Clarence W. Richards, Kimball.
Josephine C. Eggerling, Orient.
Orville U. Melby, Summit.
Fae Thompson, St. Lawrence.
Kathryn M. McCoy, Tulare.
W. Clyde Bidleman, Wessington Springs.

TENNESSEE

Albert A. Trusler, Jonesboro.
Harry M. Calloway, Lenoir City.
Burleigh L. Day, Pressmen's Home.
Hughes H. Hunt, Rives.
William A. Rhea, Somerville.

TEXAS

Marguerite A. Mullen, Alice.
Winnette D. DeGrassi, Amarillo.
Hunter H. McWilliams, Atlanta.
Jesse Wier, Best.
Stephen S. Perry, Freeport.
Fred Boothe, Gonzales.
Allen A. Collet, Handley.
Charlotte M. Boyle, La Porte.
John E. McClain, Roscoe.
Kirby L. Scudder, Slaton.
Tom W. Hines, Venus.
Robert K. Phillips, Weatherford.
Lou A. Sloma, Yorktown.

VERMONT

Smith M. Matson, Dorset.
Lawrence E. Mason, Newbury.
Alson L. Esty, Richford.
Henry C. Brislin, Rutland.

VIRGINIA

Irven M. Keller, Abingdon.
Samuel S. Brooks, Appalachia.
Sidney H. Barnett, Bluefield.
Franklin O. Caffrey, Bumpass.
Utah A. Amburgey, Castlewood.
Lena S. Perkins, Cedar Bluff.
Horton S. Carter, Clinchport.
Charley D. Lay, Coeburn.
Robert W. Ervin, Dante.
J. Henry Miller, Elkton.
Annie G. Davey, Evington.
Claude B. Nolen, Ferrum.
Johnnie Wilson, Fieldale.
Gerdena S. Pettit, Fredericks Hall.
Fred Adams, Galax.
Beveridge B. Cox, Gate City.
Clyde DeHaven, Hillsville.
James G. Albert, Honaker.
Wills W. Flannagan, Lebanon.
Eloise C. Hay, Madison.
Augustus W. Aston, Meadowview.
John L. Sibold, Pembroke.
John P. Kelly, Pennington Gap.
Solon Baach, Pocahontas.
Eugene P. Whitman, Pulaski.
Alonzo C. Humphrey, Remington.
Frank D. Coleman, Rose Hill.
Joseph S. Rasnick, St. Paul.
Vernon C. Griffith, Shenandoah.
Vincent W. Joyner, Smithfield.
William A. Coates, South Washington.
Garvis E. Lemley, Stephens City.
Janie J. Boyd, Stonega.
Samuel S. Stallings, Suffolk.
Lloyd Sullenberger, Monterey.
Frank T. Witten, Tazewell.
John S. Hinegardner, Weyers Cave.
Margaret M. Fulton, Wise.

WASHINGTON

Joseph F. Lavigne, Cusick.
Thomas E. Skaggs, Everett.
David P. Cunningham, North Bend.
Walter Gihring, Rockford.
Walter W. Lindley, St. John.
Grace A. Johnston, Orting.
E. Morris Starrett, Port Townsend.
Leo B. Reed, Redmond.
Joseph A. Wolf, Roy.
George Rodman, Wapato.
Joseph H. Gill, Washtucna.
Fairleigh B. Wilkins, Yakima.

WEST VIRGINIA

Peter H. Lawless, Berwind.
Jess Hill, Davy.
Carl Hinton, Hinton.
Byron L. Osburn, Kenova.
Williard I. Gulley, McComas.
Grover C. Walker, Omar.
Ann H. Wetherby, Welch.

WISCONSIN

Vernon A. Martin, Amherst.
Bernard G. Schramske, Boyceville.
Leo A. Eiden, Deer Park.
John A. Ginsbach, Elmwood.
Claude E. Rochon, Florence.
William S. Casey, Knapp.
Hallie M. Norris, La Farge.
James F. Trainer, Lyndon Station.
Ruth S. Foley, Mainen Rock.
Philip A. Kinney, Mason.
George L. Barrett, Mazomanie.
Anna C. Buhr, Marion.
Bernard J. Rabbitt, Neshkoro.
Gregory C. Flatley, Oconto Falls.
Joe Kolar, Phillips.
Albert L. Ehret, Prairie du Sac.
Paul G. Pederson, Prairie Farm.
William Murray, Prescott.
John J. Voemastek, Rib Lake.
Charles M. Dunn, Taylor.
Clarence H. Bodden, Theresa.
Arnold A. Conklin, Vesper.
Donald M. Warner, Whitehall.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1934

(Legislative day of Friday, June 15, 1934)

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order today to call Senate bills on the Consent Calendar and the Private Calendar which are unobjected to, and also Senate bills which are on the Speaker's desk where similar bills have been reported by the House committees and are pending on either one of these calendars.

I submit this request, Mr. Speaker, for the reason that we have a number of these Senate bills. I do not know whether all of them will be passed, or that any number of them will be passed, but I do think they ought to be considered. Some are very important.

It is perfectly evident—and I have been so informed, I may say, privately—that the House bills which are sent over to the Senate at this late date will in all probability receive no consideration unless it is a matter of the most urgent importance that they be given consideration. It seems to me, therefore, that while we are waiting for the Senate to act upon certain matters pending in that body, inasmuch as the House has only the conference report on the housing bills to consider—and I do not think that is yet ready—that we might spend the time passing some legislation which will really be of moment and which will have an opportunity of becoming law. For this reason I submit this request, Mr. Speaker.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BYRNS. I yield.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I am willing to cooperate with the gentleman if we can have the understanding that there will be some order in the calling of these bills, that, for instance, those on the Private Calendar will be called first, followed by those on the Consent Calendar, or vice versa; and, also, that we may have a list of the Senate bills that are on the Speaker's table so that we can follow them as well as possible and know something about what is before the House at the time, and also that we have such order in the House that we will know what is going on. We will cooperate if order is kept and we are given a list of the bills it is proposed to take up.

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

Mr. BYRNS. I yield.

Mr. HOEPPEL. Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to object to the unanimous-consent request submitted by the majority leader; but we are going home; we are going to get a well-earned vacation to which we are so much entitled.

May I not remind the House that there are a large number of abandoned C.C.C. camps which could be turned over to the Boy Scouts of America, to organizations of Sons of Veterans, to young girls of the Y.W.C.A., and to other organizations of this type. A bill is pending in the House which, if enacted into law, will give hundreds of thousands of Americans, the poor boys and girls of America, a chance to build up their health and strength in the great out-of-doors this summer through the use of these camps.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Tennessee will yield, I want to ask him whether he will not modify his request so that it will be understood that no bill will be called which has already been voted upon by the House adversely during this session?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I think that is fair.

Mr. BLANTON. May not that be understood?

Mr. BYRNS. Under the circumstances I take it there would be numerous objections to the consideration of such a bill.

Mr. BLANTON. So that all the Members interested will not have to stay here every minute the House is in session to watch the calendar, but may have time to attend conferences. May it not be understood that these bills which have been voted upon already and defeated will not be called up?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman mean where a roll call has been had on a bill?

Mr. BLANTON. No; where the bill has been called up, debated, and voted upon and defeated.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, let me say to the gentleman from Texas that I do not know to what bills the gentleman refers.

Mr. BLANTON. There are some of them that we have during the session debated in the House and defeated by a vote of the House.

Mr. BYRNS. Inasmuch as it requires unanimous consent for the consideration of any one of these bills, it seems to me that the gentleman from Texas is not taking any chance.

Mr. BLANTON. But it would require us to stay here every minute, and there is much other important work to be done. There are some very important conference reports we are watching in the Senate.

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

Mr. BYRNS. I yield.

Mr. TRUAX. Will not the gentleman withhold the calling of the Senate bills on the Private Calendar for a few moments until we can get our bills over here?

Mr. BYRNS. The bills are all here ready to be handed to the gentleman from Ohio or anyone who wants them.

Mr. TRUAX. Another question, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, When the conference report on the farm bankruptcy bill is brought in, will it be in order to call it up at any time?

Mr. BYRNS. This request will not interfere with any matter of privilege; this is simply permissive and makes in order the calling of Senate bills on these two calendars and the calling of Senate bills which may be on the Speaker's table. Of course, it does not do away with any preferential matters or any matter that is privileged; and the question of the consideration of a conference report or the sending of a bill to conference, I assume, would be in order at any time.

Mr. TRUAX. Would the gentleman state that it can be called up?

Mr. BYRNS. Certainly.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. BYRNS. May I say to the gentleman from Ohio that the gentleman from New Hampshire intends to ask unanimous consent to speak for 10 minutes to discuss a report which he filed on the Air Corps situation, and the gentlewoman from Kansas [Mrs. MCCARTHY] would like to have 10 minutes also. I think both of the requests should be granted. This will give ample time for the gentleman to get his bearings.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to know whether the gentleman's request would cover the cases that have been knocked off the Consent Calendar by three objections? I ask in order to know if I will have to remain here to object to certain of those bills?

Mr. BYRNS. No. My request applies to those bills on the calendars which have not been reached and which have not been called.

Mr. HASTINGS. The gentleman's request went a little further. It said "Senate bills on the Speaker's desk." I have in mind, just to be frank, an alternate Budget bill which we have killed by hitting it on the head four or five times.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman's request does not embrace bills which have been killed.

Mr. HASTINGS. It is not a bill that has been killed. The bill was on the Consent Calendar and there have been three objections. It is not on the Consent Calendar now. I want to ask the gentleman from Tennessee whether I must sit here all day long and watch that particular sort of a bill. I am opposed to it, and if I am here I am going to object.

Mr. BYRNS. May I say to the gentleman from Oklahoma that I do not know of a more diligent and attentive Member of the House than is the gentleman from Oklahoma. I expect to sit here every minute of the day myself, and I imagine the gentleman will be here also.

Mr. HASTINGS. I know I am going to sit here unless I get assurance that a bill of that kind will not be called up.

Mr. BYRNS. The gentleman will understand that I cannot distinguish between these bills.

Mr. HASTINGS. This bill is not on the Consent Calendar now. It has been stricken.

Mr. BYRNS. If it is not on the Consent Calendar it will not be called.

Mr. HASTINGS. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee. That satisfies me.

Mr. BYRNS. If my request is granted we will begin at the place we left off.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Do I understand the gentleman's request to be that we shall call bills on the Private Calendar that have passed the Senate first, under the proposal which he is submitting?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. TABER. That will give those who are following these bills an opportunity to know what is going on. Then, I would suggest, if it is not too much, that those bills on the Speaker's desk and which are not on the calendar be listed, so that one list may be furnished to each side; then that they be called in definite order, so that everybody may know what is coming up. It would seem as if that is not too much to ask.

Mr. BYRNS. I think the gentleman's request is entirely proper; and if it can be done, we will have it done. I assume that can be done.

Mr. TABER. We ought not to call those bills that are not listed on the calendar after each side has been furnished a list of them.

Mr. BYRNS. I will endeavor to get that list.

Mr. TABER. The practice will be to call the calendar in its regular order?

Mr. BYRNS. My idea in including the Consent Calendar bills is that this is Unanimous Consent Day. The Unanimous Consent Calendar has preference today, and I thought in view of that fact we would take up the Senate bills first—there are about 13 or 14 of them on the Consent Calendar—I thought we would consider them first, then go to the Private Calendar, and then take up the bills on the Speaker's desk.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. The bills on the Consent Calendar should be called first, because it is the shortest calendar.

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. TABER. And only call up for consideration Senate bills. This does not apply to House bills?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes. Mr. Speaker, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, may I resubmit my request.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order today to call up Senate bills on the unanimous Consent Calendar and on the Private Calendar, and also Senate bills on the Speaker's desk which do not appear upon either one of those calendars, and where there has been a similar House bill reported by the committee and the House bill is on the calendar, to begin where the House left off on a previous occasion with reference to both requests.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman did not say "bills unobjected to."

Mr. BYRNS. May I supplement my request by stating only those bills which are unobjected to shall be considered.

Mr. BLANTON. And one objection will stop them. It is understood that only bills unobjected to will be considered, and one objection will stop any bill?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Not on the Consent Calendar. That is not the rule.

Mr. BYRNS. The Consent Calendar, I understand, begins——

Mr. BLANTON. With respect to the Private Calendar, one objection will stop any bill; and the Consent Calendar is to be called under the regular Consent Calendar rule.

Mr. BYRNS. Certainly.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, supplementing the question of the gentleman from Texas, is it understood that one objection will prevent the bringing up of any of the bills in the three classes to which the gentleman has referred?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes; that is what is in my mind.

Mr. MAPES. With that understanding, I have no objection.

Mr. AYERS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what are the three classes?

Mr. BRITTEN. The three classes have just been described by the majority leader.

The House, Mr. Speaker, would like to know the order in which the bills are to come up; and, as I understand, the suggestion has been made by the gentleman himself that the Senate bills which are on the Speaker's table, prior to their coming up, will be listed and the list presented to both sides of the House, so that the Members will know exactly what is to be taken up.

Mr. BYRNS. I shall endeavor to do that.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. And the further understanding is that the bills on the Speaker's table must also have been favorably reported by a committee of the House.

Mr. BYRNS. Yes; and be on one or the other of these two calendars.

Mr. BRITTEN. And the House understands that the order in which these bills will come up will be the order in which the request was presented to the House just now.

Mr. BYRNS. They will be taken up in the order in which they appear upon the calendar.

Mr. BRITTEN. And the Senate bills on the Consent Calendar will be called first.

Mr. BYRNS. The Consent Calendar will be called first, in my judgment, if this request is granted, and then will come Senate bills on the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRITTEN. And subsequently we will take up the Senate bills on the Speaker's table.

Mr. BYRNS. That is my idea.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to have it made clear how we are going to handle the Consent Calendar, as there is some confusion about it. The ordinary rule by which you handle the Consent Calendar is that the first time one objection is required and three objections are necessary where a bill has already had one objection. Are we proceeding under the rules requiring three objections where there has already been one objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Certainly, but if a bill has been objected to by three objectors it is off the calendar entirely.

Mr. BYRNS. My request does not involve any departure from the rule with respect to the Consent Calendar as to the requisite number of objections.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask our leader if it is intended that we shall apply the same rule to bills on the Speaker's table and that one objection will prevent their consideration?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Certainly; otherwise it would not be unanimous consent.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, unless this is confined to bills that have passed the Senate and are here for consideration by the House, I shall object.

Mr. BYRNS. That is exactly my request. The request applies only to Senate bills.

Mr. GLOVER. Senate bills that have been messaged over here and have not been considered.

Mr. BYRNS. Yes; and the bill must be on one of the two calendars.

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

There was no objection.

STATEMENT

Mr. AYERS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 193 the names of Mr. KNUTE HILL, of Washington, Mr. HOWARD, and Mr. AYERS of Montana do not appear because they were then engaged in a conference, and I ask unanimous consent that they may be excused from answering that roll call.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Horne, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 9547. An act to amend section 766 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; and

H.J.Res. 342. Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation to defray the expense of erecting the completed Navy and Marine Memorial Monument.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9830) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental general and emergency appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1934, and June 30, 1935, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 9690. An act to place the tobacco-growing industry on a sound financial and economic basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in the production and marketing of tobacco entering into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes.

THE PRISON INDUSTRIES BILL

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by publishing a letter from the Comptroller General construing the provisions of H.R. 9404, known as the "prison industries bill."

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter from the Comptroller General construing the provisions of H.R. 9404, known as the "prison industries bill":

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, June 14, 1934.

The Honorable the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

SIR: There was considered in a conference of today with the Director and Assistant Director Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, the effect of the amendment adopted June 13, 1934, by the Senate to H.R. 9404, entitled "A bill to authorize the formation of a body corporate to insure the more effective diversification of prison industries, and for other purposes", whereby there was struck out section 4 of the bill as passed by the House and inserted in lieu thereof a new section 4, as follows:

"SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, upon the formation of the corporation, to transfer to a fund to be known as the 'prison industries fund' all balances then standing to the credit of the prison industries working-capital fund. All moneys under the control of the corporation shall be deposited or covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said fund and withdrawn therefrom only pursuant to accountable warrants or certificates of settlement issued by the General Accounting Office. All valid claims and obligations payable out of said fund shall be assumed by the corporation. The corporation is hereby authorized to employ the aforesaid fund, and any earnings that may hereafter accrue to the corporation as operating capital for the purposes enumerated in the said act of May 27, 1930, and in accordance with the laws generally applicable to the expenditures of the several departments and establishments of the Government, and also for the payment of compensation in such amounts as the Attorney General may authorize to inmates of penal institutions or their dependents for injuries suffered in any industry: *Provided*, That in no event shall compensation be paid in a greater amount than that provided in the Federal Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, as amended. Accounts of all receipts and disbursements of the corporation shall be rendered to the General Accounting Office in such manner, to such extent, and at such times as the Comptroller General of the United States may direct for settlement and adjustment pursuant to title III of the act of June 10, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), and such accounting shall include all fiscal transactions of the corporation, whether involving appropriated moneys, capital, or receipts from other sources: *Provided further*, That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized in his discretion to sanction the use of moneys provided and authorized by law for the operation of such corporation and to allow credit for items not otherwise allowable in accordance with law if and when established to be reasonably necessary to a proper functioning of the legally authorized activities of the corporation."

It is the view of this office that this section as adopted by the Senate—

(1) Creates a fund, "Prison industries fund", consisting of the balances now standing to the credit of the prison industries' working-capital fund, the earnings, if any, of the corporation—which fund will continue available as a no-year fund for the legal uses of the corporation, and unless the law be subsequently changed, the section does not contemplate or require that such fund be reappropriated, annually, or otherwise, for the uses of the corporation. Future appropriations, if any, will be controlled, of course, by the appropriating language employed.

(2) Said fund, under the Senate amendment, will be subject to the same procedure as now generally obtains with respect to the uses of appropriations provided for the Government departments and establishments; that is, purchases must be made pursuant to section 3709, Revised Statutes, etc., and there will be applicable the limitations contained in the laws generally applicable to expenditures of the several departments and establishments of the Government. The yardstick stated in the Senate amendment is the act of May 27, 1930, and the laws generally applicable to the expenditures of the several departments and establishments of the Government.

(3) The second proviso of the above-quoted amendment has no bearing on legally authorized expenditures of the corporation and is not a restriction on the preceding part of the amendment, but it will permit the corporation—if and when shown by the facts to be reasonably necessary to a proper functioning of the legally authorized activities of the corporation—to use its funds when neither the act of May 27, 1930, nor the laws generally applicable to the expenditures of the several departments and establishments of the Government would clearly permit of such use, thus allowing a reasonable degree of latitude on the part of the corporation, but not the latitude that it would have had before the adoption of the Senate amendment and the yardstick stated in the preceding paragraph hereof. That is to say, the final proviso in section 4 as amended is for the purpose only of permitting the expenditure of duly appropriated moneys for purposes not otherwise allowable in accordance with law on the authorization of the Comptroller General. That the words "not otherwise allowable in accordance with law" apply to and modify the words, "authorized in his discretion to sanction the use of moneys provided and authorized by law", and that the meaning of this proviso is not to extend the authority of the Comptroller General beyond that otherwise authorized by law over the expenditures or disbursements of the corporation herein created nor make him an administrative officer in the affairs of the corporation.

(4) The debiting of the prison-industries fund, with amounts from time to time for expenditure and the crediting accounts of disbursing officers on the books of the Treasury with such amounts subject to check, will be in accordance with the same procedure now obtaining in the debiting of appropriations and crediting accounts of other disbursing officers of the Government on the books of the Treasury.

(5) The said amendment requires that accounts of the disbursing officer or officers of the corporation be rendered of receipts and disbursements as other disbursing officers of the Government are required to render accounts, but the frequency, etc., of rendering the account is to be prescribed on the basis of conditions as they may arise from time to time in the operation of the corporation.

Respectfully,

J. R. MCCARL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

COMPLETION OF THE FLOOD-CONTROL PROJECT ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from the President of the United States on the flood control of the Mississippi River.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Flood Control has had under consideration and completed hearings on proposed amendments to the Flood Control Act of May 15, 1928.

Under the privilege given me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a letter from the President of the United States and comments thereon from a number of my colleagues.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 16, 1934.

DEAR MR. WILSON: In relation to conference on the flood-control project in the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River and additional legislation required to insure its completion, also the condition of property owners whose land areas are taken and used for the passage of flood waters, on the plan designed and essential for the execution of the project, I advise as follows:

The project for flood control of the Mississippi River and its tributaries in its alluvial valley from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to the Head of Passes was approved and adopted as a national undertaking by the act of May 15, 1928, to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of War and supervision of the Chief of Engineers.

For this purpose the sum of $325,000,000 was authorized to be appropriated. Of this sum there is remaining unappropriated about $70,000,000.

The main features of the project are now more than 70 percent complete.

Other features of the project concerning which there were at the time of its adoption differences of opinion both as to engineering features and financial requirements in its ultimate completion require further study.

Under the authority of a resolution adopted by the Committee on Flood Control of the House of Representatives, a review of the project is now being made by the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army to ascertain what changes or modifications should be made in relation thereto in its final execution in respect to engineering features and authorizations for expenditures required.

This important undertaking must be completed. When the report on the review is submitted, I shall further communicate to the Congress with recommendations for such additional authorizations and legislative changes as may be necessary and to provide for a fair and equitable adjustment to the property owners and local interests affected by the execution of the project.

Such recommendations as will follow would not prejudice the formulation of a comprehensive plan for the Mississippi drainage area.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Hon. RILEY J. WILSON,
Chairman Committee on Flood Control,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM J. DRIVER, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, FORMER MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL, AND PRESENT MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

DEAR JUDGE WILSON: I have just read the letter from the President in relation to additional authorizations for the completion of the Mississippi flood-control project, and certain suggested modifications therein, including "to provide for a fair and equi-

table adjustment to the property owners and local interests affected by the execution of the project."

I sincerely congratulate you upon securing the commitment from the Executive; and as a colleague in a district which he has the honor to represent, many landowners along the projected levee lines are vitally affected, I take the opportunity of expressing my commendation for your long and determined battle for the establishment of such rights. You have met with many disappointments, including unyielding opposition from past administrative heads and their administrative leaders in the Halls of Congress, which sorely tried your patience; but standing in the attitude of a personal contact with you and an official interest in the cause, I have found you unwavering, persevering, and at all times unwilling to lessen your energetic action or to concede ultimate defeat.

You have won a great victory for your people and for the Mississippi Valley, which justifies the confidence which you have received. While the benefits remain to be incorporated in the law, yet, with this unqualified endorsement by the Executive, it remains but a formal action by the committee over which you preside to draft the measure for the favorable consideration which it will receive in the next session of the Congress.

With assurances of continued high esteem,

Your friend,

W. J. DRIVER.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK R. REID, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM ILLINOIS AND FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

The letter from President Roosevelt to Representative WILSON, Chairman of the Committee on Flood Control, gives definite assurance for the completion of the project for flood control of the Mississippi River in its alluvial valley, as was intended by the Congress in the passage of the Flood Control Act of May 15, 1928.

By this act the United States assumed the responsibility of controlling and carrying the flood waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries in its alluvial valley under definite control from Cape Girardeau, Mo., safely to the Gulf of Mexico without local contribution, except as stated in the act.

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress, an organization Nation-wide in scope and character, of which I have the honor to be president, for the improvement and utilization of our waterways for all purposes, will give full support to the prompt and final completion of this great project as recommended by the President and also to the comprehensive plan.

The present Chairman of the Flood Control Committee, Hon. RILEY J. WILSON, of Louisiana, formerly president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, has worked unceasingly for the people of the valley in endeavoring to secure amendments of the Flood Control Act, and he is entitled to the highest praise for his untiring activities.

STATEMENT OF HON. JERE COOPER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM TENNESSEE AND FORMER MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

It is with very great interest and appreciation that I have read the letter of June 16 from the President to the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Flood Control Committee of the House, on the important subject of flood control. I desire to very highly commend and congratulate Mr. WILSON on his accomplishments on this matter. I know from repeated conferences with him on this subject that he has been untiring in his work and diligent in his efforts to secure relief and benefits in this matter. He has not only rendered a great service to the people of his district but to the people of the district of Tennessee which I have the honor to represent, as well as the whole territory affected, by the splendid work he has done.

It is, indeed, gratifying to have the statement of our great President that—

"This important undertaking must be completed. When the report on the review is submitted, I shall further communicate to the Congress with recommendations for such additional authorizations and legislative changes as may be necessary and to provide for a fair and equitable adjustment to the property owners and local interests affected by the execution of the project."

I am confident that our President and the Congress will continue the efforts being exerted in the interest of our people so vitally affected by this important problem.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM M. WHITTINGTON, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI AND MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

DEAR MR. WILSON: The letter of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to you dated June 16, 1934, emphasizing that the flood control of the lower Mississippi Valley, with due regard for the rights of all of the people of the lower Mississippi Valley, is most gratifying and reassuring.

The commendation of the President is a further recognition of your valuable services as Chairman of the Flood Control Committee of the House of Representatives and is a confirmation of the wise policy promoted by you in securing the adoption of a resolution by the Committee on Flood Control of the House of Representatives for a review of the adopted project, and at the same time is also a confirmation of your leadership in securing the adoption of a resolution authorizing and requesting the President to submit comprehensive plans for national flood control.

Your experience and familiarity with the flood-control problems of the lower Mississippi Valley will be greatly needed in the expansion of the adopted projects to provide flood control along the tributaries and to compensate property owners for all damages sustained in the execution of all plans for adequate protection in flood control.

Very sincerely,

WM. M. WHITTINGTON.

NECESSITY FOR LIGHTING AND EQUIPPING WITH RADIO RANGE BEACONS DIRECT AIR-MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN DENVER AND KANSAS CITY

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a petition by the Governors of Kansas and Colorado.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following joint petition of the Governor of Kansas and the Governor of Colorado and application by them, on behalf of their respective States, addressed to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, for allocation of funds to light and equip with radio range beacons the direct air route between Denver and Kansas City, so that the air mail may be flown by night between these two, the largest and most important cities between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast.

Although this application was presented several months ago, it has not yet been acted upon. In this petition and application, Governor Landon and Governor Johnson demonstrate the vital importance to the people of Kansas and of Colorado of establishing night air-mail service over the direct route between Denver and Kansas City. In order to have the air mail flown by night over this direct route, it is necessary that the route be lighted and provided with radio range equipment. Since the discontinuance in February 1934 of service by day over this direct route across eastern Colorado and Kansas, the argument presented for installation of facilities for night flying is even more cogent.

On Tuesday, June 12, I inserted in the RECORD a letter addressed to Hon. James A. Farley, Postmaster General, in which is pointed out how inadequate is the present air-mail service between Denver and Kansas City and how necessary to the commercial intercommunication between these cities and the intervening territory is the establishment of night air-mail service by the direct route. This letter to the Postmaster General bears 28 signatures, including those of all the Senators and all the Representatives from Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri, except two Representatives who are in accord with the other members of their delegation but whose signatures could not be secured prior to the time the letter was delivered.

On Saturday, June 16, I inserted in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, urging the necessity for equipping for night flying the direct air-mail route between Denver and Kansas City, and the vital importance of establishing air-mail service by night between these two cities over the direct route across eastern Colorado and Kansas.

Chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations and numerous business men and other citizens, not only of Kansas City and of Denver but also of other towns and cities in Colorado and Kansas, have earnestly petitioned for the establishment of this direct air-mail route, to be flown by night between Denver and Kansas City.

I submit that there should be provided without further delay the necessary equipment for night flying over this direct route and that there should be established this air-mail service to supply the needs of over three million people—equipment and service which is demanded by commercial organizations and business men, by governors, by State legislatures, and by the entire delegations in Congress from the States of Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado.

The petition of the Governors of Kansas and Colorado, omitting the accompanying maps and exhibits, is as follows:

APPLICATION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS AND THE STATE OF COLORADO FOR ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO LIGHT AND EQUIP WITH RADIO RANGE BEACONS THE AIR-MAIL ROUTE FROM DENVER TO KANSAS CITY

To the PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION,

Washington, D.C.:

We, Alfred M. Landon, Governor of the State of Kansas, and Edwin C. Johnson, Governor of the State of Colorado, respectfully apply for a Federal appropriation for the purpose of lighting the

air-mail route between Denver, Colo., and Kansas City, Mo., and supplying the same with adequate radio range stations and beacons, and as bearing on the aforesaid request present the following:

1. Cost: The total cost of the project will amount to approximately $205,726, as is shown in detail on exhibit A, attached hereto. It will involve the construction of two regular radio range stations, one to be located at Salina, Kans., and the other at Denver, Colo., and the establishment of a marker radio range beacon to be located at Goodland, Kans. The lighting will involve the installation for the 560-mile route of approximately 25 beacon lights. Ten emergency landing fields will be required, of which 3 in Kansas and 3 in Colorado will have to be constructed. The fields now in use at Topeka, Fort Riley, Salina, and Goodland are suitable for lighting and can be obtained at no cost to the Government other than necessary improvements. In connection with the fields which will require construction, we beg to call attention to the fact that the land necessary for such fields can at the present time be acquired at a very nominal cost.

This route is one of the easiest and most feasible routes in the country to improve with lighting facilities by reason of the comparatively flat terrain and by reason of the availability of electric current from towns all along the route. The flat terrain enables the lights to be placed at great distances apart and the availability of the electric current prevents any great construction expense for carrying the necessary electricty to the points where the lights are used.

2. Public interest involved: The city of Denver is the metropolis of the Rocky Mountain region. It has a population of 325,000 and is ideally situated as the industrial and commercial center of a vast inland empire. It is almost exactly the center of the West—the center of the territory bounded by Canada on the north, Mexico on the south, the Mississippi River on the east, and the Pacific coast on the west. It is the largest manufacturing city between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast.

It is the terminus of seven great railroad systems which with their connections reach out into every direction, making it the transportation center of the territory. It is likewise the center of communication for the region, being headquarters for the telephone system, telegraph system, and radio communication plants.

Its market territory has an estimated population of 6,000,000 people. It is made up of Colorado and the five surrounding States of Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. While some parts of these States lie outside Denver's most favorable radius, this is offset by the fact that parts of South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Oklahoma, and the Texas Panhandle are open to Denver business. In this wide area Denver occupies a unique position. There is no other city even approaching it in size and commercial importance within a radius of 500 miles in any direction. Omaha is 538 miles (railroad) from Denver. Salt Lake City is 625 miles distant. Kansas City, Mo., the nearest larger city, is 640 miles away.

Administrative headquarters are located in Denver for the beet-sugar, mining, coal, sheep, and cattle industries, as well as for all lines of insurance.

Denver is the Federal administrative center for the entire West. There are over 60 bureaus and commissions of the Federal Government in Denver, including one of the three United States mints and one of the customhouses. It has the greatest number of governmental bureaus and administrative offices of any city outside of Washington, D.C., and has three large Federal buildings for the purpose of housing the administrative offices. In addition to these bureaus, the largest Army hospital, Fitzsimons Hospital, and an Army post are located in Denver. A list of the bureaus and headquarters of the Federal Government established in Denver is attached as exhibit B.

The air-mail route passes through the center of Kansas. This includes some of the richest agricultural territory in the world. The enormous wheat, corn and cattle production of Kansas is rivaled by few other States in the Union. In 1929 the value of its crop and livestock amounted to $538,000,000 and in 1930 to $450,000,000. It is one of the four greatest cattle-producing States in the Union. Fifty percent of all the cattle received at the Kansas City stockyards come into Kansas, and Kansas City is the second largest livestock market in the world.

Kansas City is likewise the immediate eastern center to and through which the vast majority of the business of the Rocky Mountain region goes as well as nearly all the business of Kansas.

The tenth Federal Reserve district has its central bank in Kansas City and its branch bank in Denver. The investigation which was made at the time the Federal Reserve districts were established showed conclusively that Denver is more closely linked to Kansas City in a business way than to any other city in the country and through Kansas City to all eastern points.

Denver has no direct air-mail or passenger communication, either east or west, with facilities for night operation. All air-mail service out of Denver is on stub lines north or south to connect with eastern and western planes, except for the single, unlighted route from Denver to Kansas City.

[NOTE.—This day service was discontinued in February 1934 so there is now no air-mail service whatsoever over the direct route between Denver and Kansas City.]

It is hardly necessary to point out the great value not only to the State of Kansas and to Denver, but to the State of Colorado and to the entire Rocky Mountain region of having the best possible air-transportation service between Denver and Kansas City. It has become axiomatic that no air route which is unlighted and unequipped with radio-range beacons can render adequate air-mail or communication service, nor be entirely safe for passenger service. The States of Colorado and Kansas feel that they are entitled to a direct line, equipped with all available appliances usual in other parts of the country for the safe transportation of passengers and mail, and all of the advantages in saving of time and acceleration of business from its capital to the industrial centers with which it does business. This direct air-mail route from Denver to Kansas City would connect immediately with St. Louis and with the air lines running from St. Louis to Philadelphia and New York.

The public importance of lighting and radio equipment on air-mail lines is so obvious that the Federal Government has equipped and maintained 24,000 miles of radio-equipped routes, 19,500 miles of which are also equipped with lights. As there is only a total of 26,000 miles of air-mail routes in the United States, it is at once apparent that the Government has considered this equipment so essentail that it has left only a very small percentage of its entire routes unlighted, the 560 miles between Denver and Kansas City being the outstanding route of any length which has not received this Government attention. For more than 4 years this air line has been in continuous operation and under the handicap of an unlighted system. For 2½ years of that period it has been operating under a Government mail contract. In other words, night mail has been eliminated from direct transportation between Denver, central Kansas, Kansas City, and the East. This is the only route of any size in the United States which has been established for this length of time which has not been supplied by the Government with lighting and range facilities.

[NOTE.—This petition was prepared before February 1934, when the day service was discontinued over the direct route. There is now no direct air-mail service between Denver and Kansas City.]

3. Present night service out of Denver: At the present time, in order for air-mail delivery the following day in any eastern or western city, the letter must be mailed by 3:20 in the afternoon and taken on a stub line to Cheyenne, where it catches through planes east to Omaha and Chicago or west to Salt Lake City and San Francisco. Not only is this a serious handicap in the way of time to the people of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region, but as soon as the pound-mile basis is adopted in contracting air mail an enormous saving to the Government will be possible through the use of the direct routes rather than through the indirect mile-consuming detours which are involved in the present night air-mail routing of Colorado and Denver mail. Over a period of time this saving to the Government would more than repay the cost of lighting the direct line from Denver to Kansas City and so enabling direct communication by air mail from Denver to the east.

If a night schedule were possible from Denver to Kansas City, and it would be made possible by the lighting we are requesting, a letter could be mailed in Denver at 6 o'clock in the evening, arrive in Kansas City by 10 o'clock, and catch the eastern plane for Philadelphia and New York in time for delivery in the regular morning mail the following morning. This would give overnight service not only to Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago, but to the eastern points as well. At the present time, in order to get the advantage of such service, the mail must be completed early in the afternoon and thus very much business is delayed a full 24 hours in delivery to the eastern points.

The same advantage would accrue as to communication from the east to the west by lighting the route. Under the present indirect system, it is impossible to have delivery in Denver or central Kansas of a letter mailed late in the afternoon in New York, until the second morning. With this route lighted, it would be possible to mail a letter in New York late in the afternoon and have it delivered in Denver on the first mail the following morning. This would be of inestimable value to the people of this region.

4. Benefit from a public-works standpoint: The use of this money by the Federal Government for the labor and equipment necessary for lighting this route will directly contribute to the revival of prosperity and is directly in line with the type of thing designed to be done under the Federal appropriation for public works. This has already been made evident by the appropriation from this fund of money to improve the airways on the Omaha-Chicago route and on the New York-Boston route.

