisted us at every point. We have been ridiculed and abused by the very money changers whose misconduct produced this terrible panic, with all its misery, its poverty, its hunger, its human suffering and human distress. "Whatsoever man soweth, that shall he also reap." The very ones who sowed the seeds of this panic are now reaping the fruits of their own misconduct as they see their monetary Tower of Babel crash amid a confusion of tongues.

We are in the bottom of the pit. Every direction is uphill. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BRITTEN] intimated a while ago that this bill might result in unlimited expansion or inflation. My answer to that statement is that conditions cannot be made worse, from an economic standpoint, than they are today.

Besides, this bill does not provide for an unlimited expansion. It provides for a controlled expansion. Every dollar of this new money will be worth 100 cents; and if issued in a sufficient amount, the result will be an immediate advance in the prices of wheat, cotton, corn, land, and other commodities.

It is the beginning of a new day—a turning point in the economic affairs of the American people, if not of the entire world. This bill will be followed by one providing permanent legislation on this subject; and if we will incorporate in that permanent legislation the provision laid down in the bill which I have been advocating and which I have reintroduced today—to expand the currency until the general commodity-price index as worked out by the United States Department of Labor reaches 100, and then providing for a retrenchment in case the commodity index rises above 103, and also for reexpansion in case the commodity index sinks below 97—if these provisions are written into the permanent legislation, this expansion will raise the commodity prices back to what they were in 1926, stabilize them there, and prevent those violent fluctuations in prices that have always proved disastrous to the farmers, the home owners, the small investors, and the masses of our people generally.

The American people are looking today to our new President to lead us out of the economic chaos in which we find ourselves. This is the most dramatic and inspiring move ever taken by a President of the United States in times of peace. If it is followed up by permanent legislation that will give us a controlled expansion of the currency, and an assurance of the safety of bank deposits, our country will immediately awake, as it were, from its nightmare of agony and leap forward into a glorious era of happiness and prosperity.

H. R. 21, A BILL TO REDUCE THE GOLD CONTENT OF THE GOLD DOLLAR

Mr. MCGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced H. R. 21. I wish to make a brief statement pertaining to this bill. In doing so I shall use the statement I gave to the press

when I filed this bill with the bill clerk, Tuesday, March 7, 1933.

There is not any question but that sooner or later the gold dollar is going to be revalued with a reduction of the gold content. The only question involved is whether we are going to reduce the gold content in an orderly way or a disorderly way. The orderly way to do it is honestly, fearlessly, and frankly to reduce the content a given amount. The disorderly way is to break loose and start printing currency without any regard for the gold reserve.

The bill which I am introducing in the House and which, I understand, Senator CONNALLY will introduce in the Senate, provides for an outright reduction of one third in the gold content of the dollar. This is following the orderly course.

We now have approximately \$4,000,000,000 of gold in the Treasury and Federal Reserve, based upon gold dollars of 23.22 grains of gold each. With this reduction of one third in the gold content, we shall have approximately \$6,000,000,000 of gold in the Treasury and Federal Reserve. This additional \$2,000,000,000 in gold will permit an additional issuance of from two to five billion dollars in currency. Based upon the established ratio of \$1 of currency for 40 cents' worth of gold, these additional \$2,000,000,000 obtained by reducing the gold content one third will permit additional currency in the amount of \$5,000,000,000.

If we start out printing currency without regard for the gold reserve, then in the end, when we find that excessive inflation destroys the country and the people, we shall try to get back to the gold standard. Then we shall find that we have so much currency outstanding that we cannot tie it to our limited supply of gold except by reducing the content of the gold dollar in proportion to the increased amount of currency. That may mean that we shall have to decrease the gold content 50 percent, maybe 75 percent, and maybe 90 percent. It will all depend upon how far we carry the inflation during the period that our currency is not tied to gold. It may be that we shall do as Germany did by going so far that there is no possibility of tying all of our outstanding currency to gold, and we shall be obliged to repudiate and cancel some of our currency.

Now we are going to have some inflation or more currency. It does not make any difference whether every Member of Congress, the President, and everyone in the United States is opposed to any inflation, we can not stop the inevitable. The Government has for 3 years been spending more money than it has taken in by taxation. It has been meeting this deficit by borrowing money from the banks. That day is over. The banks are closed. Now the problem is, How is the Government going to get the banks open and keep them open, and not how are the banks going to provide credit for the Government?

The interest rate of the Government on short-term loans increased from one eighth of 1 percent last December to 4.26 percent last week. This means that the interest rate of the Government has increased thirty-four times, or 3,400 percent during a period of 3 months. Whenever institutions or individuals find their interest rates increasing at such a proportion in such a short length of time, one of two things is certain: either their credit is gone or their source of credit is gone. In plain English, the credit of the United States has either been absorbed or else its source of credit is gone. Anyone knows that this Government cannot now collect enough taxes to meet its present expenses. Whenever governments reach the position where they can neither collect enough taxes to meet their expenses nor borrow enough to meet their expenses, there is only one thing left for them, and that is to print money. Such is the position of the United States; and, whether we like it or not, there is going to be some inflation in order to meet the obligations of the Government. The question is, Are we going to have inflation tied to gold or not? This bill will permit inflation tied to gold, and that will mean some control. There is nothing new about this bill. It is the Burtness bill which has been before Congress for 4 or 5 years. A people

satisfied with a false security and led by a financial leadership steeped in selfishness and blind to shadows casting present events would have none of it. The Burtness bill, passed a year or more ago, would have saved us from much of our present trouble.

The welfare of the Government needs this or some other similar legislation. In addition to our governmental financial troubles, the debts, private and public, in this country cannot be paid on the basis of gold dollars of 23.22 grains.

THE BANKING EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I shall vote for this measure, although I should like to have had an opportunity to study and consider its provisions. It has not been possible to do this owing to the fact that the bill has merely been read to us by the Clerk this afternoon on the opening day of this special session, without our being furnished copies thereof, and the bill not being subject to amendment and only 40 minutes allowed for debate. This is a most extraordinary situation.

However, we are advised by President Roosevelt in his message which has just been read that the immediate passage of this legislation is absolutely necessary in order to reopen the banks in the Nation and provide them with additional and adequate currency. We are further informed by our distinguished majority leader [Mr. BYRNS] that the Senate is now awaiting the action of the House on this particular bill, and that in order to reopen the banks of the country on tomorrow it must be enacted into law today. I shall, therefore, vote for the bill, Mr. Speaker, because of these assurances of our great President and our able leaders in this body.

However, if time and opportunity had been afforded to do so, I believe that this legislation should have been amended or rewritten to include the State banks scattered throughout the land, which in many communities constitute the sole banking facilities enjoyed by the people.

I hope that the additional currency which may be issued by the national banks under this act will render available the credit and funds so sorely needed by the business and industrial interests of our country, in order that there may be a resumption of operations and employment for the people. If the new currency is not placed in circulation, this legislation, my colleagues, will fail of its purpose, which should be to aid the people rather than the banks.

Mr. Speaker, we must have a Federal guaranty of bank deposits law, so that the savings of our citizens and the money of our merchants and business men in all the communities of our land will be safe and secure. Not until such a Federal statute is passed and in force will complete confidence in our banking system be restored, nor the funds of the American people placed on deposit in the banks and enable the bankers to make loans to finance the transactions of business and industry in this country.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT CAN SAVE AT LEAST \$700,000,000 ANNUALLY—AND MAKE BANKS SAFE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, Thursday, March 9, Congress was convened in extraordinary session; it is the first session of the Seventy-third Congress. The President submitted a bill which was intended to assist in the opening of all the banks in the Nation. Although it was contrary to many of the principles that I have advocated for many years, it contained provisions I do not approve and failed to go far enough in other ways, I yielded and voted for the bill; it was an emergency measure and should have been passed immediately. The proposal embodied one feature that I have advocated for a long time, and that was the issuance of additional circulating medium. The banks of the Nation have inflated credit out of proportion to the amount of actual money. The result is the banks have become indebted to their depositors to the extent of \$45,000,000,000 and have in their vaults less than \$1,000,000,000 to pay it with. The new law will cause the printing presses at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing here in Washington to print more money and furnish it to the banks. One day this week this Bureau

printed and delivered more than \$30,000,000, running both day and night. Similar sums are now being printed and delivered daily.

EXPANSION OF CURRENCY NECESSARY

If the Republican Party had released itself from the clutches of Wall Street and expanded the currency immediately after the stock-market crash in 1929 or within a year after the crash, our people would have been saved from this awful money panic. Our President will doubtless ask amendments to this new law when conditions are more normal and when it is better understood. Under the new law the money is issued to the banks in return for Government obligations, bills of exchange, drafts, notes, trade acceptances, and banker's acceptances. The money will be worth 100 cents on the dollar, because it is backed by the credit of the Nation. It will represent a mortgage on all the homes and other property of all the people in the Nation.

NO GOLD COVERAGE

The money so issued will not have one penny of gold coverage behind it, because it is really not needed. We do not need gold to back our internal currency. We only need gold to settle our balances with foreign countries. Our people do not actually use gold as a medium of exchange; paper money is just as good and is much easier to handle. However, if gold is desired as a backing for paper money, we have a sufficient amount to permit the issuance of \$5,000,000,000 more money and still have a gold reserve of 40 percent. When England paid us approximately \$100,000,000 in gold last December the Treasury should have taken that gold and issued \$250,000,000 in paper money, using the gold as a sufficient coverage of 40 percent, and the money should have been put into circulation by paying it to Government employees or other governmental debts. Instead, the gold was delivered to the private banks and the Government given credit for the amount. The banks used a part of it as a base to issue considerable money, which they loaned to their customers, and the remainder, which was the most of it, was sold back to England by the bankers.

DRIVE AGAINST GOLD HOARDERS

The gold that is given up by the people in the present crisis should be delivered to the Government. It should be used to issue additional money upon which the people will not have to pay interest while it is in circulation.

PRESENT SATISFACTION

Those of us who have worked for 3 years trying to get the currency expanded have the consolation of knowing that our plan has been adopted. I do not believe that the expansion is being made in a manner that will permit the most good. However, the same kind of money is being issued that we have advocated should be issued. It is sound money, although not as well secured as the money we proposed to issue.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW MONEY

Since our leaders have endorsed the plan to issue more money, consideration should be given to plans for its distribution that will best promote the general welfare.

It could be paid to Federal employees. It could be used to retire a part of the national debt and save a considerable sum in interest each year. At the present time our entire national debt of \$20,000,000,000 could be retired with new money without placing too much money in circulation and the Government saved more than \$700,000,000 annually.

SAVE \$700,000,000 ANNUALLY

Instead of the banks being permitted to loan \$45,000,000,000 with a reserve of from one to three billion dollars to back it up, they should be denied that privilege and a much greater money reserve required of them. Then, instead of the banks having so little money to pay their depositors, they could have 40 or 50 cents in actual money to back up every dollar in deposits. We would then have safe banking, and the Government would not owe a penny of national debt. Further, our Government would be saved the \$700,000,000 that is now being paid annually as interest on the

national debt. That would help balance the Budget; it would take tax-exempt securities out of the way and cause more income taxes to be paid to the Government and less tax-dodging by the big rich.

OPPOSITION TO CONCENTRATION OF MONEY AND CREDIT CONTROL IN THE HANDS OF A FEW GREAT INTERNATIONAL BANKING CONCERNS

Mr. LUNDEEN. Mr. Speaker, today the Chief Executive sent to this House of Representatives a banking bill for immediate enactment. The author of this bill seems to be unknown. No one has told us who drafted the bill. There appears to be a printed copy at the Speaker's desk, but no printed copies are available for the House Members. The bill has been driven through the House with cyclonic speed after 40 minutes' debate, 20 minutes for the minority and 20 minutes for the majority.

I have demanded a roll call, but have been unable to get the attention of the Chair. Others have done the same, notably Congressman SINCLAIR, of North Dakota, and Congressman BILL LEMKE, of North Dakota, as well as some of our other Farmer-Labor Members. Fifteen men were standing, demanding a roll call, but that number is not sufficient; we therefore have the spectacle of the great House of Representatives of the United States of America passing, after a 40-minute debate, a bill its Members never read and never saw, a bill whose author is unknown. The great majority of the Members have been unable to get a minute's time to discuss this bill; we have been refused a roll call; and we have been refused recognition by the Chair. I do not mean to say that the Speaker of the House of Representatives intended to ignore us, but everything was in such a turmoil and there was so much excitement that we simply were not recognized.

I want to put myself on record against a procedure of this kind and against the use of such methods in passing legislation affecting millions of lives and billions of dollars. It seems to me that under this bill thousands of small banks will be crushed and wiped out of existence, and that money and credit control will be still further concentrated in the hands of those who now hold the power.

It is safe to say that in normal times, after careful study of a printed copy and after careful debate and consideration, this bill would never have passed this House or any other House. Its passage could be accomplished only by rapid procedure, hurried and hectic debate, and a general rush for voting without roll call.

I believe in the House of Representatives. I believe in the power that was given us by the people. I believe that Congress is the greatest and most powerful body in America, and I believe that the people have vested in Congress their ultimate and final power in every great, vital question, and the Constitution bears me out in that.

I am suspicious of this railroading of bills through our House of Representatives, and I refuse to vote for a measure unseen and unknown.

I want the RECORD to show that I was, and am, against this bill and this method of procedure; and I believe no good will come out of it for America. We must not abdicate our power to exercise judgment. We must not allow ourselves to be swept off our feet by hysteria, and we must not let the power of the Executive paralyze our legislative action. If we do, it would be better for us to resign and go home—and save the people the salary they are paying us.

I look forward to that day when we shall read the bill we are considering, and see the author of the bill stand before the House and explain it; and then, after calm deliberation and sober judgment—after full and free debate—I hope to see sane and sensible legislation passed which will lift America out of this panic and disaster into which we were plunged by the World War.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 11

Resolved, That the rules of the Seventy-second Congress be, and they are hereby, adopted as the rules of the Seventy-third Congress.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, in order to do business the House must have rules. I merely say that later on the Committee on Rules will consider several changes in the rules of the House, of which both sides will have ample notice.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 12

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be 12 o'clock meridian.

The resolution was agreed to.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

Mr. ELMER E. STUDLEY, a Representative at large from the State of New York; Mr. BEN CRAVENS, of Arkansas; and Mr. JAMES R. CLAIBORNE, of Missouri, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

Mr. BEAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

HON. ANTON J. CERMAK

Mr. BEAM. Mr. Speaker, on February 15, 1933, the world was astonished and amazed at the brazen and dastardly attempt to assassinate the President-elect of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Happily and fortunately, as if by providential intervention, his life was spared, so that his great talents and ability to serve his countrymen would not be denied the people of the United States at this crucial period of our national existence. There was, however, Mr. Speaker, as a result of that lamentable occurrence, a great toll taken which has fallen heavily upon the city of Chicago and the great State of Illinois.

Every American citizen throughout the length and breadth of the land feels the death of Mayor Cermak, of Chicago, as keenly and deeply as if they had sustained a personal loss. His courage and fortitude under such trying circumstances, the patriotic utterance he gave while mortally wounded, "I'm glad it's me instead of you," won for him the sympathetic affection, the admiration, the esteem, and applause of the entire world.

Every citizen of the United States accepts the challenge of lawlessness, of hate, and of disrespect for law and order which was hurled at organized society and constituted government by this cold-blooded assassination; and from the bier of Chicago's martyred mayor will arise in the hearts and breasts of our citizens a renewed and determined effort to crush, to annihilate, and destroy the criminal and vicious elements in our midst, which for so many years have bid defiance to constituted authority, have heaped ignominy and shame upon the fair name of America, and have traduced and stigmatized the noblest and best traditions of our Nation. [Applause.]

I have the honor and the distinction of representing the congressional district in which the late Mayor Cermak resided and where he rose to political prestige and influence. It is probably the most cosmopolitan district in the country, embracing within its confines practically every nationalistic group in this great commonwealth we call America.

Mr. Speaker, the life of the late Mayor Cermak unveils a story and portrays a picture which could serve as an inspiration and incentive to every red-blooded boy in our land, and demonstrates what heights a man of humble birth and origin can attain in the broad crucible of American opportunity.

Born in a foreign land and coming to America as an infant, at the age of 11 years he was compelled to earn his livelihood in the coal mines of Illinois. Coming to Chicago in early youth, his ability for public service was recognized by his people, and he was elected to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois. He later served his ward in the City Council of Chicago. He was elected as chief bailiff of the municipal courts of Chicago. He was reelected for three terms as president of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, and then as mayor of the great city of Chicago. Such a record of public service has seldom been equaled or excelled in the annals of American politics.

The late Mayor Cermak was a man of great executive ability, an authority on municipal government, one who believed in the great brotherhood of mankind. He had the courage of his convictions and performed his duty in the light of intellect and according to the dictates of his conscience. He was an uncompromising fighter for the poor, the humble, the downtrodden, and the oppressed; and by his untimely death, my fellow colleagues, the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois have lost a great and able executive, and America has laid to rest one of her noblest sons and outstanding citizens of the present generation. [Applause.]

PRINTING AND BINDING

Mr. LAMBETH. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution and move its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 13

Resolved, That the standing committees of the House of Representatives and the floor leaders are hereby authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be actually necessary for the transaction of their official business during the Seventy-third Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 14

Resolved, That the following Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the standing Committee of the House on Ways and Means, to wit:

Robert L. Doughton, of North Carolina, chairman; Heartsill Ragon, of Arkansas; Samuel B. Hill, of Washington; Thomas H. Cullen, of New York; Christopher D. Sullivan, of New York; Morgan G. Sanders, of Texas; John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts; Clement C. Dickinson, of Missouri; David J. Lewis, of Maryland; Fred M. Vinson, of Kentucky; Jere Cooper, of Tennessee; Ashton C. Shallenberger, of Nebraska; Charles West, of Ohio; John W. Boehne, Jr., of Indiana; and James V. McClintic, of Oklahoma.

The resolution was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, before we recess I wish to announce that I had called a meeting of the Republican members of the Committee on Committees for this evening. The committee will not meet this evening, and I shall notify the members in the morning of the first meeting of the committee.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce that my colleague the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE] could not be present today on account of illness, being confined in the hospital, and for this reason did not qualify today.

RECESS

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, it will be necessary for the House to remain in session until the Senate has taken some action upon the bill which has just been passed by the House.

Therefore, I move that the House stand in recess subject to the call of the Speaker, with the understanding that notice of the reconvening of the House will be given 15 minutes in advance by the ringing of the bells.

I may also say that it is extremely important that we have a quorum here tonight. I do not anticipate any necessity for a quorum, but no one can tell just what may be done, and I, therefore, hope that the Members will remain within hearing of the bells so they can attend the session upon the reconvening of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess to meet at the call of the Chair.

AFTER THE RECESS

The recess having expired (at 7 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), the House was called to order by the Speaker.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1491. An act to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1491. An act to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, March 10, 1933, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Chief of Engineers, pursuant to section 1 of the River and Harbor Act of January 21, 1927, on Pigeon River, Minn., together with accompanying papers and illustrations, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. PATMAN: A bill (H.R. 1) to provide for controlled expansion of the currency and the immediate payment to veterans of the face value of their adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEAD: A bill (H.R. 2) to restore the 2-cent rate of postage on first-class mail matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H.R. 3) to amend the Air Mail Act of February 2, 1925, as amended by the acts of June 3, 1926, May 17, 1928, and April 29, 1930, further to encourage commercial aviation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. PARSONS: A bill (H.R. 4) to provide further for the national security and defense, insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare by limiting the production, conserving the supply, and controlling and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H.R. 5) for the protection and control of anadromous and shore fishes and other aquatic forms of any State or Territory, and authorizing the Department of Commerce to define the seasons and regulate the manner and conditions under which they may be taken or destroyed; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H.R. 6) to increase the amount of certain loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to institutions holding mortgages on homes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 7) to supplement and amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary" (act of March 3, 1911, ch. 231) and known as the Judicial Code, and to limit the jurisdiction of

district and circuit courts in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BACON: A bill (H.R. 8) relating to the record of registry of certain aliens; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H.R. 9) to provide for the regulation of common carriers by motor vehicle in the same manner as common carriers by railroad; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 10) to require contractors and subcontractors engaged on public works of the United States to give certain preferences in the employment of labor; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BOLAND: A bill (H.R. 11) authorizing the erection of a memorial to Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski at Savannah, Ga.; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H.R. 12) to authorize the erection of a United States Veterans' Administration hospital in Lackawanna County, Pa.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 13) imposing an excise tax on motor busses and motor trucks operating over public highways of the United States of America as common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, providing for the assessment and collection thereof, and providing penalties for the violation of this act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri: A bill (H.R. 14) to require the discoloration of poisons which resemble commonly used foodstuffs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 15) to prohibit the importation and interstate transportation of films or pictorial representation of certain crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER of Wyoming: A bill (H.R. 16) to investigate and determine the feasibility of the construction of an irrigation dam on the Bear River, Wyo.; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 17) to provide for the application of net revenues from the operation of the Shoshone power plant, Wyoming; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 18) 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.

Also, a bill (H.R. 19) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Wagon Box, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McGUGIN: A bill (H.R. 20) to stabilize the buying power of money; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 21) to raise the commodity price level to the debt-incurrence stage and to stabilize it thereafter; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CARTER of Wyoming: A bill (H.R. 22) extending the time for making final proof on homesteads; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 23) amending section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved December 29, 1916 (ch. 9, par. 1, 39 Stat. 862), and as amended February 28, 1931 (ch. 328, 46 Stat. 1454); to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 24) to amend section 771 (act of July 17, 1916, ch. 245, par. 12, 39 Stat. 370; act of March 4, 1923, ch. 252, title III, par. 307, 42 Stat. 1476), United States Code, title 12, Banks and banking; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 25) to provide that advances under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation act may be made with lien on crops as adequate security; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 26) relating to labeling petroleum and petroleum products; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CONNOLLY: A bill (H.R. 27) to authorize the Secretary of War to sell to the highest bidder the port of

Newark Army base, giving preference to purchase to the city of Newark; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CORNING: A bill (H.R. 28) to provide for the construction of a vessel for the Coast Guard designed for ice breaking and assistance work; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 29) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of certain lighthouse reservations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER of Wyoming: A bill (H.R. 30) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Dull Knife in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 31) to authorize the issuance of unrestricted patents to certain public lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H.R. 32) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of three naval officers to investigate sites for the establishment of a Pacific coast branch of the United States Naval Academy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 33) to amend an act approved August 13, 1894, entitled "An act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 34) to increase the pensions of persons who have lost the sight of both eyes in line of duty while in the military or naval service of the United States; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H.R. 35) transferring trials of Federal officers, agents, or employees of the United States Government from Federal to State jurisdiction; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 36) for the trial of Federal or State officers, agents, or employees in the Federal courts for violation of the provisions of the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 37) to amend an act of Congress approved March 4, 1927, as amended by the act of May 23, 1928; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GIFFORD: A bill (H.R. 38) providing for an examination and survey of the harbor at Cuttyhunk, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 39) providing for an examination and survey of the shore at Gay Head, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 40) providing for an examination and survey of Rock Harbor, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 41) providing for an examination and survey of the shore at Manomet Point, Plymouth Harbor, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 42) for a Coast Guard station at the eastern entrance to Cape Cod Canal, Mass.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 43) to provide for changing the time of the meeting of Congress, the beginning of the terms of Members of Congress, the time when the electoral votes shall be counted, and to provide for certain contingencies in filling the office of President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, a bill (H.R. 44) to liberalize the retirement law for members of the former Life Saving Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GUYER: A bill (H.R. 45) for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the war with Spain and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 46) granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of Kansas and Missouri for the acquisition, maintenance, and operation of

a toll bridge across the Missouri River near Kansas City, Kans., for the construction and maintenance of connections with established highways, for the incorporation of such bridge in the highway systems of said States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 47) to require the employment of American citizens on observation cars, club cars, and sleeping cars used by railroads in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 48) to extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Kansas City, Kans.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 49) to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to private colleges, universities, and institutions of higher learning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HART: A bill (H.R. 50) to extend the benefits of the tariff to surplus agricultural products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MARTIN of Oregon: A bill (H.R. 51) to provide for the acquisition of certain timberlands and the sale thereof to the State of Oregon for recreational and scenic purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 52) to provide for the construction of works for the development of the Columbia River and minor tributaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 53) to amend section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended, with respect to the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States over suits relating to orders of State administrative boards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 54) to amend section 217, as amended, of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved January 11, 1929; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 55) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make a long-term contract for a supply of water to the United States Naval Station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 56) to create a bureau of welfare of the blind in the Department of Labor to provide for the issuing of licenses to blind persons to operate stands in Federal buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H.R. 57) to amend the first paragraph of section 5 of the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1930, and acts in amendment thereof; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 58) to facilitate the use and occupancy of national-forest lands for purposes of residence, recreation, education, industry, and commerce; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H.R. 59) providing for the reconditioning of the old Federal post office and Federal courthouse building in the city of Portland, Oreg.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 60) to amend the act entitled "An act to give war-time rank to retired officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and/or Coast Guard of the United States," approved June 21, 1930, so as to give class B officers of the Army the benefits of such act; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 61) to amend the retirement laws affecting certain grades of Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 62) relating to the cancellation of star-route mail contracts; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 63) to extend the provisions of the Forest Exchange Act to lands adjacent to the national for-

ests in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H.R. 64) providing for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a public building at Inman, S.C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 65) providing for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a public building at Jonesville, S.C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 66) providing for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a public building at Fountain Inn, S.C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 67) providing for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a public building at Woodruff, S.C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 68) providing for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a public building at Greer, S.C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 69) to empower judges to grant a limited moratorium in foreclosure proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 70) to provide for the issuance of United States bonds in order to expand the volume of Federal Reserve notes, to provide for the purchasing and coining of silver, to provide for the protection of the gold reserves of the United States, and to relieve the existing national emergency; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 71) to authorize naval and Marine Corps service of Army officers to be included in computing dates of retirement; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 72) to promote agricultural progress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H.R. 73) to aid the several States in constructing post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 74) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Blackstock; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 75) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Musgrove's Mill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 76) to require the Secretary of War to mark the places where military organizations trained for the World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLARD: A bill (H.R. 77) to amend the law relating to the naturalization of children of naturalized citizens; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H.R. 78) to provide for the use of nonscattering safety glass in motor vehicles owned by the United States or the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 79) to prevent desecration of the flag and insignia of the United States and to provide punishment therefor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H.R. 80) authorizing loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to aid in refinancing obligations of drainage districts, levee districts, irrigation districts, and similar districts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 81) to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters and to revise the laws pertaining thereto, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: A bill (H.R. 82) to provide for the conducting of livestock breeding, growing, and feeding experiments in connection with the Dickinson field station at Dickinson, N.Dak.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H.R. 83) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to erect a monument as a memorial to the return from Canada, and surrender to the Government of the United States, of the Sioux Indian chiefs, Sitting Bull, Gall, Rain in the Face, and Crow King, with their several bands of followers, in 1881; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 84) restoring to tribal status and allotment certain lands on Standing Rock Indian Reservation in