The type of equipment involved is a special type of radio transmitter which enables a plane flying blind to stay upon its course. It involves all of the usual labor and material involved in the construction of a radio-transmission station as well as the purchase from electric companies of the specialized type of transmitter necessary for this work. It also involves the labor and material necessary for the construction and installation of the revolving beacons and the emergency landing fields, which, in turn, include the grading and conditioning of those fields. All of the specialized equipment used for this purpose is necessarily manufactured by hand; it cannot be manufactured by machine nor stamped out in quantity. The work is so delicate and so specialized that it can only be done by hand labor. The manufacture of this material calls for increased activity on the part of the production companies and the placing of the beacons involves the labor of men all along the route from Kansas City to Denver.

5. Military value of lighted route: The largest National Guard base in the Rocky Mountain region is located in Denver. In addition, Fort Logan and Fitzsimons General Hospital are large military units. At Fort Riley, Kans., directly on this air-mail route, is located one of the large Army posts, and the Army Air Corps also has a Reserve headquarters at Kansas City. The importance

of air communication between such military points is self-evident. It is not adequate that the route be available in the daytime alone but is equally important that night communication be made possible. It has been generally conceded by all military authorities familiar with the Army air maneuvers held in 1931 that it would have been impossible for the Army to have functioned as it did were it not for the assistance rendered by commercial facilities such as airports, mantenance bases, and navigational aids.

6. The proposed route for lighting: The present air-mail route between Denver and Kansas City, which is the most direct and feasible route available, is well equipped with municipal airports.

Weather reports indicate that it has more available flying days than either the route to the north or to the south. The company now operating this route in the daytime has shown an unusually high percentage of completed schedules, which proves the contention that the route is feasible.

The general route running from east to west is Kansas City to Topeka, Topeka to Fort Riley, Fort Riley to Salina, Salina to Russell, Russell to Wakeeney, Wakeeney to Oakley, Oakley to Goodland, Goodland to Stratton, Stratton to Arriba, Arriba to Deertrail, and Deertrail to Denver. All of those towns, except Russell, Wakeeney, and Oakley in Kansas, and Stratton, Arriba, and Deertrail in Colorado, have fairly good airports already available. Without very great additional expense the Department could establish emergency fields at the towns of Russell, Wakeeney, and Oakley in Kansas and Stratton, Arriba, and Deertrail in Colorado, thus completing the route between Denver and Kansas City, so far as the necessary airports are concerned. * * *

[NOTE.—Since this petition was prepared emergency landing fields have been constructed at Lawrence, Wakeeney, and Oakley in Kansas and at Burlington, Limon, and Deertrail in Colorado.]

An air-mail map is attached, the portion in red showing the unlighted air-mail routes in the United States.

On behalf of the State of Kansas and the State of Colorado, we respectfully urge that this appropriation be made from the Federal fund as a Federal appropriation in the interest of the people in the States of Kansas and Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region.

In view of the fact that all improved airways have been Federally improved and supervised, it is requested that this project be turned over to the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce for construction and supervision.

The following maps are attached hereto:

1. Map showing the air-mail routes of the United States and the equipment thereof; lighted, unlighted, radio equipped.

2. Detail map of air-mail route, Denver to Kansas City, showing location of projected fields and radio stations.

[SEAL] ALFRED M. LANDON,
Governor of Kansas.

[SEAL] ED C. JOHNSON,
Governor of Colorado.

TOBACCO TAX REDUCTION BILL

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the bill introduced by me, H.R. 9441, and include therein excerpts from the report and excerpts from the hearings.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, it is my purpose to set forth herein the facts with reference to the tobacco tax reduction efforts in the Seventy-third Congress, as they revolve around H.R. 9441, introduced by me, for a 40-percent reduction of all tobacco taxes.

On the day before the hearings closed on the general revenue bill, gentlemen representing two of the 10-cent cigarette manufacturers, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee and suggested a 10-percent reduction for the 10-cent cigarettes. However, each of the witnesses went on record firmly for a more substantial reduction of tobacco taxes. Subsequently, Hon. ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, named a subcommittee of five to make a study of the tobacco taxes. He honored me with the chairmanship. The other members on the committee were Messrs. JOHN W. MCCORMACK, of Massachusetts; ASHTON C. SHALLENBERGER, of Nebraska; ISAAC BACHARACH, of New Jersey; and ROY O. WOODRUFF, of Michigan. No member of the subcommittee represented tobacco-growing territory or tobacco-growing States except myself.

Hearings were held for 6 days. And, as quickly as the testimony of these witnesses, which covered 440 pages, was printed, our subcommittee made its report of finding to the full committee. It was a unanimous report with one exception, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF], who asked for, and, was granted an extra day, following the meeting of the subcommittee, in which to make up his mind as to whether he would recommend the 40-percent horizontal cut to the full committee.

I call attention to the fact that the report of the subcommittee is printed in full in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 1, 1934, on pages 10232 to 10234, under extension of remarks of Hon. ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

The report of the subcommittee was filed April 16, 1934. On April 19 Governors and representatives of Governors of eight tobacco-producing States met in Washington and adopted resolutions endorsing the 40-percent horizontal cut in tobacco taxes recommended by the Vinson subcommittee. Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, West Virginia, and Maryland were represented in that meeting. The Governor of Kentucky sent as his representative Hon. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington, Ky. At the invitation of these gentlemen I attended their conferences. Likewise I appeared with them at their conference in a body with Secretary Wallace and Hon. Chester Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, to whom the resolutions were tendered. On the following morning Mr. DOUGHTON and I had a conference with Secretary Wallace on the subject, and following that conference we had conference with Dr. J. B. Hutson, the Tobacco Administrator.

It was the next Thursday, April 26, in a conference with President Roosevelt, Mr. DOUGHTON, and myself that the President concluded that the problem was of such moment that he desired a Cabinet committee to make a study of tobacco-tax reduction. It was on that day that the Cabinet committee, composed of Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; and Mr. Douglas, Director of the Budget, was designated by the President to make a study of this question. It was our understanding that this Cabinet committee would report in its own way to the President of the United States.

In the first paragraph of the subcommittee's report, under the heading "The Fiscal Situation", we said:

> It was our original purpose to hear the representatives of agriculture and the Treasury before the subcommittee. Conditions over which we had no control prevent such hearing by the subcommittee, if our conclusions are to reach the full committee before the tax bill is finally considered. Then, we recognize the fact that the question of revenues would in any event be finally determined by the full committee, so we present our views upon the evidence which has been presented. In the event that no action can be taken in the present revenue bill, we will await your determination as to the manner in which you wish to procure the further evidence desired.

If any further statements were necessary we can say that our purpose for closing the hearings at that time and submitting the matter to the full committee was the desire to secure the passage of the legislation. We had hoped to get it on the general revenue bill and even after it passed the Senate we hoped to be able to put it on in conference, due to certain language that the Senate had inserted, affecting the tax on the large cigarette manufacturers. Then, as stated in our report, we recognize that the Budget problem, or the matter of revenue, was a matter in which the full committee would be deeply concerned.

However, when the President of the United States took the forward step of appointing a Cabinet committee to advise him, we immediately put in our time with the members of that committee individually and in joint conferences, endeavoring to secure this much-needed relief to the tobacco growers. Certainly, after the President had appointed the Cabinet committee to make this study, the chairman of the full committee, Mr. DOUGHTON, would not have been warranted in having further hearings until the Cabinet committee had reached its conclusions. It may be that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] did not know of the appointment of this Cabinet committee and the various meetings and conferences held with it. As a matter of fact, Mr. DOUGHTON and I, both jointly and severally, had numerous conferences with the gentlemen composing the Cabinet committee, and gentlemen who were making the studies in their respective jurisdiction. Certainly, these conferences were had for the purpose of developing the conclusions favorable to tobacco-tax reduction in this session. Upon one occasion there was a conference which extended

over 3 hours with the Cabinet committee and other representatives of both the Treasury and Agriculture Departments, in the Ways and Means Committee room in the Capitol. We might say, that in all that time, no one, either in the Treasury or Agriculture made an attempt to defend the present tobacco taxes. We heard much about the status of the Budget, but it was our hope that with two full years to go the increased consumption of cigarettes, because of the reduced prices therefor, would make the deficit at the end of the fiscal year 1936 negligible, if any deficit at all.

So much was done in conferences with both the Treasury and Agriculture representatives subsequent to the filing of the report. Such was the condition which obtained when the matter was brought before the full Committee on Ways and Means on the 24th day of May 1934. At that time Mr. WOODRUFF gave expression to his views, both as to the proper course to pursue in the way of tax reduction, and likewise insisted that further hearings be held. After some 3 hours' discussion, in which many members of the committee took part, he moved that further hearings be held. That is one way of killing legislation—to run a bill off on a sidetrack. Realizing that the matter awaited the Cabinet committee's report before favorable action could be secured, but being desirous of promoting this meritorious legislation to a more favorable position toward passage—the knowledge that even a day in the closing session of Congress might spell the difference between success and failure—I moved as a substitute that the bill introduced by me, calling for a 40-percent horizontal cut, H.R. 9441, be favorably reported to the House. A roll-call vote was had on this substitute proposed by me. Seventeen members of the committee voted to report the bill favorably to the House, 2 voted against it, and 2 voted present. The gentleman, other than Mr. WOODRUFF, who voted against it, did so because of his sincere feeling that the Treasury status would not permit of such reduction at this time.

Not only did the full committee have the benefit of the testimony of the three gentlemen advocating the so-called "graduated tax", who appeared before the committee in January, but in addition, as I stated, they had some 3 hours' discussion before the vote was taken. So, when my friend WOODRUFF denominates his views as a minority report, which he very properly does, I would specifically call attention to the fact that it is in truth a minority report. It is signed by Mr. WOODRUFF alone.

The report of the full committee was filed by Hon. ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, on June 4, 1934. It is practically the report of the subcommittee. So there is no need to repeat the facts stated therein or the conclusions of the full committee, as they adopted the report of the subcommittee. Every effort was made to secure favorable consideration of this measure. Our hopes were aroused until Tuesday, June 12, when we learned that it was not thought best to bring this matter up for passage at this session. We realized when we started the fight that we had a hard row to hoe. The money that the tobacco brings into the Treasury is so large and certain, and then, so easy to collect, that it is a difficult matter to disturb that yield by the reduction in the tax rate.

All concerned admitted there would be a tremendous increase in cigarette consumption with the reduced price which would come from the passage of our bill. It is a difficult matter to ascertain the increase. In fact, the estimates were changed at different times. At one time it was estimated that in 1935 there would be an increase of 43,000,000,000 cigarettes over actual consumption in 1933 if 7½-cent and 10-cent prices prevailed.

It is a difficult matter for me to reconcile the statements made by Mr. WOODRUFF with the testimony offered by the concerns affected for whom he speaks. In the first paragraph he states that the 10-cent-cigarette manufacturers, because of the processing tax, added cost of tobacco under the marketing agreements, N.R.A. costs, and other recovery items, will put such 10-cent-cigarette manufacturers out of business unless by law they secure a 10-percent differential in tax. We would suggest that all of these added costs are present with us today. We have had the process tax on tobacco for many months. It goes back to the farmer in benefit payments. One of the 10-cent-cigarette manufacturers to whom he refers did not sign the marketing agreement, and the other was given by the Federal Government what was thought to be a more favorable position in the marketing agreement for burley. The N.R.A. costs have been with us for some time, yet we have the 10-cent cigarettes manufactured by six companies.

In reading this language in which my friend says he is solicitous about the tobacco grower, although he does not represent any, it occurs to me that what one manufacturer of 10-cent cigarettes actually fears is the increased price to the farmer for his tobacco, in the event there was increased consumption due to the reduced price of cigarettes. Any time that the interest of the farmer conflicts with any interest of tobacco manufacturers you will find me on the side of the tobacco growers. We would repeat that our bill, in event the popular prices are made, does not change the unit profit of cigarette manufacturers to any appreciable degree. We state that it does not increase their profit but actually lowers it one-tenth of 1 cent per pack. That reduction in profit goes as to all cigarette manufacturers. With the millions that all cigarette manufacturers are making, we think this is only fair.

The subcommittee and the full committee thought that cigarette manufacturers, even up to the end of 1933, had been the most prosperous group in the United States. That applies to all cigarette manufacturers. The majority, and so far as I know, all members of the committee, with the possible exception of Mr. WOODRUFF, would oppose the passage of any law that would give cigarette manufacturers more profit per unit. And, frankly, I do not believe it would be possible because of the enormous profits made by cigarette manufacturers—all of them—to pass any legislation that would permit added profits to them. In any event, I do not stand for such legislation; and H.R. 9441 did not permit any added profit per unit at the favored commercial prices of 10 cents for the standard brands and 2-for-15-cents for the so-called "present 10-cent cigarettes."

I feel, as did the Ways and Means Committee, that the reduction in taxes would bring these cheaper and more popular prices to the cigarette consumers at a saving of some $150,000,000 per year. We reach that conclusion because of certain express statements in the hearings that such could be done. We quote from Mr. Junius Parker upon that point, who represented the standard-brand cigarette manufacturers, and likewise the testimony of Col. Wood F. Axton, who was speaking as president of the Axton-Fisher Co., manufacturers of splendid 10-cent cigarettes.

Mr. Parker (pp. 110–111 of the tobacco hearings) says:

Mr. PARKER. If the tax is reduced as proposed to $1.80, and the present existing price ex tax of $2.38 is added to the proposed tax of $1.80, you have $4.18. Now, $4.18 is approximately the price charged by the manufacturers of cheap cigarettes for their products; their actual price is $4.19, or 1 cent higher than my computation, and you will remember that this is the product which is sold by them to retail at 10 cents. It provides a margin of 16 percent for distribution.

Mr. VINSON. Do I understand you to say that if there would be a reduction of 40 percent in the cigarette tax that the so-called "standard brands", which are sold to wholesalers or jobbers, the cost to them of such standard-brand cigarettes would be $4.18 per thousand?

Mr. PARKER. I say not more than that. Otherwise you would not get a 10-cent price.

Mr. VINSON. It would not be more than that?

Mr. PARKER. It would not be more than that.

Mr. VINSON. You say what you term the "cheaper brand" of cigarettes——

Mr. PARKER. I am coming to that in a moment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VINSON. That today it is selling for $4.19 per thousand?

Mr. PARKER. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do you mean to say that you would take the entire reduction of the tax off the cost of your cigarettes?

Mr. PARKER. I do.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You will take it all off?

Mr. PARKER. We will take it all off.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You will not keep any of it?

Mr. PARKER. That is the point of my statement.

I mean to say that there is not a manufacturer of standard cigarettes, if this tax is put to $1.80, that can keep a cent of the tax reduction.

Col. Wood F. Axton (p. 215 of the tobacco hearings) says:

Mr. VINSON. * * * Now, what will a 40-percent reduction in tax mean for the companies that are now manufacturing and selling at retail a 10-cent package of cigarettes?

Mr. AXTON. They could be sold at 7½ cents a package at retail.

We do not have to conclude that cigarette manufacturers would in the future be bound by such statements. Many, judging the future by the past, would say that such testimony should not be given much weight. But there is an economic side of it, which lends strength to the conclusion that the reduction in the retail price of cigarettes would be as agreed to by them in the hearings. Passing this tax on in its entirety enables them to reach the popular prices. It is a popular price and it breaks with small change in a very happy manner. Industry seeks such popular price. The growth of 5- and 10-cent stores is proof conclusively of the benefit of these popular prices. It is recognized by the industry, the grower, and the Government that these popular prices mean greater volume. Greater volume means competition for the various grades of cigarette tobacco and consequently a much higher price. We had the Big Four with us in the period between 1919–29. At that time there was not a 10-cent cigarette on the market. The average price of burley in this 10-year period was 23 cents plus per pound. It was a period that saw increased consumption of cigarettes. The Government recognizes that there would be tremendous increase in cigarettes because of the reduced price, and it was upon that basis that we expected to make up the deficit in the Federal Treasury resulting from the reduced rate.

But it is not necessary to depend upon either the agreements that the retail price would be reduced or the good business judgment in reducing the price. It would be a very simple matter to insure such reductions. In fact, I agreed with the Agriculture Department within a very few minutes after I heard their suggestion to an amendment that certainly would effectuate this purpose.

I had a conference in my office, which was held on the 12th day of May 1934, as I recall it. Dr. J. B. Hutson, Tobacco Administrator, suggested that language that would make certain retail prices at 10 cents for the standard brand. It was simply this: To make the reduced taxes effective only in the event the wholesale price was not in excess of $4.10 per thousand. This was the price to which the standard-brand manufacturers agreed to go, and which is 8 cents a thousand less than the wholesale price for the present 10-cent cigarettes. I agreed to the suggestion. Cigarettes retailing for more than 10 cents would have to pay the present tax. Immediately one might say that such a proposition would be a graduated tax, or a tax on ad valorem value. It certainly is. No one has ever heard me say that I disapproved a graduated tax on tobacco products. Not only have they not heard me say it, but I do not disapprove. However, it is a question of what sort of a graduated tax one would have presented. The suggestion agreed to has the graduated principle, and I favor it. But that is something that would be of benefit to the farmer. That is something that would insure almost 100 percent of the cigarettes to be sold at 10 cents or less per pack.

I have no quarrel with the gentleman from Michigan with reference to his attitude toward tobacco monopoly as is stated in the report dated September 25, 1911, or as it exists today. There is no doubt in my mind but that the Big Four fixes the prices the farmers receive for their tobacco. I have no doubt but that the demand for the manufactured product, coupled with the size of the tobacco crop, are natural factors in their conclusions in respect of the price which they will pay for the raw material. No one can deny that the price the farmer gets for his tobacco is much too low. Our bill would increase the demand for manufactured products and in that moment increase the demand for the raw material. This demand, coupled with the reduction program affecting tobacco, would have brought a real price to the tobacco farmer for his products. Truly I believe that it would have made tobacco-producing sections the brightest spot in the agricultural program. I believe that it would have brought to the tobacco grower a price in excess of his cost of production. It would have brought him a living price for his efforts.

The theme song of my friend from Michigan seems to be that unless they get a 10-percent differential two cigarette manufacturers will go out of business. I have scrutinized the record closely, and I cannot see where his fears are justified. Certainly such statements do not appear in the hearings at which these gentlemen testified. Four of the six 10-cent cigarette manufacturers favored the 40-percent horizontal cut without any differential embodied therein. These four concerns are the Continental Tobacco Co., Larus & Bro. Co., Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., and the Penn Tobacco Co. The two 10-cent cigarette manufacturers who sought the 10-percent differential for their product are the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co. and the Brown-Williamson Tobacco Co. But it should be made clear, once and for all, that these gentlemen do not oppose a horizontal tax reduction. If such conclusion can be drawn from the minority report, I hasten to correct it. These gentlemen, without hesitation, stated that there should be a substantial reduction in tobacco taxes. But they desired to include in the flat reduction also a differential treatment for their product. To make this clear beyond misunderstanding, I quote from page 162 of the record in the testimony of H. M. Robertson, representing Brown-Williamson Tobacco Co.:

Mr. ROBERTSON. The proposal which has been made this morning is not a proposal for a tax reduction. We are making a proposal for the classification of cigarettes on the basis of selling price and a graduated tax based on the respective classes.

* * * * * * *

In answer to Mr. VINSON's question, this is not a proposal for a reduction of taxes.

* * * * * * *

I believe there should be a reduction in taxes. We think the present rates of taxes on cigarettes are unconscionable. This is simply a question as to the methods of taxing the various classes of cigarettes.

It is from the lips of Mr. Robertson that we procured the term "unconscionable" as applied to the tobacco-tax rate in the majority report. Mr. Robertson was seeking a 30-cent per thousand added profit for his 10-cent cigarettes in advocating the differential proposition. But no one could have been stronger in their statements that the tax rates were "unconscionably high" and that there would be a material increase in consumption if the retail price were reduced.

We turn to the testimony of Colonel Axton on this point—pages 214–215, tobacco hearing:

Mr. VINSON. Now, in regard to the horizontal cut, you favor a substantial reduction in the tobacco tax?

Mr. AXTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. VINSON. How far would you go in that reduction, Colonel?

Mr. AXTON. I hate to tell people where to go when they have got to get the money out of it.

Mr. VINSON. You need not be too modest about that. Just give us your views.

Mr. AXTON. In order to do any good, you would have to get the tax on cigarettes down so that cigarettes could be sold—the regular 15-cent cigarettes—could be sold for 10 cents. They are selling for 12½ cents now; and if you bring them down and sell them for 11 cents, you have not accomplished much. You have not done anything, and you have just wasted your revenue. If you bring them down to sell them at 10 cents, I am of the opinion that you would sell more cigarettes. There is psychology in the 10-cent business, and that is the reason these folks are trying to get us out of it.

Mr. VINSON. You have given considerable thought to the subject, so let me ask you what reduction in tax should be imposed that would permit the sale of the standard brand of cigarette, the so-called "15-cent cigarette", or "12½-cent cigarette", and which would retail with the same profits that they make now, the same profits to the manufacturer and the same profits to the distributing end of the business?

Mr. AXTON. I think I had a copy of that.

Mr. VINSON. Here is the paper, Colonel [handing paper to witness].

Mr. AXTON. I call these "13-cent cigarettes" here.

Mr. VINSON. You are refering to what someone else has referred to as the "standard brand"?

Mr. AXTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. VINSON. Now, what reduction in tax would permit that package of cigarettes to sell for a dime, with the same profits to the manufacturer and to the distributors?

Mr. AXTON. This would not give them quite as much profit, but they could get along with a little bit less, maybe. A 40-percent tax would cost the retailer 8.36 cents and would give him 1.64 cents.

Mr. VINSON. That would be 0.02 of 1 cent more than the retailers get in selling your cigarette now?

Mr. AXTON. Yes, sir. Really, that is not treating the retailer hardly fair.

Mr. VINSON. What I want to do, Colonel, is to try to paint this picture with the profits the same.

Mr. AXTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. VINSON. Of course, you can make any comment you desire, after we do that, but I do not want that confused. Now, what will a 40-percent reduction in tax mean for the companies that are now manufacturing and selling at retail a 10-cent package of cigarettes?

Mr. AXTON. They could be sold at 7½ cents a package at retail.

Mr. VINSON. That would permit the so-called "10-cent cigarettes" to sell for 7½ cents a pack?

Mr. AXTON. With 1.52 cents profit to the retailer and jobber.

Mr. VINSON. That would bring them one-tenth of 1 cent per pack less profit than they are getting at the present time?

Mr. AXTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCORMACK. If all of the reduction of the tax were taken off of the retail price, how is the producer going to benefit?

Mr. AXTON. That is just what I am talking about there. It would leave us in a little bit worse fix than before, just on that basis.

I will tell you how the producer would benefit. The producer would benefit no doubt by increased supply of tobacco being sold. I agree with all these other gentlemen on that.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Then you would have to raise your price to the consumer?

Mr. AXTON. What is that?

Mr. MCCORMACK. As the price to the producer increases, by an equalization of the law of supply and demand, your production cost increases?

Mr. AXTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCORMACK. And you have got to charge a higher price to the retailer, have you not?

Mr. AXTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCORMACK. What if you got a 40-percent reduction? You could not cut your price to 7½ cents a package, could you?

Mr. VINSON. You could, and make the profit you are making now?

Mr. AXTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. VINSON. And by decreasing profit one-tenth of 1 cent for the distribution, but they would have an added amount of sales?

Mr. AXTON. They take about one-half away from us now.

Mr. MCCORMACK. The price to the producer would have to remain the same?

Mr. AXTON. No.

Mr. VINSON. The increased demand for the tobacco would naturally bring about an increased price for it, would it not?

Mr. AXTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCORMACK. And the increased price would have to be passed on to the consumer, would it not?

Mr. AXTON. In some instances. Where the profit is down thin as ours is, we would have to pass it on. I think that these other fellows getting 40 cents a pound more for their tobacco than we are getting for ours, they might not have to pass it on. I do not think they would. They would get theirs out of increased business.

I do not know anyone in Kentucky who knows as much about manufactured cigarettes as Col. Wood F. Axton, of Louisville. He controls the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., and has made a success of it. He is a most splendid gentleman. He stated that a 40-percent horizontal cut would permit the standard brand to sell for 10 cents, and the present 10-cent pack to sell two for 15 cents. There can be no question about that testimony. The fear of being put out of business with this 40-percent horizontal cut is not borne out by the evidence in the hearings or anything that has come to my attention since the hearings. I would not be misunderstood. Undoubtedly, the 10-cent manufacturer, at least two of them, Brown-Williamson and Axton-Fisher, want this added 30 cents per thousand profit, whether their price is 7½ or 10 cents per pack. But I do not think that the Congress of the United States is going to pass a law that will bring about such added profit to cigarette manufacturers. There is no need to repeat all the statements of the subcommittee with reference to their conclusions as to this differential being disadvantageous to the farmer. We quote from the subcommittee report on this point:

> There was almost complete unanimity of opinion among the growers testifying that there would be a material reduction in the average for the tobacco crop if such plan (10-percent differential) were adopted.
>
> CONCLUSION
>
> The most striking condition which we have found is the lack of knowledge upon this subject. The pre-war tax was $1.25 per thousand cigarettes and 8 cents per pound on chewing and smoking tobacco. This tax was increased first to $1.65 per thousand cigarettes and 10½ cents per pound on chewing and smoking tobacco. A short time thereafter, and yet in the war period, cigarette taxes were increased to $2.05 per thousand cigarettes, and the tax on chewing and smoking to 13 cents per pound. This was the highest wartime rate. After the eighteenth amendment had been ratified to replace taxes on beer, wines, and liquors, the present rate of $3 per 1,000 cigarettes and 18 cents per pound on chewing and smoking tobacco was made effective February 25, 1919. There was no particular method in effecting this increase. As a matter of fact, there was no graduated tax or differential theory applied. Tobacco taxes were simply increased practically 50 percent as the result of the prohibition amendment. I quote from the Honorable Frank Crowther, of New York, upon this subject (pp. 147–148 of tobacco hearings):

> Mr. CROWTHER. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say this: I have been a member of this committee for a number of years during which these taxes have been discussed. I think it is perfectly fair to say that at no time was there ever any discussion of the relative percentage of tax to value of the commodity involved. We did not have anyone on the committee then as well versed and able to present the case of the tobacco people as the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. VINSON, does now.
>
> As I remember it, there was no argument about it. Mr. DOUGHTON was interested, but I do not remember—and I think he will bear me out—that there was any discussion as to the heavy tax, heavy in comparison to the value of the commodity. It was just a question of the committee needing a source of revenue; this was an easy source and so they took it. They just picked the rate of $3 out of the air and put on all that the traffic would bear. I do not think you will find in any of the hearings any discussion of the merits of the question of the percentage of the tax as compared with the value of the commodity itself.

Naturally, I was pleased to have him bear witness to my efforts in this respect, but I would point out that in reference to fixing the present tobacco-tax rates—an increase of 50 percent over those then existing—this member of the committee said:

> It was just a question of the committee needing a source of revenue; this was an easy source, and so they took it. They just picked the rate of $3 out of the air and put on all that the traffic would bear. I do not think you will find in any of the hearings any discussion of the merits of the question of the percentage of the tax as compared with the value of the commodity itself.

Naturally, the ratio of the value of the raw material to the tax is a question of supreme importance. This ratio in tobacco is unconscionable.

When there was no thought and no particular reason for using the present rate except to get more money, it is inconceivable to me why any person, even with superficial knowledge of the subject, would not desire the greatest possible reduction that could be obtained. How anyone can figure that a 10-percent reduction affecting less than 10 percent of the manufactured cigarettes is a reasonable tobacco-tax reduction is past my comprehension. Particularly is this true when the 10-cent-cigarette manufacturers themselves testify that there should be a greater reduction in the tobacco tax. Their idea would be that the 10-percent differential should be placed in the law upon the lower tax rate. I do not believe that there should be any taxes on tobacco products. I would appreciate hearing from anyone who thinks that there should be a tax upon the products manufactured from this agricultural product—all persons connected with the Treasury are excluded from participating in this poll. I grant you that in the old days this tax may have had a flavor of prohibition against the use of products that were thought to be harmful to health and by some thought to be immoral. Certainly the day is past when such arguments can be made effectively in favor of such tax.

Tobacco is the only agricultural product that is called upon to stand an excise tax burden by the Federal Government. It is the only agricultural product that has both an excise and a processing tax. Comparing the value of the raw material and the tax upon the manufactured product, tobacco has the heaviest tax burden in the United States, and yet it requires the hardest, most tiresome labor of all agriculture products to produce.

Anything that increases the price of a commodity that is sold to the public will certainly retard its movement and

restrict its consumption. Nothing can be more certain than that. If not, the way to make all farmers prosperous and all industry prosperous, is to tax farm products and manufactured products at a very high rate. If there were no Federal taxes upon cigarettes, the present 10-cent cigarettes could be sold for 4 cents per pack with the same profit. The standard brand could be sold for 6½ cents per pack with the same profit. It is hard for the 3,000,000 American citizens in this country, who are dependent in the main for the money they receive from tobacco grown by them, to understand why they should be borne down and burdened by this unconscionable Federal tax. In the measure under discussion, we did not seek to take it all off at one time. Practical conditions certainly barred the way. We were unable to take off 40 percent of this load at this time. But the fight, in our opinion, has not been in vain. We believe much valuable information has been gathered together through the hearings, and many folks in key positions have received helpful information relative to our cause. We know of no better way to close these remarks than the paragraph with which we closed the subcommittee report:

We feel that this proposed horizontal reduction of 40 percent of the taxes on tobacco products will protect best the interest of the farmer, will save untold millions of dollars annually to the wage earners and the tobacco consumers of this country, will provide a proper and just return of revenues to the Treasury, ultimately making up for temporary decrease, all without any added profit per unit to the manufacturers.

Mr. BROWN of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article by Fred C. Kelly, in a magazine of April 21, on Robbing Kentucky.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RICH. I object.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 47

Resolved, by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the Senate shall adjourn as of the legislative day of June 6, 1934, and the House of Representatives shall adjourn as of the legislative day of June 15, 1934, they shall stand adjourned sine die.

Mr. MONAGHAN of Montana. Does this set the day for adjournment?

Mr. BYRNS. Only the legislative day.

Mr. MONAGHAN of Montana. To vote for this would be a vote against the labor dispute, which was to be enacted during this session of Congress and has not been passed by the Senate.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the majority leader a question. Has the gentleman any information as to when the Senate will get through?

Mr. BYRNS. Not the slightest. I want to say to the gentleman from Montana that the House has passed the bill to which he refers, and my understanding is that the bill is to be taken up in the Senate today. Of course, this does not set any particular date. It is the purpose, I will say to the gentleman, that the House shall remain in session until the Senate has disposed of certain matters pending before it.

Mr. O'MALLEY. The Senate recessed from June 6 and the House recessed from June 15. By the passage of this resolution the House can adjourn at any time within the next 15 minutes, if it sees fit.

Mr. BYRNS. That is true, but I hope the House will not be as foolish as that.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Then what is the hurry about the resolution?

Mr. BYRNS. For the reason that I think it will hurry up some bills in the Senate.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Speaker, any labor man in this House who votes for the resolution votes to lose the labor bills in the Senate.

Mr. BYRNS. He does not by any means. This resolution is not proposed with that idea in mind at all. The House has passed these bills and it is up to the Senate to act upon them.

Mr. MONAGHAN of Montana. What possible good can this accomplish? If we are going to wait until the Senate acts upon these measures, we can then adopt the resolution for adjournment.

Mr. BYRNS. Of course, we could do that; but I have just said to the gentleman that in my opinion the passage of this resolution will help to hurry up the situation in the Senate, so that it will act on pending matters.

Mr. BLANTON. And is it not a fact that usually we pass an adjournment resolution a week before adjournment?

Mr. BYRNS. That is true in most instances.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be read again. I could not get the date.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the resolution.

There was no objection, and the Clerk again reported the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

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

AUTHORITY TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following concurrent resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 48

Resolved, by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That notwithstanding the adjournment of the second session of the Seventy-third Congress, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign any enrolled bills or joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and which have been examined by the Committee on Enrolled Bills of each House, and found duly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BYRNS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCHULTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by placing therein a letter received the other day from the Inland Steel Co., in my district, in reply to a letter that I had placed in the RECORD from one of their employees relative to chiseling on the N.R.A.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RICH. I object.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Hon. HENRY T. RAINEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to inform you that I sent my resignation as a Member of Congress to Governor Lehman to take effect immediately. Permit me to extend my heart-felt thanks to you and to my colleagues in Congress for their courtesies and friendship and to wish them and you long years of happiness.

FRANK OLIVER.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION INVESTIGATION OF UTILITIES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass Senate Joint Resolution 115, to provide for the continuation of the investigation authorized by Senate Resolution 83, Seventieth Congress, first session, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Federal Trade Commission be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to proceed under the Senate resolution aforesaid until it has investigated such of said corporations as in its judgment should be investigated, but the investigation shall be completed and the Commission's final report, with recommendations, shall be submitted to the Congress not later than the first Monday in January 1936.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that we are going to have suspensions before we take up the Private Calendar?

The SPEAKER. This is the only one.

Mr. SNELL. Who knows about this and what committee it came from?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, this resolution has already passed the Senate. A similar resolution was introduced by me in the House, House Joint Resolution 333, and has been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It has the approval of the administration and of the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Why the necessity for a second resolution? I was under the impression that this authority already existed.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Trade Commission has been making these investigations. They are not through and they wanted this time extended. This extends the time to January 1936 within which to complete this investigation and make their report.

Mr. SNELL. This is an investigation made of the utilities?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. Very well; let it go.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution.

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended, and the Senate joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHULTE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

ARMY AIR CORPS

Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes to discuss the report filed by the Military Affairs Committee on Saturday on House Resolution 275.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I am not at all surprised that the House is a bit restless. I am myself. I have stayed up nearly all night for the last week attempting to prepare for the information of the House and the citizens of this country a report which goes to the very heart of our Government, and which every patriotic American citizen ought to take the time to read and to digest. From it you will see that we must prepare, so far as military aviation in the War Department in this Nation goes, to have a house cleaning which will insure progress, honesty, decency, and patriotic development of the Air Corps, to which this country is entitled and which it was intended it should have by virtue of the Air Corps Act passed by this body on July 2, 1926. [Applause.]

Thirty years ago, when I was a child of 12, I became interested in gasoline-propelled vehicles. I had an old second-hand Indian motorcycle, 1¾ horsepower, single cylinder, that cost $210 and weighed 110 pounds. I rode it day after day for 12 miles, back and forth to school, over the rock-ribbed roads of old New Hampshire, carrying my dinner box on the handlebars, and many times I fell off and lost my dinner before I got to school.

Later on I had the opportunity to drive automobiles. During the World War I had a brother in the Air Corps, and he used to "kid" me about being afraid to go up in the air. I had an opportunity to take my first ride in an airplane, an old Avro English plane, with a French Le Rhone rotary motor in it, which was worn out when I went up. It came down with a crash. The machine was smashed up, but for some reason or other I survived.

During the Sixty-eighth Congress, when I first became a Member of this body, I was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but I was also given a place on the Lampert committee which investigated aviation at that time fully and carefully. Coming back here in the Seventy-second Congress, I had the honor of being made chairman of subcommittee no. 3, having charge of all questions relating to military aviation, on the Military Affairs Committee of this House. Since that time and through this Congress I have worked in complete cooperation with the other members on that committee, Mr. HILL of Alabama, Mr. MONTET, Mr. HARTER, Mr. JAMES, Mr. PLUMLEY, Mr. GOSS, and Mr. KVALE. We have for 4 months made a thorough investigation, a complete investigation—I will not say complete, because we are not through yet under House Resolution 275, but we have thoroughly investigated military aviation. On last Saturday we filed a report in this House which I hope you will all read.

I will just take time to read the first paragraph, and I ask you to listen to this first paragraph because I think it illustrates perfectly the spirit which animates every member of that committee. This report is unanimous:

The Committee on Military Affairs shortly after the convening of Congress in January began hearings looking to the enactment of legislation for the enlargement of the Army Air Corps and for the promotion of its efficiency and effectiveness. The committee contemplated action to give a more just recognition in the matter of promotion to the very fine personnel who make up the rank and file of the Air Corps. The committee wished to provide the necessary plane, equipment, and matériel to make the Air Corps at least the equal of any air force in the world comparable in size. The committee realizes the power and the tremendous potentialities of the Air Corps, operating not only in conjunction with ground force, but more specially as an independent fighting force. The committee believes that inevitably the Air Corps is destined to become our first line of defense, and surely it affords the most economical means of frontier defense. Unfortunately, the hearings disclosed conditions in the command and administration of the Air Corps that moved the committee to ask the House of Representatives to set up a special investigating committee provided for in House Resolution 275.

Mr. McFARLANE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire. I yield.

Mr. McFARLANE. In order that the Membership of the House may have full opportunity to read and study that report, I would like to ask the gentleman if it has been placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD?

Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire. It has been published and is out today.

Mr. McFARLANE. I wish the gentleman would put that in the RECORD, so that we can all study it.

Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire. Without objection, I will be very glad to do it.

The report is as follows:

[H.Rept. No. 2060, 73d Cong., 2d sess.]

INVESTIGATION OF PROFITEERING IN MILITARY AIRCRAFT, UNDER HOUSE RESOLUTION 275

Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following report pursuant to House Resolution 275:

The Committee on Military Affairs shortly after the convening of Congress in January began hearings looking to the enactment of legislation for the enlargement of the Army Air Corps and for the promotion of its efficiency and effectiveness. The committee contemplated action to give a more just recognition in the matter of promotion to the very fine personnel who make up the rank and file of the Air Corps. The committee wished to provide the necessary planes, equipment, and matériel to make the Air Corps at least the equal of any air force in the world comparable in size. The committee realizes the power and the tremendous potentialities of the Air Corps, operating not only in conjunction with ground forces but more especially as an independent fighting force. The committee believes that inevitably the Air Corps is destined to become our first line of defense and surely it affords the most economical means of frontier defense. Unfortunately the hearings disclosed conditions in the command and administration of the Air Corps that moved the committee to ask the House of Representatives to set up the special investigating committee provided for in House Resolution 275. It is the hope of the committee that the conditions set out herein below will be remedied before the convening of the next session of Congress and that at that time the committee may go forward with its plans for the Army Air Corps.

By virtue of House Resolution 275, authorizing and directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into and investigate alleged profiteering in military aircraft, irregularities in the leas-

ing of public property by the War Department, profiteering in the purchase of property from public funds, and other matters in which the problem of national defense is involved, subcommittee no. 3 of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives is conducting extended hearings and said subcommittee hereby reports to the House certain violations and evasions of law and Army regulations by, also the gross misconduct and inefficiency of, Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, Chief of the Air Corps, United States Army, and other executive officers under his command. By reference report no. 1506, House Calendar No. 263 filed on May 7, 1934, relative to the $7,500,000 allocated to the War Department for the purchase of airplanes out of Public Works Administration funds, is made a part hereof. We expect at a later date to report further as to the results of our investigation into other matters referred to us by virtue of said H.R. 275.

On July 2, 1926, Public Law No. 446, Sixty-ninth Congress, H.R. 10827 entitled "An act to provide more effectively for the national defense by increasing the efficiency of the Air Corps of the Army of the United States and for other purposes" was enacted into law. Under its provisions the purchase and procurement of aircraft by the Army are regulated. The provisions thereof pertinent to this report are as follows:

"SEC. 10 (k). The Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy may at his discretion purchase abroad or in the United States with or without competition, by contract, or otherwise, such designs, aircraft, aircraft parts, or aeronautical accessories as may be necessary in his judgment for experimental purposes in the development of aircraft or aircraft parts or aeronautical accessories of the best kind for the Army or the Navy, as the case may be, and if as a result of such procurement, new and suitable designs considered to be the best kind for the Army or the Navy are developed, he may enter into contract, subject to the requirements of paragraph (j) of this section, for the procurement in quantity of such aircraft, aircraft parts, or aeronautical accessories without regard to the provision of paragraphs (a) to (e) inclusive, hereof.

"(q) In the procurement of aircraft constructed according to designs presented to any individual, firm, or corporation prior to the passage of this act, which designs have been reduced to practice and found to be suitable for the purpose intended or according to such designs with minor modifications thereof, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, when in his opinion the interests of the United States will be best served thereby, may contract with said individual, firm, or corporation, at reasonable prices for such quantities of said aircraft, aircraft parts, or aeronautical accessories as he may deem necessary: *Provided*, That the action of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, in each such case, shall be final and conclusive.

"(t) Hereafter whenever the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy shall enter into a contract for or on behalf of the United States, for aircraft, aircraft parts, or aeronautical accessories, said Secretary is hereby authorized to award such contract to the bidder that said Secretary shall find to be the lowest responsible bidder that can satisfactorily perform the work or the service required to the best advantage of the Government; and the decision of the Secretary of the Department concerned as to the award of such contract, the interpretation of the provisions of the contract, and the application and the administration of the contract shall not be reviewable, otherwise than as may be therein provided for, by any officer or tribunal of the United States except the President and the Federal courts."

The legal application and purposes of these provisions of law as applicable to the Army were passed upon by the office of the Judge Advocate General of the United States Army by approved memoranda dated May 17, 1929, and August 3, 1929, addressed to the Assistant Secretary of War. The Judge Advocate General held that under section 10 (k) of the Air Corps Act of July 2, 1926 (supra), quantity procurement of aircraft and accessories must be made only after advertisement pursuant to section 3709, Revised Statutes.

Subdivision 10 (t) of the Air Corps Act (supra) clearly defines the only method by which aircraft procurement in quantity can be obtained, that is, by competitive bidding, a policy definitely established by law not only in the Air Corps Act of 1926 but also by section 3709 of the Revised Statutes March 2, 1861, and the act of March 2, 1901.

In addition to illegal procurement of aircraft and accessories under the provisions of (k) and (q) of the Air Corps Act of 1926, procurement was illegally made by an alleged compliance with Army Regulations (par. 9, A.R. 5–160).

Further unlawful procurement was made allegedly in compliance with Army Regulations 5–240, 1–2, dated October 1, 1932, which reads in part as follows:

"Without competition, general authorization: Supplies may be procured without competition only when it is impracticable to secure competition or when purchase without competition is expressly authorized by statutes."

Despite the provisions of the Air Corps Act of 1926 and the interpretations thereof by the Judge Advocate General the evidence discloses deliberate, willful, and intentional violations of law by the Chief of the Air Corps, aided and abetted by his assistants in charge of procurement.

As a result of continued violations of provisions of the Air Corps Act of 1926 and various subterfuges which were begun immediately following the passage of the act and continually used by the Procurement Division of the Air Corps to evade the clear intent and purpose of the act in regard to the procurement of aircraft in quantity, there has developed a pernicious, unlawful system detrimental to the progress of the Air Corps of the United States and to the adequacy of our national air defense. This system has resulted in favoritism and discrimination, which section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 10 (t) of the Air Corps Act sought to eradicate by prescribing competitive bidding, in the Army Air Corps.

The method by which those in charge of the Air Corps were able to continue to violate the law and to impose upon the country their ideas of administering the Air Corps despite the explicit language of the statute was the simple means of flouting the law repeatedly with impunity. Under the terms of the Air Corps Act the Secretary of War has determinations of procurement and purchase, and that office has, as the records disclose, heretofore relied on the Assistant Secretary of War for Air, and/or the Chief of the Air Corps.

The details of national defense being confidential we deem it inadvisable to present a detailed discussion of the present inefficient status of the Air Corps as to equipment, management, and personnel. However, we feel that the situation is such as to merit the concern of those most vitally interested and charged with the prime duty of national defense.

In December 1927 Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois was appointed Assistant Chief of the Air Corps, and has served in an executive capacity continuously since that time. On June 1, 1929, he took charge of the Matériel Division at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, a branch office of the Chief of the Air Corps, and served there for 1 year. His duties under this assignment included all matters relative to bids, negotiations, and preparation of contracts. On July 1, 1930, he returned to Washington as Assistant Chief of the Air Corps and on December 22, 1931, he took office as Chief of the Air Corps.

It is apparent that from the period of 1927 to date Major General Foulois' assignments made a knowledge of the Air Corps Act of 1926 and the interpretations thereof by the Judge Advocate's Department of the Army, as approved by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of War, prerequisite for the fulfillment of his duties. During his terms as Assistant Chief of the Air Corps, Chief of the Matériel Division (procurement), Assistant and Acting Chief of the Air Corps, and Chief of the Air Corps, the deliberate and intentional violations of law in connection with the procurement of aircraft and accessories have continued with his sanction and approval.

He even testified under oath that in the interest of government he had "overlooked the Army regulations and broken them hundreds of times—and I will break them again."

During the course of more than 4 months of extended hearings held by this subcommittee, Major General Foulois, his assistant chief, Brig. Gen. Oscar Westover, his executive assistant, Col. Jacob E. Fickel, and others attached to the office of the Chief of the Air Corps, appeared as witnesses. Their testimony accentuated the deliberateness with which the law has been violated and ignored.

On February 1, 1934, Major General Foulois appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee to discuss the situation relative to the Air Corps. He was later given an opportunity to examine his remarks. In order to fully acquaint the House with the situation with which this subcommittee was confronted on his subsequent appearances, and to fully demonstrate the inaccuracy and unreliability of his testimony, certain portions of his original testimony of February 1, 1934, are here set forth together with the alterations thereof by Major General Foulois.

ORIGINAL TESTIMONY	ALTERED TESTIMONY
"For 20 years, Mr. Chairman, at least 20 years, I fought consistently against the Army General Staff, trying to build up aviation within the Army.	"For 20 years, Mr. Chairman, at least 20 years, I have struggled consistently against the War Department General Staff, in my efforts to build up aviation within the Army.
"I announced to the Chief of Staff in his office, 4 days ago, in the presence of the Deputy Chief of Staff, that the steps that they were taking at that time—that was 4 days ago—toward the building up of Army aviation, were the first steps, to my knowledge, in the past 20 years that had been initiated by the General Staff itself.	"I announced to the Chief of Staff, in his office, 4 days ago, in the presence of the Deputy Chief of Staff, that the steps that they were taking at that time, that is 4 days ago, toward the building up of Army aviation were the first real constructive steps, to my knowledge, in the past 20 years, that had been initiated by the War Department General Staff itself.
"That has been my experience, as I say, for over 20 years, in trying to build up aviation. The main obstacle—the main blocking element—in the War Department has been the War Department General Staff.	"This has been my experience, as I say, for over 20 years, in trying to build up aviation. The main obstacle, to the more rapid development of aviation in the War Department has in my belief been the War Department General Staff.
"In saying that, I am not impugning the integrity of any particular individual member of the General Staff nor criticizing any particular member of the General Staff. The General Staff is made up of intelligent men—made up of men who have been trained in other branches of the service. Ninety-nine percent of them have no	"In saying this, I am criticizing the General Staff system as now existing in the War Department. I am not impugning the integrity of any particular individual member of the War Department General Staff nor criticizing any particular member of the General Staff. The General Staff is made up of conscientious and intelligent men,

ORIGINAL TESTIMONY—continued

knowledge of aviation except what they read out of books.

"This is a practical problem that has got to be handled by practical men trained in aviation and at the same time who have just as much knowledge, training, and experience on General Staff work and organization of the Army and the other branches of the service as any member of the General Staff.

"That is the basis on which I want to start in connection with building up an organization within the Army, under the War Department, that can go ahead, keep up to date, and not be hampered and hindered by the routine methods that hamper and hinder the Army now.

"We cannot operate under those methods. We cannot operate at a speed of 4 miles an hour, the speed of Infantry. We are hitting it up around a speed of 200 miles an hour. Today the psychology of the development of aviation requires that the organization must be speeded up, and the rest of the Army has got to pull up its speed if we are going to get anywhere.

"I will give you the very latest action of the General Staff. You have had it yourself in this bill.

"The day before yesterday, in the evening, I presented to you a draft of a proposed piece of legislation which I delivered to you informally under the directions of the Chief of Staff. If you have read it, you will remember that there was a proviso in that first draft that I submitted the day before yesterday that fixed a ratio between the Army and the Navy to what we felt was necessary to take care of the Army Air Corps in this general move to build up the air defenses of the United States.

"Within 24 hours they changed that. The paper that you have on your desk now I do not have a copy of. It was supposed to have been furnished to me, but I did not receive it. It was presented to you formally and officially over the signature of the Secretary of War. That contains an ambiguous clause in it. I went before the Deputy Chief of Staff and the Chief of Staff last night, and they asked me to read it. I read it, and the very point that I brought out was that that proviso sets a maximum limitation on what we can do. Inside of 24 hours they had changed the policy. I asked the reason for it. It is just a little more leeway in order to enable them to handle what they want.

ALTERED TESTIMONY—continued

but made up chiefly of men who have been trained in the ground branches of the service, 95 percent of whom have practically no knowledge of aviation except what they have read out of books.

"Army aviation is a practical and highly technical problem that must be developed and controlled by the practical airmen trained in practical aviation, and who, through their own knowledge, training, and experience on staff work and general organization of the Army, as well as the other branches of the service, are better fitted in my experience, to develop Army aviation than the nonflying members of the General Staff.

"The foregoing is the basis upon which to start in connection with building up an efficient and economical air organization within the Army, under the War Department; an organization that can go ahead, keep up to date, and not be hampered and hindered by the routine War Department General Staff systems and methods, which now guide and govern the development, organization, training, and operations of the Army Air Corps.

"We cannot efficiently operate under the existing system and methods. We cannot operate at a speed of 4 miles an hour, the speed of the Infantry. We are now operating, in the air, at a speed of 200 miles an hour. Today, the psychology of the development of aviation requires that all other military organizations must increase their speed of operations, and the rest of the Army must be reorganized with this in view, if it ever expects to effectively use the modern military weapons of war.

"The day before yesterday, in the evening, I presented to you, Mr. Chairman, a draft of a proposed piece of legislation which I delivered to you informally under the direction of the Chief of Staff. You will remember that there was a proviso in that first draft that I submitted the day before yesterday, which fixed a ratio in aircraft between the Army and the Navy; a ratio which the Chief of Staff considered necessary to properly take care of the Army Air Corps in this general move to build up the air defenses of the United States.

"Within 24 hours the first draft was changed. The new draft that you have on your desk now I do not have a copy of. It was supposed to have been furnished to me, but I did not receive it. It was presented to you formally and officially over the signature of the Secretary of War. The new draft contains an ambiguous clause. I visited the Deputy Chief of Staff and the Chief of Staff last night and they asked me to read it. I read it, and the point that stood out was that the new formal draft fixed a maximum limitation of 2,000 airplanes. In other words, within 24 hours the War Department General Staff policy had changed. I asked the reason for it, and was ad-

ORIGINAL TESTIMONY—continued

But I got no explanation. I did get an explanation from a General Staff officer this morning to the effect that it was put in there deliberately for the purposes of ambiguity. Whom are they trying to fool? You? Me? Or someone else?

"I am suspicious. As I say, I fought them for 20 years, and I think they are trying to fool you and trying to fool me.

"Mr. James brought out the point that should be kept in mind in connection with this very thing. A lot of this is covered in a concrete case, but it represents the trouble that we have had in the past 20 years. It is the very ambiguity which, in the final analysis, gives the responsibility to the General Staff to do as they blame please. That is why that provision is in there, in my opinion.

* * * * *

"The very point that I am trying to develop is the necessity of having an independent organization that can function without a lot of obstruction."

ALTERED TESTIMONY—continued

vised to the effect that the amendment provided for more leeway in securing the number of airplanes desired. I had a different explanation from a General Staff officer this morning to the effect that it was put in there deliberately for the purposes of ambiguity.

"Mr. James brought out this very point, and it should be kept in mind in connection with these hearings. It is this very ambiguity which, in the final analysis, may give to the General Staff full authority, in the future, to fix any limitation on Army aircraft they may desire.

"Mr. James has also brought out the point that these points must definitely be fixed by law, if you want to have them the way they ought to be.

* * * * *

"The vital point that I am trying to develop is the necessity of having an independent Army Air Corps organization that can function efficiently outside of the present cumbersome General Staff system."

Further in this testimony Major General Foulois, in discussing the procurement for the Air Corps under the Public Works Administration, stated that under the old routine, the Chief of the Air Corps would have been called upon by the Assistant Secretary of War for Air to prepare the program. He further stated:

"Now without an Assistant Secretary of War for Air that program is brought up by the General Staff without even consulting the Chief of the Air Corps."

In our previous report we pointed out the falsity of this statement by setting forth an official communication dated November 29, 1933, addressed to the Chief of the Air Corps from the Budget Office of the War Department, advising him of the availability of funds for the procurement of aircraft and requesting advice thereon "indicating the monthly apportionment desired." Major General Foulois further testified:

"We have no control over our bombs, our machine-gun ammunition, our guns, our radio equipment, all of which go to make up a combatant fighting military airplane."

As to this statement, we call attention to the testimony of Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Deputy Chief of Staff, who, when his attention was called to Major General Foulois' testimony in regard to the matter, testified under oath, in part, as follows:

"If he has not represented the needs of the Air Corps in machine guns and bombs and radio equipment, and so forth, he has neglected his duty. No doubt there is a control, because all the money we want is never given us, naturally."

Major General Foulois also testified:

"I never have an opportunity to defend the request for the things that we need; pay of the Army Air Corps, the Reserve officers that we are supposed to have; the Reserve officers that are supposed to be on extended active duty—all of those elements, anything that has to do with pay, with Reserve officers, with armament, machine guns, bombs, Signal Corps equipment (that is, radio), are all under other branches of the War Department, and I am expected to take the responsibility. It is the Chief of the Air Corps that has the responsibility for building up the Air Corps and he is not allowed to make the recommendations, or if he does make the recommendations, no attention is paid to him—he is never called in to defend his own recommendations, he is never called in to defend the requests for amounts of money, either before the Budget Director or before Congress. Yet, when the money is allotted, it is usually

"I never have an opportunity to defend the requests for many of the things that we need, such as pay of the Army Air Corps, the pay of Reserve officers that we are required to have; the number of Reserve officers that are required to be on extended active duty, or anything else that has to do with pay, with armament, machine guns, bombs, Signal Corps radio equipment, all of which are under other branches of the War Department. It is the Chief of the Air Corps who is charged with the responsibility for building up the Air Corps; yet he is not called upon to make full recommendations, or if he does, on his own initiative, make such recommendations, War Department priorities usually render such recommendations of no value. He is seldom called in to defend his recommendations, in connection with funds appropriated to other branches for Air Corps purposes. He is never called in to defend, before the Director

allotted regardless of his own recommendations, and in the end he is harnessed with a responsibility to get the thing done."

of the Budget, or before Congress, funds estimated for by other branches for Air Corps purposes. Yet, with all these financial restrictions and handicaps, the Chief of the Air Corps is held responsible for the efficient and economical administration and operation of the Army Air Corps."

In order to emphasize the falsity of this testimony and as further evidence of his deliberate attempts to mislead, certain records of the War Department are set forth.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 8, 1926.

Subject: War Department appropriations.
To: The Chief of Finance.

Hereafter, Chiefs of War Department branches and bureaus will be present during the entire time that hearings are being held for appropriations pertaining to their respective branches by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and by committees of Congress.

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. S. KIMBALL, *Adjutant General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE BUDGET OFFICER,
Washington, August 16, 1930.

Subject: Hearings on War Department estimates, fiscal year 1932, before the Bureau of the Budget.

1. The hearings on the War Department estimates for the fiscal year 1932 before the Director of the Bureau of the Budget are scheduled for 1: 30 p.m., August 25, 26, 27, 29, and September 2, 3, 5, 8, 9. Each arm, service, or bureau will be informed as much in advance as possible of the date and hour its representatives will be required to appear.

2. The Chief of Staff will open the hearings at 1:30 p.m., August 25, and it is desired that each chief of arm, service, or bureau of the War Department be present at that time.

3. In general, the order of the hearings will be that in which the appropriations appear in the bill, beginning with departmental salaries followed by printing and binding, contingent and military items. The nonmilitary items will be taken up in the order in which they occur in the bill after completion of all military items.

4. In order that this office may have record of the names of witnesses to appear, and the portion of the estimates which each will explain, it is requested that this office be furnished, on or before August 23, with a list of the appropriation titles pertaining to your activity, including departmental salaries and printing and binding, with names of the witnesses who will appear to explain the same.

5. In connection with the hearings now scheduled and the hearings to be held by the committees of Congress, your attention is invited to letter of November 8, 1926, from The Adjutant General to the chiefs of branches, as follows:

"Hereafter chiefs of War Department branches and bureaus will be present during the entire time that hearings are being held for appropriations pertaining to their respective branches by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and by committees of Congress."

By authority of the Secretary of War:

R. L. CARMICHAEL,
Major General,
Budget Officer for the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE BUDGET OFFICER,
Washington, September 22, 1933.

Subject: Hearings by Deputy Chief of Staff on military estimates, fiscal year 1935.

To the chiefs of arms, services, and bureaus:

1. For the purpose of preparing a general plan for the justification of the military estimates of the War Department for the fiscal year 1935, and to conduct a rehearsal of the testimony to be presented by each chief of arm, service, or bureau before the Bureau of the Budget, hearings will be conducted before the Deputy Chief of Staff in the general council room, State, War, and Navy Building, beginning Monday, October 2, 1933, and continuing from 9:30 a.m. to 12 m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. each day until completed. Hearings will include approved changes in language.

2. The schedule of the hearings will follow in sequence the arrangement of appropriations as carried in the Appropriation Act, 1934, beginning with the Assistant Chief of Staff, G–2, estimate for "Contingencies, Military Intelligence Division", and concluding with the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

3. Each chief of arm, service, or bureau, accompanied by such assistants as will be present at the Bureau of the Budget hearings, will attend. Notification of the date and hour of branch hearings will be furnished through the fiscal officers concerned.

By authority of the Secretary of War:

F. W. COLEMAN,
Major General,
Budget Officer of the War Department.

The attention of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Major General Drum, was called to the statement of Major General Foulois as quoted above, and at the request of the subcommittee he attended a hearing, was duly sworn as a witness, and testified that Major General Foulois had every opportunity to "appear before the Budget Advisory Committee and before the Bureau of the Budget and before Congress." He also said that Major General Foulois "has every opportunity to present the views and recommendations before the program for the year has been made up before the Budget Advisory Committee or Bureau of the Budget and Congress on everything that pertains to the Air Corps, whether it is supplied by the Air Corps or some other branch."

After characterizing the above-quoted statement of Major General Foulois as a misstatement of fact, Major General Drum further emphasized that Major General Foulois has "an opportunity to make his statement on anything that pertains to his branch and question of money for reserve, the question of bombs, machine guns, radio equipment—and there is an opportunity afforded him in his appearance and statements to cover those subjects. There is no restriction on him. He is ordered to do it, and he is neglecting his duty if he does not present them."

In corroboration of his testimony, Major General Drum submitted a memorandum prepared by the Chief of the Budget and Legislative Planning Branch of the War Department showing that—

"as the first step in the preparation of the tentative directives for the military estimates for the fiscal years 1932 to 1936, both inclusive, all chiefs of arms, branches, and bureaus were directed to communicate directly with each interested division of the General Staff, submitting thereto their recommendations, if any, as to new activities pertaining to their respective offices to be provided for, or former activities to be abandoned or modified in the estimates for the fiscal year under consideration.

"In conformity therewith, the Chief of Air Corps each year submitted the predicted requirements of the Air Corps in personnel, material, and training, and made such recommendations with reference to Ordnance Department, Signal Corps, and Organized Reserve requirements as were pertinent. General Foulois became Chief of the Air Corps on December 22, 1931. At that time the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932 was financing current expenditures. The Military Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee was holding hearings on the fiscal year 1933 estimates, the Air Corps' portion of which was presented by General Foulois on January 5, 1932. The call for recommendations concerning the fiscal year 1934 directive was made on December 30, 1931, 8 days after General Foulois took office. On January 12, 1932, General Foulois signed a memorandum for the Assistant Chiefs of Staff, G–1, G–3, and G–4, setting forth the requirements of the Air Corps for the tentative directive, fiscal year 1934. *This memorandum covered the field of Air Corps activities and stated the requirements in great detail.* (Italics ours.)

"On March 31, 1932, General Foulois appeared *in person* before the Budget Advisory Committee and with the aid of five assistants presented the Air Corps' estimates for the fiscal year 1934. Before forwarding the report of the Budget Advisory Committee for approval by higher authority, the budget officer for the War Department on June 20, 1932, informed the Chief of Air Corps of its recommendations concerning Air Corps activities and instructed him to submit any statement concerning these recommendations he saw fit. In reply thereto, the then Acting Chief of Air Corps (General Westover) on June 22, 1932, submitted a reclama regarding the recommendations on the number of pilots and airplanes and the amount of equipment to be provided. This reclama was carefully considered by the successive reviewing authorities at the time the Budget Advisory Committee's report was examined, and an additional amount aggregating $1,088,014 over that allowed by the Budget Advisory Committee was allotted to the Air Corps. General Westover was present and presented the Air Corps' contentions at the meeting of the general council which recommended the increase. *On October 20, 1932, General Foulois appeared before Mr. Roop, Director of the Budget, and personally presented the Air Corps' estimates. On December 14, 1932, he presented the Air Corps' estimates before the military subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee."* (Italics ours.)

"Before the War Department's expenditure program for the fiscal year 1934 could be promulgated, the incoming Director of the Bureau of the Budget imposed a limitation on the amounts that could be withdrawn from the Treasury during the fiscal year 1934. The Chief of the Air Corps did not participate in the negotiations and conferences which took place at that time between representatives of the Secretary of War and of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, for the reason that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget prescribed that no one except the immediate advisers of the Secretary of War should be informed in the matter. However, the War Department's representatives did succeed in having the limitation of $16,557,915, originally imposed on the Air Corps by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, raised to $20,612,400. As soon as the limiting Air Corps figure was finally prescribed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Chief of Air Corps was promptly informed of the amount that had been allotted to his establishment, and was requested to consider the effect on Air Corps activities and to submit recommendations concerning possible transfers to his appropriation from other appropriations, at the same time indfcating the appropriations that could be reduced and the reasons therefor. In reply the Chief of Air Corps recommended that $150,000 should be transferred from

'Air Corps, Army', to 'Organized Reserves', and this recommendation was approved.

"On February 13, 1933, General Foulois signed a memorandum for the Assistant Chiefs of Staff, G–1, G–3, and G–4, setting forth the requirements of the Air Corps for the tentative directive, fiscal year 1935. Among the recommendations covering the requirements of the Air Corps was included the following: 'It is recommended that there be no limiting figure which will prevent the submission of programs by the Ordnance Department and the Signal Corps for the procurement of material provided by these Departments for use by the Air Corps. This recommendation is submitted with particular reference toward securing estimates for the necessary bombs, machine guns, and radio sets.' On July 17, 1933, General Westover personally appeared before the Budget Advisory Committee and presented the Air Corps' requirements in the detail they desired. The Budget Advisory Committee carefully coordinated Air Corps' requirements estimated for by other bureaus and consulted with Air Corps' representatives to assure itself that the Air Corps was properly provided for in such estimates. *Although afforded an opportunity by the Budget officer for the War Department to state any disagreement with the recommendations of the Budget Advisory Committee, the Chief of Air Corps did not avail himself of the opportunity.* (Italic ours.)

"*On October 18, 1933, General Foulois personally appeared* before the representative of the Bureau of the Budget (Colonel Dasher) who was examining the War Department's estimates in the office of the budget officer for the War Department and presented the Air Corps' requirements. *On November 13, 1933, General Foulois personally appeared* before the Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget (Mr. Lowry) who was conducting hearings in the Bureau of the Budget on the War Department's estimates and read a formal statement concerning Air Corps requirements. Following this, he replied at length to questions propounded to him and discussed the activities of his establishment at length. *On February 14, 1934, General Foulois appeared personally* before the Military Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee and discussed Air Corps requirements in the greatest detail. (Italics ours.)

"On March 24, 1934, General Foulois signed a memorandum for the assistant chiefs of staff, G–1, G–3, and G–4, setting forth the requirements of the Air Corps for the tentative directive, fiscal year 1936. The budget advisory committee has not held hearings on the Air Corps' estimates but General Foulois will be given the opportunity of presenting the Air Corps' requirements at the proper time. The tentative directive provides for 'the completion of the 5-year Air Corps program.'

"With reference to the control of the Chief of Air Corps over bombs, other ammunition, machine guns, and radio equipment, bureaus other than Air Corps are required by law to procure, store, and issue such items. In this respect, the Air Corps is in the same position as other issuing services, except that since the enactment of the Air Corps Act of July 2, 1926, the Air Corps has been accorded preferential treatment. With reference to bombs and other ammunition, the Chief of Air Corps is allotted annual allowances on a money-value basis, and credits are established in ordnance establishments which issue to the Air Corps the items requisitioned for up to the amount of money value available. The situation would not be changed if funds for these purposes were carried in the appropriation 'Air Corps, Army.' The decision as to the amount of funds to be carried in War Department estimates for these purposes would be made by the same authority which now prescribes the ammunition allowances."

In view of the records, testimony, and quotations above referred to we find as a fact that, notwithstanding his testimony to the contrary, Major General Foulois was given full opportunity to present and defend his proposed budgets for the Air Corps, and that he availed himself of such privilege.

AIR MAIL

A glaring example of mismanagement and inefficiency on the part of Major General Foulois is apparent from his actions or failures to act in connection with the plans and preparations prior to the transportation of the air mail. Major General Foulois testified, under oath, on March 1, 1934, that he was advised of the probability that the Army Air Corps might be called on to carry the mail on February 9, 1934, and that when asked "Whether or not the officers, men, and material were in such state and training and condition to do it" he told the Assistant Postmaster General that he was "quite certain" that the Air Corps could handle the job and that he thought he would be ready to move personnel and material in a week or 10 days. He further testified that he was then given 10 days to prepare for transportation of the air mail. The testimony also shows that Brig. Gen. Oscar Westover, Assistant Chief of the Air Corps, who was put in charge of the air-mail operations the day following the order given for transportation, was not consulted by Major General Foulois or any other officer with reference to the condition of the Air Corps for the proper handling of the air mail, notwithstanding the fact that Brigadier General Westover was available and that he testified that he would ordinarily be consulted in such a move. Brigadier General Westover also testified as follows, in regard to this proposition:

"Mr. ROGERS. Considering the other factors, danger, equipment, landing-field accommodations—considering all those other factors in connection with it, do you feel that at that time you would have recommended in favor of carrying the mail by the Air Corps?

"General WESTOVER. I doubt whether I would. I certainly would have consulted with the War Department officials with reference to their complications, the question of leasing and doing things of that kind. I mean there are so many angles to it that it would have taken some time to have reached a decision.

"Mr. ROGERS. You would not have felt like doing it until you had considerable time to look into the matter further?

"General WESTOVER. Yes, sir.

"Mr. ROGERS. You would not have been ready at that time?

"General WESTOVER. I would not have been ready. I would not have made an immediate decision."

Apparently after a realization of the detrimental effect of his testimony Brigadier General Westover conveyed to the committee the impression that he may not have been in Washington when the decision for the transportation of the air mail was made, but later, undoubtedly realizing the serious nature of testimony under oath, wrote the committee on March 14, 1934, that he was "on duty and available in this city (Washington) from the 1st to the 9th of February, * * *."

Major General Foulois further testified in answer to the question "what experience had they (Army pilots) had in night flying before they took up the mail work" replied:

"I think nearly practically every one of the officers employed on this averaged, even before they graduated from the training center, 30 to 40 hours of night flying; and the men that are employed now on the lines, with possibly an isolated exception here and there averaged, I would say, 50 to 60 hours at the beginning on night flying. They had that experience before going on the lines."

From records submitted to the committee it appears that D. O. Lowry, second lieutenant, Air Corps, had only 17½ hours' night flying up to the time of his fatal injury while carrying the mail; another, W. M. Reid, second lieutenant, Air Corps Reserve, had only 8⅓ hours' night flying prior to his crashing while carrying the mail. Other officers involved in night crashes on regular mail runs had the following hours of night flying: H. L. Dietz, second lieutenant, Reserve, 24 hours 25 minutes; N. R. Burnett, second lieutenant, Air Corps, 13 hours; and C. P. Hollstein, second lieutenant, Reserve, 9 hours 50 minutes.

In connection with accidents incident to administration work connected with the air mail, the records show the following:

Night flying

	Hr.	*Min.*
G. F. McDermott, second lieutenant, Reserve	13	20
J. H. Rothrock, second lieutenant, Reserve	6	00
W. S. Pocock, second lieutenant, Reserve	12	10
N. H. Crumley, second lieutenant, Reserve	21	15

Further testimony before the committee showed the total lack of preparation made by the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Air Corps for the welfare of the personnel engaged in the carrying of the mail, the preparation in regard to their per diem allowances, working conditions, and the availability of hangars within which the planes were to be housed during the time for necessary repairs and inspection.

PROCUREMENT

During the course of his testimony Major General Foulois was questioned under oath regarding the procurement of aircraft and accessories under the Air Corps Act of 1926. He testified in answer to a direct question that in the purchase of planes there was no real competitive bidding, that it was practically all negotiated business, and that the purchase of planes "has been chiefly under the negotiated system almost entirely for the past 3 or 4 years."

This testimony was corroborated by the evidence of Brigadier General Westover, who testified, in part, as follows:

"Mr. ROGERS. Was it the intention of the Air Corps at that time to purchase by competitive bidding or negotiated contract?

"General WESTOVER. It was the intention to purchase by negotiated contract and recommendations.

"Mr. ROGERS. That being in accordance with the usual practice?

"General WESTOVER. That being in accordance with the practice that had existed since about 1927 or 1928, when the Air Corps Act of 1926 was actually put in practice.

"Mr. ROGERS. That was in accordance with the understanding of the meaning of the Air Corps Act of 1926?

"General WESTOVER. I have studied the Air Corps Act quite frequently, and I have never had any reservations about concluding that the negotiated contracts were entirely within the law and probably intended by that act.

"Mr. JAMES. Have you ever read any decision of the Judge Advocate General?

"General WESTOVER. I have.

"Mr. JAMES. Do you see any that corroborate your view?

"General WESTOVER. No, sir.

"Mr. JAMES. Do you see others that were the exact opposite of what you state?

"General WESTOVER. I have, sir.

"Mr. JAMES. All you have seen have been the decisions of the Judge Advocate General stating that what you were doing was in violation of the law; isn't that true?

"General WESTOVER. I believe that is right.

"Mr. JAMES. As a sworn officer of the Government, you know that the Judge Advocate General has ruled that you can't purchase planes in quantity under (k), don't you?

"General WESTOVER. I have understood that decision; yes, sir.

"Mr. JAMES. You know that is so, don't you?

"General WESTOVER. I don't get your point, Mr. James.