the States of South Dakota and North Dakota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 85) to extend Federal aid to certain school districts in the State of North Dakota upon condition that the public-school buildings benefited shall be available to Indian children of Fort Berthold Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 86) to amend the United States Grain Standards Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H.R. 87) to establish an honest money system where the medium of exchange will give equal benefits to every American citizen and wherein the lawful money of the Government shall be used for the benefit of all the people, to reduce the rate of interest on loans, to encourage agriculture and the ownership of homes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 88) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust debts owing the United States for seed, feed, and crop-production loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H.R. 89) to increase the tariff duties on flaxseed and the oils produced therefrom; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 90) to establish the Roosevelt National Park in North Dakota; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 91) to promote and encourage agriculture by divesting grains of their interstate character in certain cases; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 92) referring the claims of the Turtle Mountain Band or Bands of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota to the Court of Claims for adjudication and settlement; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H.R. 93) to authorize the Secretary of War to sell to the Plattsburgh National Bank & Trust Co. a tract of land comprising part of the Plattsburg Barracks Military Reservation, N.Y.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUTPHIN: A bill (H.R. 94) to prohibit the deposit of refuse in navigable waters when navigation is endangered or waters are made injurious to health or sea food by such deposit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 95) providing for the retirement of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who become physically incapacitated for active duty as an incident of their service; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 96) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into a contract or contracts for the erection and completion of a plant suitable for the investigations of the Bureau of Mines in New Brunswick, N.J.; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H.R. 97) to provide Federal aid for the construction of groins and bulkheads for coast protection; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 98) to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of soldiers who were discharged from the Army during the World War because of misrepresentation of age," approved March 2, 1929; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H.R. 99) to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to aid in financing projects for the construction of sewerage systems or sewage-disposal works; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 100) to prohibit the sending of unsolicited merchandise through the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WOLVERTON: A bill (H.R. 101) to amend the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 102) to authorize the donation of obsolete Army rifles and accessories to organizations of war veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 103) to amend the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. ANDREW of Massachusetts: A bill (H.R. 104) for the treatment and transportation of shipwrecked American fishermen stranded abroad; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H.R. 105) providing for loans or advances by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, through its regional credit corporations, to farm mortgagors to enable them to lower the rate of interest on their farm-mortgage loans and to secure the postponement of the foreclosure of farm mortgages for a period of 2 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 106) to provide for the construction of a bridge over the Rappahannock River as a memorial to President Madison; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BLANTON: A bill (H.R. 107) to repeal the tax on bank checks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 108) to restore the 2-cent rate of postage on first-class mail matter; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 109) to provide for the suspension of immigration of aliens into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BOYLAN: A bill (H.R. 110) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make an examination of certain claims of the State of Missouri; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H.R. 111) for the repeal of the drastic so-called "Jones five and ten law"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCKBEE: A bill (H.R. 112) to raise revenue, protect American labor, and assist the American farmer by providing for the use in motor fuels of alcohol manufactured from agricultural products grown upon the farm in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARLEY: A bill (H.R. 113) relating to contracts for the erection or alteration of public buildings; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CROSS: A bill (H.R. 114) to restore confidence by raising commodity prices through expanding the currency by using silver to broaden the metallic monetary base while preserving the gold standard; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H.R. 115) to prevent the use of vessels for transporting out of United States ports persons or cargo to vessels anchored, stationed, or standing 3 or more miles offshore for illegal purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H.R. 116) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide that per diem employees of the District of Columbia shall not be deprived of retirement credit for certain past service, by failure to deposit any percentage of their compensation for such service; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 117) to regulate the importation of milk and cream and milk and cream products into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the public health; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H.R. 118) to amend section 7 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H.R. 119) to establish a woman's bureau in the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H.R. 120) amending the Civil Service Retirement Act; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 121) to amend section 7 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the

government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia

By Mr. GOSS: A bill (H.R. 122) to regulate the use and sale of wood alcohol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 123) to provide for placing certain educational orders to familiarize private manufacturing establishments with the production of certain ordnance, and to provide for manufacture of certain ordnance by Government-owned arsenals; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 124) to require contractors on public-building projects to name their subcontractors, material men, and supply men, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. GRISWOLD: A bill (H.R. 125) authorizing employees of the Veterans' Administration to accept or reject quarters furnished by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. HARLAN: A bill (H.R. 126) authorizing employees of the Veterans' Administration to accept or reject quarters furnished by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 127) to remove limitations on the amount of property held by benevolent, charitable, and other non-profit corporations incorporated in the District of Columbia by private act of Congress; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H.R. 128) to provide additional compensation to World War veterans for the loss of use of an eye in active service in line of duty in the World War; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 129) to provide for the settlement of claims against the United States on account of property damage or loss, personal injury, or death; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 130) to amend the act approved May 15, 1928, entitled "An act for the control of floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Flood Control.

Also, a bill (H.R. 131) to provide that certain veterans not honorably discharged shall be admitted to Veterans' Administration homes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 132) to amend the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H.R. 133) further restricting immigration into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H.R. 134) to change preferences within the quotas; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H.R. 135) to repeal the first proviso of section 24 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H.R. 136) to make uniform the method of appointing immigration officials in charge of districts, ports, or stations; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H.R. 137) to insure payment of bank deposits in national banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MAY: A bill (H.R. 138) to provide for an additional district judge for the eastern and western districts of Kentucky, and to amend section 83 of the Judicial Code, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 139) to authorize the leasing of the Muscle Shoals property upon certain terms and conditions, to provide for the national defense, and for the regulation of interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H.R. 140) to amend the Federal Reserve Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H.R. 141) to provide that no interest shall be charged veterans on loans made on adjusted-service certificates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 142) to amend the act of February 8, 1875, entitled "An act levying a tax of 10 percent per annum on every person, firm, association, other than national bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association, on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 143) to authorize the purchase by the Government of American-produced silver, to provide for the issuance of silver certificates in payment therefor, to provide for the coinage of such silver, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H.R. 144) amending section 200, World War Veterans' Act, 1924; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H.R. 145) to amend the Federal Reserve Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. O'CONNOR: A bill (H.R. 146) to amend the act of June 18, 1929, entitled "An act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress"; to the Committee on the Census.

Also, a bill (H.R. 147) to incorporate the Big Brother and Big Sister Federation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PETTENGILL: A bill (H.R. 148) to provide for the issuance of stamped money certificates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SPENCE: A bill (H.R. 149) to regulate the rate of premium on bonds of officers and employees in the motor-vehicle service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WELCH: A bill (H.R. 150) to provide for the protection of fish by requiring reports on the location of canneries in Alaska and prohibiting certain salmon unlawfully caught from being brought into the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H.R. 151) to provide that the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid to laborers and mechanics employed in the construction of Federal-aid highways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 152) to amend subsection (d) of section 11 of the Merchant Marine Act of June 5, 1920, as amended by section 301 of the Merchant Marine Act of May 22, 1928; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H.R. 153) to provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign-trade zones in ports of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: A bill (H.R. 154) for the protection of laborers and mechanics on public buildings or public works of the United States; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. CARTER of California: A bill (H.R. 1490) to provide for plant and cereal patents; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. STEAGALL: A bill (H.R. 1491) to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Whole House on the state of the Union.

By Mr. CULLEN: A bill (H.R. 1492) to provide revenue by the taxation of certain nonintoxicating liquors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUSBY: A bill (H.R. 1493) to reduce the amount of gold in the dollar from 25.8 grains nine-tenths fine to 16.5 grains of gold nine-tenths fine, so as to bring the purchasing power of the dollar into a proper relation to commodity prices; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H.R. 1494) to amend section 8 of the act of June 19, 1886, as amended by section 2 of the

act of February 17, 1898 (U.S.C., title 46, sec. 289); to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1495) to amend section 1 (a) of the act of March 2, 1929, entitled "An act to establish load lines for American vessels, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1496) to amend section 14 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended by section 20 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1497) to repeal certain laws providing that certain aliens who have filed declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States shall be considered citizens for the purposes of service and protection on American vessels; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DE PRIEST: A bill (H.R. 1498) to provide a civil government for the Virgin Islands of the United States; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H.R. 1499) to authorize the erection of a United States veterans' hospital in the inland region of the State of California; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1500) authorizing appropriations for the construction and maintenance of improvements necessary for protection of the national forests from fire, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1501) to aid in the establishment of State parks; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1502) to amend the act entitled "An act to create the California Debris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," approved March 1, 1893, as amended; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1503) to amend the act entitled "An act to create the California Debris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," approved March 1, 1893, as amended; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1504) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to control emergency insect infestations on the national forests; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1505) for the inclusion of certain lands in the Lassen National Forest, Calif., and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1506) to add certain lands to the Modoc National Forest, in the State of California; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1507) to add certain lands to the Modoc National Forest, in the State of California; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1508) to extend the provisions of the Forest Exchange Act, approved March 20, 1922, to certain lands adjacent to the Modoc National Forest, in the State of California; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1509) to provide for the destruction and eradication of predatory animals in the State of California; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1510) to amend an act entitled "An act making an appropriation for the survey of public lands lying within the limits of land grants, to provide for the forfeiture to the United States of unsurveyed land grants to railroads, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1511) making the 9th day of September of each year a holiday for Federal employees in the State of California; to the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1512) to authorize the issuance of patent for lands containing gold-bearing gravels, at depth, which are overlaid by volcanic lava; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1513) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct a bridge across Lost River on the Tule