"Mr. JAMES. You know that the Judge Advocate General has rendered a decision that you cannot purchase planes in quantity under (k), don't you?

"General WESTOVER. I know that; yes, sir."

On being further pressed as to whether or not he had approved contracts for purchases under section 10 (k), Brigadier General Westover stated that he had approved no contracts, that he had nothing to do with the approval of contracts, and that "when and if it becomes my duty to approve those, I will be fully informed. I am talking about my casual knowledge at the present time."

Realizing on reflection that the testimony so given was contrary to the documentary evidence available to the committee, Brigadier General Westover, by letter dated April 9, 1934, wrote this subcommittee as follows:

"With reference to corrected testimony on page 451 to the effect that 'I have never approved any contracts for aircraft', it should be understood that at times, as Acting Chief of the Air Corps in the absence of General Foulois, it becomes my duty to recommend to the Assistant Secretary of War approval or disapproval of contracts in accordance with established procedure and the policy of the Chief of the Air Corps. * * *"

An inspection of the chart of purchases annexed to this report and marked "Exhibit A" will disclose the many instances in which Brigadier General Westover approved contracts for the procurement of aircraft and accessories and the value thereof.

It should be noted here that in the purchase of Army airplanes no performance guaranty whatsoever other than weight and balance is required from the successful vendor, a deplorable condition which would not be tolerated in private industry and which is not permitted in other branches of our National Government.

As another piece of testimony showing the unreliability and dishonesty of Major General Foulois, we call attention to the general's statement before the House Committee on Military Affairs on February 1, 1934, relative to the treatment received by him from the other members of the Drum Board. In commenting on the findings of the Drum Board he testified, in part, as follows:

"There are a lot of things in there that I disagree with; there are a lot of things in there that I agreed with in the interest of harmony, and also to the fact that five members of that board—and I was often the minority member on lots of things that had to happen and that were discussed—there were a great many things that I was voted down on in handling the parliamentary procedure in working up that report that you have here * * *."

When this testimony was called to the attention of Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, the Deputy Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gens. George S. Simonds and Charles E. Kilbourne, members of the Drum board, they testified that Major General Foulois' statement as quoted was incorrect and false.

The present inefficient, expensive, and unproductive system of procurement of airplanes, as carried on by and through the Chief of the Air Corps, is indeed well illustrated in the present experience of the Air Corps with 136 Boeing P–26 planes, purchased in violation of law in January and February 1933 under Army regulations (A.R.–5–240) without proper tests, at a contract price of $1,388,500.17.

Approximately 93 planes have been delivered to date, and it is admitted that before the contract is completed the planes will be obsolete. The direct cause for this state of affairs is constant alterations in specifications after the award of a contract, resulting in unreasonable and unjustifiable delay. This situation develops at Wright Field, a branch office of the Chief of the Air Corps, and an essential factor in the system of unlawful procurement which must be abolished.

The desirability for a concise and summary report make it inadvisable to fully detail all of the evidence presented to us concerning the inefficiency of the Air Corps under Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, but the record is replete with such facts.

We desire unanimously at this time to impress upon the Congress and the citizens of the United States of America that our investigations are constantly showing that thousands of patriotic young men throughout the Nation, enlisted in the Air Corps, have in the past and are now fervently rendering unselfish and patriotic service in an earnest endeavor to establish and maintain an Army Air Corps of which America may well be proud.

Our report would not be complete without calling attention to the type of young men who make up the tactical units of the Air Corps. They come from West Point, from the universities, colleges, and technical schools of America, and finer personnel cannot be obtained. That these officers and men should be equipped with proper planes and aeronautical supplies goes without saying. Under the system of procurement in vogue these they have not been receiving. This inquiry discloses the necessity for open unrestricted competition in the purchase of planes and matériel, the crying need of frequent and aggressive design competition, and the expenditure of reasonable amounts for experimental purposes.

In conclusion, however, we find it necessary to report that we are most firmly convinced from the evidence and records submitted that before any substantial progress in the upbuilding of the morale and the matériel of the Army Air Corps can be attained, Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois must be relieved from his position as Chief of the Air Corps. We unanimously recommend that the Secretary of War take such action without delay.

WM. N. ROGERS, *Chairman.*
LISTER HILL.
NUMA F. MONTET.
DOW W. HARTER.
W. FRANK JAMES.
EDWARD W. GOSS.
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY.
PAUL J. KVALE.

EXHIBIT A

Contract No.	Amount	Contractor	Approval	Item	Any notation by anyone connected with the office of the Judge Advocate General	Recommendations for approval	
						At Wright Field	In office of the Chief of the Air Corps
W 535 ac–4305	$25,200.00	Marvel Carbureter Co.	Approved June 23, 1931, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (k), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	Fuel chargers and accessories.	June 23, 1931. George P. Hill, major, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended June 20, 1931. Lt. Col. H. H. Arnold, Air Corps, Acting Chief of Division.	Approval recommended June 22, 1931; Maj. Gen. J. E. Fechet, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac–4573	41,963.00	General Electric Co.	Approved Sept. 19, 1931, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (k), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	9 special nozzle boxes, 3 special turbine wheels and tests thereof.	Sept. 17, 1931. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Sept. 8, 1931. For the Chief of the Matériel Division; Lt. Col. H. H. Arnold, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Sept. 11, 1931; Brig. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac–4641	187,650.00	----do----------	Approved Oct. 16, 1931, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (q), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	90 turbo superchargers.	Oct. 15, 1931. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Oct. 9, 1931. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. H. H. Arnold, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Oct. 12, 1931; Brig. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac–4653	148,772.10	Wright Aeronautical Corporation.	Approved Oct. 29, 1931, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (q), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	32 Wright R–975–E engines, spare parts, and data.	Oct. 28, 1931. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Oct. 22, 1931. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. H. H. Arnold, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Oct. 26, 1931; Lt. Col. Ira Longanecker, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac–4699	26,599.91	Consolidated Ashcroft Hancock Co., Inc.	Approved Nov. 6, 1931. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	1,360 engine gage units, type B–1.	Nov. 5, 1931. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Oct. 31, 1931. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Capt. A. E. Jones, Air Corps, acting executive.	Approval recommended Nov. 3, 1931; Maj. Gen. J. E. Fechet, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac–4798	71,071.00	Kollsman Instrument Co., Inc.	Approved Dec. 14, 1931. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	1,001 altimeters, type C–5, and data.	Dec. 9, 1931. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Dec. 2, 1931. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps executive.	Approval recommended Dec. 5, 1931; Brig. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.

EXHIBIT A—Continued

Contract No.	Amount	Contractor	Approval	Item	Any notation by anyone connected with the office of the Judge Advocate General	Recommendations for approval	
						At Wright Field	In office of the Chief of the Air Corps
W 535 ac-5247	$59,493.12	Wright Aeronautical Corporation.	Approved June 28, 1932, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (q), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	8 type Y1SR-1820-F aeronautical engines, spare parts, and data.	June 27, 1932. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended June 21, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended June 23, 1932; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5248	33,821.25	The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co.	Approved June 30, 1932, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (k), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	3 type YGR-1535 aeronautical engines and data.	June 30, 1932. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended June 27, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended June 28, 1932; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5257	27,000.00	The Gaertner Scientific Corporation.	Approved June 29, 1932. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	200 type G-4 camera gun assemblies.	June 28, 1932. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended June 25, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended June 27, 1932; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5258	226,676.05	Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Co., Inc.	Approved June 30, 1932, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (k), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	1 type Y10-40B, 3 type Y10-40A airplanes, 1 skeleton airplane, type Y10-40A, spare parts, and data.	June 30, 1932. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended June 27, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended June 28, 1932, Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5281	111,095.73	The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co.	Approved June 30, 1932, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (q), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	19 type Y1SR-1340-G aeronautical engines, spare parts, and data.	----do----------	Approval recommended June 29, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended June 30, 1932; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5316	77,219.60	Wright Aeronautical Corporation.	Approved Aug. 29, 1932, under the provisions of par. 4 g (4), Army Regulations 5-240. F. H. Payne, The Assistant Secretary of War.	Spare parts for types R-790, R-975, R-1750 and R-1820 aeronautical engines.	Aug. 27, 1932. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Aug. 22, 1932. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, Acting Chief Matériel Division.	Approval recommended Aug. 25, 1932; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5379	31,800.00	Eclipse Aviation Corporation.	Approved Sept. 19, 1932. F. H. Payne, The Assistant Secretary of War.	120 starter assemblies.	Sept. 15, 1932. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Sept. 9, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval Recommended Sept. 12, 1932; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5383	35,343.00	American Cable Co., Inc.	Approved Sept. 30, 1932. F. H. Payne, The Assistant Secretary of War.	918,000 feet flexible cable.	Sept. 28, 1932. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Sept. 24, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Sept. 26, 1932; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5439	83,195.00	Wellington Sears Co.	Approved Oct. 28, 1932. F. H. Payne, The Assistant Secretary of War.	350,000 yards mercerized cotton airplane fabric.	Oct. 26, 1932. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Oct. 22, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Oct. 24, 1932; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5446	174,613.40	Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.	Approved Dec. 7, 1932, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (q) of the act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	15 type O-38E observation airplanes, spare parts, and data.	Dec. 6, 1932. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Nov. 25, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Nov. 30, 1932; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5449	35,932.20	Wright Aeronautical Corporation.	Approved Nov. 3, 1932, under the provisions of par. 4 g (4), Army Regulations 5-240. F. H. Payne, The Assistant Secretary of War.	Spare parts for types V-1150 and V-1570 aeronautical engines.	Nov. 2, 1932. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Oct. 27, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Oct. 31, 1932. Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5450	185,000.00	Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.	Approved Dec. 7, 1932, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (k), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	1 amphibian observation airplane, model YO-44, and data.	Dec. 7, 1932. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Nov. 26, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Nov. 30, 1932; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5506	23,056.10	Boeing Airplane Co.	Approved Nov. 28, 1932, Brig. Gen. H. C. Pratt, Air Corps, Chief Matériel Division.	Spare parts for types P-12, P-12B, P-12C, P-12D, P-12E, and P-12F Boeing airplanes.	----------	----------	Award approved Nov. 11, 1932, by Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 5ac-507	157,729.12	The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co.	Approved Dec. 5, 1932, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (q), act of July 2, 1926. F. H. Payne, The Assistant Secretary of War.	28 type Y1R-1690-D aeronautical engines, spare parts, and data.	Dec. 2, 1932. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Nov. 23, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Nov. 25, 1932; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5520	33,642.00	Irving Air Chute Co., Inc.	Approved Nov. 30, 1932, F. H. Payne, The Assistant Secretary of War.	756 parachutes, seat service type S-1.	Nov. 28, 1932. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Nov. 21, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Do.

EXHIBIT A—Continued

Contract No.	Amount	Contractor	Approval	Item	Any notation by anyone connected with the office of the Judge Advocate General	Recommendations for approval	
						At Wright Field	In office of the Chief of the Air Corps
W 535 ac-5527	$25,576.06	Kollsman Instrument Co., Inc.	Approved Jan. 4, 1933, under the provisions of par. 4 (n), Army Regulations 5-240. F. H. Payne, The Assistant Secretary of War.	3,159 thermometers and data.	Jan. 4, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Dec. 28, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Dec. 30, 1932; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5537	74,804.50	Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc.	Approved Jan. 4, 1933, under the provisions of par. 4 g (1), Army regulations 5-240. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	Indicator and tube assemblies.	----do----	Approval recommended Dec. 13, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Dec. 27, 1932. Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5592	38,237.32	Allison Engineering Co.	Approved Jan. 5, 1933, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (k), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	1 Allison V-1710-1 aeronautical engine, spare parts, special tools, and data.	----do----	Approval recommended Dec. 28, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Jan. 3, 1933. Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5609	275,651.00	Bellanca Aircraft Corporation.	Approved Jan. 17, 1933, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (k), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	10 transport airplanes, type C-27A, spare parts, and data.	Jan. 16, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Jan. 9, 1932. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Jan. 12, 1933. Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5627	508,320.00	Wright Aeronautical Corporation.	Approved Mar. 1, 1933, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (q), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	64 Model V-1570-57 aeronautical engines, spare parts, and data.	Mar. 1, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Feb. 24, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Feb. 27, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
WW 535 ac-5632.	388,852.49	----do----	----do----	52 model YR-1820-17 aeronautical engines, spare parts, and data.	Mar. 1, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department. May 25, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Feb. 13, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Feb. 20, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5642	1,201,117.50	Boeing Airplane Co.	Approved Jan. 24, 1933, under the provisions of paragraph g (1), Army Regulations 5-240. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	111 type P-26A airplanes, spare parts, and data.	Jan. 23, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department. Mar. 1, 1933. Legally sufficient, Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Jan. 16, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Jan. 18, 1933; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
535 ac-5652	63,314.10	The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co.	Approved Feb. 13, 1933, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (k), act of July 2, 1927. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	3 type YR-1830-1 aeronautical engines, exhaust stacks, and data.	Feb. 11, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Feb. 6, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Feb. 8, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5665	2,070,890.51	The Glenn L. Martin Co.	Approved Jan. 24, 1933, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (k), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	12 model YB-13, 12 model YB-12, and 14 model YB-10 bombardment airplanes, spare parts, static test parts, and data.	Jan. 24, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department. Mar. 1, 1933. Legally sufficient, Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department. May 25, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department. Nov. 21, 1933. Legally sufficient. Col. Jos. I. McMullen, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Jan. 18, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Jan. 19, 1933; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5690	38,630.00	Kollsman Instrument Co., Inc.	Approved Feb. 21, 1933. F. Trubee Davison. Assistant Secretary of War.	500 altimeters, type C-5, handbook, and data.	Feb. 17, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Feb. 10, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Feb. 13, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5695	1,011,507.31	The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co.	Approved Feb. 21, 1933, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (q), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	250 type R-1340-27 aeronautical engines, spare parts, and data.	----do---- Mar. 1, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	----do----	Do.

EXHIBIT A—Continued

Contract No.	Amount	Contractor	Approval	Item	Any notation by anyone connected with the office of the Judge Advocate General	Recommendations for approval	
						At Wright Field	In office of the Chief of the Air Corps
W 535 ac-5709	$130,488.66	The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co.	Approved Mar. 2, 1933, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of section 10 (q), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	20type YR-1860-19 aeronautical engines, spare parts, and data.	NOTATION.—See central files for legal sufficiency by Judge Advocate General, Mar. 1, 1933.	Approval recommended Feb. 23, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Feb. 27, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5732	612,500.00	Consolidated Aircraft Corporation.	Approved Mar. 1, 1933, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (k), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	4 type P-30 airplanes, 4 type A-11 airplanes, 1 skeleton airplane, type P-30, 1 skeleton airplane, type A-11, photographs, and data.	Mar. 1, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Feb. 27, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Feb. 28, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5733	937,101.26	Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Co., Inc.	Approved Mar. 1, 1933, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (k), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	46 type A-12 Curtiss attack airplanes, spare parts, and data.	----do----	----do----	Do.
W 535 ac-5738	580,323.58	Wright Aeronautical Corporation.	Approved Mar. 2, 1933, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (q), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	92 model YR-1820-21 aeronautical engines, spare parts, and data.	----do----	Approval recommended Feb. 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Mar. 1, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5743	440,304.00	Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.	Approved Mar. 2, 1933, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of section 10 (k), act of July 2, 1926. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War.	24 type O-43A Douglas observation airplanes, spare parts, and data.	----do----	Approval recommended Feb. 28, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Do.
W 535 ac-5744	109,718.00	The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co.	----do----	24 model YR-985-9 aeronautical engines, spare parts, and data.	----do----	----do----	Do.
W 535 ac-5745	222,354.00	Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.	----do----	6 model C-26B amphibian transport airplanes, spare parts, and data.	----do----	----do----	Do.
W 535 ac-5811	31,582.25	The Gaertner Scientific Corporation.	Approved May 2, 1933, under the provisions of par. 4 g (1), Army Regulations 5-240. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War.	Changing 280 type G-3 gun cameras into type G-4 and repairing and remodeling 75 type G-4 gun cameras.	May 1, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Apr. 21, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Apr. 24, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5841	229,900.00	The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co.	Approved May 12, 1933, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of section 10 (q), act of July 2, 1926. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War.	44 type R-1690-13 aeronautical engines, spare parts, and data.	May 11, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department. June 22, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended May 6, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended May 10, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5850	117,801.39	Wright Aeronautical Corporation.	Approved May 11, 1933, under the provisions of par. 4 g (4), Army Regulations 5-240. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War.	Spare parts for type R-1820-E aeronautical engines.	May 11, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended May 5, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended May 8, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5867	186,400.00	Boeing Airplane Co.	Approved May 22, 1933, under the provisions of par. 4 g (4), Army Regulations 5-240. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War.	100 upper wing assemblies for Boeing type P-12 airplanes.	May 20, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended May 17, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended May 18, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5869	47,972.85	Wright Aeronautical Co.	Approved May 26, 1933, under the provisions of paragraph 4 g (4), Army Regulations 5-240. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War.	Spare parts for type V-1570 aeronautical engines.	May 25, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended (no date). For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended May 23, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5877	61,943.00	Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation.	Approved May 12, 1933, under the provisions of par. 4 g (4), Army Regulations 5-240. Harry H. Woodring, The Assistant Secretary of War.	Twenty-six 8¼ inch cones, seventy-four 12-inch cones, and eleven 24-inch cones with shutters and lenses.	May 11, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended May 8, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended May 10, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5891	32,987.50	The Leece-Neville Co.	Approved May 22, 1933. Harry H. Woodring, The Assistant Secretary of War.	455 generator assemblies, type G-1.	May 20, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended May 16, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended May 17, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.

EXHIBIT A—Continued

Contract No.	Amount	Contractor	Approval	Item	Any notation by anyone connected with the office of the Judge Advocate General	Recommendations for approval	
						At Wright Field	In office of the Chief of the Air Corps
W 535 ac-5895	$570,742.50	Boeing Airplane Co.	Approved May 16, 1933, under the provisions of par. 4 g (4), Army Regulations 5-240. Harry H. Woodring, The Assistant Secretary of War.	Spare parts for P-12, P-12B, P-12C, P-12D, P-12E, and P-12F Boeing airplanes.	May 16, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended May 12, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended May 15, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5896	166,765.00	Eclipse Aviation Corporation.	Approved June 1, 1933. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War.	573 starter assemblies.	June 1, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended May 25, 1933. For the Chief of the Matèriel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended May 26, 1933. Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5911	249,822.45	Douglass Aircraft Co.	Approved Aug. 16, 1933, under the provisions of section 10 (q), act of July 2, 1926. George H. Dern, Secretary of War.	22 type O-38E observation airplanes, spare parts, and data.	August 11, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Aug. 3, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended Aug. 7, 1933; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5928	244,985.74	Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc.	Approved June 1,1933,under the provisions of par. 4 g (1), Army Regulations 5-240. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War.	Indicator, controller, shaft, and tube assemblies.	June 1, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended May 25, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended May 26, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5943	68,200.00	Kollsman Instrument Co., Inc.	Approved June 26, 1933, Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War.	800 altimeters, type C-5, and data.	June 8, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended May 31, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended June 2, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-5944	833,548.00	The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co.	Approved June 26, 1933, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of section 10 (q), act of July 2, 1926; Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War.	132 type YR-1690-11 aeronautical engines, spare parts, and data.	do	do	Do.
W 535 ac-6019	39,480.00	Eclipse Aviation Corporation.	Approved June 28, 1933; Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War.	168 type A-2 energizers and data.	June 28, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended June 19, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended June 21, 1933. Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-6059	44,352.00	John A. Roebling's Sons Co.	do	1,152,000 feet extra flexible cable.	June 24, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended June 22, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended June 23, 1933; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-6069	81,400.00	Marvel Carbureter Co.	Approved June 28, 1933, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (k), act of July 2, 1926; Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War.	37 Marvel Chandler type M-5 fuel charges and data.	Pencil notation, "Notation in general files" June 24, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended June 21, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended June 22, 1933; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-6079	27,824.00	Continental Electric Co., Inc.	Approved June 28, 1933; Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War.	148 portable electric powerplants, type C-1.	June 24, 1933. Legally sufficient. Maj. George P. Hill, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended June 22, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps executive.	Approval recommended June 23, 1933; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-6081	54,560.00	Hurley-Townsend Corporation.	do	44,000 spark plugs.	June 28, 1933. Legally sufficient. Col. Jos. I. McMullen, Judge Advocate General's Department.	do	Do.
W 535 ac-6084	25,500.00	The Steel Products Engineering Co.	do	200 type G-4 gun camera assemblies.	do	do	Do.
W 535 ac-6106	39,694.00	The B. G. Corporation.	do	28,000 spark plugs and 190 gap-setting tools.	do	Approval recommended June 23, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. A. W. Robins, Air Corps, executive.	Approval recommended June 24, 1933; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-6199	31,423.00	Boeing Airplane Co.	Approved Sept. 19, 1933; under the provisions of paragraph 4 g (4), Army Regulations 5-240; Harry H. Woodring, Acting Secretary of War.	Spare parts for P-12, P-12B, P-12C, P-12D, P-12E, and P-12F, Boeing airplanes.	Sept. 16, 1933. Legally sufficient. Col. Jos. I. McMullen, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Sept. 13, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. Robert Goolrick, Air Corps, acting executive.	Approval recommended Sept. 15, 1933; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-6268	36,058.32	Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.	Approved Nov. 15, 1933, under the provisions of paragraph 4 g (4), Army Regulations 5-240. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War.	Spare parts for Douglas airplanes.	Nov. 13, 1933. Legally sufficient. Col. Jos. I. McMullen, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Nov. 3, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division. Lt. Col. Robert Goolrick, Air Corps, acting executive.	Approval recommended Nov. 9, 1933; Brig. Gen. O. Westover, Air Corps, Acting Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-6285	67,150.00	Wright Aeronautical Corporation.	do	5,000 valves, exhaust 30°, for Wright aeronautical engines.	Nov. 6, 1933. Legally sufficient. Col. Jos. I. McMullen, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Oct. 31, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. Robert Goolrick, Air Corps, acting executive.	Approval recommended Nov. 2, 1933; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.

EXHIBIT A—Continued

Contract No.	Amount	Contractor	Approval	Item	Any notation by anyone connected with the office of the Judge Advocate General	Recommendations for approval	
						At Wright Field	In office of the Chief of the Air Corps
W 535 ac-6299	$55,260.00	The Electric Storage Battery Co.	Approved Nov. 16, 1933, Harry H. Woodring, The Assistant Secretary of War.	1,800 storage batteries.	Nov. 14, 1933. Legally sufficient. Col. Jos. I. McMullen, Judge Advocate General's Department.	Approval recommended Nov. 8, 1933. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. Robert Goolrick, Air Corps, acting executive.	Approval recommended Nov. 10, 1933. Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-6322	40,000.00	Continental Aircraft Engine Co.	Approved Feb. 13, 1934, by direction of the Secretary of War under the provisions of sec. 10 (k), act of July 2, 1926; Harry H. Woodring, The Assistant Secretary of War.	Van Dykes of type O-1430-1 aeronautical engine, crankcase, crankshaft assemblies and cylinder relating thereto and reports on cylinder.	Memorandum Feb. 9, 1934, for the Assistant Secretary of War, stating: "The contract is now in proper form and, upon approval by the Assistant Secretary of War, will be legally sufficient for the purpose contemplated." Col. Kyle Rucker, Judge Advocate General's Department, acting Judge Advocate General.	Approval recommended Jan. 2, 1934. For the Chief of the Matériel Division: Maj. E. L. Hoffman, Air Corps, acting executive.	Approval recommended Jan. 4, 1934; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-6361	27,318.00	Boeing Airplane Co.	Approved Feb. 2, 1934, under the provisions of paragraph 4 g (4), Army Regulations 5-240. Harry H. Woodring, The Assistant Secretary of War.	Tail wheel and parking brake installation parts for types P-12E and P-12F airplanes.	Memorandum Feb. 1, 1934, for The Assistant Secretary of War, stating: "The contract is in proper form and, upon approval by The Assistant Secretary of War, will be legally sufficient for the purpose contemplated." For the Judge Advocate General: Maj. Myron C. Cramer, Judge Advocate General's Department, Chief of section.	Approval recommended Jan. 16, 1934. For the Chief of the Matériel Division: Lt. Col. Robert Goolrick, Air Corps, acting executive.	Approval recommended Jan. 19, 1934; Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.
W 535 ac-6389	44,880.00	Suncook Mills..	Approved Mar. 8, 1934. Harry H. Woodring, The Assistant Secretary of War.	150,000 yards mercerized cotton airplane fabric.	Memorandum Feb. 13, 1934, for The Assistant Secretary of War, stating: "When certain alteration is made and contract approved by The Assistant Secretary of War it will be legally sufficient for the purpose contemplated." For the Judge Advocate General: Maj. Myron C. Cramer, Judge Advocate General's Department, Chief of section. Third endorsement, Office Chief of the Air Corps, Feb. 28, 1934, to The Assistant Secretary of War, stating correction has been accomplished.	Approval recommended Jan. 31, 1934. For the Chief of the Matériel Division, Lt. Col. Robert Goolrick, Air Corps, acting executive.	Approval recommended Feb. 2, 1934. Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.

Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the report which was filed on last Saturday pursuant to House Resolution 275 be printed as a part of the RECORD. This request is made at the request of a great many Members of the House.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire. I will read the conclusion of that report before I proceed with my remarks.

In conclusion, however, we find it necessary to report that we are most firmly convinced from the evidence and records submitted that before any substantial progress in the upbuilding of the morale and the matériel of the Army Air Corps can be attained, Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois must be relieved from his position as Chief of the Air Corps.

Our report includes a report which was made on May 7, 1934, relative to the use of $7,500,000 under the P.W.A., showing the illegalities connected with that attempted purchase. It also includes evidence of the illegal procurement under subdivisions (k) and (q) of the Air Corps Act of 1926, and in alleged compliance with Army regulations. In connection with Army regulations which have the force of law and to which an officer in our Army is obligated to give compliance Major General Foulois testified before our committee under oath that he had "overlooked Army regulations hundreds of times"; and he said: "I will break them again."

In connection with the honor and integrity of the man at the head of our Air Corps, Mr. Speaker, I call attention to the fact that he, testifying before our committee on February 1 of this year, said—I will read you what he said originally and then show you how he changed it:

I will give you the latest action of the General Staff. Day before yesterday in the evening I presented you a draft of a proposed piece of legislation which I delivered to you informally under direction of the Chief of Staff. Within 24 hours they changed that. The paper you have on your desk now I did not have a copy of. It was supposed to have been furnished to me, but I did not receive it. It was presented to you formally and officially over the signature of the Secretary of War. That contains an ambiguous clause in it. I read it. I asked the reason for it, but I got no explanation.

He changed this testimony he had given before the Committee on Military Affairs. When he first testified on the subject he said under oath and in all seriousness:

I asked the reason for it, but I got no explanation.

He changed this to read:

I asked the reason for it, and was advised to the effect that the amendment provided for more leeway in securing the number of airplanes desired.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Hampshire be allowed to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire. This same man testified before our committee that the complete program of procurement of the Army Air Corps is now drawn by the General Staff without even consulting the Army Air Corps. You will have in the report before you official records disproving and showing the falsity of that charge, wherein time after time he is shown to have been consulted, how he appeared before various committees and gave full recommendations as to what he desired for the Air Corps of the United States Army.

Let me say a word in connection with the conduct of the air mail by the Air Corps of the United States Army. Major General Foulois testified under oath while before our committee that he assured the Assistant Postmaster General that the Air Corps was ready to take over the air mail and to go ahead with it; that it was in proper condition to take over this service. But, Mr. Speaker, he gave that assurance without even calling in or consulting a single one of his assistants, including the Assistant Chief of the Air Corps, General Westover. General Westover appeared before our committee and told us that if he had been asked, he, the Assistant Chief of the Air Corps, would not under those circumstances have been ready to have recommended that the Army Air Corps was in condition, on such short notice, at that time to carry the mail.

Major General Foulois, testifying under oath before our committee, said that Army pilots then carrying the mail in night flights averaged 50 or 60 hours of night flying. This testimony was given us under oath.

To the contrary, the records of the War Department show that Lieutenant Lowry, who was killed in night flying of the mails, had only 17½ hours' night flying; Lieutenant Reed, who cracked up carrying the mail, had only 8⅓ hours of night flying; Lieutenant Dietz had only 24 hours; Lieutenant Hollstein, 9; Burnett, 13; and other crashes incidental to carrying the mail involved lieutenants with only 13, 6, 12, and 21 hours.

General Foulois said they had from 30 to 60 hours of night-flying experience—a lie, a falsehood; that is all there is to it. This was told us by the Chief of the Air Corps under oath, as shown by the record.

Another instance, equally important, is the following: The Air Corps bought 136 P–26 Boeing pursuit planes illegally under Army Regulations without competition. As a result of that, the contract has been held unlawful. It will be recalled that there was a fatal crash which caused the grounding of those 136 planes.

Here is a most astounding situation with reference to the purchase of these 136 Boeing pursuit P–26–A planes, which were grounded following a fatal accident, as you will remember. The Army air pilots were permitted to operate those planes, although the official War Department Air Corps records show that a technical report had been made of an inspection on February 19, 1934, by two Army pilots, Lieutenant Hill and Captain Strahm—an inspection, if you please, which ended with these words. This is the official report in regard to these planes which they permitted to go on flying:

The landing characteristics are excellent, except that the headrest structure contains no bracing of any sort to take the shock of a nose-over, and in the event of a nose-over serious injury would be incurred by the pilot. This condition is considered extremely dangerous.

That is the finding of the pilot inspectors; and yet they permitted those ships to be used until a man was killed.

Mr. CARTER of California. What is the date of the report?

Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire. The date of the report is February 19, 1934, before this man was killed and the ship grounded as a result of the accident.

In this morning's paper we find Major General Foulois' criticism of our report, based on what? He says, as quoted in today's Washington Post:

It is to be regretted that the above-mentioned investigating committee during the last 4 months has conducted its hearings in secret rather than in open sessions in order that all the testimony and all the facts could be made available to the public.

The answer to that is that we started in in the nature of a grand jury. We did not want to besmirch anyone. Major General Foulois had friends on the committee. We decided to get to the bottom of the proposition before we did anything, which was perfectly proper, but in addition to that, Mr. Speaker, Major General Foulois himself came before our committee and asked that they be kept secret and executive. Yet he complains because they were. He said:

It is regretted that the committee has simply quoted extracts from its hearings.

What would this House think if we put in every word of the testimony that has gone in before that committee for 4 months? It is in the record. It is available to him, it is available to anyone; and if our veracity is doubted, I am sure we shall be glad to open them up tothe world and let them see the nature of the testimony.

Mr. Speaker, may I say that this has been an unpleasant duty to the Members of this committee, but we must have the truth, and I want to leave with you what I believe to be the unanimous feeling of all the committee, that it is a duty and we must perform it, no matter where the sparks may fall or whom they may burn. In conclusion, may I leave with you the words of my most distinguished predecessor in this House of Representatives, Daniel Webster, a former Representative in this House from the district I now have the honor to represent. He said:

Your whole concern in this case is to do your duty and let consequences take care of themselves. A sense of duty pursues us ever. It is omnipresent like the Deity. If we take to ourselves the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the earth, duty performed or duty violated is still with us for our happiness or our misery. If we say that the darkness shall cover us in the darkness as in the light, our obligations are yet with us. We cannot escape their power nor flee from their presence. They are with us in this life; will be with us at its close, and in that vast scene of inconceivable solemnity which lies yet further onward we shall still find ourselves surrounded by the consciousness of duty, to pain us wherever it has been violated and to console us insofar as Almighty God may have given us grace to perform it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCHULTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert a letter in the RECORD at this point from the Inland Steel Co., dated June 6, 1934.

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

There was no objection.

The letter is as follows:

INLAND STEEL CO.,
Chicago, June 6, 1934.

The Honorable WILLIAM T. SCHULTE,
The House of Representatives, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 21 you reported a letter which you received from an employee of the 76" strip mill of the Inland Steel Co.

This mill employs between 600 and 700 men, and during the period from January 1 to June 1, 1934, there were a total of 12 men who have been employed on emergency work that have exceeded the 48 hour or 6-day week provisions of the steel code. The total number of hours worked by these 12 men in excess of the provisions of the code was 66. During this period the total man-hours worked in this mill was in excess of 600,000. The work performed by these men was strictly of an emergency nature so that the mill could operate its regular turns and employ the 600 to 700 men, who otherwise would have been unable to work until the repairs were made.

The steel code provides that no one shall work in excess of 40 hours per week over a 6 months' period, or more than 48 hours

or 6 days in any 1 week, and that each violation shall be reported to the American Iron and Steel Institute with an explanation of such violation. During the first 6 months' period of the operation of the steel code, the Inland Steel Co., employing between 8,000 and 9,000 people, did not have a single violation of the 40-hour provision, and such other violations which are covered by the emergency provisions of the steel code were negligible, this company having one of the best records in the industry.

We are giving you these facts, as we believe the impression conveyed by your statement as recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is erroneous and unfair, and we trust you will give this communication equal publicity to that of the letter reported in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Yours truly,

M. SYKES
Assistant to President.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Mr. LAMBETH. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Printing, I send to the desk a privileged resolution (Rept. No. 2062) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Resolution 450

Resolved, That the report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture on the Farmers' Tax Problem, transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives June 16, 1934, be printed with illustrations as a House document.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file and have printed in the RECORD a report from the Committee on Immigration.

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

There was no objection.

The report is as follows:

JUNE 18, 1934.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization in executive session on June 18, 1934, and the chairman of the committee was directed to insert same in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

To the Secretary of Labor and to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization:

Nothwithstanding the action of the House of Representatives upon the bill H.R. 9725, and in response to numerous requests from our colleagues in the House that some administrative action be taken during the recess of Congress with regard to noncriminal aliens whose deportation has been held in a suspended status, and whose deportation would operate to separate family circles and place members of their families left behind subject to private or public charity, it is the sense of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House, meeting in executive session of June 18, 1934, pursuant to a call issued by the chairman of this committee—

That in all cases which have heretofore been placed in suspended status by reason of the fact that investigation by the Immigration and Naturalization Service has revealed that the alien involved is clearly of the non-criminal class of aliens, and that the deportation of the alien would operate a distinct hardship by separation of a family circle, including citizens of the United States by birth or naturalization, and that the separation thus effected would have the effect of placing those members of the family circle left behind subjects for public or private charitable relief, should be given special consideration; and

That in such cases it is suggested that the proper officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, upon the approval of the Secretary of Labor, should further suspend deportation proceedings during the continuance of the recess of Congress and until after the next Congress has convened.

ARMY AIR CORPS INVESTIGATION

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes in reference to the report of the Military Affairs Committee.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the special investigating committee, the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. ROGERS] has just told the House that committee has been working for 4 months on the investigation. The committee has worked almost daily, meeting mornings and afternoons, and often remaining in session far into the evening.

The committee has been actuated by one motive, and that was to get the facts, to ascertain the truth, and then to do that which in the judgment of the committee was best for the Air Corps of the Army and best for the country. There has been no politics and there has been no partisanship. The report is unanimous and is signed by 4 Democrats, 3 Republicans, and 1 Farmer-Laborite. The minority members have worked without stint and have labored as arduously as those of the majority. I wish it were possible this morning to pay tribute to each member of the committee for his faithful and devoted work.

We all know that in the accomplishment of any great task there must be a guiding hand. There must be a directing head. The resolution, the courage, the ability, and the indefatigable efforts of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New Hampshire, has given to the committee the fine leadership which made it possible for the committee to make its comprehensive report. In paying my respect and my tribute to the untiring work and the able leadership of the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. ROGERS] I know that I voice the sentiments of each and every member of the committee. [Applause.]

When the gentlemen of the House read this report, I want them to know that the basic Air Corps Act of 1926, which provided for the establishment and the development of the Army Air Corps, was the product of the Committee on Military Affairs.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, since the passage of the act this committee has day in and day out endeavored to do all it could for the development of the Army Air Corps. Time and again on this floor the committee has fought the battles of the Army Air Corps. It has indeed been the friend of the Air Corps. The sentiments of the committee on the Air Corps are to be found in the first paragraph of the report read a few minutes ago on this floor by the chairman, the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. ROGERS].

I hope that the President of the United States, as the Commander in Chief of the Army, and the Secretary of War will take steps to remedy the conditions set out in the report, and that when Congress convenes next January the Committee on Military Affairs as the agent of this House may go forward with its plans and its program for the development and the enlargement of the Air Corps, its efficiency and its effectiveness. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. EAGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes upon the general subject of the Private Calendar.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. EAGLE. Mr. Speaker, I have in recent times upon the floor objected, deliberately, knowingly, intentionally, in order to bring a given matter to the attention of the House, to the further consideration of anything upon the Private Calendar, but in the closing day and hours of this session I will not offend any gentleman or gentlewoman in this House by further objection to the Private Calendar. [Applause.]

I take this occasion to say that I make no request as a concession.

I will make no request to return to my bill that was cruelly and unjustly slaughtered under the unanimous-consent rule applicable to the Private Calendar by the arbitrary and unreasonable objection of one Member. [Applause.] I want to say, however, that any calendar of the House of Representatives at any time is a failure under which one Member may object to the consideration of a bill that a Senate committee has investigated and unanimously passed; that the Senate have considered and unanimously passed; that the House Committee have considered

and unanimously passed; and that is now upon the Private Calendar for passage. It is wrong for the rules to give the power to one person arbitrarily to object to the consideration of such a bill, thus ruining the work of many conscientious men for 2 years' time.

I think the rules of the House ought to be amended so as to require objection of at least six Members to prevent consideration of a bill upon the Private Calendar; and if I am returned for the Seventy-fourth Congress either the rule shall be so amended or there shall be not one single private bill passed in the Seventy-fourth Congress. [Applause.]

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I now renew my unanimous-consent request to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including therein a letter referred to by me.

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

There was no objection.

MINNESOTA FIRE SUFFERERS' CLAIMS

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, there has been so much misinformation disseminated about the Minnesota fire sufferers' claims that I desire to insert in the RECORD a plain statement of fact for the information of the House. Since making his remarks on the subject some days ago, Representative Cox has assured me that his statement had no reference whatever to the merits of the claims, but rather to the manner in which one or two of the claimants' representatives had attempted to steam-roller the relief measure through the House.

Mr. Speaker, I declare without fear of successful contradiction that the fire sufferers' claims are just claims. They have so been declared by President Roosevelt and Attorney General Cummings. They have been passed upon by our judiciary and after a full and complete investigation 7,000 out of the original 15,000 claims were disallowed as being outside the area where the railroads have been legally adjudged as being responsible for the terrible holocaust in 1918 that laid waste 1,500 square miles and destroyed a number of cities and hamlets, thousands of homes, millions of dollars worth of property, not to mention the loss of over 500 human lives.

Chief Justice J. P. Devaney, of Minnesota Supreme Court, has set the acts forth quite fully in a letter to our colleague [Mr. HOIDALE] which I herewith insert as a part of my remarks. The letter follows:

REMARKS OF CHIEF JUSTICE DEVANEY, OF MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT—RE MINNESOTA FIRE LEGISLATION

MAY 11, 1934.

Hon. EINAR HOIDALE,
Member of Congress, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: In response to your letter of the 10th instant in which you request me to make a brief statement of facts concerning the Minnesota forest fire cases of October 1918 a bill for the relief of claimants is now pending before Congress, will say:

It gives me great pleasure to relate to you the facts within my knowledge concerning this great catastrophe. Early in the year 1919 I became associated with other attorneys in representing a large group of claimants in the Moose Lake Lawler Soo Line area.

We tried the Anderson case in this district in the fall of 1919 and secured a jury verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The case was taken to the Supreme Court and was there affirmed. The rule of law applicable to the fire cases there laid down was never disturbed.

In the spring of 1920 the so-called "Cloquet cases" were grouped under a stipulation for a trial before five district judges on the question of liability and at about the same time a group of between 800 and 1,000 cases in the Moose Lake area was agreed to be tried under a similar stipulation before the same district judge.

The Cloquet cases were determined by the judges about the middle of September, and by that determination liability was fixed upon the Railroad Administration for the destruction of the city of Cloquet, and this case was later affirmed in the Supreme Court.

Following the Cloquet judge decision and on September 20, 1920, we began the trial of the Moose Lake cases. This trial continued with a few short intermissions until May 1927. The evidence was then concluded, but because of the great number of witnesses the amount of territory covered and the enormous amount of detail work necessary to analyze the various cases, decision was not made by the judges.

I feel safe in saying that in the great majority of these cases there was little question but that the plaintiffs would recover the full amount of their loss.

In July 1921 the Cloquet case was decided in the Supreme Court, and considerable effort was made to secure an adjustment not only of adjudicated cases but those not yet concluded where it was safe to say liability would be established.

One can hardly appreciate the condition of these claimants. Their homes and all their personal belongings, except what they had on their backs at the time of the fire, was destroyed. They had neither property, money, nor credit. Money had to be raised to meet the necessary expenses of the witnesses and plaintiffs while the cases were being tried. The courts of the district were literally glutted with actions. Many thousands were pending. It was humanly impossible to determine all of these cases separately within any reasonable time. After the determination in the Cloquet case the Railroad Administration announced that it would be their policy from then on to insist upon the trial of each case to a jury and to a final determination in the Supreme Court, and that no cases would be permitted to be grouped. This policy of the Administration, in view of the then conditions, amounted to a denial of justice, for they well knew that the claimants in their destitute condition were powerless to continue such an unequal fight against the United States Government.

Prior to the grouping of these cases, it was specifically announced that the administration wanted some determinative adjudication—something that would be outstanding and for that reason the Cloquet cases were grouped because they afforded an excellent opportunity to determine a large amount of damages and broad scope of territory and also afforded as good a defense as the administration had hoped to present in any case. We were also advised that if the claimants succeeded in that case, they would be paid 100 cents on the dollar for their losses. But if they were defeated, the Government would pay nothing, and it would practically determine the controversy.

We found a reversal of announced policy and a change of attitude on the part of the administration when they were defeated in the Cloquet cases. Their (the Railroad Administration) subsequent conduct indicated very clearly that they were intent upon making as small a settlement as possible with the claimants. They were in a position to force such settlement and proceeded to do so.

When judgments were entered in the various cases, demand was made for payment and payment was refused. Under the Federal statutes the Director General was instructed to promptly pay final judgments. This he refused to do.

In the fall of 1921, after final determination in the Cloquet case, the Director General proposed a somewhat general settlement in which he insisted that all determined cases be included and offered 50 percent of the net loss, provided everyone accepted the settlement; otherwise, no one was to be paid. In this proposal he stipulated further that each claimant must prepare and file with him an itemized, verified statement setting forth in great detail each item of loss.

As I have indicated, claimants were in great distress—many were living on charity. They knew that the Government could continue litigation indefinitely, and any settlement that would give them partial relief they were compelled to accept.

The fact that they were not permitted to levy an execution to enforce payment of their judgments was a determining factor in compelling this settlement. After their acceptance of the proposal, they filed verified statements of loss and the railroad claim agents and investigators carefully examined and scrutinized the claims and the administration itself, contrary to the desire and wishes of the claimant, fixed and determined the amount of the loss. Then they applied the 50 percent to such determined amount. The result was that in practically every instance claimant did not receive in excess of 25 percent of his actual loss.

What your bill proposes to do, as I understand it, is to provide for the payment to these claimants whose losses were absolutely adjudicated, the balance of the amount the Government determined they lost. It is not a case of the ordinary railroad settlement where a claimant insists upon a large amount and a compromise amount is agreed upon and then paid in full.

These claimants were first compelled to itemize and verify their loss, then the railroad, after a complete investigation, arbitrarily determined the amount of the loss and then paid them only half of that determined amount.

I know it is hard for anyone who did not actually go through this litigation, and know the terrible conditions that existed, to understand the nature of this transaction. I do not hesitate in saying that, in my judgment, this amounts to coercion and duress arising from necessity and poverty and the unequal position of the litigants. The Railroad Administration had a revolving fund of $300,000,000 out of which these claims could be paid. They spent in the neighborhood of a million dollars defending the cases. The litigation continued over a period of about 7 years. The Administration absolutely refused to even make an offer of settlement in any district where adjudication was not had and liability fixed.

It is difficult to make a brief statement of the facts touching these cases. The fire extended over some 1,500 square miles of territory; more than 7,000 homes were destroyed; more than 500 people lost their lives; upward of 2,000 people were so badly injured they needed medical attention.

No one who knows the facts can fail to sympathize with these people and their cause.

When they come before Congress asking for the balance of their loss as determined by the Railroad Administration officials they are only asking for justice. When this amount is paid in full the Government will have made a fair settlement of these losses.

The thing that appeals to me particularly in this situation is that in the first instance the Railroad Administration invited a determination by the district judges and the courts of Minnesota,

of the question of liability, and when that question was determined they absolutely ignored the findings of courts of our State.

I do hope this statement may be of service to you in bringing this just cause to the attention of Congress in the interest of the people of Minnesota.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. DEVANEY,
Chief Justice Minnesota Supreme Court.

The settlement that we have heard so much about was no settlement at all, and those who drove the bargain for the Government have no reason to be proud of their action. They took an unfair and unsportsmanlike advantage of the claimants, who had lost everything in the world but the clothes on their backs, and settled with them for 30 and 40 cents on the dollar. In proof of that statement I herewith append a short statement:

REGARDING S. 770

Every claim affected by this bill has been: (1) determined as to liability by five district judges and (2) determined as to amount of damage either (a) by way of a judgment or (b) by way of admission by the Railway Administration after extensive investigation.

Each of the claims, where liability and extent of damage were so determined, were thereafter arbitrarily discounted by the Railway Administration.

1. The following cases are selected at random to show the extent of the discount where judgments had been secured:

Name of judgment creditor	Amount of judgment	Amount paid by Government	Amount arbitrarily discounted by Government
A. R. Peterson	$30,271.91	$11,972.67	$18,299.24
Phillip Hall	8,679.14	3,470.00	5,209.14
Charles Lans	5,831.58	2,476.75	3,354.83
Total	44,782.63	17,919.42	26,863.21

In every case involved in this bill where a judgment was secured similar discounts took place.

2. The following cases are selected at random to illustrate the extent of the discount where the liability was found by the Court and the amount of damage was fixed and determined by the Railway Administration, which amount was thereafter arbitrarily discounted.

Name of claimant	Amount of loss claimed by fire sufferers	Amount of loss determined by Railroad Administration	Amount paid by Government	Amount arbitrarily discounted
Therese Kupse (Cloquet)	$3,827.62	$2,800.00	$1,400.00	$2,427.62
Otto Busch (farmer)	13,134.50	7,900.00	3,160.00	9,974.50
James R. Grady (farmer)	23,976.75	12,000.00	4,800.00	19,176.75
Anton Dombrosky (farmer)	20,429.00	10,000.00	4,000.00	16,429.00
Erick Lundberg (farmer)	10,847.60	6,000.00	2,400.00	8,447.60
Ole Johnson (farmer)	12,571.50	9,500.00	3,800.00	8,771.50
George A. Parker (farmer)	11,816.35	7,000.00	2,800.00	9,016.35
Edmund Archambault (farmer)	9,385.65	5,000.00	2,000.00	7,385.65
Fred A. Balcom (farmer)	8,781.50	4,000.00	1,600.00	7,181.50
Henry F. Colson (mechanic)	6,139.59	4,000.00	1,600.00	4,539.59
Fred A. Peterson (farmer)	9,078.50	6,500.00	2,600.00	6,478.50
Charles DeWitt (mechanic)	8,782.58	6,750.00	3,375.00	5,407.58
John Iwasko (farmer)	19,875.40	13,000.00	6,500.00	13,375.40
Total	158,646.54	94,450.00	40,035.00	118,611.54

Every claim affected by this bill is based on similar judgment or determination by the Railway Administration itself.

FACTS

1. The foregoing is illustrative of the treatment accorded every claimant who will be affected by this bill.

2. Under this bill no claimant will recover anything except the difference between the amount of damage fixed and determined either (a) by judgment or (b) by the Railway Administration itself after full investigation, and the amount thereafter paid by the Government after making its arbitrary discount.

3. The accuracy of the foregoing can be ascertained by referring to the records of the Railway Administration kept here in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, is there anyone in this House who will contend that such settlements were not accepted under duress? Please bear in mind that these people were destitute, many being on the relief rolls. They were unable to prosecute their claims in the courts, as Justice Devaney has so well pointed out. Perhaps they made a mistake in not marching on to Washington and throwing themselves onto the Government. That seems to be one of the most efficacious methods for getting things done that I know of, but in all seriousness, my friends, I ask your earnest consideration of this legislation that when this is again brought up in the Seventy-fourth Congress you will know the truth and once you are in possession of the facts this legislation will pass the House unanimously, as it already has passed the Senate. This is the third time a similar measure has been favorably reported out by the Claims Committee of the House, where it received most careful consideration.

I thank you.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes to read an editorial from the New York Times.

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

There was no objection.

WHY GERMANY DEFAULTS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, there is an editorial appearing in the New York Times which I would like to present to the House:

WHY GERMANY DEFAULTS

When Germany announced suspension of payments on long- and middle-term debts Dr. Schacht declared that the chief reason for the default was the lack of an excess of exports. The London Times retorted that this defense is reminiscent of the murderer who having slain both his parents pleaded for mercy on the ground that he was a orphan.

There is obvious justification for this charge. By persecution not only of the Jews but of Socialists and Liberals, Germany antagonized world opinion to an extent probably unparalleled in peace times. The resulting boycott of German goods has been both wide-spread and spontaneous, and it can only be intensified by the stupid efforts of some of the German leaders to break it by further threats.

Another reason for Germany's present inability to make payments, insofar as that inability is real, is the policy she has pursued in the last 2 years of encouraging her exporters to use the proceeds of their sales in the United States, for example, to buy dollar bonds in this market. It is estimated that in this way some $300,000,000 of German bonds have been repatriated. They have been brought at prices of from 25 to 50 cents on the dollar, so that the cost to the Germans has probably not been in excess of $100,000,000 to $150,000,000. The amount would have been sufficient to have paid the service on Germany's foreign obligations here several times over in the next 6 months.

Hitler and his gang, however, are stubborn. It will take much more punishment at the hands of an outraged world to bend them.

The boycott must be continued.

Hitler, pursuing a studied course of neglect of the good name of Germany, will shatter whatever remains of her credit. Dr. Schacht pleads for a spirit of good will. This is sheer arrogance. Germany can only get good will if it gives good will.

I suppose Dr. Ernst Hanfstaengel is presumably an emissary of good will. Let us examine his credentials in that regard. It is reported that this same Hanfstaengel stood by and laughed when Mrs. Pease, wife of Major Frank Pease, World War veteran and anti-Communist, suffered great indignities and underwent harrowing experiences. It is said that Mrs. Pease appeared at the Amerika Institute in Berlin in protest against having been brutally beaten, kicked, threatened, frightened nearly to death by Nazis, and at having been made black and blue from head to foot from beatings from Nazi hoodlums.

She has been dragged from her hotel in her nightgown, flung into a stone, ice-cold cell, her shoulder blade thrown out of joint, held in the cell for 28 hours incommunicado, "Bertilloned", beaten, sneered at, threatened with sexual assault, witnessed the beating to death of some poor Jew before her cell door, lost her voice through fright, * * * flung head first into a filthy bathtub in which the outlet was plugged up with * * * broken teeth and the hair of previous victims, and on top of it all caught pleurisy, from which she nearly died in Brussels, and was flat on her back for 2 months, and is still badly injured from it all.

Hanfstaengel laughed at all that!

Incidentally, Mrs. Pease is a Radcliffe graduate of the class 1909, the same year in which Hanfstaengel received his degree from Harvard. Radcliffe is affiliated with Harvard University. Incidentally she is also first cousin of Harvard's former president, Dr. Abbott Lawrence Lowell, a Mayflower descendant, and a daughter of the American Revolution.

No, indeed, Hitler, Hanfstaengel, and their gang of marauders, hooligans, and torturers can expect no quarter. They give none.

MINNESOTA FIRE CLAIMS

Mr. HOIDALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

Mr. TRUAX and Mr. O'CONNOR rose.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I would not like to object to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota, we are here for the purpose of considering Senate bills on the Consent Calendar and Senate bills on the Private Calendar. If we are to continue in this fashion for an hour more, we might just as well not take up these calendar bills.

Mr. HOIDALE. May I modify my request then and ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes after the conclusion of consideration of the calendar bills?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOIDALE. Mr. Speaker, I have taken up so little of the time of this body on the floor that I am sure that I will be forgiven for asking the privilege of speaking to you for a few moments this morning.

I did not take the floor for that purpose, but while I am on my feet I want to take this occasion to say goodbye to the Members who sit before me. I have enjoyed this brief experience with you, and I want to say that I have learned to appreciate and respect the Members of this body with whom I have become acquainted. Should fortune favor me, I will be within hailing distance of this House after my term here expires, and, if so, I shall slip over here from time to time for an hour of delightful relaxation and inspiration.

A few days ago the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COX] arose in his seat and made the following statement:

> Mr. Speaker, I want to give the Membership of this House a warning and put them upon their guard. I am satisfied there is operating here in the city of Washington at this time a crooked lobby in the interest of the adoption of Minnesota fire claims. It is the boldest attempt, Mr. Speaker, to overreach the membership of a great legislative body that I can conceive of being made, and if this bill is adopted it will develop into a political scandal.

I am sure that the gentleman did not mean to reflect upon any member of the Minnesota delegation by his very caustic language. It is true that men representing the 8,000 claimants, involved in the Minnesota fire claims, have been here to promote the interest of these fire sufferers, but they have been men of good reputation and high standing at home delegated to help in obtaining long delayed justice for these claimants, and I deny that there has been any corruption or any use of money in any way.

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

Mr. HOIDALE. If the gentleman does not use up too much of my time.

Mr. COX. I have no desire to use the gentleman's time, but I would like to say that I had no intention whatever of reflecting upon any member of the Minnesota delegation, nor did I have any intention of attacking the merits of the claim. I trust the gentleman will not press me for a disclosure at this time. The gentleman is in large part responsible for my having voted to give a rule for the consideration of this bill. If the rule is called up I will vote for it, but do not commit myself on the bill for I do not now know how I will vote. The gentleman and his State colleagues have labored most earnesly in behalf of the bill, and my very high regard for them naturally makes me want to go along with them. My objection is to some of the methods used by others in advancing the bill and not to the bill itself.

Mr. HOIDALE. I am very glad to have the gentleman indicate that he does not reflect upon the Minnesota delegation or the merits of the claim.

Mr. COX. Not at all, sir.

Mr. HOIDALE. I do not live in the district which was laid waste in the smoldering ruins after this terrible fire. That district has now no Representative in Congress. I sponsored the bill because I became convinced, after full investigation, that 8,000 families had been grossly wronged and cheated in an unfair settlement which circumstances, that called for our pity and sympathy, forced them to accept because they had no choice—no other way out. Every avenue of escape from a cruel situation was closed against them; 8,000 homes reduced to ashes, 500 human beings dead in the ruins, and 2,000 in the hospital as a result of burns resulting from attempts to save their own lives and the lives of their children.

I say I became convinced that this is a just claim entitled to consideration, but I am not alone in that conviction. Three governors of Minnesota have joined in the appeal; the legislature of my State has on two or three occasions appealed to Congress for this relief. The Committee on Claims, after extensive hearings covering over 300 printed pages, have at three different times reported the bill favorably.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOIDALE. I yield to the distinguished and able member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I want to say that as the matter of the Minnesota Fire Claims was presented to the Rules Committee, we were favorably impressed with the merits of these claims. We thought the bill ought to be given an opportunity in the House and we reported an omnibus rule which might have provided for such consideration. The distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HOIDALE], who is now addressing the House, has toiled arduously and faithfully for months in behalf of the people of Minnesota to work out these claims and to have them presented to the House under the general rules of the House, and, I may say further, it is only because of the parliamentary procedure at the close of this session that prevents the gentleman from accomplishing the result for which he has so strenuously struggled. Because of his most strenuous efforts to have this matter finally determined by the Congress in behalf of thousands of the people of his State, he deserves their continued approval. He has put up one of the best fights I have ever seen in this House. I am confident he will succeed in the next Congress.

Mr. HOIDALE. I thank the gentleman from New York for his frank statement and also for his friendly expression of good will to my distressed people.

The chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota has given it his endorsement and has stated his reasons. The Attorney General has gone over the files and records and has approved the bill as meritorious; the President has joined in that conclusion. The Senate Claims Committee reported the bill unanimously and the Senate passed the bill a few weeks ago. And here we stand again today with our backs to the wall with every door closed against fair consideration.

And in the face of this situation, we are confronted with a reckless and unwarranted charge that the effort to get this bill passed is infested with fraud.

In the name of thousands who have suffered, and whose rights up to this hour have been denied; in the name of churches, societies, and civic organizations that have joined in a protest against this wrong, I deny, not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of the Minnesota delegation, any insinuation that this claim is unworthy of the support which we have given the bill.

In practically every matter that comes before this Congress, there are people here urging upon Members the merits of their cause. They have a perfect right to do so unless they resort to improper methods.

It is rather remarkable that in this session an unfair protest should have been made against a bill that seeks to reimburse people who are poor and helpless. We would do better to reserve our scorn and fire for those who corruptly attempt to influence Congress.

There is real merit in the Minnesota fire bill. These people are entitled to fair consideration, and we in Minnesota will keep up the fight until it is won.

If right and justice is entitled to triumph, this bill should pass here and now without any further delay, by unanimous consent.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time of my colleague from Minnesota be extended 2 minutes in order that I may ask a question in his time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire, with the permission of my colleague from Minnesota, of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], whom we all love and admire, who has an enviable reputation for integrity and honor and high purpose, if he will not come clean with respect to the insinuations and the indefinite statements he has made against the sponsors of this bill.

I think we are entitled to this.

If there is a crooked lobby here, I want to know it and I want to know specifically who they are, because those of us who have fought for this bill for years do not know that.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, if it will be any satisfaction to the gentleman, I would be pleased to say that I had no reference in my statement to any Member of this body. I do not understand that Congressmen are in the habit of conducting a lobby. There is no Member of this body who stands higher in my estimation than the gentleman himself, and I regret that my understanding of my duty was such as to have caused me to do something which the gentleman thinks resulted in injury to innocent parties.

Mr. KVALE. And yet, most unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, let me state definitely to my friend from Georgia that of course he is doing irreparable injury to this bill and the individuals who are directly concerned in its progress.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KVALE. These people are the victims of the gentleman's statement. I have no direct interest in the bill except from a sense of justice. Please, will not the gentleman state definitely to whom he refers?

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

Mr. KVALE. I yield.

Mr. BLACK. I have had this bill in the Committee on Claims. Originally, it had back of it the support of Mr. Pettenger, a Congressman from Minnesota, and largely due to his efforts, and the efforts of the other gentlemen from Minnesota, the bill was reported at this session. It was due to their efforts and a letter from the President of the United States that the bill was reported again in this Congress. I have been in contact with this bill, necessarily, as Chairman of the Claims Committee, and I have seen no indications at all of any corrupt, vicious, or crooked lobby in connection with the bill.

Mr. KVALE. And as the gentleman has stated, the President of the United States has specifically asked for the passage of this bill, and the Attorney General has also ruled upon it and has said the bill has merit and should be enacted into law, and for the life of me I cannot understand why these statements have to be made against a measure of this kind or why these poor victims up there are thereby forced to continue in their distress.

Mr. BLACK. That letter is in the report of the committee on this bill.

Mr. KVALE. The gentleman is correct. Still we find ourselves defenseless against statements of this kind, except to deny them with all the force at our command. Once more, and finally, will not the gentleman from Georgia please tell us what this corrupt lobby it? We will be the first to denounce it and drive it out. The bill stands on its own merits.

Mr. COX. Let me say to the gentleman that I have said all I expected to say at this time, and, as for that matter, all that I want to say at any time.

Mr. KVALE. I am sorry the gentleman declined. Of course I cannot compel him to reply as I desire. But his action here is not in keeping with his unvarying candor and honor.

THE CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the first Senate bill on the Consent Calendar.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3374) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across Lake Champlain from East Alburg, Vt., to West Swanton, Vt.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across Lake Champlain from East Alburg, Vt., to West Swanton, Vt., authorized to be built by Jed P. Ladd, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1929, heretofore revived and reenacted by act of Congress approved June 15, 1933, are extended 1 and 3 years, respectively, from June 15, 1934.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

TO AMEND THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

The Clerk called the next Senate bill on the calendar, S. 3185, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, with respect to farm prices.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Reserving the right to object, I would like to hear from the sponsor of the bill. I ask that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LOSSES RESULTING FROM ERADICATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

The Clerk called the next Senate bill on the calendar, S. 1800, to provide for an investigation and report of losses resulting from the campaign for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly by the Department of Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Reserving the right to object, this bill proposes to appropriate $10,000 to investigate how much damage has been done citrus-fruit crops by the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Speaker, in 1929 the Mediterranean fruit fly was discovered in Florida by the Agriculture Department of the United States. It was discovered on Government property by a Government agent. The hearings conducted by Congress will show, on page 4, that Dr. Newell was designated as a Federal officer.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SEARS. I yield.

Mr. SNELL. Was he a paid officer or was he transferred as a medical officer to carry out the regulations of the State of Florida?

Mr. TABER. He was never on the Federal pay roll.

Mr. SEARS. That may be true. But, on page 36 of the hearings, let me call your attention to this statement. Mr. Wood, of Indiana, was chairman of the committee:

The CHAIRMAN. On whose advice did you destroy this property? Was that on your own initiative?

Dr. CAMPBELL. That was on the initiative of the Department of Agriculture, in the firm belief that those products were hosts to this pest, as had been reported from different sections of the world.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you come to that opinion?

Dr. CAMPBELL. As I stated, we have never had any experience with this fly in this country. The only information would be that reported in the literature as to what the fly would attack. If there had been reported from Bermuda the fact that the flies would attack beans, and we had put beans on the list as one of the products which could not be grown or shipped, and subsequently made actual tests with live flies by giving them nothing but that one article, and determined that they would not attack the beans, we promptly removed beans from the prohibited list. We made the release as soon as we could. Our purpose in prohibiting the shipment of the products reported as plant hosts was to prevent the spread of the pest.

Mr. CARPENTER of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SEARS. Yes.

Mr. CARPENTER of Kansas. The statement has been made that there was considerable Federal money appropriated and spent to eradicate the fruit fly, but that there

never was a fruit fly captured, and that rewards were offered for the capture of one single fly.

Can the gentleman inform us how many Mediterranean fruit flies were captured or destroyed, or whether there was any considerable number of them?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I can answer the gentleman. That is like the corn-borer moth and the gypsy moth they are trying to capture now. This bill provides for the appointment of a commission, a board of five members, to be paid $10 a day to go out and make investigation of something that is water over the wheel. They have nearly 4,000 new employees down in the A.A.A. Cannot the gentleman find somebody down there who could take care of the situation?

Mr. CARPENTER of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have asked the gentleman from Florida that question in good faith.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Speaker, I say to my friend frankly that I am not an expert on the fruit fly, and I doubt if there ever was a fruit fly there; but the Government of the United States said that there was, and the Government proposed the quarantine, and under the rules of the Government our crops were destroyed. Tomatoes were destroyed, and then the Government said that they did not have to be.

Mr. TRUAX. That is typical of the bureaucracy down in the Department of Agriculture. They spent $20,000,000 on the European corn borer.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SEARS. Have there been three objections to this bill?

The SPEAKER. It is not necessary to have three.

BANKRUPTCY ACT

Mr. GREGORY. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report upon the bill (S. 3580) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky presents a conference report and asks unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report (Rept. No. 2063) and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3580) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with amendments as follows: On page 6, second line from bottom, after the word "court" where it occurs the first time, insert the following: "otherwise the original appraisal price shall be paid into court." On page 7, line 2, after "act", insert "*Provided, however,* That the provisions of this act shall apply only to debts existing at the time this act becomes effective"; and the House agree to the same.

W. V. GREGORY,
JAMES E. RUFFIN,
J. BANKS KURTZ,
Managers on the part of the House.

HUEY P. LONG,
PAT MCCARRAN,
ARTHUR R. ROBINSON,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3580) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The Senate passed the so-called "Frazier-Lemke bill." The House struck out all after the enacting clause and inserted the so-called "McKeown bill." The conference agreement contains the provisions of the McKeown bill with two modifications: First, it is provided that if the reappraised price is not acceptable to the lien holder, the original appraisal price shall be paid into court, and, second, it is provided that the provisions of the act shall apply only to debts existing at the time the act becomes effective.

W. V. GREGORY,
JAMES E. RUFFIN,
J. BANKS KURTZ,
Managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the conference report will be agreed to.

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. GREGORY. I move the adoption of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Kansas [Mrs. MCCARTHY] may have 10 minutes in which to address the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I shall not object to this particular request, but I shall object to any other unanimous-consent requests to address the House until we get this Consent and Private Calendar out of the way. There are many very meritorious bills on these calendars, and I think they ought to be disposed of.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand an article from the Washington Post, which appeared in the issue of June 12 last week. This article was called to my attention by several of my colleagues, and they suggested that I owe it to myself to answer it here on the floor and correct the gross misrepresentations made in it. It seems that our Republican Governor of Kansas, in his efforts to elect his campaign manager to succeed me in office, is even carrying the fight to the press of the National Capital. These same articles have appeared in the papers throughout the State of Kansas. I can take care of myself there. I am not asking any odds of anybody. [Applause.] Those misrepresentations will be corrected there, when I get on the stump; but when he throws down the gauntlet on my own doorstep, I am going to fight back. Remember my initials are K. O.—and "KNOCK-OUT" MCCARTHY is on the job. [Applause and laughter.]

I introduced two bills early this session for the protection of the Kansas farmers, to protect them against the city chiselers who were putting out wheat this year to take advantage of an increased price because of a reduced production. The representation is now made that I introduced those bills so every farmer would have to be licensed in order to put out an acre of wheat. A more gross misstatement could not be made. I call attention to the bills I introduced. They specifically state that they cover only expansion of

acreage. Provision is made that any farmer can rotate his crops, he can plant the maximum number of bushels of wheat that he ever grew on his land, he can plant as much wheat as he grew this year or last year, but if he attempts to expand that acreage to such an extent as to imperil the wheat industry because of the already existing overproduction, then my bill gives an option to the Secretary of Agriculture to license that operation.

Another bill I introduced would put an equalization tax on the excessive wheat produced on those additional acres. I introduced these bills when it was called to my attention that two bankers in my district had this year put out 134 quarters—not acres—of wheat. Their operations could nullify the reduction of dozens of the farmers in the adjoining area. So my idea was to curtail the chiseler in agriculture much the same as the chiseler under the N.R.A. is curtailed under a code, and we cannot get results in our cooperative efforts unless everyone goes along. So far the efforts of the farmer for voluntary cooperation have been of little avail without protection of the Federal Government. Ninety-seven percent of the wheat farmers of my State are with me and signed the allotment contracts. What incentive is there to all of these farmers to say, "We are going to reduce our acreage 15 percent so we will get a price that will insure us at least the cost of production", when someone else says, "All right; we will jump in and take advantage of the increased price"?

Mr. JONES. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. JONES. I wanted to state that it was my privilege to handle the farm legislation. I want to state in that connection that the lady from Kansas was very helpful and cooperated all along the line in the handling of the legislation and procuring its adoption. Her advice and assistance were very valuable. I recall also on the other point which the lady mentioned, that she spoke to me about the measures to which she refers, and she emphasized the fact that she was only trying to prevent the chiselers from destroying the program, that some of the large producers who refused to go into the program were planning to expand their production and thus take advantage of those who were working together, and she wanted to prevent their doing so. In that she was eminently correct, because if the program were destroyed at all it could only be destroyed by those who stayed on the outside and were too selfish to cooperate in the farm program to reduce the huge surplus that had hung over the market for years and depressed the price to the ruinous level of less than 25 cents per bushel. Whoever wrote the article the lady mentions evidently did not know the facts. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTHY. I wish to thank the very able Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture for his contribution. I am glad he made these remarks, because it recalls to me the fact that I took the floor in this House and defended the allotment plan when that bill was here for passage, and some of my Republican colleagues from the State of Kansas rose in opposition to that measure.

The bills which I introduced were only in furtherance of the success of the allotment plan. You will remember that when my bills were introduced I took the floor and called attention to the report of the Department of Agriculture that had just been released, stating that they were forced to admit that the reduction in wheat acreage was only 4 percent last year and that the reduction over the base period, 1929–31, was only 7.2 percent. It was because of these discouraging reports in our efforts to reduce production 15 percent and also because of the reports of chiseling in my own district and adjoining States that I sought to aid these farmers. I am one of them. I grew up on a farm in western Kansas. The older children of our family were girls, and I worked in the field. I fed the pigs and milked the cows, and I am proud of that fact. My relatives are farmers in my district. I would be the last one on earth to introduce any legislation in this House that would harm them in any way. [Applause.]

It is my personal opinion that we have not gone as far as we should or as far as we must in inflating the currency. Argentina, Australia, and the Orient have a price of from $41 to $46 for their gold ounce, while we fix the price at $35 an ounce. When we inflate still further, the price of wheat is going to go up, and there will be still more chiseling by those not dependent on the soil for their living but who will plant wheat as a speculative investment.

Now, this article insinuates that I am for permanent regimentation of agriculture. I call attention to section 7 of my bill, which reads as follows:

> This act shall cease to be in effect whenever the President proclaims that the national economic emergency in relation to agriculture has been ended.

I do not know of anyone who is for regimentation or permanent regulation of agriculture. I have not heard a single Member of this House urge that we give the Federal Government permanent control of agriculture. No such measure has been introduced in this House.

Let me distinguish my bills from the cotton and tobacco bills. Those bills were brought in here at the request of a majority of the people in those industries. That was a control bill for the entire industry, whereas my bill only seeks to control the excess production and expansion.

Now, the article goes on further to say:

> The Kansas farmer, who is an inherent mugwump, a capitalist, and normally a fairly prosperous and substantial citizen, who raises wheat easily and cheaply, doesn't like to be held back in his favorite crop to give a break to farmers in States less favored, and the A.A.A. has thought it wise to handle him gingerly. Republicans are preparing to do some hard pounding against Mrs. KATHRYN MCCARTHY, Democratic Representative, who recently introduced a compulsory wheat-restriction bill along the pattern of the Bankhead cotton bill—

And so on. I want to apologize to the Members of this House for having to take their time in the closing hours to mention a thing of this kind; but, as I said before, when a political fight is carried clear to the Nation's Capital, I feel that I owe it to myself and my constituents to reply.

I thank you. [Applause.]

THE CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the next bill on the Consent Calendar.