Lake division of the Klamath project, Oregon-California; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. FULMER: A bill (H.R. 1514) to provide for the refinancing of farm-mortgage indebtedness over a period of 50 years at 4 percent interest, with first annual payment commencing 3 years after the date of mortgage; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1515) authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to aid in refunding or refinancing obligations of drainage, irrigation, and levee districts; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1516) to repeal the tax on bank checks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1517) to provide for the use of net weights in interstate and foreign commerce transactions in cotton, to provide for the standardization of bale covering for cotton, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1518) to amend the Tariff Act of 1922; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1519) to transfer the administration of the affairs of Federal intermediate-credit banks to the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1520) authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain a tobacco experiment and demonstration station in Sumter County, S.C.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1521) to prohibit the sending of unsolicited merchandise through the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1522) to regulate interstate shipments of cotton, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1523) to provide for research work in connection with the utilization of agricultural products other than forest products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1524) to provide for cooperation with the several States in the care, treatment, education, vocational guidance and placement, and physical rehabilitation of crippled children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1525) to divert lands unsuited for profitable agriculture to productive forestry uses; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H.R. 1526) to provide for the honorary designation of St. Ann's Churchyard, in the city of New York, as a national shrine, and for the erection of a monument or statue thereon to the memory of Gouverneur Morris; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1527) providing for medals of honor and awards to Government employees for distinguished service in science or for voluntary risk of life and health beyond the ordinary risks of duty; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1528) to provide that religious views or philosophical opinions against war shall not debar aliens otherwise qualified from citizenship; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HOLLISTER: A bill (H.R. 1529) to provide revenue, to protect the currency of the United States against hoarding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: A bill (H.R. 1530) granting relief to American civilian employees of the Navy stationed in the Philippine Islands; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1531) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to authorize export-debenture certificates on agricultural products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1532) to amend the Revenue Act of 1932 by repealing section 751, imposing a tax on checks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1533) to restore the 2-cent rate of postage on first-class mail matter; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. KAHN: A bill (H.R. 1534) to amend section 57 of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1893, as amended and supplemented; with respect to proof and allowance of claims by trustees for bondholders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1535) to authorize the erection of a United States Veterans' Administration hospital in the State of California to be used for the housing, care, and treatment of disabled women veterans only; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1536) to authorize the construction and use of underground pneumatic-tube service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1537) granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection who were discharged in the Philippines; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1538) providing retirement for persons who hold licenses as navigators or engineers who have reached the age of 64 years and who have served 25 or more years in the Army Transport Service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1539) to provide more effectively for the national defense by increasing the efficiency of the Air Corps of the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1540) for the relief of officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps retired for wounds in battle; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1541) to readjust the pay of certain warrant officers and retired enlisted men; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H.R. 1542) to provide for the stabilization of industry during the existing national economic emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1543) to authorize the construction of buildings for certain post offices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1544) to provide sick leave for employees of mail-equipment shops; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1545) to provide for the transportation and distribution of mails on motor-vehicle routes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1546) to amend section 207 of the act approved February 28, 1925, as amended, to promote parcel-post service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KURTZ: A bill (H.R. 1547) to repeal section 1001 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1932, which increased the rate of postage on certain mail matter of the first class; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANHAM: A bill (H.R. 1548) to provide that in certain cases loans to veterans upon adjusted-service certificates shall be considered partial payments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1549) to authorize a special rate of postage on periodicals when sent by public libraries; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H.R. 1550) to amend the act of May 1, 1926, for minor children of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1551) to authorize the erection of a 150-bed addition to the United States Veterans' Administration hospital at Indianapolis, Ind.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1552) to restore the 2-cent postage rate on first-class mail; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1553) to create a Federal industrial commission to aid in the stabilization of employment in industry, agriculture, and commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1554) to amend the act of March 3, 1927, for minor children of Indian-war veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1555) to amend the act of May 1, 1920, for minor children of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1556) to authorize Members of Congress to procure Government publications of the Superintendent of Documents for free public distribution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1557) to amend the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, and acts in amendment thereof, approved July 3, 1926, and May 29, 1930; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1558) to amend section 27 of the Radio Act of 1927 (44 Stat. 1172); to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1559) to amend the Radio Act of 1927, as amended, to require persons using radio sets capable of receiving police broadcasts in vehicles to secure permits for such use; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H.R. 1560) to provide revenue by the taxation of certain nonintoxicating liquor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H.R. 1561) granting a pension to widows and dependent children of World War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1562) to insure payment of bank deposits in national banks and other member banks of the Federal Reserve System; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1563) providing for loans or advances by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purpose of securing the postponement of the foreclosure of certain mortgages for a period of 2 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H.R. 1564) to provide additional revenue, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARTER of California: Resolution (H.Res. 6) requesting that the question of prima facie right of Francis H. Shoemaker be referred to the Committee on Elections No. 1; to the Committee on Elections No. 1.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 3) to amend the Revenue Act of 1932 by repealing section 751 imposing a tax on checks, drafts, and orders for the payment of money; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana memorializing Congress for farm and industrial relief; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana memorializing Congress concerning a Federal income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana memorializing Congress to enact Senate bill 2487, introduced in the Seventy-second Congress; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota memorializing Congress to take over the exercise of the functions usually performed by the banking system; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado memorializing Congress to enact Senate bill 1197 of the Seventy-second Congress; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico memorializing Congress to make early enactment of Senate bills 5417 and 5471 of the Seventy-second Congress; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington memorializing Congress to elect the Honorable MARION A. ZIONCHECK a member of the Naval Affairs Committee; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANDREW of Massachusetts: A bill (H.R. 155) granting a pension to Jennie M. Spaulding; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 156) for the relief of Frank O. Glover; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 157) for preliminary examination and survey of Plum Island and Parker Rivers, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 158) for the relief of William H. Fleming; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 159) for the relief of William H. Carter; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 160) for the relief of Joanna A. Sheehan; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 161) granting a pension to Annie Beals; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 162) granting a pension to Susie Fiedler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 163) granting an increase of pension to Mary Elizabeth Eaton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES of Kansas: A bill (H.R. 164) granting a pension to Russell G. Cromwell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 165) granting a pension to Sarah Ann Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 166) granting a pension to Azelle V. Crawford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 167) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 168) granting an increase of pension to Miriam A. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 169) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 170) granting an increase of pension to Sarah P. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 171) granting an increase of pension to Florence I. Huss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 172) granting an increase of pension to Susan I. Queen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 173) granting an increase of pension to Mathilda Danielson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 174) granting a pension to Martha Ella Downing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 175) granting an increase of pension to Marcha Ann Corkill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 176) granting a pension to Hulda S. Dick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 177) for the relief of Lottie Bryant Steel; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 178) for the relief of John I. Saunders; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 179) for the relief of Amos F. Westfield; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 180) for the relief of Zachara T. Edwards; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H.R. 181) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 182) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Goodwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 183) granting an increase of pension to Rachel P. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 184) granting an increase of pension to Maria Stackhouse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 185) granting an increase of pension to Amanda L. Dare; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 186) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Ayres; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 187) granting a pension to Della Dabbs; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 188) granting a pension to Mary A. M. Lafferty; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 189) for the relief of the Delaware Bay Shipbuilding Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 190) for the relief of Elizabeth T. Cloud; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 191) for the relief of William K. Lovett; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 192) granting an increase of pension to Cora C. Cheever; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 193) granting an increase of pension to Leonie E. Fisher; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 194) to refund to Caroline M. Eagan income tax erroneously and illegally collected; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 195) for the relief of Rolando B. Moffett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 196) for a survey and examination of West Creek, N.J.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BACON: A bill (H.R. 197) for the relief of W. A. Harriman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 198) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain claims the result of a fire in the Government ordnance plant at Baldwin, N.Y.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 199) for the relief of David Myerle, as executor of the last will and testament of Phineas Burgess, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 200) for the relief of Jacob Durrenberger; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 201) for the relief of Ann Engle; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 202) for the relief of Matthew Grady; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 203) for the relief of Nathaniel Monsell, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 204) for the relief of the children of William Wheeler Hubbell and his wife, Elizabeth Catherine Hubbell, both deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 205) for the relief of Frank Fournier; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 206) for the relief of Pierre E. Teets; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 207) for the relief of Homer C. Chapin; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 208) for the relief of Francis Joseph Meade; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 209) for the relief of William T. Murphy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 210) for the relief of Anne B. Slocum; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 211) for the relief of John A. Rapelye; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 212) to exempt from taxation certain property of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BEITER: A bill (H.R. 213) to correct the military record of John H. Burd; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 214) for the relief of Walter A. Wetengel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H.R. 215) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas G. Wright; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 216) for the relief of the Union Shipping & Trading Co., Ltd.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 217) for the relief of A. F. Amory; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 218) authorizing preliminary examination and survey of the waters of Hampton Roads, Va., and its branches, tributaries, and adjacent waters for the purpose of disposal of dredged material; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 219) to provide for an examination and survey of the waters and channels between the Chesapeake Bay and Chincoteague Bay in the State of Virginia lying between the mainland and the islands along the coast with a view to providing an inland waterway from the Chesapeake Bay to Chincoteague Bay; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 220) to provide for a preliminary examination and survey of the channel in Jacksons Creek, Middlesex County, Va., and the channel connecting with the channel in the Piankatank River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 221) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of the legal representatives of Henry H. Sibley, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 222) for preliminary examination and survey of Occupacia Creek, Essex County, Va., and channel connecting the same with the Rappahannock River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 223) to provide for a survey of Winter Harbor, Mathews County, Va., with a view to its improvement for sanitary reasons; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 224) to authorize and direct the appointment of Levin Milton Price as a first lieutenant, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 225) to provide for an examination and survey of the channel of Little Wicomico River, Northumberland County, Va., and of the channel connecting the said river with Chesapeake Bay; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 226) granting an increase of pension to Fannie C. Beal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 227) for the relief of John Fox; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 228) for the relief of Robbie Coates; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 229) for the relief of Elizabeth Buxton Hospital; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 230) for the relief of the Virginia Engineering Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 231) for the relief of James E. Haynes; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 232) for the relief of Anna Marie Sanford; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 233) for the relief of Florence Hudgins Lindsay and Elizabeth Lindsay; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 234) granting a pension to Addie L. Shugars; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 235) granting a pension to Julius Hampton, Jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 236) granting a pension to Annie Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 237) granting a pension to Laura E. Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 238) granting a pension to William Turner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 239) granting a pension to Daniel Pierce; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 240) granting a pension to Grace A. Coates; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 241) granting a pension to Lindsay Powers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLANTON: A bill (H.R. 242) for the relief of Walter G. Harrell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 243) for the relief of James R. Deeds; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 244) granting a pension to N. C. Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 245) granting a pension to Harvey T. McPeeters; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 246) for the relief of Mollie J. Hill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 247) granting a pension to G. C. Musgrove; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 248) granting a pension to M. J. Lamb; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOLAND: A bill (H.R. 249) for the relief of James Gessler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 250) for the relief of Dennis Tighe; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 251) granting a pension to Martha M. Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 252) for the relief of Richard Matthew Hallinan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 253) for the relief of Joseph Marko; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOYLAN: A bill (H.R. 254) granting a pension to Josephine Ensign; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 255) granting a pension to Robert W. Tipping; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 256) granting an increase of pension to Agnes L. MacIntyre; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 257) to authorize full settlement for professional services rendered to an officer of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 258) for the relief of Arthur Francis Cooney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 259) for the relief of Joseph P. Kinlen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 260) for the relief of Thomas Gaffney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 261) for the relief of John J. Ronan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 262) for the relief of Anna Caporaso; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 263) for the relief of Frank J. Farrish; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 264) for the relief of Marguerite Ciscoe; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 265) for the relief of Benjamin Stern, and Melville A. Stern and Benjamin Stern, as executors under the last will and testament of Louis Stern, deceased, and Arthur H. Hahlo, as executor under the last will and testament of Isaac Stern, deceased, all of New York City, N.Y., for compensation and in settlement of their damages and loss sustained by virtue of a lease, in writing, dated September 12, 1919, between the said parties and the United States of America, by Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 266) for the relief of Joseph H. Travers; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 267) for the relief of Jarade Hudson Archer; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 268) for the relief of August Walter; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 269) for the relief of Martin Joseph Walsh; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H.R. 270) for the relief of William Earl Perry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 271) for the relief of Fred A. Lewis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 272) for the relief of Charles W. Eaton; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 273) for the relief of Ray G. McCready; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 274) for the relief of Michael Anderson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 275) for the relief of Carl Stador; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 276) to authorize the placing of a bronze tablet bearing a replica of the congressional medal of honor upon the grave of the late Brig. Gen. Robert H. Dunlap, United States Marine Corps, in the Arlington National Cemetery, Va.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri: A bill (H.R. 277) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Waggoner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 278) granting a pension to Hattie B. Roberts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 279) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Gilliland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 280) granting a pension to Louisa E. Gardner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 281) granting an increase of pension to Lavinia E. Douglas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 282) granting a pension to Laura J. Haynes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLEY: A bill (H.R. 283) for the relief of Joseph Gabriel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 284) for the relief of Lawrence Fiori; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 285) for the relief of Fred C. Van Duyne; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 286) for the relief of Walter Hughes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 287) granting a pension to Charles Thorsen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 288) for the relief of Samuel Auster, deceased; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 289) for the relief of Robert Bennett; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 290) for the relief of William A. Reithel; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 291) for the relief of Albert A. Ayuso; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CARTER of California: A bill (H.R. 292) to correct the military record of John S. Cannell, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 294) for the retirement of Alfred Sorensen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 295) authorizing the appointment of Alexander L. Ford as a warrant officer, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 296) granting an increase of pension to John W. Redington; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 297) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 298) granting a pension to Edward Myers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 299) granting a pension to Grace Walcott Fleming; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 300) granting a pension to Ulysses Samuel Main; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 301) granting a pension to Marion W. Cavanaugh; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 302) granting a pension to Della Rankin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 303) for the relief of Wallace M. Jordan; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 304) for the relief of Charles Burger, warrant officer, retired; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 305) for the relief of Ernest B. Butte; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 306) for the relief of Ethyl Grazer Smalley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 307) for the relief of Edward Garlin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 308) for the relief of Arthur Richter; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 309) for the relief of Felix Medler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 310) for the relief of Arthur C. Pinson and Pearl Pinson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 311) for the relief of Ida F. Waterman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 312) for the relief of Robert Whitley Miller; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 313) for the relief of Frank R. Carpenter, alias Frank R. Carvin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 314) for the relief of Joshua L. Bach; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 315) for the relief of Benjamin F. Jones; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 316) for the relief of Joseph H. Price; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 317) for the relief of Charles W. Langridge; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 318) for the relief of William D. Barbee; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 319) for the relief of Melvin Lonzo Smith; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 320) for the relief of Hugh Callahan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 321) for the relief of Bertha Ross; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 322) for the relief of Eleanor K. Webber; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 323) for the relief of Harvey M. Hunter; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 324) for the relief of Charles D. Barnes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 325) for the relief of Douglas B. Espy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CARTER of Wyoming: A bill (H.R. 326) for the relief of Con Murphy; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 327) for the relief of C. H. Reimerth; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 328) for the relief of E. W. Gillespie; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 329) for the relief of George W. Parkins; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 330) granting an increase of pension to Jessie Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 331) granting a pension to Hector J. Robitaille; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 332) granting a pension to Robert W. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 333) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. C. F. Eagan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 334) for the relief of James Fitz; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 335) for the relief of the First National Bank of Thermopolis, Wyo.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 336) for the relief of W. E. Kilgore; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 337) for the relief of the Cook brothers; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 338) for the relief of the La Barge Roundup Association; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 339) for the relief of Frank Zabkar, whose name appears in the Army records as Frank Hope; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 340) for the relief of Green River, Wyo.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 341) for the relief of Leonard T. Skelcher; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 342) for the relief of Charles L. Wymore; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 343) granting a pension to Andrew J. Oliver; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 344) to authorize the award of a decoration for distinguished service to Harry H. Horton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 345) for the relief of the town of Douglas, Wyo.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 346) for the relief of Rock Springs, Wyo.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 347) relating to the induction of Thomas M. McKinney, who applied and was accepted for induction and assigned to an educational institution for special and technical training under the act approved August 31, 1918; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 348) relating to the induction of Richard J. Jackson, who applied and was accepted for induction and assigned to an educational institution for special and technical training under the act approved August 31, 1918; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 349) validating application for entry upon public lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. COFFIN: A bill (H.R. 350) for the relief of C. M. Williamson, Mrs. Tura Liljenquist, administratrix of C. E. Liljenquist, deceased, Lottie Redman, and H. N. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CONNOLLY: A bill (H.R. 351) granting a pension to Ellen Hart; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 352) granting a pension to Winifred Mulherrin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 353) granting a pension to Anna Muller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 354) granting a pension to Anna D. Volz; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 355) granting an increase of pension to Martha Benner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 356) to correct the naval record of George Herman Francis Wilhelm; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 357) for the relief of Alexander H. Vivian; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 358) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Sweeney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 359) for the relief of August Steiner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 360) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 361) for the relief of James Robinson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 362) granting a pension to Harry A. P. Neel; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 363) for the relief of James Moffitt; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 364) for the relief of Andrew William McFadden; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 365) for the relief of Manus Kane; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 366) for the relief of Elmer R. Joy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 367) for the relief of Gottfried J. Maier; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 368) for the relief of James Holl; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 369) for the relief of George Harman; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 370) for the relief of Edward J. Gorman; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 371) for the relief of Peter Guilday; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 372) for the relief of Daniel Webster Freeman; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 373) granting a pension to Mary Elliott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 374) for the relief of Morris Dietrich; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 375) awarding the distinguished-service cross to Harry Coventry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 376) for the relief of William Louis Cook; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 377) for the relief of Banks College; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 378) for the relief of Stanford Anderson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 379) for the relief of Amos Gaul; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 380) granting a pension to Barbara Matthews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CORNING: A bill (H.R. 381) for the relief of Thomas Ryan, otherwise known as William Kelly; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 382) for the relief of Charles Harvey Holt; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 383) granting an increase of pension to Mary G. Watt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 384) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Long; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 385) granting an increase of pension to Ada Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 386) granting an increase of pension to Melissa Fitch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 387) donating bronze trophy guns to the Cohoes Historical Society, Cohoes, N.Y.