FEDERAL PATRONAGE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1884) to prevent the use of Federal official patronage in elections and to prohibit Federal officeholders from misuse of positions of public trust for private and partisan ends.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

PATENTS TO NUMBERED SCHOOL SECTIONS IN VARIOUS STATES

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1825, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to the numbered school sections in place, granted to the States by the act approved February 22, 1889, by the act approved January 25, 1927 (44 Stat. 1026), and by any other act of Congress.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the sponsor of the bill to explain its provisions.

Mr. AYERS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, under the present law in the Western States, where land grants go to the State, there is no provision for a patent. In order to perfect an abstract you have to take in the enabling act of the State and the law authorizing the grant to the State. This is only to authorize the Government to issue patents in pursuance of a law already made.

Mr. ELTSE of California. That is where land has already been transferred to the State?

Mr. AYERS of Montana. Yes.

Mr. ELTSE of California. This provides a means by which a State can carry out its title and transfer the land?

Mr. AYERS of Montana. Carry on a sale or deed or transfer to individuals or otherwise. It perfects the chain of title.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

> *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall upon the application by a State cause patents to be issued to the num-

bered school sections in place, granted for the support of common schools by the act approved February 22, 1889, by the act approved January 25, 1927 (44 Stat. 1026), and by any other act of Congress, that have been surveyed, or may hereafter be surveyed, and to which title has vested or may hereafter vest in the grantee States, and which have not been reconveyed to the United States or exchanged with the United States for other lands. Such patents shall show the date when title vested in the State and the extent to which the lands are subject to prior conditions, limitations, easements, or rights, if any. In all inquiries as to the character of the land for which patent is sought the fact shall be determined as of the date when the State's title attaches.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 10, strike out the word "attaches" and insert in lieu thereof the word "attached."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, day before yesterday the bill, S. 1948, an act amending the act entitled "An act authorizing the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in the civilization fund claim of the Osage Nation of Indians against the United States", approved February 6, 1921, was passed by the House and sent back to the Senate with an amendment. The Senate committee refuses to agree to the bill as passed by the House. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House recall the bill with the view of taking out the amendment and passing the bill as originally passed by the Senate.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, at this time I object.

DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2924, to include within the Deschutes National Forest, in the State of Oregon, certain public lands within the exchange boundaries thereof.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, will not the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Yes, Mr. Speaker; I withhold the objection to permit the gentleman to make an explanation.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over for the time being.

Mr. TRUAX. I objected, Mr. Speaker, because the President has announced that he is undertaking a thorough and comprehensive survey of the National and State park systems of this country.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Is it the gentleman's intention to object to the bill in any event?

Mr. TRUAX. I shall object to the bill in any event.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Then, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WOLCOTT. There seems to be some confusion as to whether we are proceeding under the regular Consent Calendar rules. If we are, then two of the bills have been passed over on one objection when there should have been three, they having been objected to at the last call of the calendar.

The SPEAKER. We are proceeding under the special order adopted this morning pursuant to the unanimous-consent request of the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. WOLCOTT. But two of the bills which have been objected to, including this last one, needed three objections.

The SPEAKER. Not under the rule adopted by the House this morning; one objection is sufficient.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. If the Speaker will permit, if we are proceeding under the regular rules for the consideration of bills on the Consent Calendar, it will take three objections to prevent consideration of the last bill.

The SPEAKER. One objection is sufficient; we are not proceeding under the Consent Calendar rule but under the unanimous-consent request that was submitted this morning.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to disagree with the Chair, but I believe this very question was propounded by the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'CONNOR] to the majority floor leader and the understanding was that we were proceeding according to the regular rules for the calling of the Consent Calendar.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I remember distinctly that the majority floor leader stated to the contrary.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I am not personally interested in this, Mr. Speaker; my only purpose is to ascertain exactly what was agreed to.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TRUAX. The majority leader was asked that very question several times, and he stated—and the Speaker stated—that one objection would be sufficient to prevent the consideration of a bill.

The SPEAKER. That is the remembrance of the Chair.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I asked the majority leader, the gentleman from Tennessee, that specific question; and his reply was that one objection would prevent the consideration of a bill.

AUTHORITY OF COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS TO CONDUCT THE HOUSE RESTAURANT

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a report of the special committee to investigate the House restaurant.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following report of the special committee to investigate the authority of the Committee on Accounts to control and manage the House restaurant:

[H.Rept. No. 1920, 73d Cong., 2d sess.]

AUTHORITY OF COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MILLER, from the special committee appointed in pursuance of House Resolution 236, submitted the following report.

The committee to whom was referred the subject matter of House Resolution 236, having held hearings and completed the investigation as therein directed, report as follows:

The first inquiry directed to be made by the said resolution is, "By what authority the Committee on Accounts controls and manages the conduct of the House restaurant."

The authority was vested in the Committee on Accounts by a resolution unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives on June 2, 1921, reading as follows:

"*Resolved*, That there should be paid out of the contingent fund of the House such sums as may be necessary to make such alterations and improvements of the rooms occupied by the restaurant of the House of Representatives and to reequip the restaurant with sanitary fixtures and utensils as may in the judgment of the Committee on Accounts be deemed advisable and necessary, and until otherwise ordered by the House the management of the House restaurant and all other matters connected therewith shall be under the direction of the Committee on Accounts."

There have not been any additional orders or directions given by the House.

The second and only other inquiry made is, "By what authority said committee or any members thereof issued and enforced rules or instructions whereby any citizen of the United States is discriminated against on account of race, color, or creed in said House restaurant, grillroom, or other public appurtenances or facilities connected therewith under the supervision of the House of Representatives."

Since the Committee on Accounts has had control of the restaurant under and by virtue of the resolution hereinbefore set forth, at the first session of each Congress the following resolution has been unanimously passed by the said committee:

"That the chairman be authorized to report out all death resolutions without a meeting of the committee, and that the chairman be empowered to use his own discretion in dealing with Members in regard to telegraph, telephone, and all other matters of accounts, including the management of the House restaurant and all rules and regulations pertaining to same."

Under this resolution the Committee on Accounts has delegated to its chairman the duty of making and enforcing rules for the management of the restaurant. The restaurant was established

for the use and convenience of Members of the House of Representatives. It is not a public restaurant nor was it intended by the House that it should be operated as such. It is now operated, as it has been since it was first established, for the use and convenience of the Members of the House and there has been no discrimination in serving the Members of the House or their guests.

Therefore, we recommend that the authority to operate and control the restaurant remain vested in the Committee on Accounts, and that the committee continue to operate the restaurant for the convenience and use of the Members of the House and their guests.

MINORITY REPORT

The undersigned members of the select committee of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker pursuant to House Resolution No. 236, report—

(1) That the Accounts Committee, by House resolution adopted June 2, 1921, has full control and management of the restaurant of the House of Representatives.

(2) That in practice the chairman of said committee has been permitted to assume full personal control of the management of said restaurant.

(3) That as an important adjunct to said restaurant is that section set apart for the public and designated "Public."

(4) That in issuing an order, rule, or regulation denying service in said public restaurant to any person on account of race or color, said chairman exceeded his authority, in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

(5) It is recommended that said discriminatory order, rule, or regulation be forthwith rescinded.

P. H. MOYNIHAN.
L. T. MCFADDEN.

THE CONSENT CALENDAR

CROMLINE CREEK, STATE OF NEW YORK

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3408, to provide for a preliminary examination of Cromline Creek in the State of New York, with a view to the control of its floods.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, to ask a question, it is my impression that this bill was passed Saturday; that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WILSON] called up a bill with reference to some creek, and the name sounded to me as though this might be the same bill.

The SPEAKER. It was objected to last Saturday.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection; there is no objection on the minority side.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination to be made of Cromline Creek in the State of New York, with a view to control of its floods, in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the control of the floods of the Mississippi River and of the Sacramento River, Calif., and for other purposes", approved March 1, 1917, the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3493, to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act authorizing H. C. Brenner Realty & Finance Corporation, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near a point between Cherokee and Osage Streets, St. Louis, Mo.", approved February 13, 1931.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

ST. CROIX ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1947, to provide for the creation of the St. Croix Island National Monument located near the mouth of the St. Croix River in the State of Maine, and for other purposes.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will this bill require an appropriation by the Federal Government?

Mr. DEROUEN. No. A number of similar bills have been passed at this session. It contains the reservation that the United States Government shall not contribute any money until all the lands have been given by the State and individuals by donation.

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

Mr. TRUAX. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. The administration, the protection, and development of this monument must be undertaken by the Federal Government. Am I not correct in this?

Mr. DEROUEN. No; not until these provisions are complied with.

Mr. YOUNG. Section 4 of the bill states:

The administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid national monument shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER, BETTENDORF, IOWA

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3269, relating to the construction, maintenance, and operation by the city of Davenport, Iowa, of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Tenth Street in Bettendorf, State of Iowa.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this a toll bridge?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. It may be a toll bridge, but it is to be operated by a political subdivision, the city of Davenport. Heretofore the gentleman from Ohio has made no objection to municipally owned toll bridges.

Mr. TRUAX. Is it to be a bridge operated by private capital?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I do not know about that; but heretofore the gentleman has not objected to this type of bill where the bridge was to be operated by a municipality.

Mr. TRUAX. Is it recommended by the Department of Agriculture, by Dr. Tugwell?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I do not know. His recommendation does not go very far with me.

Mr. TRUAX. In the absence of the doctor's recommendation, I shall be compelled to object.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have just entered the Chamber, being absent a few minutes for lunch. I had no idea that the Consent Calendar was going to be called this morning. There was no indication that it would be called when I left 20 minutes ago. I was interested in a bill on the Consent Calendar and it was reached while I was absent. I want to thank the gentleman from Washington [Mr. ZIONCHECK], for objecting to the bill. I had spoken to my colleague in charge of bridge bills and was assured he would not ask that they be called up. He too was absent, and I am sure he would have protected me had he been here. The bill I refer to provided for a toll bridge in my own city to be built by a private individual.

I have stood on this floor for 8 years and objected to bills of that character, and I want the RECORD to show that I am absolutely opposed to that bridge. If I had been here I would have objected to the bill myself; and I will guarantee if there is any attempt to pass the bill on the floor of this House, we are going to have a few roll calls before it is done. There is no necessity for the construction of the bridge. It is within 2 miles of a free bridge on which the city of St. Louis has expended nearly $10,000,000 in order to let you and everybody else go over free. Why such a bill should be reported to this House, I do not know. It is simply a policy and that policy should be discontinued.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Did we not authorize a bridge at St. Louis, which was the gentleman's bill, a few days ago?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. No. That was not my bill. I have never introduced a toll-bridge bill. That was a bill introduced by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SCHAEFER],

in order to give the city of East St. Louis, Ill., the right to build a bridge.

Mr. THOMPSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I have never objected to a city building a bridge. I object to private individuals building toll bridges and fleecing the public. I want the RECORD to show I am opposed to a toll bridge promoted by individuals in my own city the same as I would oppose a similar bill in your city or State.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. THOMPSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object. This is a most unusual bill and is not the customary bridge bill. It is a bill that will give the Davenport Bridge Commission of Davenport, Iowa, additional authority to proceed with construction it has started under previous legislation. I dislike very much to object to a bill sponsored by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JACOBSEN], but I shall be forced to object unless the words "State of Illinois" are stricken out of the bill.

This bill purports to give the city of Davenport and the State of Iowa the power of eminent domain to come into the State of Illinois and condemn property under regular condemnation proceedings, including property used for park purposes. If the author of the bill is willing to strike out the words "State of Illinois" I will offer no objection; otherwise I shall be obliged to object.

Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as I do not see the sponsor of the bill here, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may go over without prejudice.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object. We are in the closing days of the session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRUAX. I object.

AMENDMENT TO AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT AS AMENDED

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to No. 301 on the Consent Calendar and take up the bill (S. 3185) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, with respect to farm prices. This bill was called up while I was out a few moments looking after the bankruptcy bill. I think this is a good measure and I do not believe anyone will object.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of section 2 (1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "To establish and maintain such balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities, and such marketing conditions therefor, as will reestablish prices to farmers at a level that will (A) give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period; and (B) reflect current farm labor costs, interest payments on farm indebtedness and taxes on farm property, as contrasted with such costs, interest, and taxes during the base period."

SEC. 2. Section 9 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) For the purposes of part 2 of this title, the fair exchange value of a commodity shall be the price therefor that will (A) give the commodity the same purchasing power, with respect to articles farmers buy, as such commodity had during the base period specified in section 2; and (B) reflect current farm labor costs, interest payments on farm indebtedness, and taxes on farm property as contrasted with such costs, interest, and taxes during the base period specified in section 2; and the current average farm price and the fair exchange value shall be ascertained by the Secretary of Agriculture from available statistics of the Department of Agriculture."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INDEBTEDNESS OF ENLISTED MEN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2043, to amend the act of May 22, 1928, entitled "An act to authorize the collection, in monthly installments, of indebtedness due the United States from enlisted men, and for other purposes."

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should just like to know what this bill proposes to do, whether it gives the Secretary of War more authority to collect claims from enlisted men or less authority?

Mr. THOMPSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the bill under consideration, S. 2043, was reported by me on behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs. Through a mistake of the printer the name of my colleague, Mr. THOMPSON of Texas, was placed here.

May I say to the gentleman from Ohio that the bill S. 2043 proposes to amend the act of May 22, 1928, to give the Secretary of War authority to cancel indebtedness of enlisted men upon the expiration of their term of enlistment so that they may be honorably discharged. For instance, if you will permit me to cite an example, we will say that two enlisted men went out on a Government truck and damaged the truck. Assume that a board of officers was appointed to fix the damages of the truck. It may be that the enlistment of one of the men expired in 2 years and the other one in 30 days. It is unfair on the face of the situation, and this bill proposes to give the Secretary of War the right to cancel the charges against the enlisted men.

Mr. TRUAX. This bill does not take anything away from the soldier, but in certain cases it gives him something?

Mr. THOMPSON of Illinois. It favors him. He can go out of the Army with a clean bill of health.

Mr. TRUAX. It does not affect him like the Economy Act?

Mr. THMOPSON of Illinois. No.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 698), entitled "An act to authorize the collection, in monthly installments, of indebtedness due the United States from enlisted men, and for other purposes", is hereby amended by the elimination of the third proviso of that act reading as follows: "*And provided further*, That the Secretary of War, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, may cause to be remitted and canceled, upon honorable discharge of the enlisted man from the service, any such indebtedness incurred during the current enlistment and remaining unpaid at the time of discharge"; and the substitution therefor of the following: "*And provided further*, That the Secretary of War may cause to be remitted and canceled any part of such indebtedness remaining unpaid either on honorable discharge of the enlisted man from the service or prior thereto when in his opinion the interests of the Government are best served by such action."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to calendar no. 387, the bill (S. 2924), to include within the Deschutes National Forest, in the State of Oregon, certain public lands within the exchange boundaries thereof.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object to returning to any bill at this time.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Will the gentleman reserve his objection a moment?

Mr. TRUAX. It would be of no use, because I am going to object to returning to any bill.

Mr. ELTSE of California. I simply wanted to inform the gentleman that we just permitted the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES] to return to a bill that we had passed over and the gentleman from Ohio did not object to that.

Mr. TRUAX. I will withdraw my objection to returning to the bill, but reserve the right to object to the bill.

The clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRUAX] is laboring under a misapprehension as

to what this bill is, and if he will state his objection again I shall see if I cannot remove that misapprehension.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I stated a short while ago that the President of the United States in a recent message to this Congress stated most emphatically that he was undertaking a complete, thorough, and comprehensive survey of the park system and of all the national-park lands with reference to assembling data and information so that a Nation-wide plan may be undertaken. Now, what is the emergency that requires us to pass private bills for any State in the face of the President's self-expressed desires and wishes in the matter?

Mr. MOTT. If the gentleman will permit, of course, in the first place this is not a private bill, neither is it a bill which would interfere in any way with the President's program in regard to a survey of the national-park system.

Mr. TRUAX. I understand that, but it has been reported and is on the Private Calendar.

Mr. MOTT. No; it is not on the Private Calendar. It is on the Consent Calendar.

Let me say to the gentleman that in compliance with the President's message recommending a survey of the National Park System, the Committee on the Public Lands, of which I am a member, recently reported out a bill for that purpose, and it has since passed the House by unanimous consent. The survey suggested by the President will be undertaken. However, this has to do with national parks and has nothing whatever to do either with the public domain or with the national forests.

All this bill provides is this: The Deschutes National Forest is a national forest under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. Surrounding this national forest are other public lands, part of which are forest lands which properly should be within the forests. Both the Secretary of the Interior, who has charge of the public domain, and the Secretary of Agriculture, who has charge of the forests, have agreed that this bill should be passed in order that there may be included in the Deschutes National Forest other public lands within a radius of 5 miles which are forest in character. There can be no possible objection to this bill.

Mr. TRUAX. This tract of land includes many acres of grazing land.

Mr. MOTT. It includes small grazing areas mixed with forest lands. It is forest land in character and contains very little grazing land.

Mr. TRUAX. According to Mr. Ickes, it does.

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

Mr. TRUAX. I yield.

Mr. PIERCE. I am well acquainted with the facts in this matter. There is some grazing land, I may say to my colleague, on the high slopes.

Mr. MOTT. There may be a little grazing land—there is a little grazing land on all forest land.

Mr. PIERCE. However, there is no harm in the bill at all. It simply extends the boundaries of the Deschutes National Forest and includes land which ought to be included.

Mr. MOTT. And I may say it has nothing whatever to do with the President's program. We have already passed that measure.

Mr. TRUAX. I may say to the gentleman that in 1929 some 45,000 acres of public land of a forest character was withdrawn from a national forest. This withdrawal was recommended by the Department of Agriculture. I cannot see why, at this late moment, when we are trying to consider legislation that affects all of the people, such as the farm bankruptcy bill, as to which the House adopted a conference report without a single dissenting vote, and which we hope will be enacted into law within the next hour or so, and when we are all desirous of considering important bills and getting away from here, and especially in view of the fact that the President has specifically told the Congress that he wants to make his own survey of all this land, why it should be considered now. For this reason, I am forced to object to the bill.

Mr. MOTT. Will the gentleman withhold his objection a moment?

Mr. GLOVER. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. O'CONNOR). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I withhold my objection.

Mr. GLOVER. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman cannot withhold his objection if the regular order is demanded, but a gentleman to demand the regular order must rise in his place. The regular order has not been demanded.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order has been demanded. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC

The Clerk called the next bill on the calendar, H.R. 9653, granting the consent of Congress to the State of Michigan, by and through the Mackinac Straits Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge or series of bridges across the Straits of Mackinac at or near a point between St. Ignace, Mich., and the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. DONDERO. I object.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I join in the objection.

NEZ PERCE TRIBE OF INDIANS

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, S. 847, for the relief of the Nez Perce Tribe of Indians.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of Congress approved February 20, 1929 (45 Stat. 1249), entitled "An act for the relief of the Nez Perce Tribe of Indians", be amended by inserting the following provision at the end of section 4 thereof, namely: "*Provided*, That any necessary costs and expenses heretofore or hereafter incurred by the attorneys for the said Nez Perce Tribe of Indians in the prosecution of proceedings under this act, under the terms and provisions of the attorneys' contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be paid out of the funds of the said Indians in the Treasury of the United States upon proper vouchers, to be examined and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 8, strike out the words "or hereafter."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO RESTORE HOMESTEAD RIGHTS IN CERTAIN CASES

The Clerk called the next bill on the calendar, S. 2987, to restore homestead rights in certain cases.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter any person who has heretofore made entry under the homestead laws on any lands embraced within any reservation ceded to the United States by the Indian tribes, and has paid for his land the sum of at least $1.25 per acre, shall, upon proof of such facts, if otherwise qualified, be entitled to the benefit of the homestead law as though such former entry had not been made; but the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who has failed to pay the full price for his former entry or whose former entry was canceled for fraud: *Provided*, That, in making any new homestead entry as authorized by this act or the prior similar acts of February 20, 1917 (39 Stat. 926), and February 25, 1925 (43 Stat. 981), such entry shall not include any land to which the Indian title shall not have been fully extinguished.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THE NISQUALLY RIVER, WASH., FOR FLOOD-CONTROL PURPOSES

The Clerk called the next Senate bill on the calendar, S. 1386, to provide for a preliminary examination of the

Nisqually River and its tributaries in the State of Washington, with a view to the control of its floods.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX and Mr. MAPES reserved an objection.

Mr. TRUAX. Reserving the right to object, what examinations are to be made?

Mr. YOUNG. I object.

Mr. MOTT. Will the gentleman withhold his objection? Many similar bills have been passed at this session.

Mr. YOUNG. I will withhold the objection.

Mr. MOTT. This is the usual bill for preliminary examination on a river or a part of a river with a view to flood control. Before any money can be appropriated or used for flood control, the Army Engineers must make a survey, and the committee to which this was referred are of the opinion that a preliminary survey should be made. It takes very little money to make a survey. The machinery for doing the work is in existence in the War Department, and the expenditure is very slight. Most of it is paper work.

Mr. GOSS. I think the words "and directed" should be stricken out and make the bill a pure authorization.

Mr. MOTT. If the gentleman makes that as a precedent, I will not object.

Mr. GOSS. It is the policy we have adopted at this session.

Mr. TRUAX. What is the amendment?

Mr. GOSS. In line 4, strike out the words "and directed" so as to make the bill a pure authorization. When you say "authorized to appropriate" and then say "the cost shall be borne from appropriations heretofore made", it makes an appropriation.

Mr. TRUAX. Would the gentleman give us a definition of the words "authorized and directed"?

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, when we authorize something to be done it is a pure authorization, but where we say "authorized and directed" it requires an operation upon the authorization; and we have consistently objected to these directions in the bills at this session and insisted upon making it a pure authorization.

Mr. TRUAX. Is not that the same as authorizing an appropriation from the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. GOSS. No; it is not. This would make the bill a pure authorization.

Mr. TRUAX. An authorization to the Committee on Appropriations is an appropriation from the Treasury, is it not?

Mr. GOSS. Not at all. When we authorize an appropriation to be made, the appropriation has to be recommended by the Budget and then come up to the Committee on Appropriations for action; but you say at the end of the bill that you are causing this survey to be made, you are directing it to be made, and paid for by moneys appropriated heretofore or hereafter. That would not make it necessary to go before the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. TRUAX. I think that is entirely unnecessary, because the Secretary of War has expressed his approval of this examination, and if he is authorized he will make it.

Mr. GOSS. You are only authorizing him to make it. You are not giving him the money, but if you direct him to make it that is another matter.

Mr. TRUAX. Give him the authority, and he will get the money and do the work.

Mr. GOSS. It would be stronger if we offered the amendment on page 2, to be paid from appropriations hereafter to be made. Then it would make it a separate operation.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be permitted to go over without prejudice.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withdraw that for a moment? This is the last time that we will be able to consider a bill that comes up on this calendar.

Mr. YOUNG. And I say to the gentleman that we should not be considering it at all. We should have gone home. The country wants this Congress to adjourn. The country does not want it to sit here indulging in the expenditure of any more of the taxpayers' money. I insist upon my motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, COLUMBIA RIVER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3431) authorizing a preliminary examination of the lower Columbia River, with a view to the controlling of floods.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I make a similar request, that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. The last two bills called were reported by the Flood Control Committee. I do not see the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WILSON], the chairman of the committee, at the moment. As a member of the committee, I want to explain to the House that these bills do not authorize surveys, they merely authorize preliminary examinations and cost practically nothing. What little expense there is in making the preliminary examination comes out of an appropriation that has already been made. I think inasmuch as a great number of similar bills have passed this session, there is no reason why these last two should be held up. If I remember correctly, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SMITH] is interested in one bill and the gentleman from Oregon, General MARTIN, is sponsoring the other one. I was present at the committee meeting when they were voted out. I know it is not going to take any money out of the Treasury.

Mr. GOSS. Oh, yes; it does.

Mr. PARKER. It authorizes a preliminary examination. I wish it could be given the same consideration as the others.

Mr. WERNER. The Army engineers conduct the examination.

Mr. PARKER. Yes.

Mr. WERNER. And they would be working on something else if they did not do this?

Mr. PARKER. Yes.

Mr. TRUAX. Is it not a fact that you can go to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and get an authorization from them, that they can order the engineers to do this work without any special enactment?

Mr. PARKER. No.

Mr. MOTT. Oh, that is not the fact, because the Rivers and Harbors Committee have no jurisdiction whatever.

Mr. TRUAX. I am inquiring for information.

Mr. PARKER. It has been given to you.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I insist on the regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is demanded.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is demanded. The question is, Shall the bill be passed over without prejudice? Is there objection?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I object.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That completes the list of Senate bills on the Consent Calendar.

The Clerk will call the first Senate bill on the Private Calendar.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I will withdraw that for the time being.

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to refer to Calendar No. 577 for the reason that I was in New York as a member of an investigating committee when this bill was called, and I did not have an opportunity to present the matter to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. To what calendar is the gentleman referring?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. To Calendar No. 577 on the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is referring to a House bill, which cannot be considered.

Mr. WEIDEMAN. It has already passed the Senate, S. 3092.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that his understanding of the agreement this morning was that those bills which are on the Speaker's table and are not on these calendars will be taken up after the call of the calendars.

Mr. WEIDEMAN. I shall withhold my request for the time being.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will call the first Senate bill on the Private Calendar.

RICHARD J. ROONEY

The Clerk called the first bill on the Private Calendar, S. 60, for the relief of Richard J. Rooney.

There being no objection the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Richard J. Rooney out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $75, in full settlement of all claim against the Government for loss suffered by him by reason of a delay in delivery of registered letter numbered 44336 on the part of the United States post office.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, after the word "office", insert the following:

"*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELMER E. MILLER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 232, conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Elmer E. Miller.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Will the gentleman withhold that for a moment?

Mr. TRUAX. I will withhold it.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. This man Miller at one time lived in the city of Topeka. Senator CAPPER knows him very well. Senator CAPPER thinks this is a very just bill. It is simply to give him permission to go to the Court of Claims. That is all.

Mr. TRUAX. Does the gentleman think we ought to go back to 1922, 1923, and 1924, and pay this man the difference in his salary, between $3,000 and $4,000 a year?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. That is not the question. It is only a question of allowing him to go to the Court of Claims to sue.

Mr. TRUAX. I know that; but I have a letter from the Court of Claims recommending against the passage of such a bill.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Senator CAPPER knows this man personally. I do not know him at all. It is only a jurisdictional proposition.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

EDWARD F. GRUVER CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 336, for the relief of the Edward F. Gruver Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized to adjust and settle the claim of the Edward F. Gruver Co., in an amount not to exceed $200 for leather labels furnished the Federal Radio Commission, notwithstanding any provision of law requiring such supplies to be obtained from the Government Printing Office.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARCHIBALD MACDONALD

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 365, for the relief of Archibald MacDonald.

There being no objection the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Archibald MacDonald, postmaster at Putnam, Conn., the sum of $143.86 to reimburse him for payment of loss of postal funds due to the failure of the First National Bank of Putnam.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, after the figures, strike out the words "to reimburse him" and insert in lieu thereof "in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States."

Page 1, line 10, after the word "Putnam", insert a colon and the following:

"*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBBING KENTUCKY

Mr. BROWN of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article written by Mr. Fred C. Kelly in the April 21 edition of Professor Moley's magazine Today, on the subject Robbing Kentucky.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I have asked the permission of the House to insert in the RECORD an article written by Fred C. Kelly, and published in the April 21, 1934, issue of Prof. Raymond Moley's magazine Today, under the title "Robbing Kentucky." I have asked for this privilege because many of the people who need to read this article will not have the dime necessary to buy it in Professor Moley's magazine.

This article comes at this time with peculiar and impressive force, at a time when the pooled interests of Kentucky are placing increased burdens upon the poor in that State and riding more ruthlessly over the people than ever before in the history of the State. They have just concluded a legislative session that has taken the tax off the lands of the rich, that has removed the tax from the public utilities in Kentucky, that has taken the real-estate tax off the railroads, off the coal and oil lands, off the lands of nonresident owners with their million-dollar play estates in Kentucky, and has placed a crushing tax of 3 percent on the meat and bread of the workmen, on the milk and school books of the children, and on the bare necessities of life. This was necessitated because of the greed of the pooled interests in control of Kentucky's government. In order that tall office buildings might go untaxed, in order that power

companies might be free from taxation, and in order that the other interests in Kentucky might reap a special advantage, the people of Kentucky must shoulder the entire burden of taxation. while all about them they see organized wealth go untouched.

Already in the State of Kentucky the power companies, through their influence with the tax commission, were paying much less on the actual value of their property than the average citizen. Let me illustrate.

The Kentucky utilities was paying taxes on $28,000,000 approximately, but lists its assets in Poor's 1930 Public Utilities Book as $55,986,771, or twice as much. The Louisville Gas & Electric pays taxes on a value of $30,000,000, but lists its assets as $76,769,062, and so on and on through the entire list of those who are on the inside and who take an advantage not accorded the average citizen of Kentucky. But henceforth they are required to pay no tax unless perchance the power companies and the railroads and other great corporations take up the habit of eating and wearing clothing. And all this has been done in the name of the farmers and small home owners of Kentucky, but the real benefit goes to the power companies, the railroads, and the entrenched interests of the State. Let the farmer know when he buys clothing and his hoes and his rakes and other farm equipment that he is paying this 3-percent tribute in order that the great interests of Kentucky might go untaxed.

Let the citizenship of Kentucky read the following story, written at the instance of this new magazine, which is an unofficial voice of the new deal in the Nation, and let the citizenship of Kentucky know that Kentucky is out of step with the new deal, that it is bearing a crushing burden of taxation, that its poor are hungry and its naked unclothed because Kentucky has refused to respond to the new-deal leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt, but is strangled and destroyed by the same group of interests that has made a mockery of democratic government.

The story is as follows:

ROBBING KENTUCKY

Backroads, by Fred C. Kelly

Kentucky is a State of amazing contrasts, contradictions, paradoxes. It keeps the visitor in a state of bewildering surprise. One wonders: How can such things be?

It would be unwise to offer insult to a Kentuckian as an individual. From motives of self-preservation alone, I should hesitate to try to take a native Kentuckian's pocketbook from him. He will not tolerate being robbed in a small, retail manner. But when he is betrayed and preyed upon wholesale by highly organized selfish interests seeking special privileges at the expense of the people, he likes it. At any rate, he permits it. If he fights at all, it is to defend the very forces that rob him.

I heard more than one Kentuckian say: "We have the worst-governed State in the Union." They said it usually in a tone of helpless resignation, as if overwhelmed by its inevitability. A few regarded it as amusing; but the attitude of the majority with whom I talked was: "It has always been this way. What can one do?"

I saw shocking slums and hundreds of people who had not had enough coal all last winter—and yet Kentucky has some of the richest coal fields in the United States.

Though Kentucky has vast natural resources, a homogeneous American population and no bonded debt, the legislature and Governor have announced their inability to contribute $1 for each $3 of relief funds provided by the Federal Government.

DIRE POVERTY

Hundreds of families in Louisville and elsewhere cannot afford to buy gas for cooking what little food they have, while great utility companies pipe gas from Kentucky and sell it in Detroit and New York.

I saw dire poverty within the shadow of the dome of the State capitol at Frankfort, yet the State legislature has spent money appropriated for relief measures for routine expenses, and the regular session of the legislature adjourned without determining means for raising revenues.

Children suffer from malnutrition while farms that would support the greatest dairy herds on earth are devoted to race horses.

Magnificent farms of from 1,500 to 4,000 acres of the richest soil the sun shines on do not produce an ounce of food for human consumption; whole families try to exist off poor, washed-out hillside patches that could hardly be expected to support a goat.

While worthy people die from lack of medical care, a beautiful building on a model farm is elaborately equipped with costly devices for giving violet-ray treatments to horses.

No head of any city government and no State official in Kentucky is as highly paid as are men in charge of horse farms.

The most profitable enterprises in Kentucky are devoted not to necessities but to luxuries—tobacco and whisky.

CHARMING PEOPLE

Kentucky people, especially in the larger cities, are probably the most charming to be found anywhere in the world, and yet I never met people more inclined to accept poverty right before their eyes as a natural condition for which they think there is no remedy.

In certain Kentucky counties where the soil, as well as the timber, is rapidly being removed, and it is difficult to eke out the barest kind of living, the population instead of decreasing, as might be expected, has actually been increasing. Younger members of families here, who have left home, find that, bad as it is, life here is better than in the great industrial centers where they were once employed.

In counties where the more "dangerous" Kentuckians live, where men shoot one another for minor grievances, church membership is high. A carefully compiled study of families in one such county shows that four-fifths of the people go to church.

One might go on indefinitely listing these strange contrasts. A few of these are highly amusing. For example, the outstanding resident, the most sought-after resident, of Lexington, is not a man or woman, but a horse. Half a million people have come and signed Man-o'-War's guest book. Who else in Kentucky can show evidence of so much admiration? As many highway signs point the direction where Man-o'-War may be seen as indicate the location of the birthplace of Lincoln.

Man-o'-War alone brought in $245,000 in race winnings. Yet people are hungry.

In 1931 one Kentucky stable had winnings of more than $422,000. But thousands in Kentucky lack food.

FARMERS GROW POORER

As the farmers grow poorer, the towns look better and better. Indeed, all over Kentucky are charming little cities, with beautiful, well-kept homes, and an atmosphere of prosperity, though all over the countryside are farmers whose neglected buildings indicate a desperate lack of money. These farmers are, presumably, of the same strain as the city folk, and the sharp contrast in conditions must all point to one fact—that the farmers' money all goes to town.

Though relatively few voters in Kentucky are fully aware of it, the State government is bipartisan. Regardless of whether Democrats or Republicans are in office, the power behind the government remains the same. This power is triangular—utility interests and racing interests in alliance with politicians in control of both parties. When Republicans are seemingly in power, Democrats get about 40 percent of the appointive offices. When the voters grow weary of Republican rule and elect Democrats, then Republicans get only 40 percent, instead of 60 percent, of the appointments, and Democrats give the same kind of rule their predecessors did. This has gone on for years.

There was a time when horse racing in Kentucky was purely a sport, controlled by men whose sole interest in it was their love of horses and the race itself. They had only about 20 days of racing each year and, while there was plenty of money wagered, gambling was not exactly the primary purpose of running the horses. Today the men who control horse racing in Kentucky are no longer picturesque sportsmen but profit-seeking business men out for the money.

These racing people desire favors from the Kentucky State government. They want their gambling kept permanently legalized. Kentucky people love horses and racing and would not wish to stop it; but there is always a chance of agitatton against so much gambling, or at least to make the big profiteers of betting pay to the State a substantial share of the swag. This the racing people do not care to do, and hence their desire to control legislation.

Utility people in the State also want special privileges, regarding taxes, franchises, and Government assistance in getting the highest possible rates. Thus the utilities interests and racing interests have a common bond—to help each other get favorable legislation. Distillers, coal-mine owners, and railroads also want special concessions from time to time. They may have them—if they work in hearty cooperation with utility and racing interests.

Here we have the answer to Kentucky's inability to provide money for relief of suffering, for its failure to raise the $1 to match every $3 from the Federal Government. The State lacks revenue because the big taxpayers get tax concessions and do not contribute their full share. Most of the taxes must come from those who cannot pay all that is needed. As a result, Kentucky has been steadily running behind in its finances. The State constitution forbids issuing bonds for more than $500,000 without a vote of the people, and the people have voted down bond issues. But the politicians have got around this by issuing interest-bearing warrants for overdue debts and these now amount to more than $15,000,000.

Meanwhile Kentucky people who know what is going on in their government, and deplore it, feel helpless. They look back to the days, long ago, when a young man named Goebel fought control of the State by powerful railroad interests and was assassinated.

A previous legislature did appropriate $150,000 for a State audit or investigation, with a view to governmental economies, but as this would lead to fewer jobs for politicians, nothing whatever has been done. The State has 120 counties, many of them purposely small, so the county seat might be easily accessible in days

of oxcarts. Students of Government say that today, with automobiles and paved roads, not more than 25 counties, and perhaps only 15, are necessary. This might save enough in needless hire of county officers to take excellent care of all undernourished people throughout the State. But no such move seems likely.

In certain Kentucky counties about the only cash income ever received by individuals is in the form of pension checks. It was in these counties that voluntary enlistment was so high during the World War as to attract national attention. Here, people thought, everybody must be a born hero. But, Kentuckians assure me, this was not exactly the reason for so many enlistments. To young men who had grown up in a county where the only people who ever had any cash were war veterans, a war looked like a good thing to attend. They were used to shooting, anyhow, and gave no thought to possible dangers in warfare. They went to war to gain economic security.

Schools in certain counties, when they exist at all, have been a means of revenue for unscrupulous township-school trustees who have appointed teachers not for their ability but for their willingness to pay a fee of from 10 to 25 percent of a year's salary.

Here, then, is the paradox of Kentucky. With its rich resources of land and minerals and a population of only two and one-half million people, it might have a prosperity, a complete absence of poverty, that could serve as a model for the whole country. Instead, the politicians have contrived to let the people be steadily robbed and have convinced the people there is nothing to be done about it. Kentucky is a sleeping beauty. One wonders if there exists within the State a young prince capable of waking her up.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

GEORGE VOELTZ

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1232, for the relief of George Voeltz.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Reserving the right to object, it seems there is no question about the liability in this case. The Post Office Department admits it is liable. There was negligence on the part of the truck driver.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I was concerned about the extent of the injury and the condition of the claimant.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. That is the question I had in mind. Five thousand dollars for a broken leg is much more than has usually been granted in these cases.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

GERMANIA CATERING CO., INC.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2807, for the relief of the Germania Catering Co., Inc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KVALE. Does the understanding entered into pursuant to the unanimous-consent request of the majority leader include House bills where identical Senate bills are on the Speaker's table?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Such bills are not to be called until after the Senate bills on the Consent Calendar and the Private Calendar are considered.

OTTO CHRISTIAN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1288, for the relief of Otto Christian.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to summon Otto Christian, late captain, Medical Corps of the Regular Army of the United States, before a retiring board for the purpose of a hearing of his case and to inquire into all facts touching upon the nature of his disabilities, to determine and report the disabilities which in its judgment have produced his incapacity and whether such disabilities were incurred during his active service in the Army and were in line of duty; that if the findings of such board are in the affirmative the President is further authorized, in his discretion, to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said Otto Christian a captain in the Medical Corps and to place him immediately thereafter upon the retired list of the Army with the same privileges and retired pay as are now or may hereafter be provided by law or regulation for the officers of the Regular Army: *Provided*, That the said Otto Christian shall not be entitled to any back pay or allowance by the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEONARD THEODORE BOICE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1287, for the relief of Leonard Theodore Boice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Leonard Theodore Boice, who was a second lieutenant of Infantry, National Army, and was formerly attached to Headquarters Company, Three Hundred and Sixth Ammunition Train, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a second lieutenant of Infantry on the 10th day of August 1918: *Provided*, That no back pay, compensation, benefit, or allowance, excepting active-duty pay, shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT J. FOSTER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 166, for the relief of Robert J. Foster.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is another bill to restore an honorable discharge to a man who received a dishonorable discharge. Every one of these bills that have been passed by Congress have been vetoed by the President. I ask, therefore, that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

DAN DAVIS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 531, for the relief of Dan Davis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like an explanation of the bill.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

JAMES J. JORDAN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 707, for the relief of James J. Jordan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, will not the gentleman withhold his objection to permit an explanation?

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my objection, but I would remind the gentleman that the President has vetoed all bills of a similar nature that have been passed this session.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been considered and it passed the Senate. There are very extenuating circumstances in this case. The claimant served throughout the Spanish-American War, served his entire enlistment, but because some officer reprimanded him in the Philippines he was discharged, and now in his old age he is to be deprived of all the benefits of his service to the Nation in three campaigns.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this bill be passed. It is a meritorious bill. Give the President a chance to consider it.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. The President has vetoed all bills of this character.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

CLAYTON M. THOMAS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2661, for the relief of Clayton M. Thomas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

CHARLES F. LITTLEPAGE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1258, for the relief of Charles F. Littlepage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles F. Littlepage, of Charleston, W.Va., the sum of $50 per month from December 14, 1931, in an amount not to exceed $3,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for injuries suffered when struck by a United States mail truck at Charleston, W.Va., on December 14, 1931: *Provided*, That before any payment is made to the claimant, Charles F. Littlepage, a trustee be appointed, and that reimbursement be made to the Mountain State Hospital, Inc., Charleston, W.Va., in full satisfaction of all hospital and medical expenses incurred by Charles F. Littlepage.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "$3,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$2,000."

Page 2, line 5, after the word "Littlepage" insert the following proviso:

"*Provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the tihrd time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELIZABETH BUXTON HOSPITAL

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1531, for the relief of Elizabeth Buxton Hospital.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to have this bill explained.

Mr. BLAND. This claim arises from hospital treatment of a marine who, while on shore leave, was taken with appendicitis and carried to this hospital. I personally investigated this case. The hospital authorities made every effort to reach the authorities at the Hampton Roads Naval Base to advise that the man was in the hospital, but they could not get in touch with the officials at the naval base.

Mr. McFARLANE. Did they authorize the operation?

Mr. BLAND. There was not time to do that. The man really died in the hospital as a result of this attack of appendicitis. They had to operate on him as soon as they got him. They could not get him over to the naval base.

Mr. McFARLANE. How much does the claim involve?

Mr. BLAND. Two hundred and twenty-four dollars. The Department has reported it favorably, but there was the technical objection of their not having reached the naval officials.

Mr. McFARLANE. What was the date?

Mr. BLAND. The bill was introduced very shortly after that, as soon as it was turned down by the Department on account of failure to reach the proper officials. The hospital authorities thought they had reached the naval officials, for they called the naval base and told them to notify the officers they had to operate on him at once, for it was a case of life and death.

Mr. McFARLANE. How long afterward before he died?

Mr. BLAND. He died 3 or 4 days afterward—almost immediately afterward. He was in a practically dying condition when they got him.

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

Mr. McFARLANE. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. Is there not evidence to show that the charge for services was very reasonable?

Mr. McFARLANE. That is what I have been trying to find out.

Mr. Speaker, I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Elizabeth Buxton Hospital, of Newport News, Va., the sum of $224.80 for services rendered to late Pvt. Frederick Loyal Kerl, United States Marine Corps, from February 9 to February 15, 1930, while on furlough.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after "$224.80", add: "In full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States."

Page 1, line 10, after the word "furlough", add the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney, or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney, or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1692, for the relief of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

Mr. ZIONCHECK, Mr. TRUAX, and Mr. BLANCHARD objected.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1693, for the relief of the International Mercantile Marine Co.

Mr. ZIONCHECK and Mr. TRUAX objected.

JOHN F. KORBEL

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2664, for the relief of John F. Korbel.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, will the chairman of the committee explain this bill?

Mr. BLACK. I cannot add anything for the gentleman's information. He has the report the same as I.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

SAMUEL L. WELLS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2677, for the relief of Samuel L. Wells.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

TRIFUNE KORAC

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2709, for the relief of Trifune Korac.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

INTERNATIONAL ARMS & FUZE CO., INC.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2809, conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of the International Arms & Fuze Co., Inc.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BLOOM. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. HOPE. Yes.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been gone over by the Senate and by the House committee. A member of the gentleman's own committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BLANCHARD] has gone over the bill. The bill merely gives jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear this matter.

Mr. HOPE. I may say to the gentleman that my objection to the bill is that while it is merely a jurisdictional bill and gives the claimant the right to sue in the Court of Claims, yet it provides that the suit shall be brought under such terms and conditions as to preclude any defense which the Government of the United States may have to the claim. I should have no objection to a bill which would permit them to go to the Court of Claims and also allow the Court of Claims to hear any defense which the Government of the United States might have. I do object to a bill of this kind, which provides that the Government's hands shall be tied so far as a defense is concerned.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, the Senate bill has been corrected and changed to meet just the condition which the gentleman speaks of.

Mr. HOPE. The House amendment is not so objectionable as the Senate bill, but it is still somewhat objectionable on that score.

Mr. BLOOM. This is agreed to by the Senate and the House committee after a thorough investigation by everyone who has gone into the matter. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BLANCHARD] have gone into this thing. We are only trying to get before the Court of Claims. I am sure the gentleman should not object.

We have given them all the amendments that they have asked for, and this is merely allowing this concern to go before the Court of Claims. We have given them everything they have asked for just to get into the Court of Claims. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BLANCHARD] will inform the gentleman that he has gone over it very carefully.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations, or any award or awards previously made and accepted by the International Arms & Fuze Co., Inc., to hear and determine the claims of the said International Arms & Fuze Co., Inc., growing out of contracts nos. G-1048-559-A, dated January 1, 1918, and P-19219-4797-A, dated November 5, 1918, with the United States and the amendments and modifications thereof, in accordance with the terms of these contracts, as amended and modified, together with claims for storage, services, and work incident thereto and rendered in connection therewith, and in considering the aforesaid claims the court shall give the United States credit for any and all payments heretofore made by the United States on account of said contracts: *Provided, however*, That if the Court of Claims determines that the amount due the International Arms & Fuze Co., Inc., under the claims above set forth is less than the amounts previously paid the said International Arms & Fuze Co., Inc., by the United States in connection with the said contracts, the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to and render judgment against the International Arms & Fuze Co., Inc., for the difference between the amounts found to be due the International Arms & Fuze Co., Inc., and the amounts heretofore paid the International Arms & Fuze Co., Inc.: *And provided further*, That from any decision or judgment rendered in any suit presented under the authority of this act a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States may be applied for by either party thereto, as is provided by law in other cases.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations or any defense because of any awards previously made by the War Department or other authority of the United States or any alleged acceptances thereof by the International Arms & Fuze Co., Inc., to hear and determine, upon the basis of just compensation, the claims of the said International Arms & Fuze Co., Inc., growing out of contracts nos. G-1048-559-A, dated January 1, 1918, and P-19219-4797-A, dated November 5, 1918, with the United States and the amendments and modifications thereof: *Provided, however*, That from any decision or judgment rendered in any suit presented under the authority of this act a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States may be applied for by either party thereto, as is provided by law in other cases."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRED G. CLARK CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 377, for the relief of the Fred G. Clark Co.

Mr. ZIONCHECK and Mr. TRUAX objected.

STANLEY A. JERMAN, RECEIVER FOR A. J. PETERS CO., INC.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1132, for the relief of Stanley A. Jerman, receiver for A. J. Peters Co., Inc.

Mr. TRUAX and Mr. HANCOCK of New York objected.

Mr. THOMASON. Will the gentlemen withhold their objection?

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Yes.

Mr. TRUAX. I withhold my objection.

Mr. THOMASON. This is simply a jurisdictional bill giving these people the right to sue in the Court of Claims. May I say briefly the situation is that during the war these people sold a lot of hay to the Government.

Mr. TRUAX. And they made a lot of money.

Mr. THOMASON. No. There is nothing in the record to show that. Later it was asserted that the hay was not up to standard. Still later fraud charges were brought against these people, the Government admitting the charges were not justified and withdrew them. Still later a civil suit was threatened, but the Government had no evidence upon which to base the suit. The charges were all withdrawn, and the only objection in the world the War Department has to the bill is that in some way or other the papers are now scattered and hard to obtain; therefore, they think these people should not have the right to sue. The Government threatened criminal and civil suits.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object. This bill pays a lot of money to some war profiteers.

Mr. THOMASON. It does not pay one cent.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

JOSEPH GORMAN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 421, for the relief of Joseph Gorman.

Mr. BLANCHARD reserved the right to object.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, this is another one of the bills like the ones the President has vetoed.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, the regular order.

Mr. TRUAX. I object, Mr. Speaker.

FRED M. MUNN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 754, for the relief of Fred M. Munn.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

CHARLES C. FLOYD

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 841, for the relief of Charles C. Floyd.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

GEORGE W. HESS

The Clerk called the next joint resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 94, to retire George W. Hess as director emeritus of the Botanic Garden.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

TAMPA MARINE CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 826, for the relief of the Tampa Marine Co., a corporation, of Tampa, Fla.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill is for the sum of $38,337.50. It is an old claim, like many others that we have objected to here, and I therefore object to the consideration of this bill.

GEORGE J. BLOXHAM

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1118, for the relief of George J. Bloxham.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of George J. Bloxham, postmaster at Sheldon, Iowa, in the sum of $53.90 due the United States on account of the loss resulting from the closing of the First National Bank of Sheldon, Iowa.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRED A. ROBINSON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1119, for the relief of Fred A. Robinson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Fred A. Robinson, postmaster at Estherville, Iowa, in the sum of $65.05, due the United States on account of the loss resulting from the closing of the First National Bank of Estherville, Iowa.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANN ENGLE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1526, for the relief of Ann Engle.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Ann Engle, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500 in full settlement of all claims against the Government for personal injuries caused as a result of an accident involving an Army vehicle near Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., on October 1, 1930: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$1,500" and insert in lieu thereof "$3,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

S. G. MORTIMER

The Clerk called the next Senate bill on the calendar, S. 1600, for the relief of S. G. Mortimer.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to credit the accounts of S. G. Mortimer, postmaster at Belle Fourche, S.Dak., in the amount of $178.92, such sum representing certain amounts charged against the said S. G. Mortimer by reason of his deposit of funds of the United States in the First National Bank of Belle Fourche, S.Dak., and the subsequent closing of such bank.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARCELLA LEAHY M'NERNEY

The Clerk called the next bill on the private calendar, S. 1753, for the relief of Marcella Leahy McNerney.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Marcella Leahy McNerney, widow of Gerald Francis McNerney, late Foreign Service officer, State Department, the sum of $2,500, being 1 year's salary of her deceased husband, who died while in the Foreign Service; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sufficient sum to carry out the purpose of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after "Department" insert "in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States."

Page 2, line 1, after the word "act", insert "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act, in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MILDRED F. STAMM

The Clerk called the next Senate bill on the private calendar, S. 2233, for the relief of Mildred F. Stamm.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mildred F. Stamm, of Washington, D.C., the sum of $1,000 in full compensation for injuries, permanent and otherwise, resulting from a driver of a United States Naval Air Station truck negligently running into and upon Mildred F. Stamm while she was in an automobile at Sixteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., on the 12th day of February 1932, and said injuries resulting from no fault of the said Mildred F. Stamm: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "compensation" and insert "settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT R. PRANN

The Clerk called the next bill on the Private Calendar, S. 2561, for the relief of Robert R. Prann.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. I object.

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. TRUAX. I will.

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. This is for money that this man expended to do this work, and the only reason he has not been paid is that the money that was allotted to pay it has been dissipated. It is approved by the Comptroller General. He does not even ask for interest.

Mr. TRUAX. Does the gentleman mean to say that the funds to be used to pay this claim were deposited in an institution that collapsed?

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. No; it was a fund set apart to pay for these Puerto Rican matters, and it was expended.

Mr. BLACK. It was expended for other purposes.

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Here is a letter from the Comptroller General approving of this bill.

Mr. BLACK. There was a question as to whether this should be paid by Puerto Rico or by the General Government. There is no question but that this man did the work, and no question about its value. The only question was this complicated situation between the Government of the United States and Puerto Rico.

Mr. TRUAX. I withdraw the objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to certify for payment to Robert R. Prann, of San Juan, Puerto Rico, the sum of $3,375, of which amount $1,824.98 shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and $1,550.02 by the application for the purpose of the balance of moneys appropriated by Puerto Rico for use by the United States in the reconstruction and remodeling of the old San Juan walls, which balance is now held in a special deposit account (symbol no. 23813) in the office of the United States district engineer, second district, New York, N.Y.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the figures "$3,375", in line 5, down to and including the words "New York" on line 2, page 2, and insert the following: "which amount is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full payment of all claims against the United States for extra work performed under contract with the War Department dated May 12, 1925, for the construction of a section of wall east of San Augustin Battery, San Juan, Puerto Rico."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

N. W. CARRINGTON AND J. E. MITCHELL

The Clerk called the bill, S. 2620, for the relief of N. W. Carrington and J. E. Mitchell.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to N. W. Carrington, Dumbarton, Va., and J. E. Mitchell, Richmond, Va., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sums of $1,020 and $1,260, respectively, in full settlement of Federal indemnity for the destruction of their cattle in 1925 and 1926 which were found to be affected with tuberculosis.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, after the word "of" insert "all claims against the Government of the United States, as."

At the end of line 11, after the word "tuberculosis" strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to and the bill as amended was order to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

ARVIN C. SANDS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2627) for the relief of Arvin C. Sands.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow and credit to the accounts of Arvin C. Sands, postmaster at Mallard, Iowa, the sum of $78.21, being the amount due the United States on account of loss resulting from the closing in 1927 of the First National Bank of Mallard, Iowa.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MABEL S. PARKER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2672) for the relief of Mabel S. Parker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mabel S. Parker, of Pipestone, Minn., the sum of $205.95, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for transportation charges incurred in shipping her automobile from White River, Ariz., to Pipestone, Minn., pursuant to an authorization by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on October 20, 1932, such claim having been subsequently disallowed by the Comptroller General.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill, strike out the period, and insert a colon and the following:

"*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

ANSON H. PEASE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 838) for the relief of Anson H. Pease.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, the claimant in this bill says that he does not care whether the bill is enacted or not. Therefore, I object.

MACK COPPER CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3349) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of the Mack Copper Co.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

JOHN HAMPSHIRE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 255) for the relief of John Hampshire.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John Hampshire, of Grants Pass, Oreg., the sum of $32,715.81 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for damages resulting from the suspension of work under his contract with the United States no. I–1p–71, dated July 29, 1927, for road construction and improvement in Mount Rainier National Park in the State of Washington, such suspension having been made necessary by the failure to provide adequate appropriations to permit the continuance of the work in accordance with such contract:

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill strike out the period, insert a colon, and the following:

"*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or

received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

RUFUS J. DAVIS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1072) for the relief of Rufus J. Davis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Rufus J. Davis, Hope Mills, N.C., the sum of $1,223.50, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States arising out of personal injuries sustained by him as the result of an accident involving a United States Army truck on North Carolina State Highway No. 22, on March 13, 1928: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

B. E. DYSON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1758) for the relief of B. E. Dyson, former United States marshal, southern district of Florida.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the General Accounting Office is hereby authorized and directed to credit the accounts of B. E. Dyson, former United States marshal, southern district of Florida, in the amount of $1,060 disallowed by certificate of settlement no. F-22358-J, dated December 18, 1931, representing payments made to Frank A. Kopp for services rendered as bailiff while also holding an appointment as deputy marshal at a compensation of $175 per annum.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

WILLIAM A. DELANEY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1901) for the relief of William A. Delaney.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William A. Delaney, former captain, Medical Corps, United States Army, the sum of $133.53, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States arising out of a payment made by the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, to Daniel E. Anthony, a soldier who fraudulently represented himself to be a second lieutenant entitled to such payment, and for which payment the said William A. Delaney was held accountable.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agents or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

ROY LEE GROSECLOSE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2141) for the relief of Roy Lee Groseclose.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Roy Lee Groseclose, of Alderson, W.Va., the sum of $37.50, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for damages to his automobile resulting from a collision on May 26, 1933, on State highway no. 3, 3½ miles west of Alderson, W.Va., when such automobile was struck by a cow owned by the Federal Industrial Institution for Women, Alderson, W.Va.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill strike out the period, insert a colon and the following:

"*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

ROBERT V. RENSCH

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2338, for the relief of Robert V. Rensch.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $136.50 to Robert V. Rensch, of St. Paul, Minn., to reimburse him for expenses in said sum incurred and paid by him as assistant United States attorney for the district of Minnesota, on behalf of the United States of America, with the approval of the Attorney General of the United States of America, in the trial of the case of United States of America against Wilbur B. Foshay, and others, in the city of Minneapolis, in said district, between August 31, 1931, and September 30, 1931, which said sum was duly paid to said Robert V. Rensch by the United States marshal for said district, and subsequently and on the 20th day of October 1933 refunded by said Robert V. Rensch, under protest, to said United States marshal, by reason of the fact that on the 3d day of March 1933 the Comptroller General of the United States of America refused to allow credit to the said United States marshal for vouchers covering said sum for said expense.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, after the word "Minnesota", strike out the words "to reimburse him" and insert in lieu thereof "in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States"; page 2, after line 14, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ISIDOR GREENSPAN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2373, for the relief of Isidor Greenspan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRUAX. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this bill seeks to refund $1,500 to the claimant, representing a fine paid by a violator of law, which was subsequently held unconstitutional. Under that procedure I have

a statement from the Court of Claims that if the Congress pursues this policy the Treasury will be looted of about a billion dollars and the country will be further bankrupted.

Further reserving the right to object, I want to say that we members on this committee who have saved the taxpayers nearly $20,000,000 are often subject to harsh criticism. For instance, a Member on this side just approached my desk, and for the reason that I was busy and could not listen to him, said, "I am coming into your State and campaign against you", and he is a Democrat. I said, "Then you will make votes for me."

Now, these last dozen bills that have been passed without objection are meritorious bills. They are for comparatively small sums. This committee does not propose to be rushed off its feet at this moment. I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count.

Mr. TRUAX. If we have to be here all evening over a lot of bills that should have been objected to, and then we are going to have a night session tonight——

The regular order was demanded.

Mr. TRUAX. Well, then, I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, there are two gentlemen in this House that I always defer to, and that is the Honorable HENRY T. RAINEY, the Speaker of the House, and our great floor leader, JOE BYRNS. I withdraw the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

NANCY ABBEY WILLIAMS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2398, for the relief of Nancy Abbey Williams.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem in favor of Nancy Abbey Williams 3½ percent United States Treasury note, series C–1930–32, no. 5182 B, in the denomination of $100, issued January 16, 1928, called for redemption December 15, 1931, without interest and without presentation of said note, which is alleged to have been lost, stolen, or destroyed: *Provided*, That the said note shall not have been previously presented: *And provided further*, That the said Nancy Abbey Williams shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principal of said note in such form and with such corporate surety as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the note hereinbefore described.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMMON M'CLELLAN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2467, for the relief of Ammon McClellan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Ammon McClellan, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $376.27, as compensation for services rendered from July 18, 1933, to August 31, 1933, in the Department of Agriculture.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the figures, strike out the words "as compensation", and insert in lieu thereof "in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States."

Page 1, line 9, after the word "Agriculture", insert a colon and the following:

"*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIDELITY TRUST CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1461, for the payment of the claims of the Fidelty Trust Co. of Baltimore, Md., and others.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRUAX. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, here is a bill that appropriates $100,000 for the relief of the Fidelity Trust Co. on a claim incurred back in 1914. It has run the statute of limitations.

Mr. PALMISANO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRUAX. I yield.

Mr. PALMISANO. This affects 20 different trust companies in 20 different States. It is a case that has gone to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is through a decision of the Supreme Court that this bill comes here. I hope the gentleman will not object. It only permits them to file their claims.

Mr. TRUAX. Yes; but, Mr. Speaker, that is the very procedure that the Court of Claims objects to. They say it will open the way to looting the Treasury and bankrupting the country of millions of dollars.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, regular order.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

HEIRS OF WAKICUNZEWIN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2957, for the relief of the rightful heirs of Wakicunzewin, an Indian.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the respective heirs of Wakicunzewin, deceased Sisseton-Wahpeton allottee, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to existing law, the sum of $2,888.90, as follows: Waste, $481.43; Cankumazwin, $481.48; Hotonnahowin, $240.74; Ticahdeiyotanke, $240.74; Mnimapson, or Charles Boesdi, $240.74; Cetanhote, or Grayhawk, $120.37; Hankadutana, or Charles Blackbird, $60.20; George Young, $60.19; Cankutopewin, $481.48; and George Track, $481.48: *Provided*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, the amount due any beneficiary may be deposited to the credit of the individual and handled in the same manner as other individual Indian moneys: *Provided further*, That, should any of the persons named herein be not living upon the date of the passage of this act, his or her share shall be credited to and become a part of the estate of such beneficiary.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT GRAY FRY, DECEASED

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 101, for the relief of Robert Gray Fry, deceased.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, benefits, and privileges upon honorably discharged soldiers Robert Gray Fry, deceased, shall be held and considered as having been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States on July 31, 1865, late of Company H, Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 380, for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of catastrophes of nature.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ZIONCHECK and Mr. BLANCHARD objected.

ELIZABETH MILLICENT TRAMMELL

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1200, for the relief of Elizabeth Millicent Trammell.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, will not the gentleman withhold his objection a moment?

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I withhold my objection to permit the gentleman to make an explanation.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. This is a bill to pay a year's salary to the widow of an officer who died while in the Foreign Service of the United States.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I understand it is. I have discussed the matter with Members who have acted as official objectors in the past. It is contrary to the policy that has been established to pass bills of this kind. Furthermore, the President has vetoed at least one similar bill.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. I think the gentleman is mistaken. If I remember correctly, in that case the man did not die while in the Service, but after he had been retired. There have been at least half a dozen bills of a similar nature paying a year's salary to widows of officers who died in the Foreign Service, and every one of them has been passed this session.

Mr. BRITTEN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, it is customary, as I understand, to pay widows of officers who die in the Foreign Service 1 year's salary.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Yes; where the husband dies in active service.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. As a matter of fact, I hesitated to participate in this discussion because I am interested in this particular bill. I shall be pleased to see it pass, but I want to be sure it does not establish any new policy.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. No; this bill does not establish any new policy. A number of these bills have been passed this session.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. I would be pleased to see this bill put through, but has there not been a suggestion that this matter be taken care of by general legislation?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. This has been the way it has been taken care of in the past.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Will the gentleman give me the assurance that this has been the practice in the past?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. This has been the practice during this session and last session.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. There are five or six similar bills following this one.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection the Clerk read the Senate bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Elizabeth Millicent Trammell, widow of H. Eric Trammell, the late third secretary of American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the sum of $3,000, equal to 1 year's salary of her deceased husband.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EMILIE C. DAVIS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2367, for the relief of Emilie C. Davis.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations whether the next five or six bills are not of the same general character?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. They are.

Mr. HOPE. Granting a year's salary to widows of officers who died in the Foreign Service.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Yes; they died while in the Service.

Mr. HOPE. And outside of the United States?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Yes; I think so.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, referring to Calendar No. 826, a bill for the relief of Cornelia Claiborne, does the gentleman recall this bill?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Yes.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Is this bill likewise in the same category?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Yes.

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

Mr. McREYNOLDS. I yield.

Mr. BRITTEN. Several of the succeeding bills are for the relief of parties bearing names of a very foreign character, I assume, of course, they are all American citizens and the husbands died while in the Service?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Yes. I assume they are American citizens; I did not trace their genealogy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Emilie C. Davis, widow of Raymond Davis, late Foreign Service officer of the United States, and formerly American consul at Aden, Arabia; Paris, France; Rosario, Argentina; and Prague, Czechoslovakia, the sum of $4,500, being 1 year's salary of her deceased husband.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARGOTH OLSEN VON STRUVE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2875, for the relief of Margoth Olsen von Struve.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Margoth Olsen von Struve, widow of Henry C. von Struve, late American consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands, the sum of $5,000, equal to 1 year's salary of her deceased husband.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sufficient sum to carry out the purpose of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORNELIA CLAIBORNE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2919, for the relief of Cornelia Claiborne.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill pays a year's salary to the widow.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Yes; in character it is just like the others.

Mr. TRUAX. When did the death of the officer occur?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. On the 8th day of June 1927.

Mr. TRUAX. And this is the established custom in such cases?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Yes.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Cornelia Claiborne, widow of Hamilton Cabell Claiborne, late American consul at Frankfort, Germany, the sum of $7,000, being 1 year's salary of her deceased husband, who died while in the Foreign Service.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARY SEELEY WATSON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3161, for the relief of Mary Seeley Watson.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay Mary Seeley Watson, widow of the late John J. Crittenden Watson, formerly Foreign Service officer, American consulate, Dundee, Scotland, the sum of

$5,000, being 1 year's salary of her deceased husband, who died of illness incurred while in the Consular Service; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sufficient sum to carry out the purpose of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the words "the late."
Page 1, line 5, after the word "Watson" strike out the word "formerly" and insert in lieu thereof the word "late."
Page 1, line 8, strike out the words "of illness incurred."

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask that these amendments be not concurred in. They were merely descriptive to show that the party really was in the Service.

The committee amendments were rejected.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRED HERRICK

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 250, for the relief of Fred Herrick.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of this bill?

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Herrick invested more than a million dollars under a contract to buy certain timberlands and certain timber. He constructed a sawmill and built a railroad.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. What year was that?

Mr. McDUFFIE. I do not recall the year—about 1928 or 1929. When the depression came and after he put up $50,000 to bind him to the contract, he went broke and into the hands of a receiver. The Government or the receiver sold his holdings, including all he had invested, for $52,000 more than the original price the Government agreed to sell the timber to this gentleman for. He is now getting along in years, being 75 or 80 years old. He has lost all of his world's goods, and this claim for $50,000, I think, is a very meritorious claim. It is his. The Government has made more than this deposit over and above the price Mr. Herrick agreed to pay. The Government has this amount of Mr. Herrick's money and should return it. The Government has lost nothing, but Mr. Herrick has lost all. The Government has profited more than this amount. This bill should pass. Let us do this justice to a good citizen.

Mr. PIERCE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDUFFIE. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. PIERCE. There was a big tract of timber in central Oregon, and the ripe timber was attacked by beetles. The Forest Service put it up for sale. Herrick was the highest bidder. He bid $2.80 per 1,000 feet. The Government required him to build a railroad and a big sawmill. Mr. Herrick spent $1,800,000.

The Forest Service had demanded that he put up a bond and $50,000 in Government bonds to make good his contract. He could not go on. They have had a big investigation in the Senate by a subcommittee appointed by the Senate and there is a large book covering the investigation in the Library. Finally they concluded that Herrick was not at fault, and that he should be allowed to go on and finish his contract. Mr. Greeley, at that time head of the Forest Service, demanded that Mr. Herrick put up $50,000 in cash, which he did. He put up the $50,000 in cash.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. In what year?

Mr. PIERCE. This was in 1928. Mr. Herrick went into the hands of a receiver. He has spent $1,800,000 and his creditors were paid $800,000 by the company that bought the timber.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Was the $50,000 a bond?

Mr. PIERCE. No; it was money demanded by Greeley and paid in cash.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Demanded for what purpose?

Mr. PIERCE. As liquidated damages because he had not done the work quickly enough. He did not cut a stick of timber and had not taken out a tree. He had built the railroad and had just about completed the mill. The new firm went in and spent $3,000,000 more; $5,000,000 has been spent on this enterprise and it has been a financial loss up to date.

Mr. McDUFFIE. And the Government is $52,000 better off than it was under Herrick's contract.

Mr. PIERCE. Yes. When they resold the timber, they received $2.86 a thousand; and Herrick's bid was $2.80 a thousand. The Government received $52,000 in addition to the $50,000 that he put up in spot cash.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. How old did the gentleman say Mr. Herrick is?

Mr. PIERCE. He is in his seventies. He was worth at one time $7,000,000. He built railroads, sawmills, and everything else and was one of the best men to employ men that we had in the West. He turned over everything to his creditors.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Greeley himself suggests that this money be turned back.

Mr. PIERCE. Yes.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Greeley's report recommends that it be paid back to Fred Herrick.

Mr. TRUAX. The Department refused to make a recommendation, and they have refused to make a recommendation not only once but several times.

Mr. PIERCE. I do not know about that, but Greeley recommends that it be paid.

Mr. TRUAX. How much is it proposed to pay to this man?

Mr. PIERCE. It is proposed to pay him $50,000. In other words, to give him his $50,000 back.

Mr. TRUAX. Why?

Mr. PIERCE. Because the Treasury of the United States has no right to it.

Mr. TRUAX. Why?

Mr. MOTT. Because the Government sold the timber and received $52,000 more than their liquidated damages.

The regular order was demanded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object until they can get a recommendation from the Department of Agriculture that this claim be favorably acted upon.

SAMUEL W. CARTER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 358, to authorize the Court of Claims of the United States to hear and determine the claim of Samuel W. Carter.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I object. If there is justice to any bill before the House, it is the one which has just been objected to.

HARRY P. HOLLIDGE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1281, for the relief of Harry P. Hollidge.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

FRED HERRICK

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Private Calendar No. 849, and to the bill, S. 250, for the relief of Fred Herrick.

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

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I have no particular objection to the request, and the only reason I object to the unanimous-consent request is that I resent the attitude of anyone in objecting to every bill which may come up simply because his bill was objected to. I will have no objection to making the same request a little later.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object to the bringing in here of bills for $50,000 and $100,000 at the last moment and then gentlemen trying to force you to withdraw your objection. I shall not withdraw my objection.

E. C. SAMPSON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1498, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay E. C. Sampson, of Billings, Mont., for services rendered the Crow Tribe of Indians.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, upon proper vouchers, out of the tribal funds belonging to the Crow Tribe of Indians of Montana in the Treasury of the United States,

a sum not exceeding $600 to E. C. Sampson, irrigation engineer, of Billings, Mont., employed by the Crow Tribe to investigate, report, and testify in the manner of the claims pending in the Court of Claims entitled "The Crow Tribe of Indians against the United States", arising out of construction of irrigation project within the Crow Reservation with tribal funds: *Provided*, That the said E. C. Sampson shall submit with his vouchers satisfactory evidence of services rendered the said tribe.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the word "States" insert "and in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States"; on page 2, line 1, strike out the word "manner" and insert the word "matter"; and at the end of the bill insert: "*And provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LOWER SALEM COMMERCIAL BANK

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1993, for the relief of The Lower Salem Commercial Bank, Lower Salem, Ohio.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem in favor of The Lower Salem Commercial Bank, Lower Salem, Ohio, 4¾-percent United States Treasury notes, series B–1927, nos. 99886, 99891, 99892, 99893, 99894, 99895 in the denomination of $100 each, and 61646 in the denomination of $500, dated May 15, 1923, matured March 15, 1927, without interest and without presentation of the said notes which are alleged to have been lost or destroyed: *Provided*, That the said notes shall not have been previously presented and paid: *And provided further*, That the said The Lower Salem Commercial Bank shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principal of the said notes in such form and with such corporate surety as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the Treasury notes hereinbefore described.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

W. H. KEY AND THE ESTATE OF JAMES E. WILSON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2112, for the relief of W. H. Key and the estate of James E. Wilson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $160 to W. H. Key and the estate of James E. Wilson, their heirs or assigns, as compensation for the northeast quarter northeast quarter section 31, township 7 south, range 8 west, Huntsville meridian, Lawrence County, Ala., erroneously deeded to the United States of America by George E. Barnett, trustee of S. E. Gardner (bankrupt), by deed dated March 21, 1918, and recorded among the land records of Lawrence County in libre 2, folio 148, March 23, 1918: *Provided*, That the said W. H. Key and the estate of James E. Wilson, their and each of their heirs or assigns, shall quitclaim to the United States all of their rights, title, and interest in and to the said described land:

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, after the word "assigns", strike out the words "as compensation" and insert in lieu thereof "in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States."