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 388) for the relief of James Birney, Sr., otherwise known as James Brady; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 389) for the relief of William P. Brady; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 390) granting a pension to Agnes B. Flynn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 391) for the relief of Edward Beebe, otherwise known as John Doyle; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CROWTHER: A bill (H.R. 392) for the relief of Richard Evans & Sons Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 393) for the relief of Dent, Allcroft & Co., A. J. Baker Co., Inc., and Horwitz & Arbib, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 394) for the relief of Lee M. Allen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 395) for the relief of Peter Umberto Canale; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 396) granting an increase of pension to Fannie Flansburg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 397) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Hyson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 398) granting a pension to Maude Har- riman Sanford; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 399) granting a pension to Rosella Mill- men; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 400) granting an increase of pension to Julia Mehlman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 401) granting an increase of pension to Emil Voris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 402) granting an increase of pension to Annie Oathout; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 403) granting a pension to Anna T. Walsh; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 404) granting a pension to Elizabeth Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 405) for the relief of Cathrine E. Morris; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 406) for the relief of LeRoy C. Sher- man; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 407) for the relief of Arthur Reid; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 408) for the relief of William J. No- winski; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 409) for the relief of John T. Pierson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DELANEY: A bill (H.R. 410) granting a pension to Mildred M. Tracy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 411) granting a pension to Annie J. Gonsalez; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 412) for the relief of the Mizrach Wine Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 413) for the relief of Mrs. Hugh J. Finn; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 414) for the relief of Anne B. Slocum; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOUTRICH: A bill (H.R. 415) granting an in- crease of pension to Sophia Rademaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 416) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 417) granting an increase of pension to Catherine E. Ising; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 418) granting a pension to Clara Stevens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 419) granting an increase of pension to Sophia Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 420) granting a pension to Catherine Gunderman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 421) granting a pension to Cora I. Spangler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 422) granting a pension to Lottie L. Stoner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 423) granting a pension to Mary J. Glace; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H.R. 424) granting a pension to Caddie Knight; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 425) granting a pension to Julie Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 426) granting a pension to Charles H. P. Tugwood; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 427) granting a pension to Julia Ed- monds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 428) granting an increase of pension to Sadie F. Hamaker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 429) granting an increase of pension to Tolbert Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 430) for the relief of Lew E. Wickes; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 431) for the relief of R. S. Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 432) for the relief of Milton S. Merrill; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 433) for the relief of Andrew M. Dunlop; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 434) for the relief of Bernard McShane; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 435) for the relief of J. A. Perry; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 436) for the relief of William Estes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 437) for the relief of Charles Davis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H.R. 438) granting a pension to Mary A. McCullough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 439) for the relief of Capt. Walter Carl Merkel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 440) granting a pension to Mary A. Nichols; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 441) granting a pension to Anna B. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 442) granting a pension to Eliza Stanley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 443) granting a pension to Flora B. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 444) to relinquish the title of the United States to certain lands in the county of Los Angeles, State of California; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 445) granting a pension to Lunette Mayers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 446) granting an increase of pension to Armenia Magann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 447) for the relief of John P. Larimore; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 448) granting a pension to Sarah Ella Huston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 449) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Hale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 450) granting a pension to Harriet J. Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 451) granting a pension to Rosalie Ed- wards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 452) for the relief of Laura B. Crampton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 453) for the relief of Lawrence D. Collins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 454) for the relief of Henry I. Colburn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 455) for the relief of the California Security Loan Corporation, of Pasadena, Calif.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 456) granting an increase of pension to Fannie H. Burton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 457) granting a pension to Clara E. Bryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 458) for the relief of the Brookhill Corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 459) granting an increase of pension to Roxana M. Woodcock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 460) granting a pension to Eleanor A. Warren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 461) granting a pension to Mahala Walter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 462) granting a pension to Pauline Forger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 463) granting a pension to Emma F. French; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 464) granting a pension to Nettie E. Dennison; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 465) granting a pension to Almira W. Gunther; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 466) granting a pension to Leroy Cartwright Lowden; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 467) granting a pension to Lucius D. Mellor; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 468) granting a pension to Emma A. Probasco; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 469) for the relief of Lucy Murphy; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 470) for the relief of the city of Glendale, Calif.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 471) for the relief of Physicians and Surgeons Hospital, Ltd.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 472) for the relief of Phyllis Pratt and Harold Louis Pratt, a minor; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H.R. 473) for the relief of Irene Brand Alper; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 474) for the relief of Isadore Parnes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 475) for the relief of William C. Green; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 476) granting a pension to Alice J. Monahan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 477) granting an increase of pension to Cora A. Long; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 478) granting a pension to Ernestine W. Voss; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 479) granting a pension to Elizabeth Murray; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 480) for the relief of William Robert Gibson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 481) for the relief of Caroline M. Hyde; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 482) for the relief of Pauline Fornabaio; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 483) for the relief of Lenora Simons; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 484) for the relief of Bernard Rothstein; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 485) granting an increase of pension to Clara W. Barrett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 486) for the relief of Patrick Charles O'Hara; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 487) for the relief of Thomas G. Carlin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 488) for the relief of Melville Johnson Parkhurst; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 489) granting a pension to Harry Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 490) for the relief of Fred Ernest Gross; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 491) for the relief of Arthur I. Neville; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H.R. 492) for the relief of Yvonne Hale; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 493) for the relief of Elizabeth Reynolds; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 494) for the relief of Charles Murphy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 495) for the relief of Ira L. Reeves; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 496) for the relief of Wallace Shippee; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 497) granting an increase of pension to Emily E. Preston; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 498) granting an increase of pension to Aldora Grant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 499) granting a pension to Lemira A. Graves; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 500) granting a pension to William H. Danver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 501) granting an increase of pension to Harriet I. Dartt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 502) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to grant a permit for the construction of an oil and gasoline pipe line; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GIFFORD: A bill (H.R. 503) to authorize the donation of certain land to the town of Bourne, Mass.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 504) providing for the relief of Charles A. Gettys; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 505) for the relief of William J. Carter; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 506) for the relief of Elden F. Tripp; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 507) for the relief of John Thomas Simpson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 508) granting an increase of pension to George I. Luce; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 509) granting a pension to Mary Banks Fuller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 510) granting a pension to Margaret White; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 511) granting an increase of pension to James S. Morton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 512) granting an increase of pension to Michel Robitaille; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 513) granting an increase of pension to Bridget E. Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 514) for the relief of the estate of Milton L. Baxter; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 515) granting an increase of pension to John Stoll; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 516) for the relief of Mertis L. Foster; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 517) for the relief of Nathan A. Buck; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 518) for the relief of T. Perry Higgins; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 519) for the relief of the estate of Marcellino M. Gilmette; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 520) for the relief of Ward A. Jefferson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 521) for the relief of Alfred M. Hilton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 522) for the relief of Nellie F. Sherman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 523) for the relief of John Kelley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 524) for the relief of George F. Almond; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 525) for the relief of Harry B. Walmsley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 526) for the relief of Arthur K. Finney; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GOSS: A bill (H.R. 527) granting a pension to Helen H. Taft; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 528) for the relief of Floyd W. Phillips; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 529) for the relief of Morris Spirt; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 530) for the relief of Charles A. Mucino; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 531) for the relief of Nicholas Parello; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 532) granting Stanley Harrison the privilege of filing application for benefits under the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 533) for the relief of John Moriarty; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 534) for the relief of A. J. Hanlon; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 535) for the relief of Charles B. Harrison; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 536) for the relief of Joseph A. Dupree; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 537) for the relief of Hugh Flaherty; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 538) for the relief of Peter Criscuolo; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 539) for the relief of Helen M. Crowley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GREENWOOD: A bill (H.R. 540) granting an increase of pension to Louisa L. Kendall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 541) for the relief of John P. Leonard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 542) granting a pension to Ruth Kern; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 543) granting a pension to Lome I. Sherwood; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 544) granting a pension to Albert Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 545) granting a pension to Luther Hudson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 546) granting a pension to Anna Fletcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 547) granting a pension to Hattie McIntosh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 548) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Cunningham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 549) granting an increase of pension to Clementine Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 550) granting an increase of pension to Lucy E. Blevins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 551) granting an increase of pension to James B. Long; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 552) granting an increase of pension to Clara Carnahan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 553) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Gwinn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 554) granting an increase of pension to Judy Stuffle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 555) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Whitlock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 556) granting an increase of pension to Laura A. Stuffle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 557) granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Bucher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 558) granting an increase of pension to Belle Arnel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 559) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 560) granting an increase of pension to Emeline Kinneman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 561) granting an increase of pension to Joanna E. Vickers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 562) granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Vandiver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 563) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Cole; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 564) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Hunter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 565) granting an increase of pension to Mary Gibson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 566) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth M. Harrah; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 567) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Swing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H.R. 568) to provide for the appointment of Maurice D. Loewenthal as a warrant officer, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 569) for the relief of the estate of Bridget McGrane; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 570) for the relief of George Price; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 571) for the relief of Joseph McMullen; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 572) for the relief of Gustav A. Ringelman; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 573) granting a pension to Ida Sivin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 574) for the relief of Samuel David Singer; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 575) for the relief of Michael F. Schropel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 576) granting a pension to Elizabeth Agnes Axson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 577) for the relief of Matthew H. Moore; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 578) for the relief of Sidney Silverman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 579) for the relief of Patrick Collins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 580) for the relief of Aaron Cohen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRISWOLD: A bill (H.R. 581) granting an increase of pension to Sophia Long; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 582) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Brineman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 583) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth R. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 584) granting a pension to Sarah E. Henry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 585) granting a pension to Margaret E. Stephens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 586) granting a pension to Nancy A. McCormick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 587) granting a pension to Sarah E. Goine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 588) for the relief of Charles C. Schilling; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 589) for the relief of Raymond Barrett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GUYER: A bill (H.R. 590) granting an increase of pension to Hannah S. Robertson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 591) granting an increase of pension to Catherine J. Paul; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 592) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta B. Banks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 593) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 594) granting an increase of pension to Clarissa J. Goldsberry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 595) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 596) granting an increase of pension to Averill A. Jury; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 597) granting an increase of pension to Sierra Garrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 598) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. McAlearney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 599) granting an increase of pension to Victoria Gould; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 600) granting an increase of pension to Frances Edna Morrow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 601) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Byers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 602) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Limes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 603) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Cowan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 604) granting a pension to Willanna Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 605) granting a pension to Tenie Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 606) granting a pension to Almira West; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 607) granting a pension to Elmer B. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 608) granting a pension to Mary J. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 609) granting a pension to Milton McNabb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 610) granting a pension to Isadorah Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 611) granting a pension to Mary E. Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 612) granting a pension to Laura E. Rowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARLAN; A bill (H.R. 613) granting a pension to Louis Goldstein; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 614) for the relief of Robert Green; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 615) granting a pension to Frank J. Perin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 616) granting a pension to John Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 617) granting a pension to Michael R. Patchan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 618) granting a pension to Frank McKnight; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 619) granting a pension to John B. Dean; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 620) granting a pension to Arthur L. Atkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 621) granting a pension to Walter M. Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 622) granting a pension to Marion T. Winters; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 623) granting a pension to Joseph Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 624) granting a pension to Charles Odell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 625) granting a pension to Wheeler E. Adams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 626) granting a pension to Joseph Erbacher; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 627) granting a pension to James L. Mackley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 628) granting a pension to James F. Deal; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 629) granting a pension to Harry A. Nye; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 630) granting a pension to Henry Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 631) granting a pension to Mary A. Stuck; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 632) granting a pension to Hattie E. Young; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 633) granting a pension to Grace J. Turner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 634) granting a pension to Nancy McCurdy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 635) granting a pension to Joseph L. Kirk; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 636) granting a pension to Lafayette Bronson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 637) granting a pension to Andrew Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 638) granting a pension to Roy L. Glover; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 639) granting a pension to James O. Freeman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 640) granting a pension to Robert S. Kim; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 641) granting an increase of pension to Melissa J. Paddock; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 642) granting an increase of pension to Sallie King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 643) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 644) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Emrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 645) granting an increase of pension to Lavina E. Toby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 646) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Lantz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 647) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Humbaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 648) granting an increase of pension to Marion M. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 649) granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Raser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 650) granting an increase of pension to Catharine H. Oxley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 651) for the relief of Garrett M. Martin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 652) for the relief of June Harvie; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 653) for the relief of Noah M. Banks; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 654) for the relief of William W. Troy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 655) for the relief of James J. Haley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 656) for the relief of Edward A. Burkett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 657) for the relief of John F. Hatfield; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 658) for the relief of John H. Conner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 659) for the relief of George Dietrich; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 660) for the relief of Charles A. Thorne; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 661) granting a pension to Jennie Schonacker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 662) granting a pension to Reuben Franklin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 663) granting a pension to Eliza Dawson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 664) granting a pension to Amanda Riddell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 665) granting a pension to Millie Hudson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 666) for the relief of Charles W. Dworack; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 667) for the relief of Eloise O'Loughlin; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 668) for the relief of Walter C. Arnold; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 669) for the relief of Thomas T. Gessler; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 670) granting an increase of pension to Frank V. Griffith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 671) granting an increase of pension to Marion Thacker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 672) granting an increase of pension to Moses Goldstein; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 673) granting an increase of pension to Hillary J. Howard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 674) granting an increase of pension to Jackson G. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 675) to authorize the award of a decoration for distinguished service to Edward T. Banks; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HART: A bill (H.R. 676) granting a pension to Carl Kobis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 677) granting an increase of pension to Delia Felton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 678) granting an increase of pension to Rosa McGowan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 679) granting an increase of pension to Sophronia Austin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 680) granting an increase of pension to Sarah F. Carpenter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 681) granting an increase of pension to Hattie A. Talcott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 682) for the relief of Floyd L. Walter; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 683) for the relief of Leonard, Crosset & Riley, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 684) for the relief of Frank P. Church; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 685) granting a pension to James E. Dennison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 686) granting a pension to William Nelson Palmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 687) granting a pension to Belle Musgrove; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 688) granting a pension to Orvilla Finton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 689) for the relief of Floyd L. Green; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 690) for the relief of Hobert B. Alcorn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 691) granting a pension to Ray C. Strudgeon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 692) granting a pension to Edward Krause; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HESS: A bill (H.R. 693) granting a pension to Florence Tebbenhoff; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 694) granting a pension to Irene Wilkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 695) granting a pension to John Westerkamp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 696) granting a pension to Fred Bert Stegeman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 697) granting an increase of pension to Margaret C. Eagle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 698) granting a person to Abaline Merrill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 699) granting an increase of pension to Maggie Burke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 700) granting a pension to Clara M. Britt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 701) granting a pension to Ida L. Budd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 702) granting a pension to Emma Burdge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 703) for the relief of Joseph Lawrence Rusche; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 704) for the relief of John N. Brooks; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 705) granting a pension to W. Arthur Hackman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 706) granting a pension to Matilda Arleth; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 707) granting a pension to Lena K. Moran; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 708) for the relief of the heirs of the late Hugh McGlincey; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 709) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca L. Beach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 710) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Crets; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 711) granting an increase of pension to Mary Diker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 712) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca L. Beach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 713) granting a pension to Mary Yeager; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOEPEL: A bill (H.R. 714) to convey certain land in the county of Los Angeles, State of California; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 715) to award the distinguished-service cross to former holders of the certificate of merit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOPE: A bill (H.R. 716) for the relief of Thomas Spence; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 717) for the relief of John Alexander Harmon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 718) for the relief of Sylvester P. Hill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 719) for the relief of Willard B. Hall; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 720) for the relief of Victor B. Tate; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 721) granting an increase of pension to Susanah S. Dellinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 722) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Edwards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 723) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jane Wiegel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 724) granting an increase of pension to Ellen L. W. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 725) granting an increase of pension to George Webb, Jr.; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 726) granting an increase of pension to Ella M. Tansey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 727) for the relief of Arthur A. Rohe; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 728) granting an increase of pension to Willis E. Van Vranken; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 729) granting a pension to Agnes Baker Currey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 730) granting a pension to Stella Coffield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 731) granting a pension to Peter Cuddy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 732) granting a pension to Rosa M. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 733) granting a pension to Lizzie E. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 734) granting a pension to William A. Symington; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 735) granting a pension to Alvesta Otto; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 736) granting a pension to Addaline Collins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 737) granting a pension to Olieda Irene Hansen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 738) granting an increase of pension to Rose R. Corner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 739) granting an increase of pension to Helen Burchett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H.R. 740) for the relief of Wade Dean; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 741) granting a pension to William Patterson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 742) for the relief of Fanny Reuter Shafer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 743) granting a pension to William Long; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 744) granting a pension to Ida Alice Bricker Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 745) granting a pension to Thomas A. O'Leary; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 746) granting a pension to Merrill T. Bryant; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 747) granting a pension to Alexander Lane; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 748) granting a pension to Wilson Branch Cook; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 749) granting a pension to Lewis Congrove; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 750) granting a pension to Samuel Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 751) granting a pension to Michael Thomas Tippie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 752) granting a pension to Jennie Jackson Tewksbury; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 753) granting a pension to Mary Virginia Salisbury; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 754) granting a pension to Sarah Shoemaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 755) granting a pension to Sarah S. Shumate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 756) granting a pension to Dora Zeigler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 757) granting a pension to Clara B. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 758) granting a pension to Dora B. Webb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 759) granting a pension to Clarisa Burnett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 760) granting a pension to Nola S. Butcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 761) granting a pension to Ella Carl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 762) granting a pension to Everett Horton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 763) granting a pension to Jennie Hopkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 764) granting a pension to Leslie D. Hood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 765) granting a pension to Harriett A. Litten; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 766) granting a pension to Anna Lesser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 767) granting a pension to Priscilla Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 768) for the relief of William E. Bosworth; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 769) granting an increase of pension to Dorinda Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 770) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Russell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 771) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Rupe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 772) granting an increase of pension to Julina Crabtree; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 773) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Cottrill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 774) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca G. Stanley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 775) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Folden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 776) granting an increase of pension to Addie C. Fenwick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 777) granting an increase of pension to California Farmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 778) granting an increase of pension to Maggie Ervin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 779) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 780) granting an increase of pension to Laura E. McIntyre; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 781) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann McClellan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 782) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Lowery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 783) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Ribel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 784) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Pickens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 785) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth R. Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 786) granting an increase of pension to Nancy South; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 787) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 788) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta H. Eator; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 789) granting an increase of pension to Louisa F. Corn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 790) granting an increase of pension to Jane Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 791) granting an increase of pension to Mary Conaway; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 792) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Collins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 793) granting an increase of pension to Mary Entsminger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 794) granting an increase of pension to Melissa Endicott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 795) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Edler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 796) granting an increase of pension to Jennie S. Duncan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 797) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Fox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 798) granting an increase of pension to Jane Defoe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 799) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte Fultz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 800) granting an increase of pension to Maria S. Carsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 801) granting an increase of pension to Adabelle Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 802) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Board; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 803) granting an increase of pension to Eva Barlow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 804) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Arthur; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 805) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Chambers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 806) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. DeWitt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 807) granting an increase of pension to Miram Colby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 808) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Daugherty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 809) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Webb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 810) granting an increase of pension to Amy F. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 811) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Derry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 812) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Gramm; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 813) granting an increase of pension to Phebe A. Fife; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 814) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 815) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Laird; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 816) granting an increase of pension to Missouri F. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 817) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda A. Hulbert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 818) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Howell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 819) granting an increase of pension to Hattie Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 820) granting an increase of pension to Kate Matthews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMBETH: A bill (H.R. 821) for reimbursement of expenditures made by Lt. Felix L. Johnson, United States Navy, for transportation of his dependents incident to his transfer from Naval Academy to Asiatic station in 1928; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 822) for the relief of Charles C. Bennett; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 823) granting a pension to Lella Deal; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAMNECK: A bill (H.R. 824) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 825) granting an increase of pension to Tabitha Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 826) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Pocock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 827) granting an increase of pension to Frances E. Foster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 828) granting an increase of pension to Adelia Barnes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 829) granting an increase of pension to Matilda Kennedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 830) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth M. Rittenhouse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 831) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Canfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 832) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jane Plummer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 833) granting an increase of pension to Decimay Ely; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 834) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Yost; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 835) granting an increase of pension to Mary Elizabeth Gibbons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 836) granting an increase of pension to Fannie Bastle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 837) granting an increase of pension to Columbia Hankins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 838) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 839) granting an increase of pension to Emma Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 840) granting an increase of pension to Rachel L. Engle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 841) granting an increase of pension to Martha R. Bebb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 842) granting an increase of pension to Adaline Sniff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 843) granting an increase of pension to Mary Prugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 844) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Moody; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 845) granting an increase of pension to Mary Schutte; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 846) granting an increase of pension to Matilda P. Dawson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 847) granting an increase of pension to Emmeline B. Gilpin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 848) granting an increase of pension to Eleonore Kopp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 849) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Layne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 850) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Collier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 851) granting an increase of pension to Alice M. Stites; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 852) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth E. Franks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 853) granting an increase of pension to Annie I. McCoy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 854) granting an increase of pension to L. Belle Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 855) granting an increase of pension to Julia E. Powell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 856) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Blair; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 857) granting an increase of pension to Martha Jane Houck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 858) granting an increase of pension to Ida S. Fasnaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 859) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Lines; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 860) granting an increase of pension to Miami Leeper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 861) granting an increase of pension to Ella V. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 862) granting an increase of pension to Susan Buckingham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 863) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Cooley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 864) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Engelhart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 865) granting an increase of pension to Kate Rogers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 866) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Reichard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 867) granting an increase of pension to Anna Hafey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 868) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Love; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 869) granting an increase of pension to Jane A. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 870) for the relief of Joseph Maier; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 871) for the relief of Fred C. Blenkner; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 872) for the relief of Florence Overly; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 873) for the relief of Dorothy Marie O'Higgins; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 874) for the relief of Ribble Johnson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 875) for the relief of George W. Allison; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 876) for the relief of Stella Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 877) for the relief of William J. Lucks; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 878) for the relief of Kathryn Thurston; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 879) for the relief of John H. Mehrle; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 880) for the relief of Daisy M. Avery; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 881) for the relief of Primo Tiburzio; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 882) for the relief of warrant officers, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 883) for the relief of Roy Beck; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 884) for the relief of James W. Currie; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 885) for the relief of Albert G. Dawson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 886) for the relief of Max M. Meyers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 887) for the relief of Harry R. Walters; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 888) for the relief of Newton C. Stal-naker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 889) for the relief of Frank Ferst; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 890) for the relief of Henry M. Burns; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 891) for the relief of Albert N. Eichenlaub, alias Albert N. Oakleaf; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 892) for the relief of Thomas Stokes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 893) for the relief of Lawrence Fisher; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 894) granting a pension Ralph E. Henson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 895) granting a pension to Fred F. Counts; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 896) granting a pension to John Andrew McDonald; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 897) granting a pension to Elizabeth Heintz; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 898) granting a pension to Mary J. Duling; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 899) granting a pension to Alice Coe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 900) granting a pension to Mattie Dolby; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 901) granting a pension to Emmett Timmons; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 902) granting an increase of pension to Anna W. McDonald; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 903) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Bowers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 904) granting a pension to Alfretta Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 905) granting a pension to Della Leach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 906) granting a pension to Mary Eskew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 907) granting an increase of pension to Charles Fuhr; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 908) for the relief of Wilfred Richards; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 909) for the relief of Elbert L. Grove; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 910) for the relief of Walter Sam Young; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 911) for the relief of Frank Raymond West; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 912) awarding the distinguished-service cross to Joseph Tibe; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 913) to authorize the appointment of Ralph H. Bogle, Jr., as a second lieutenant, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 914) to equalize the basis for longevity pay and retirement of warrant officers, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 915) extending the benefits of the emergency officers' retirement act to Lem C. Brown; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANHAM: A bill (H.R. 916) for the relief of C. A. Dickson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 917) for the relief of Virgil Buzard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 918) for the relief of Edward N. Jerry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 919) for the relief of William P. Flynn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 920) for the relief of John DuBois; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 921) for the relief of Harry W. Boyd; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 922) granting a pension to Robert C. Wood; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEWIS of Maryland: A bill (H.R. 923) granting an increase of pension to Barbara Wiley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 924) for the relief of Orville E. Clark; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 925) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 926) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Richenberg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 927) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Summers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 928) granting an increase of pension to Anna R. Mongan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 929) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Flowers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 930) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Hannon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 931) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Santman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 932) granting an increase of pension to Tracy Huffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 933) granting a pension to Georgana Layman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 934) granting a pension to Walter Clice; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 935) granting a pension to Elizabeth Jane Barnhart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 936) granting a pension to Mazie Layman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 937) granting a pension to Sarah E. Stephens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 938) granting a pension to Almira Yost; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 939) for the relief of James T. Webster and Mary A. Webster; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 940) for the relief of Mary E. Roney; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H.R. 941) granting a pension to Angeline Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 942) granting a pension to Harriet B. Gilmore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 943) granting a pension to Charles E. June; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 944) granting a pension to Matie Patrey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 945) granting a pension to Margaret A. Richardson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 946) granting a pension to Christina M. Rockwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 947) granting a pension to Emile Gardner Van Luvender; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 948) granting a pension to Edgar R. Wheeler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 949) granting a pension to Mary Turk Wilmot; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 950) granting a pension to Leon P. Chesley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 951) granting a pension to Fred C. Vanderpool; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 952) granting a pension to Anastasia Watts; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 953) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Aldrich; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 954) granting an increase of pension to Jennie M. Kinnen Banner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 955) granting an increase of pension to Wildras Boothe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 956) granting an increase of pension to Antoinette Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 957) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Capwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 958) granting an increase of pension to Helen J. Card; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 959) granting an increase of pension to Adelia Chilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 960) granting an increase of pension to Emma Corbin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 961) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Fox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 962) granting an increase of pension to Lettie M. Fleming; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 963) granting an increase of pension to Eva Louise Eberlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 964) granting an increase of pension to Electa O. Hancock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 965) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Kintner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 966) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 967) granting an increase of pension to Louisa A. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 968) granting an increase of pension to Alice J. Schrader; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 969) granting an increase of pension to Rachel A. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 970) granting an increase of pension to Carrie Sturdevant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 971) for the relief of Francis B. McCloskey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 972) for the relief of Oliver G. Johnson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 973) for the relief of Angelo J. Gillotti; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 974) for the relief of Genevieve S. McKibbin; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 975) to correct the military record of Lemuel Horton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 976) to correct the military record of Edward M. Pierce; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 977) for the relief of Helen G. Mercur; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H.R. 978) for the relief of James N. Meadors; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 979) for the relief of Herbert A. Wells; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 980) to enroll Rosetta McCarter on the final roll of citizens of the Chickasaw Tribe of Indians by blood; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 981) for the relief of George W. Baker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 982) granting an increase of pension to Mary McCoy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 983) granting an increase of pension to Sue Rains; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 984) for the relief of Rosa Spybuck Perry; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 985) for the relief of George F. Boatright; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 986) for the relief of William F. Bourland; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 987) for the relief of Sard S. Reed; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 988) granting a pension to Winnie Huffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 989) granting a pension to Emma Jane McCamey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 990) granting a pension to Larkin P. Wright; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 991) granting a pension to Bettie Baker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 992) for the relief of Beryl M. McHam; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 993) for the relief of Clarence P. Adams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 994) for the relief of Spencer Talkington; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 995) for the relief of Benjamin F. Hazlett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 996) for the relief of A. W. Holland; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 997) for the relief of A. L. Castleman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 998) for the relief of Manuel Merritt; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 999) for the relief of John E. T. Clark; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1000) for the relief of Beryl Elliott; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1001) for the relief of the Federal National Bank of Shawnee, Okla.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1002) for the relief of Skelton Mack McCray; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1003) granting a pension to the four minor children of Charles H. Wolfe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1004) to amend Private Act No. 548, Seventieth Congress, approved March 2, 1929; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H.R. 1005) for the relief of James E. Daniel; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1006) granting a pension to Bertha Falk Garrett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1007) granting a pension to Ila J. Bishop; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1008) granting a pension to Lottie G. Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1009) to provide for the appointment of First Sgt. Joseph E. Hollis, retired, to the grade of master sergeant, unassigned, Regular Army, and immediate retirement; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1010) granting a pension to Willie C. Thurmond; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1011) for the relief of William Marion Wilcox; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1012) granting a pension to Troy J. Stepp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1013) for the relief of Joseph H. Coleman; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1014) for the relief of J. Furman Richardson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1015) for the relief of Frank D. Whitfield; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1016) for the relief of Frank L. Norris; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1017) for the relief of Jesse T. Greene; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1018) for the relief of Claude Cyril Langley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1019) granting a pension to Clarence T. Lee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1020) granting a pension to Cornelius J. Phillips; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1021) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. F. L. Stone; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1022) granting a pension to David Wilbern Strickland; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1023) granting a pension to Marvin Yeargin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1024) for the relief of Greenville News Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1025) to confer the right of hospitalization upon Warren Norris Jernegan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1026) granting an increase of pension to Emily F. Ailshie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN of Oregon: A bill (H.R. 1027) for the relief of Squire Hensley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1028) for the relief of George R. Sharp; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1029) granting an increase of pension to Laura B. Patton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1030) granting an increase of pension to Louise E. S. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1031) granting an increase of pension to Addie E. Ormsby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1032) for the relief of Owen Ewart Smith; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1033) for the relief of William Reese; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1034) for the relief of Amos Bryant; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1035) for the relief of George C. Harcourt; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1036) for the relief of Jacob S. Silverman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1037) for the relief of Earl Emerson Rentfrow; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1038) granting an increase of pension to Florence A. Hamlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1039) for the relief of James E. Bandy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1040) for the relief of Alonzo M. Boyden; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1041) for the relief of Nettie Hively; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1042) for the relief of Philip McEntee; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1043) for the relief of Arthur G. Means; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1044) granting a pension to William H. Graham; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1045) granting an increase of pension to June MacMillan Ordway; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1046) for the relief of Arthur C. Callan; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1047) granting a pension to Samuel F. Gill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1048) granting a pension to John W. Bragg; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1049) for the relief of Walter Malone; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1050) granting a pension to Eleanora Emma Bliss; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1051) granting an increase of pension to Addie Bryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1052) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Lee Thomas; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1053) granting a pension to Ella Ann Alexander; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1054) granting an increase of pension to Effie Eltinge; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1055) granting an increase of pension to Emma S. Young; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1056) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide Weeks; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1057) granting an increase of pension to Charles George Sullivan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1058) for the relief of Jacob Geres; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1059) for the relief of Joseph George O'Neil; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1060) for the relief of Charles Y. Wilson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1061) for the relief of William Wannebo; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1062) for the relief of John Andrew Ramsdell, Jr.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1063) for the relief of Leila McKay; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1064) for the relief of Allan W. Hartmann; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1065) for the relief of Capt. Lloyd S. Spooner, United States Army; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1066) for the relief of Theodor Knudson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAY: A bill (H.R. 1067) for the relief of Elijah Fuller; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1068) for the relief of W. D. Blair; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1069) for the relief of W. G. Tackett; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1070) to provide for the refund and repayment to A. L. Martin, former postmaster at Drift, Floyd County, Ky., of funds heretofore twice paid by him to the Government; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1071) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. May; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1072) granting an increase of pension to William Sally; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1073) granting an increase of pension to John S. Cisco; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1074) granting an increase of pension to Shiloh Sally; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1075) granting a pension to Silas Fields; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1076) granting a pension to John Hanners; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1077) granting a pension to Leonard Stanley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1078) granting a pension to Billie Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1079) granting a pension to Silas E. Shepherd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1080) granting a pension to Andrew J. Shepherd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1081) granting a pension to Troy Hill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1082) granting a pension to Navar Combs; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1083) granting a pension to Buck Combs; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1084) granting a pension to Col. L. Stacy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1085) granting a pension to Elbert Newberry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1086) granting a pension to Remine Combs; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1087) granting a pension to Jason B. Craft; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1088) granting a pension to George Brewer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1089) granting a pension to Granville Pearl Cornett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1090) granting a pension to Melissa Powers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1091) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Kelly; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1092) granting a pension to James I. Barnett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1093) granting a pension to Stephen Hays; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1094) granting a pension to Lucinda McDaniel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1095) granting a pension to Theodore Fields; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1096) granting a pension to John Stacy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1097) granting a pension to Bascom Prater; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1098) granting a pension to William R. Hunter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1099) granting a pension to Leck Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1100) granting a pension to George W. Kinney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1101) granting a pension to Elijah Bolin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1102) for the relief of Chick Patrick; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1103) granting a pension to Hobart Estep; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1104) granting a pension to Chester Cornett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1105) granting a pension to Samuel S. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1106) granting a pension to Paris May; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1107) granting a pension to Elijah Bolin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1108) granting a pension to John Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1109) granting a pension to Emily Jane Poe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1110) granting a pension to Margaret Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1111) granting a pension to George W. Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1112) granting a pension to Polly Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1113) granting a pension to William Patrick; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1114) granting a pension to Emaline Gambrel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1115) granting a pension to Walter B. Ward; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1116) granting a pension to Dennis S. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1117) granting a pension to Green Morris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1118) granting a pension to Sarah Smith; to a Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLARD: A bill (H.R. 1119) for the relief of Hyman E. Shulman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1120) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth H. Camp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1121) granting an increase of pension to Miranda C. Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1122) for the relief of Uldric Thompson, Jr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1123) for the relief of Arthur Van Gestel, alias Arthur Goodsell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1124) for the relief of Zinsser & Co.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H.R. 1125) for the relief of Hosea M. Jones; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1126) for the relief of Ira N. Saffell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1127) for the relief of O. H. Chrisp; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1128) for the reinstatement of Leonard L. Wilson in the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1129) granting a pension to Martha Hacker Burkousen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1130) granting a pension to Sarah B. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1131) granting a pension to Gracie Marie Kent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1132) granting a pension to Euell, Eldon, Lucille, Louise, Mary Sue, and Hurmon Joe Pollett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1133) for the relief of Silas B. Lawrence; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H.R. 1134) granting a pension to Kate Andrews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1135) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Mulvania; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1136) granting a pension to Mary E. Brewer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1137) granting pension to Sarah C. Burnett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1138) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Smalley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1139) granting a pension to Susan Harder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1140) granting a pension to Edna A. Cole; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1141) granting a pension to Mariah E. Groom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1142) granting a pension to Levina E. Starks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1143) granting a pension to Louisa Wainscott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1144) granting a pension to Mary F. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1145) granting a pension to Mary C. McKarin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1146) to authorize the appointment of Garrett Bruce Shomber as a first lieutenant of Cavalry, Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1147) for the relief of Joy Sturgis; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1148) granting an increase of pension to Anna Mapel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1149) granting an increase of pension to Margaret L. Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1150) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Cunningham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1151) granting an increase of pension to Delilah Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1152) granting a pension to Daniel F. Glenn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'CONNOR: A bill (H.R. 1153) to renew and extend certain letters patent; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1154) for the relief of Patrick McKernan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1155) for the relief of John Z. Lowe, former collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1156) for the relief of James G. Hardy & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PALMISANO: A bill (H.R. 1157) granting an increase of pension to Alice M. Le Comte; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1158) for the relief of Annie I. Hissey; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1159) granting a pension to Annie M. Oliver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1160) granting a pension to Sabina M. Etlinger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1161) granting a pension to Sarah J. Tuttle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1162) granting a pension to Lucy Pierce to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER of New York: A bill (H.R. 1163) granting a pension to Mary Keegan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARSONS: A bill (H.R. 1164) granting a retirement annuity to William Barrett; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1165) granting an increase of pension to Virginia F. Proudft; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1166) granting a pension to Hannah D. Warren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1167) granting a pension to Flossie M. Ramsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1168) granting an increase of pension to Amanda J. Lane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1169) granting an increase of pension to Robert T. Bland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1170) granting a pension to Lydia M. Sisk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1171) granting a pension to Chester D. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1172) granting an increase of pension to Cuma Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1173) granting an increase of pension to Hannah R. Byrne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1174) granting a pension to Clara K. Brandon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1175) granting a pension to Susan Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1176) granting a pension to Herschel E. Lawrence; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1177) granting a pension to Albert C. Bonnell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1178) granting a pension to Ray Beal; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1179) granting a pension to George R. Moyers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1180) granting a pension to Mary A. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1181) granting a pension to Lillie Cox; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1182) granting an increase of pension to Sarah B. Cratsinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1183) granting an increase of pension to Susan B. Hill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1184) granting an increase of pension to Nancy C. Austin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1185) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Fopay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1186) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Freeman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1187) granting an increase of pension to Martha Stine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1188) granting a pension to Ernest Henry Benz; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1189) granting a pension to John W. Aldredge; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1190) granting an increase of pension to Maria O. Fowler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1191) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Maiden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1192) granting a pension to Jessie Carter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1193) granting a pension to Grover C. Etheridge; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1194) granting a pension to Lewis Saunders; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1195) granting a pension to Sarah Arbuckle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1196) for the relief of Henry Raley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1197) for the relief of Glenna F. Kelley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1198) for the relief of the heirs of the estate of T. J. Pritchett, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PETTENGILL: A bill (H.R. 1199) granting a pension to Carl W. Bartlett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1200) granting a pension to Mike B. Kowalski; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1201) for the relief of Peter S. Kaminiski; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1202) for the relief of Roy G. Garner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1203) for the relief of Harry Fred Franz; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1204) to place on the congressional roll of honor the names of the participants of the Balangiga massacre; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H.R. 1205) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Hoffner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1206) granting an increase of pension to Jennie M. Jenness; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1207) for the relief of Robert Turner; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1208) for the relief of Frederick W. Peter; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1209) for the relief of Nellie Reay; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1210) for the relief of Mrs. Agnes M. Allsop; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: A bill (H.R. 1211) for the relief of R. Gilbertsen; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1212) for the relief of Marie Toenberg; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1213) for the relief of the Morgan Decorating Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SPENCE: A bill (H.R. 1214) granting a pension to Kate F. Phares; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1215) granting a pension to James R. Daniel; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1216) granting a pension to Belle Rhodes Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1217) granting a pension to Margaret Jane Asberry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1218) granting a pension to Theresa C. Brink; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1219) granting an increase of pension to Catherine J. Cummings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1220) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1221) granting a pension to E. R. Henderson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1222) for the relief of Mary Grome; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1223) for the relief of Fred Barnett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1224) for the relief of William McCormack; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1225) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Sgt. Samuel Woodfill a captain in the United States Army and then place him on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H.R. 1226) granting a pension to Sarah E. Sutton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1227) granting an increase of pension to Mary Tredo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1228) granting an increase of pension to Laura M. Shipman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1229) granting an increase of pension to Abigail Stone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1230) granting a pension to Clementine N. Riderick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1231) granting a pension to Emma B. Rowe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1232) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Morrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1233) granting an increase of pension to Rose Ann Richards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1234) granting an increase of pension to Ida M. Lent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1235) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Ann McNiece; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1236) granting a pension to Ellen D. Keck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1237) granting an increase of pension to Mariah C. Kent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1238) granting an increase of pension to Hattie G. Dyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1239) granting an increase of pension to Agnes C. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1240) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Bulluck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1241) granting an increase of pension to Alzina DeGroff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1242) granting a pension to Jennie S. Bogardus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1243) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Bradley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1244) granting an increase of pension to Ruth Irene Barney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1245) granting an increase of pension to Margaret V. Besa; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1246) for the relief of Elizabeth Taylor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1247) for the relief of Alex Terlizzi; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1248) granting insurance to Lydia C. Spry; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1249) for the relief of Melissa Switzer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1250) for the relief of Louis Shybilka; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1251) for the relief of Jane B. Smith and Dora D. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1252) for the relief of Elizabeth Lizette; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1253) for the relief of John Martin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1254) for the relief of H. Forsell; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H.R. 1255) granting a pension to Lawrence M. Guthrie; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1256) granting a pension to James E. Heacox; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1257) granting a pension to Adda Leslie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1258) granting a pension to Mary C. Lytle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1259) granting a pension to Phoebe D. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1260) granting a pension to Nellie J. Muhn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1261) granting a pension to Joseph Allen McGee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1262) granting a pension to Susan J. Raab; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1263) granting a pension to Inez Shannon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1264) granting an increase of pension to Susana Barbor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1265) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1266) granting an increase of pension to Lydia Diehl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1267) granting an increase of pension to Julia Ann Ford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1268) granting an increase of pension to Malinda Kane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1269) granting an increase of pension to Susan Hanna; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1270) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1271) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Kinter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1272) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. McIntosh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1273) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. McDowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1274) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Nicholson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1275) granting an increase of pension to Susannah Patterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1276) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Peters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1277) granting an increase of pension to Susan Potter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1278) granting an increase of pension to Lovina Reprogle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1279) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1280) granting an increase of pension to Hannah M. Shank; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1281) granting an increase of pension to Sophia J. Wadding; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1282) granting an increase of pension to Hattie V. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1283) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Livingston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1284) for the relief of Alena Barger; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1285) for the relief of Regina Hogan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1286) for the relief of Joseph Kochinich; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1287) granting a pension to Girty A. Adamson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1288) granting a pension to Samuel A. Evans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1289) granting a pension to Thomas N. Burris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1290) granting a pension to Benson A. Weston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STUBBS: A bill (H.R. 1291) for the relief of W. H. Greene; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SUTPHIN: A bill (H.R. 1292) to confer certain benefits on commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Geodetic Survey, or Public Health Service of the United States who are placed on the retired list for physical disability as result of an airplane accident; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1293) to authorize the settlement, allowance, and payment of claim of Walter Bell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1294) for the improvement of Shrewsbury River, N.J.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1295) providing for the examination and survey of the Keyport (N.J.) Harbor; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1296) authorizing preliminary examination and survey of Way Cake Creek, N.J.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1297) providing for the examination and survey of the channel in Shrewsbury River, N.J.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1298) for the relief of the city of Perth Amboy, N.J.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1299) for the improvement of New York and New Jersey Channels; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1300) to correct the status of transferred members of the Fleet Naval Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve who served in higher enlisted ratings during the World War; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1301) for the relief of M. Aileen Offerman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1302) for the relief of James Luker, Sr.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1303) for the relief of Nicholas Mecca; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1304) for the relief of the dependents of Vincent A. Clayton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1305) granting a pension to Carl J. Carlson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1306) for the relief of Clarence A. Wimley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1307) granting a pension to Stewart H. Voorhees; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1308) for the relief of John Parker Clark, Sr.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1309) authorizing preliminary examination and survey of Cedar Run Creek, N.J.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SWICK: A bill (H.R. 1310) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte B. McWilliams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1311) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Estep; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1312) granting an increase of pension to Salena Hendrickson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1313) granting an increase of pension to Margret Douds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1314) granting an increase of pension to Barbara Harley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1315) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Graham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1316) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1317) granting an increase of pension to Florence E. Moody; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1318) granting an increase of pension to Samantha M. Simpson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1319) granting an increase of pension to Keziah H. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1320) granting an increase of pension to Teresa Millward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1321) granting an increase of pension to Hannah M. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1322) granting an increase of pension to Minerva Griffiths; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1323) granting an increase of pension to Matilda Tarno; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1324) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Ralston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1325) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Stockburger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1326) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Douglass; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1327) granting an increase of pension to Mary Rollman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1328) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Critchlow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1329) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Schaffner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1330) granting an increase of pension to Rose A. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1331) granting an increase of pension to Esther J. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1332) granting an increase of pension to Ada L. Vance; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1333) granting an increase of pension to Melissa J. Boggs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1334) granting an increase of pension to Samantha R. Freed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1335) granting an increase of pension to Laura L. McCready; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1336) granting an increase of pension to Emaline Reichenbach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1337) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Armstrong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1338) granting an increase of pension to Clara Crawford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1339) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Purvis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1340) granting an increase of pension to Kate Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1341) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth C. Hutchison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1342) granting an increase of pension to Ada M. Chandler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1343) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie Shelar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1344) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SUTPHIN: A bill (H.R. 1345) for the relief of John Parker Clark, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1346) granting an increase of pension to Katherine Garrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWICK: A bill (H.R. 1347) granting an increase of pension to Ellen J. Dodds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1348) granting an increase of pension to Mary McFann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMASON of Texas: A bill (H.R. 1349) granting a pension to Maude Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1350) granting a pension to Hattie House; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1351) granting a pension to Rosa Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THURSTON: A bill (H.R. 1352) to allow the distinguished-service cross for service in the World War to be awarded to Lt. Col. Claude M. Stanley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1353) for the relief of E. G. Banta, successor to the firm of Banta & Banta; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1354) for the relief of C. V. Mason; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1355) to allow the distinguished-service cross for service in the World War to be awarded to Lt. Col. Claude M. Stanley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1356) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Carmichael; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1357) for the relief of E. G. Banta, successor to the firm of Banta & Banta; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1358) granting an increase of pension to Clarence W. Failor; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1359) granting an increase of pension to William D. Wheaton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1360) granting an increase of pension to Dora Nosler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1361) granting an increase of pension to Jane Battin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1362) for the relief of Edna B. Wylie; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1363) granting a pension to Ella Orr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1364) granting an increase of pension to Anna Harrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1365) granting an increase of pension to Lillie A. Athey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1366) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Pitman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1367) granting an increase of pension to Melinda R. Probasco; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1368) granting a pension to H. Emma Streepy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1369) granting a pension to Nora Dunlavy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1370) for the relief of John M. Garrett; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1371) granting a pension to Ira J. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1372) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Robison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1373) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Teague; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1374) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Crum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1375) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Wishart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1376) granting a pension to Sarah E. Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1377) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Abrams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1378) granting an increase of pension to Cordelia Hiatt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1379) granting a pension to Mary Herod; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1380) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1381) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda E. Hollopeter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1382) granting an increase of pension to Clara Herr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1383) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Cole; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1384) granting an increase of pension to Eva P. Black; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1385) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1386) granting an increase of pension to Phoebe A. Jennings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1387) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. McCullough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1388) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Neidigh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1389) granting a pension to Maude Delay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1390) granting an increase of pension to Frances C. Gaskill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1391) granting a pension to Susan Melugin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1392) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Browning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H.R. 1393) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide Manington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1394) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Shelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1395) for the relief of John E. Martin; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1396) for the relief of Herman C. Mentzel; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1397) granting a pension to Mary Baldwin Kennedy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1398) for the relief of Lewis E. Green; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1399) for the relief of John E. Martin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WELCH: A bill (H.R. 1400) 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.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1401) to grant to the State of California a retrocession of jurisdiction over certain rights of way granted to the State of California over certain roads about to be constructed in the Presidio of San Francisco Military Reservation and Fort Baker Military Reservation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1402) for the relief of James E. Dethlefsen; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1403) for the relief of David I. Brown; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1404) for the relief of John C. McCann; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1405) for the relief of Yosemite Lumber Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1406) granting a pension to Joseph J. Carroll; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1407) granting a pension to Julius Hansen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEST: A bill (H.R. 1408) granting an increase of pension to Ellen L. Andrews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1409) granting a pension to William Bills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1410) granting an increase of pension to Addieline Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1411) granting an increase of pension to Francena Brokaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1412) granting an increase of pension to Mariah Dry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1413) for the relief of Leonard L. Dilger; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1414) granting an increase of pension to Lena Leota Evans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1415) granting an increase of pension to Ray C. Eckels; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1416) granting an increase of pension to Jane S. Hickman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1417) granting an increase of pension to Almyra O. Humphrey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1418) for the relief of W. C. Garber; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1419) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1420) granting an increase of pension to Sophia Jane Fuller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1421) granting an increase of pension to Callie R. Graf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1422) granting a pension to Angus G. Irvine; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1423) granting a pension to Earl Funk; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1424) granting an increase of pension to Margaret V. Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1425) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Patterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1426) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Jane Ashbrook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1427) granting an increase of pension to Sophia Arnold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1428) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Barker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1429) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1430) granting an increase of pension to Viola S. Whitten; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1431) granting an increase of pension to Ida M. Stough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1432) granting an increase of pension to Francis Sipe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1433) granting an increase of pension to Ruth A. Schooley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1434) granting an increase of pension to Kate L. Scarbrough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1435) granting an increase of pension to Margaret R. Sapp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1436) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Raley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1437) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Pryce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1438) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Pruner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1439) granting an increase of pension to Ella Price; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1440) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Kinney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1441) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor W. Metzler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1442) for the relief of Bert W. Pharis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1443) for the relief of Willard E. Ball; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1444) granting a pension to Mattie C. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1445) granting a pension to Susan R. Baughman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1446) granting a pension to Clara Nye Fischer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1447) for the relief of Charles Schilliger; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1448) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Porter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITTINGTON: A bill (H.R. 1449) for the relief of Robert D. Hutchinson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1450) granting a pension to Lizzie Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1451) granting a pension to Cornelia M. Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: A bill (H.R. 1452) granting a pension to Dora B. Mann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1453) granting a pension to Sarah M. H. Nickerson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1454) granting a pension to Arlotta M. Perkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1455) granting a pension to Mary Spear; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1456) granting a pension to Bertha L. Wade; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1457) granting an increase of pension to Jennie F. Seavey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1458) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie A. Whitten; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1459) for the relief of Walter B. Smith; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. WOLVERTON: A bill (H.R. 1460) granting an increase of pension to Anna J. Flick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1461) granting an increase of pension to Mary Etta Chew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1462) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Ann Page; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1463) for the relief of James Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1464) granting an increase of pension to Kate Schnetzler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1465) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Pendergrast; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1466) for the relief of Archibald Gibson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1467) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1468) for the relief of John Norman Westcott; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1469) for the relief of Robert L. Sheppy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1470) for the relief of Samuel C. Simpkins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1471) for the relief of William R. Brash-ear; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1472) for the relief of Ord Rogers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1473) granting an increase of pension to Margaret C. Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1474) granting an increase of pension to Martha Weiser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1475) granting an increase of pension to Carrie A. Eagin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1476) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Fadeley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1477) granting an increase of pension to Lydia R. DuBois; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1478) granting an increase of pension to Rachel D. Day; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1479) granting an increase of pension to Mary Anna Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1480) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Kelter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1481) for the relief of Timothy J. Devine; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1482) for the relief of James Taylor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1483) for the relief of Christy Gnazzo; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1484) for the relief of Charles C. Flippen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1485) for the relief of Elmer Leibfried; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1486) for the relief of Willard F. Holte-ten; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1487) granting an increase of pension to Mary Connelly; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1488) for the relief of the First Camden National Bank & Trust Co., of Camden, N.J.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1489) for the relief of certain purchasers of lands in the borough of Brooklawn, State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Claims.

SENATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1933

(Legislative day of Thursday, Mar. 9, 1933)

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

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Connally	Hebert	Pope
Ashurst	Coolidge	Johnson	Reed
Austin	Copeland	Kean	Reynolds
Bachman	Costigan	Keys	Robinson, Ark.
Bailey	Couzens	King	Robinson, Ind.
Bankhead	Dale	Logan	Russell
Barbour	Davis	Loneragan	Sheppard
Barkley	Dickinson	Long	Smith
Black	Dill	McAdoo	Steiner
Bone	Duffy	McCarran	Stephens
Borah	Fess	McGill	Thomas, Okla.
Bratton	Fletcher	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Brown	George	McNary	Townsend
Bulow	Glass	Murphy	Trammell
Byrd	Goldsborough	Neely	Trydings
Byrnes	Gore	Norris	Vandenberg
Capper	Hale	Nye	Van Nuys
Caraway	Harrison	Overton	Wagner
Carey	Hastings	Patterson	Walsh
Clark	Hayden	Pittman	White

Mr. FESS. I desire to announce the absence of my colleague the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BULKLEY] on account of a wedding in his family.

Mr. BLACK. I desire to announce that the Senators from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS and Mr. DIETERICH] are absent from the Senate attending the funeral of the late Mayor Cermak, of Chicago.

I also wish to announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent, attending the funeral of the late Senator Walsh of Montana.

Mr. HEBERT. I desire to announce the necessary absence of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CUTTING], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HATFIELD], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. METCALF], the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SCHALL], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. WALCOTT], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. NORBECK], and the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD].

I also wish to announce that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is detained on official business.

Mr. NORRIS. I wish to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HOWELL] is detained from the Senate by illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The Senate will receive a message from the President of the United States.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF SENATOR WALSH OF MONTANA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting copy of a note of March 2, 1933, from the Austrian Minister in Washington expressing Mr. Prochnik's sympathy on the occasion of the death of Hon. Thomas J. Walsh, late a Senator from the State of Montana, which, with accompanying note, was ordered to lie on the table.