Page 1, line 9, after the word "quarter", insert the words "of the."

At the end of the bill insert: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. CHARLES L. REED

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2142, for the relief of Mrs. Charles L. Reed.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice, with the right to call it up again today.

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

There was no objection.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH Y. UNDERWOOD

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2431, for the relief of the estate of Joseph Y. Underwood.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, here is a bill that is a dandy. This seeks to go back to 1919 and 1920 and pay a brokerage fee of $282,075. The contract was for $11,250,000.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri and Mr. McDUFFIE rose.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. In the first place, why do you not read the bill? Your statement shows you have not even read the bill.

Mr. TRUAX. I have read the report on the bill which is an analysis of the bill.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. The bill provides for the payment of $10,000, as a brokerage fee to a man who made the Government $750,000. That seems fair.

Mr. TRUAX. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Here is a man who sold ships for the United States Government on the promise that he would get a commission. The Government agreed to sell for over $11,000,000. He found a buyer when the Shipping Board could not find one.

Mr. McDUFFIE. And the Government did get three-quarters of a million dollars on that sale.

Mr. TRUAX. When was that?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. In 1920.

Mr. TRUAX. Where is this man now?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. He is dead. This will go to his estate.

Mr. TRUAX. And you want to get some money for his estate?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. The bill has passed the Senate, and I cannot conceive, if the gentleman has read the report carefully, how he can object.

Mr. TRUAX. The claim has run the statute of limitations.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Yes; like many claims against the Government.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. There should be no pleading by the United States of the statute of limitations on a just claim. The statute of limitations does not apply to the Congress. They come here because they could not get a settlement with the Government department.

Mr. TRUAX. The gentleman is right when he says there is no statute of limitations so far as Congress is concerned with respect to the enactment of private bills, but there is such a statute.

Mr. McDUFFIE. May I say to the gentleman there should never be a limitation when equity and good conscience are involved.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Absolutely; I agree with the gentleman from Alabama, and every Member of Congress should agree with him.

Mr. TRUAX. The gentleman from Alabama, whom I regard as one of the ablest men in this House, thinks we ought to abrogate the statute of limitations in certain cases.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I think this Congress can sit as a court of equity regardless of the statutes or any law barring claims.

I think this is an equitable claim and that is all I wish to say to the gentleman.

Mr. TRUAX. I do not doubt the gentleman's sincerity at all, but I ask the gentleman if he firmly believes this Congress, sitting as it is now and with bills fired through here with the rapidity of a machine gun, can act as a court of equity on any claim and consider it fairly and justly.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. May I ask the gentleman one question, in all fairness? This sale was consummated through the efforts of this man, the purchaser defaulted and the Government received $750,000 thereby. Does not the gentleman feel that $10,000 should go to the one responsible for the transaction?

Mr. TRUAX. How much has already been paid?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Nothing. The original bill provided for a large amount; the Senate cut it to $10,000 because the company defaulted in its agreement. The claimant had an agreement with the Government he would be paid, but he was never paid.

Now, when the Government gets $750,000 for nothing, and this man was the one responsible for putting into the United States Treasury the $750,000, why should you not be willing to give him $10,000 for enriching the Treasury to the extent of $750,000?

Mr. TRUAX. There are many men who have enriched the Treasury and enriched themselves at the same time 10 times over.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. But this is not such a case. This man was a broker acting for the Government. This is a fair claim. I have no interest in it. My desire is to see the Government act fairly toward those with whom it makes contracts and agreements.

Mr. TRUAX. Let me say to the gentleman that we only appropriate $5,000 for loss of life, and you are asking here for $10,000. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

If the regular order is going to be called for, I object.

ALBERT W. HARVEY

The Clerk called the next Senate bill on the Private Calendar, S. 2549, for the relief of Albert W. Harvey.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Albert W. Harvey, Rutland, Vt., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $49.15, being the amount expended by said Harvey for damages incurred in an accident in which an automobile was seized by a Federal prohibition agent in the performance of his duties for the Government.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the figures "$49.15", strike out the words "being the amount expended by" and insert "in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States of", and after the word "Government" in line 11, page 1, insert: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BREWER PAINT & WALL PAPER CO., INC.

The Clerk called the next Senate bill, S. 2553, for the relief of the Brewer Paint & Wall Paper Co., Inc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, this claim amounts to $1,981.29. The amount due is $840.80; and with the right to amendment, I will not object.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the Brewer Paint & Wall Paper Co., Inc., the sum of $1,981.29, in full settlement of all claims against the Government on account of extra painting work performed under contract no. W6174-qm-33, dated April 25, 1931, in connection with the construction of three barracks buildings at Langley Field, Va.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Incorporated", insert "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Page 1, line 11, after the word "Virginia" insert: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the figures "1,981.29" and insert "846.80."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. C. A. TOLINE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2752) for the relief of the legal beneficiaries and heirs of Mrs. C. A. Toline.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I wonder if I can get some information about this bill. The bill originally was for the relief of C. A. Toline, who survived his wife, she having been killed in an accident. Subsequently, as I was informed, Dr. Toline died, and I am inquiring now as to whether there are any legal heirs—I mean direct heirs, children.

Mr. WEAVER. I am sure that there are heirs.

Mr. BLANCHARD. There are heirs undoubtedly, but are there any close relatives?

Mr. WEAVER. I am sorry that I cannot inform the gentleman. Perhaps the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. THOMPSON] can do that.

Mr. BLANCHARD. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. THOMPSON] spoke to me about it the other day; but since I talked to him, I have received information that Dr. Toline has died.

Mr. THOMPSON of Illinois. I do not understand what the gentleman means about surviving Dr. Toline. I did not know that he was dead. He is now employed with the Veterans' Administration as a dental surgeon at some place in Mr. WEAVER'S district.

Mr. BLANCHARD. And there is no question about that?

Mr. THOMPSON of Illinois. No; he is just as alive as any of the rest of us. The gentleman rather shocked me when he said that he was dead.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I did not say that he was dead. I stated that information had come to me which indicated he had since died. If I am wrong, I withdraw whatever I did say.

Mr. THOMPSON of Illinois. The gentleman is wrong.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Then I have no objection to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the legal beneficiaries and heirs of Mrs. C. A. Toline, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000 in full settlement of all claims against the Government on account of the death of Mrs. C. A. Toline, which occurred November 7, 1923, at the National Military Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Wisconsin: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount

appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

JOHN N. KNAUFF CO., INC.

The Clerk called the bill S. 2972, for the relief of John N. Knauff Co., Inc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object to this bill.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Yes.

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

Mr. TRUAX. Yes.

Mr. WHITLEY. This bill has been approved by the Treasury Department. This is a corporation in New York with $7,000 of capital. They had a job for $7,000 to repair a Government hospital. Extra work on it amounted to $19,000. The Court of Claims awarded this amount. There were claims of other amounts for damages for not being furnished with an elevator, but those things the Court of Claims did not allow. They allowed $19,000.

Mr. TRUAX. What year was this claim incurred; what year were these services performed?

Mr. WHITLEY. I think the Court of Claims made the report on it last year.

Mr. TRUAX. In what year did the claim originate?

Mr. WHITLEY. I could not say that.

Mr. TRUAX. This claim was incurred some years ago. What year?

Mr. BLACK. Nineteen hundred and twenty-one.

Mr. TRUAX. Thirteen years ago.

Mr. BLACK. This is the net result of the whole thing. Both Houses authorized the Court of Claims to conduct the hearings to find the facts and determine liability. They have done that. Congress has acted on it, the Court of Claims has acted on it, the Treasury Department has acted on it, and for 14 years this man has been denied his money.

Mr. TRUAX. Why?

Mr. BLACK. Because the Government has not paid it. If the gentleman objects now, he nullifies the work of a previous Congress, of the Court of Claims, and of the Treasury Department.

Mr. TRUAX. Has any provision been made to provide revenue with which to pay this?

Mr. BLACK. That is always taken care of through the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. TRUAX. Yes; and it brings about a greater and greater deficit every year.

Mr. BLACK. On the other hand, why should this man who has been owed this money by the Government carry on the Government? According to a previous Congress and the Treasury Department, he has done his work and the Government has not paid. That is all there is to it. Why should he kick in $20,000 for the Government when the gentleman and I are not called upon to do any such thing?

Mr. TRUAX. Would the gentleman agree to start printing presses going to issue some new money to pay this?

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. BLACK. Oh, let us work this thing out. This does not need any new money. The man is entitled to his money.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

JOANNA A. SHEEHAN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3335, for the relief of Joanna A. Sheehan.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, we are not proceeding in an orderly manner. These bills are not receiving proper attention. I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of no quorum.

JOHN N. KNAUFF CO., INC.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 860 (S. 2972) for the relief of John N. Knauff Co., Inc. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRUAX] has agreed to withdraw his objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLACK]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2972) for the relief of John N. Knauff Co., Inc.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $19,032.78 to John N. Knauff Co., Inc., in full settlement of all claims against the Government for damage and loss incurred by said corporation in complying with the orders of the Surgeon General of the United States or his representatives on contract duly executed between the Government of the United States and the plaintiff corporation on January 28, 1920, providing for the making of certain repairs and alterations for the United States in the United States Public Health Service Hospital at Hudson, Jay, and Staple Streets, New York City, in 1920 and 1921, as found by the Court of Claims and reported in Senate Document No. 128, Seventy-third Congress, second session:

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 7, after the word "session", insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HARLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take up Calendar No. 448.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HARLAN] asks unanimous consent to return to Calendar no. 448. Is there objection?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Reserving the right to object——

Mr. BLANCHARD. Is it a Senate bill?

Mr. HARLAN. It is a Senate bill. It passed the Senate.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Has it been objected to here?

Mr. HARLAN. It has not. When it came up in the House somebody asked that it go over until 10 o'clock that night, or 9:30, or whenever it was.

Mr. RANKIN. Suppose the gentleman waits until we finish the calendar, and then we can return. The gentleman has had one show at his bill and we have not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HARLAN]?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

JOANNA A. SHEEHAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3335) for the relief of Joanna A. Sheehan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem, in favor of Joanna A. Sheehan, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, United States Liberty Loan permanent coupon bond numbered 321498, in the denomination of $1,000, of the third 4¼'s, issued May 9, 1918, matured September 15, 1928, without presentation of said bond, the said bond having been lost, stolen, or destroyed: *Provided*, That the said bond shall not have been previously presented and paid: *And provided further*, That the said Joanna A. Sheehan shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principal of the said Liberty Loan bond, in such form and with such surety or sureties as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury, with condition to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the Liberty Loan bond hereinbefore described: *Pro-*

vided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARTHUR BUSSEY

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2357, for the relief of Arthur Bussey.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Reserving the right to object, this bill is for nearly $30,000. It has run the statute of limitations. Therefore I object to it.

LUCY B. HERTZ AND J. W. HERTZ

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 887, for the relief of Lucy B. Hertz and J. W. Hertz.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to Lucy B. Hertz and J. W. Hertz, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of injuries sustained on February 18, 1931, when they were struck by a bus belonging to the United States Indian Service: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARTHUR BUSSEY

Mr. CASTELLOW. Mr. Speaker, during the confusion Calendar No. 863 was called and I did not hear what happened to it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That bill was objected to by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRUAX].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 863, S. 2357, for the relief of Arthur Bussey.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRUAX. Reserving the right to object, I shall be glad to have the gentleman from Georgia make a statement.

Mr. CASTELLOW. I shall be glad to make a statement. In 1918, during the progress of the war, the Government decided to build a cantonment in the Third District of Georgia, just south of Columbus, and for that purpose they filed condemnation proceedings against certain real estate. Mr. Arthur Bussey's real estate was included. They agreed upon terms. There was no trouble about the transaction, as far as the real estate was concerned; but before there was any agreement, before condemnation proceedings were instituted, the Government, through its agent, through one Maj. John Paul Jones, took charge of the property, and, Mr. Speaker, when the Government takes charge through John Paul Jones, that property is taken charge of. They would not permit the claimant to withdraw or remove his personal property. He has been trying to get a settlement for that personal property ever since that time. Finally he filed suit in the Court of Claims. The Court of Claims made a special finding of fact, but they have returned a judgment that the United States, through its agents and instrumentalities, have damaged Mr. Bussey in the sum of $59,697.85. The Senate just cut that in two. He is not asking for any interest, although he has been out of the use of his property for 15 years or more.

Mr. UMSTEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASTELLOW. I yield.

Mr. UMSTEAD. As a member of the War Claims Committee I examined the report of that claim very carefully, and I want to say to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRUAX] that in my judgment fairness and justice demand that this bill be passed. Furthermore, I can see no good reason why the United States Committee on Claims cut this amount in half. If it was possible to get it all, without having to go back to the Senate, I think justice would demand that. I hope the gentleman will not object but will promptly permit this bill to pass.

Mr. TRUAX. I would say to the gentlemen interested in this bill——

Mr. UMSTEAD. I have no interest in the world in this bill.

Mr. TRUAX. But to gentlemen who are interested in the bill, that every bill that comes here on the Private Calendar is just and fair, and no doubt that is a sincere statement made by every gentleman who speaks for the passage of such a bill, but again I must call attention to the fact that each and every one of these bills has run the statute of limitations; that you cannot get a recommendation from the Treasury; that you cannot get a recommendation from the department involved.

These bills provide no method for raising the revenue with which to pay the claims. The Ways and Means Committee and the President of the United States are faced with the stern problem of raising billions of dollars, not to pay claims going back 12, 14, and 16 years but to keep people from starving, to clothe people, to provide for 10,000,000 unemployed.

Mr. WOLFENDEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

BLACK HARDWARE CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1585, for the relief of the Black Hardware Co.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Black Hardware Co., a Texas corporation, with principal offices at Galveston, the sum of $12,888.11 to fully refund to said company the difference between the rate of customs duties erroneously assessed and collected from it on corrugated iron bars at Galveston, Tex., between December 30, 1924, and September 27, 1926, under paragraph 304 of the act of 1922, and the rate of duty assessed and collected on the same class of merchandise in the same customs district, at Houston, Tex., during the same period, under paragraph 312 of said act, without the knowledge of said company, and which latter rate, subsequently, was decided to be according to law.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "appropriated", insert the following: "and in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States."

Page 1, line 8, strike out $12,888.11 to fully", and insert in lieu thereof "$7,998.04 to".

Page 2, line 6, after the word "law", insert the following proviso: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EMMA FEIN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1633, for the relief of Emma Fein.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. TERRY of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I withhold my objection to permit the gentleman to make an explanation.

Mr. TERRY of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to provide for the relief of the widow of Mr. Fein, who was injured in 1913 on the Panama Canal by the negligence of an employee of the Government.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. That is the difficulty with it. We have objected consistently to all bills going back prior to the passage of the act of 1916.

Mr. TERRY of Arkansas. Under the Compensation Act of 1908 as amended in 1911, Mr. Fein received a year's salary.

Mr. HANCOCK of North Carolina. All the law allowed.

Mr. TERRY of Arkansas. That was all he was entitled to under the compensation act then in force. His foot had to be amputated.

For a year after that he got his salary, but he lingered on from 1913 to November 1919, when he died. The most he could get under the compensation act in force at that time was 1 year's salary.

This bill is to provide for the relief of his widow and three children. The widow had to take care of Mr. Fein from 1914 to 1919, the year he died.

Major General Goethals, in charge of the Panama Canal, said that this was a meritorious claim. There is no dispute about the negligence of the employee of the Government which caused his foot to be amputated; and I ask the gentleman to withdraw his objection.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make an exception for the gentleman, but I, myself, introduced a number of bills for casualties on the Panama Canal. They were objected to. I, personally, have objected to others during this session for injuries sustained prior to the Compensation Act of 1916. It would not be fair to the other Members to let this bill pass after having objected to other similar bills; and I feel I must object. I do not like to do it, of course.

Mr. TERRY of Arkansas. Under the Compensation Act of 1916, the man would have to die within 6 years. Mr. Fein did not die within 6 years after the injury.

Mr. WOLFENDEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

NORTHFIELD, MINN., POST-OFFICE SITE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1804, to authorize the transfer of certain real estate by the Secretary of the Treasury to C. F. Colvin in settlement of the Northfield, Minn., post-office site litigation, and for other purposes.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I have an explanation of this bill?

Mr. HOIDALE. Mr. Speaker, this matter is in litigation. This is a bill to authorize the district attorney of Minnesota to compromise a claim involving title to real estate on which a post-office building is to be built, and which work can go ahead next week if this defect in the title can be settled.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. What does the Treasury Department have to say about the bill?

Mr. HOIDALE. They, apparently, do not understand the litigation.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Has the gentleman tried to explain the situation to the Treasury Department?

Mr. HOIDALE. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. SMITH], a member of the Claims Committee, went into it very carefully.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman tell me the name of the claimant?

Mr. HOIDALE. There is no particular claimant. This is an act authorizing the district attorney of Minnesota to compromise a lawsuit pertaining to the title of real estate upon which a post office is to be built. This building work is held up because of a defect in the title.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. The Treasury Department says that the bond was required in order to save the Government harmless, and they oppose the bill.

Mr. HOIDALE. But they did not understand the matter.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I think it is the duty of the gentleman to go down and clarify the matter so far as the Treasury Department is concerned. They are responsible and they are the authority in these questions.

Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States district attorney representing the United States in the condemnation proceedings for the procurement of a site (including the Colvin tract of 22 feet by 66 feet) for the post office at Northfield, Minn., is authorized to enter into a written stipulation with C. F. Colvin and his wife and other persons, if any, having any interest whatever in such tract, providing for the acceptance by the said C. F. Colvin of $1,540 in full payment for the north portion of the Colvin tract, such portion being the north 12 feet of the west 66 feet of lot 2, block 34, of the town, now city, of Northfield, Rice County, Minn., and in full satisfaction of all claims, and any judgment in favor of the said C. F. Colvin, his wife, and such other persons, or any of them, arising out of the condemnation of such tract, and providing for the transfer to the said C. F. Colvin by the United States of all right, title, and interest of the United States in the south portion of the Colvin tract, such portion being the south 10 feet of the west 66 feet of the north 22 feet of such lot 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, upon the filing of such stipulation in the court in such proceedings, to transfer to the said C. F. Colvin all the right, title, and interest of the United States in the south portion of the Colvin tract described in this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARTIN FLYNN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1998, for the relief of the estate of Martin Flynn.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Martin Flynn, deceased, of Des Moines, Iowa, the sum of $3,810, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for expenses incurred by the estate in restoring to their original condition the fifth and sixth floors of the Flynn Building, Des Moines, Iowa, which were vacated on September 30, 1929, by the United States Veterans' Bureau, at the expiration of its lease.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, after line 11, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNA CARROLL TAUSSIG

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2744, for the relief of Anna Carroll Taussig.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the distinguished Chairman of the Claims Committee knows that it is the policy to pay only $2,500 for an accident instead of $5,000?

Mr. BLACK. That is not so.

Mr. TRUAX. Why is it not so? That is what we have been doing here right along. We have been paying $5,000 for a death claim.

Mr. BLACK. Yes.

Mr. TRUAX. Is this a death case?

Mr. BLACK. It is worse than death.

Mr. TRUAX. What is it?

Mr. BLACK. This woman has been physically impaired. She had to have an eye removed and the other eye is of very little service to her, and all on account of the negligence of a post-office truck driver.

Mr. TRUAX. They are always negligent.

Mr. BLACK. The Department says so itself.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Anna Carroll Taussig the sum of $5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the Government for permanent injuries sustained while riding in an automobile which was run into by a large post-office auto truck used in the mail service, owned by the United States, whereby Anna Carroll Taussig lost her right eye and was permanently scarred and disfigured: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DONGJI INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3016, for the relief of the Dongji Investment Co., Ltd.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Private Law No. 228, Seventy-second Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of the Dongji Investment Co., Ltd.", be, and it is hereby, amended by deleting from lines 5 and 6 the words "in excess of the amount of the performance bond given by such company."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ZINSSER & CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1214, for the relief of Zinsser & Co.

Mr. ZIONCHECK and Mr. TRUAX objected.

GEORGE YUSKO

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1654, for the relief of George Yusko.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws or any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons honorably discharged from the United States Army George Yusko shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged as a private, Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment United States Infantry, on April 20, 1919: *Provided*, That no compensation, retirement pay, back pay, pension, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued by reason of this act prior to its passage.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HENRY POOLE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 521, for the relief of Henry Poole.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Henry Poole, who was a member of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 8th day of April 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A. L. OSTRANDER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 86, for the relief of A. L. Ostrander.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to A. L. Ostrander, of Yakima, Wash., the sum of $270 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for services rendered during the year 1931 as a member of the land designating committee for the Wapato project, Washington, in connection with the designation of irrigable lands of such project.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, after line 10, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NORMAN BEIER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 488, for the relief of Norman Beier.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to see a copy of the bill.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Is it not possible to return to the House bills that are on the Speaker's desk instead of continuing with the Senate bills? There seems to be a lack of general preparation in connection with the Senate bills at the present time.

Mr. BLANCHARD. If the majority leader is here, may I make the suggestion that we recess for a half hour?

Mr. BLACK. Let us go on.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I am willing to make the recess for an hour, but we should get caught up with these bills.

Mr. BYRNS. Call one or two more bills, and we will see what progress can be made.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,500 to Norman Beier, Brooklyn, N.Y., in full settlement and satisfaction of injuries sustained by him when struck by a truck of the Post Office Department: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 7, strike out "and satisfaction of" and insert in lieu thereof "of all claims against the Government of the United States for."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM G. FULTON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 740, for the relief of William G. Fulton.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to William G. Fulton, of Annapolis Junction, Md., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,528, in full settlement of all claims against the Government, for damage to crop on the Camp Meade Reservation, Md., for which he had entered into contract with the United States Army authorities at Camp Meade on May 18, 1922.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 10, after "1922", insert: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H.R. 9690) to place the tobacco-growing industry on a sound financial and economic basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in the production and marketing of tobacco entering into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, and move to concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Page 4, line 9, after "tobacco" where it occurs the first time, insert a comma.

Page 4, line 11, strike out "two-thirds" and insert "three-fourths."

Page 5, strike out lines 6 to 8, inclusive.

Page 5, line 9, strike out "(3)" and insert "(2)."

Page 6, line 24, strike out "5 percent" and insert "6 percent"

Page 7, line 6, strike out all after "That" down to and including "prescribe" in line 10, and insert "Warrants covering two-thirds of the amount of tobacco allotted under this subsection in any county shall be issued to growers whose allotments are 1,500 pounds or less."

Page 9, lines 24 and 25, strike out "or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or both."

Page 10, line 7, strike out "tax payment" and insert "tax-payment warrant."

Page 11, line 6, strike out "authorized to be."

Page 11, line 22, strike out "authorized to be" and insert "hereby."

Page 15, line 8, after "1933–1934", insert "except that in the case of tobacco imported from the Republic of Cuba, such quotas shall be based on average quantities of tobacco so imported during the crop years 1928–33."

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

CENTENNIAL OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S.Con.Res. 21), and agree to the same.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 21

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be composed of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to inquire into and report to Congress to what extent, if any, the Federal Government should participate in the Centennial of Independence of the Republic of Texas, to be held in the State of Texas in the year 1936.

The expenses of the committee, including necessary clerical assistance and traveling expenses, which shall not exceed $5,000, shall be paid, one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate, and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, upon vouchers, approved by the chairman.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, is this a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. LANHAM. It is. It is the matter about which I spoke to the minority leader a few days ago.

This has reference to the centennial celebration of the establishment of the independence of the Republic of Texas, and the resolution provides for the appointment of 3 Members of the House and 3 Members of the Senate to see to what extent it would be proper or appropriate for the Federal Government to participate in this centennial.

Mr. SWICK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, was not this resolution objected to the other day?

Mr. LANHAM. It was, but the gentlemen who objected, upon investigation of the matter, have said they have no objection.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is there any reason why this celebration should be distinguished from the tercentenary exposition we are holding now out in Wisconsin?

Mr. LANHAM. I am not objecting to that one, but I may say to the gentleman that this celebration is unique in view of the fact that the State of Texas was a Republic for 9 years and established its independence very much as the Colonies established theirs.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I appreciate that, and that is the only reason that would prevent an objection. I think it is for that reason there has been no objection heretofore.

Mr. LANHAM. Yes; and the establishment of its independence, of course, was participated in by Americans from all over the country and therefore this is an American proposal.

Mr. SNELL. What is expected to be done? Is this going to cause the Government to spend a lot of money?

Mr. LANHAM. This is simply to investigate and see to what extent the Federal Government should participate. The State legislature has appropriated some money for initial purposes and has appointed a committee.

Mr. SNELL. I think it is really a crime the way we are going into these celebrations and spending the people's money for them, and I think it is a matter for which you gentlemen may be held responsible.

Mr. LANHAM. This is simply for the purpose of having the investigation, I may say to the gentleman from New York, and the celebration will not be held until some time in 1936.

Mr. SNELL. But I know what it is going to lead to, and the only reason the matter is brought in here is in order to get a Federal appropriation.

Mr. LANHAM. No; not necessarily. This is simply to find out to what extent the Federal Government should participate, and Texas is closely linked with the Federal Government in its whole history and they have many things in common.

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

Mr. LANHAM. Yes.

Mr. SWICK. It seems to me the Federal Government has participated to some extent with Texas when Texas has received $47,000,000 against $8,000,000 that they have paid out.

Mr. LANHAM. In what respect?

Mr. SWICK. In processing taxes.

Mr. LANHAM. Of course, that is quite apart from this matter.

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

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 849 on the Private Calendar.

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

Mr. HOPE. I object.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to No. 756 on the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOPE. Reserving the right to object, what is this bill?

Mr. COLMER. It is a Senate bill inadvertently passed over.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Was the bill objected to?

Mr. COLMER. It was passed by the Senate but has never been up in the House.

Mr. HOPE. I object.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, I again renew my request to return to No. 849 on the Private Calendar. The gentleman from Ohio will withdraw his objection if I accept an amendment.

Mr. TRUAX. I will withdraw the objection if the gentleman will accept an amendment of $25,000 instead of $50,000.

Mr. PIERCE. I will agree to that amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 849.

Mr. WOLFENDEN. I object.

MARTIN-WALSH, INC.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 416 on the Private Calendar (H.R. 4608), for the relief of Martin-Walsh, Inc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLACK. The gentleman who objected has withdrawn his objection.

Mr. HOPE. Was the bill objected to on this side of the House or on the other?

Mr. BLACK. It was on our side.

There being no objection, by unanimous consent the Clerk read the Senate bill, S. 173, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to William Martin and John E. Walsh, Jr., who have succeeded to and are the sole owners of all right, title, and interest of Martin-Walsh, Inc., in and to the within claim, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $4,221.50 in full settlement of all claims against the United States. Such sum is the amount of excess duties levied and collected from Martin-Walsh, Inc., by the collector of the port of New York on 31 distinct entries covering importations of kraft wrapping paper from Sweden and Norway during the years 1922 and 1923: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropirated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 756 to consider a similar Senate bill.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object to returning any more bills. If we are going to legislate in this way, we will never get finished. It is obviously unfair to go back to bills when we have not the reports here.

HEIRS OF JAMES TAYLOR, DECEASED CHEROKEE INDIAN

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill, S. 3092, and I do so for this reason: At the time that this was reached in regular Private Calendar I was in New York as a member of an investigating committee and I had no opportunity to be heard. The bill has been passed by the Senate.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. There is no one here who knows what the bill is.

Mr. WEIDEMAN. It is 577 on the calendar. I talked with the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] about it. He objected to it the last time it was considered.

Mr. HOPE. Is that the bill that refers to the Court of Claims the claim to certain lands in North Carolina?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to this particular bill; but my point is that if we are going to legislate in an orderly manner, we should proceed with the regular call of the calendar. When we go back like this you are catching us by surprise. We have not our reports here; we cannot remember what the bills are. It is obvious that at the time it was first reached someone objected to it. We do not know who; and this helter-skelter scramble, taking up by unanimous consent bills that were objected to a week or a month or 6 months ago, is not going to produce good results.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to returning to the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, is this a matter for unanimous consent?

The SPEAKER. It is unanimous consent to return to a bill numbered 577 on the Private Calendar. We have returned, and now the bill is being reported to see if there is objection to its present consideration. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 3092

An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the heirs of Jesse Taylor, deceased Cherokee Indian, for the value of certain lands now held by the United States

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render final judgment upon, notwithstanding any statute of limitations, any rule of such court, or any provision or principle of law to the contrary, the claim of the heirs named in the last will and testament of James Taylor, deceased Cherokee Indian (as recorded in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Cherokee County, N.C.), for the value of certain lands (including the value of timber and other property removed, sold, or otherwise disposed of, from such lands), being the lands conveyed to the United States by one Levi Stevens and wife on March 15, 1869, in compromise settlement of an indebtedness due the United States by one E. B. Olmsted (37 Stat.L. 189), and theretofore, in 1855 and 1859, located, surveyed, and sold by the State of North Carolina to the said James Taylor (H.Doc. No. 187, 64th Cong., 1st sess.), and on July 6, 1912 (37 Stat.L. 189), transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to be administered as a part of the national forest reserves under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat.L. 961). The Court of Claims shall hear, determine, and render judgment on such claim without prejudice based on the findings made by such court in Congressional Case No. 1347, James Taylor against United States (H.Doc. No. 187, 64th Cong., 1st sess.). The court shall advance the claim on its docket for hearing, but shall not take jurisdiction under this act unless the said heirs of James Taylor (or so many of them as may choose to join in the petition) file in such court a petition setting forth such claim within 6 months from the date of approval of this act. The Court of Claims shall, if it renders judgment for the said heirs, or for any of them, allow, in addition to the amount thereof, such sum as the court may deem just, in lieu of the value of the use of said lands from March 15, 1869, until the amount of the judgment is paid to said heirs, and attorneys' fees for the attorney or attorneys representing the said heirs in court in an amount not to exceed 20 percent on the amount of the judgment.

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to pay the amount of any judgment rendered and sum in lieu of use and attorneys' fees allowed pursuant to this act. The amount of such judgment and the sum in lieu of use and attorneys' fees allowed shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury upon presentation of a duly authenticated copy of the judgment of the Court of Claims, together with a certificate from the Secretary of Agriculture stating that the Secretary has accepted delivery of a conveyance to the United States of all the right, title, and interest of the said heirs in and to the lands referred to in section 1 of this act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 7543) was laid on the table.

AMERICAN-LA FRANCE & FOAMITE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Senate bill 2156, which was objected to a few moments ago by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. ZIONCHECK], but who has since withdrawn his objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I am going to object until I get this thing straightened out. Is this one of the bills that was objected to a few moments ago?

Mr. MEAD. Yes.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, if we are going to continue to recall bills, I insist on reading a letter that I have from the Court of Claims justifying the position that I have taken with respect to refunding taxes and other claims that date back years ago.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio be permitted to read the letter to which he refers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRUAX. The letter reads as follows:

MY DEAR MR. TRUAX: I notice that on yesterday you objected to a bill for payment to a bank of certain taxes alleged to have been wrongfully collected about 1920, a claim which has for a long time been barred by the statute of limitations. I wish to commend your action in so doing.

I know of no policy so dangerous as the one for which this bill would furnish a precedent. The number of such claims is legion. The amount thereof would run into the billions of dollars and if allowed would utterly swamp the Treasury.

You will remember that back in Civil War times an income tax was levied and continued in force until 1870 when it was repealed Finally in 1895 the law was held to be unconstitutional. An enormous amount of money was collected under it, but none of it was ever refunded except to a very small number of people who had commenced their actions in court to recover it back within the period of limitations. I could cite numerous examples of the same kind where hundreds of millions are involved and there are innumerable individual cases where the tax has been overpaid and the overpayment not discovered until after the statute of limitations has run.

I have shown that it is impossible to do exact justice in matters of taxation, that practically all taxes at times work out unfairly as between different parties which are subject thereto, and that there are some taxes which always work out unfairly. The most equitable method is to fix a time both for the Government and the taxpayer in which these matters will be closed. There is no more reason for the taxpayer to get back money after the statute of limitations has expired than there is for the Government, after the expiration of this period, to collect taxes which originally ought to have been paid by the taxpayer, and there are many more cases where the tax has been undercollected than where it has been overcollected. In both instances so long a time has expired that it is difficult to get at the exact truth in the matter if it depends on the facts in the case. As an example of how lenient the Government is, I might mention the fact that I tried to get an amendment inserted in the income-tax law in substance that where a taxpayer intentionally omitted any specific item of income subject to tax the statute of limitations should not run against the Government as to such item. I thought that the fact that the taxpayer knew all about the matter and the Governmen knew nothing was a good reason for adopting such an amendment, but it did not prevail.

I hope you will continue to make objections to any bills of a similar character that may be called up. On account of my position I do not wish to be quoted in the matter. I express myself freely in relation to such bills and always oppose them. One bill in particular came before that committee for the return, to certain States of the South, of many millions of dollars which had been collected under a tax subsequently declared to be unconstitutional. It had a great deal of influence back of it and may again be revived. The bankruptcy of the Treasury would be inevitable if a policy of approval of such bills should once be adopted.

Very truly yours,

——— ———.

[Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I know that it will be good reading to the taxpayers back home.

[Laughter.]

I will say to any of you gentlemen that have bills for $50,000 or for $100,000, that you are trying to rush through here, that you can talk to the gentleman who wrote this letter.

I will say to you, moreover, that if any of you bring out a bill today or any other day for $50,000 or $10,000, that goes back 16, or 18, or 20 years, you will not get 25 votes on a record vote.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRUAX. I yield.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Whenever there has been undercollection of taxes by the Government, do not the tax evaders always plead the statute of limitations wherever they can get away with it?

Mr. TRUAX. Of course they do. What is the statute of limitations for, if it is not to stop such enormous raids on the Treasury of the Government?

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to the American-La France and Foamite Corporation of New York, successor to the American-La France Fire Engine Co., Inc., all sums illegally collected by the Internal Revenue Bureau as excise taxes upon fire-fighting apparatus from the American-La France Fire Engine Co., Inc., under the Revenue Act of 1916, the Revenue Act of 1917, and/or the Revenue Act of 1918, not heretofore refunded, and all claims for refund heretofore filed by the American-La France Fire Engine Co., Inc., which have not been allowed shall be considered, notwithstanding any statute of limitations prohibiting such refund.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INGRAM-DAY LUMBER CO.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Private Calendar No. 756, and ask for the immediate consideration of a Senate bill of similar character, S. 854.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I am going to object until we get this straightened out.

HON. ANNING S. PRALL

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, on June 11 the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STEAGALL] gave a luncheon to his committee in honor of the gentleman from New York, Mr. ANNING S. PRALL, who is retiring from Congress. The minutes of that luncheon were taken down, and I ask unanimous consent that they may be inserted in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, today the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, Mr. HENRY B. STEAGALL, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, tendered a luncheon to that committee in honor of the gentleman from New York, the Honorable ANNING S. PRALL, a member of that committee, who is retiring from Congress at the close of the session. Some time ago Mr. PRALL was appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as a member of the Federal Radio Commission, and it is generally understood that with the consolidation of that Commission with the new Communications Commission he will become a member of that all-embracing body. I take this opportunity to express my regret of the retirement of Mr. PRALL from Congress. He entered this body in the Sixty-eighth Congress at the same time I and many Members of the House came here. He was immediately elected a member of this very important Committee of the House, and has continually served on that committee and is now the second ranking member.

During these six Congresses that he has been a Member he has given all his time to the committee and to the floor

of the House; because of his previous experience in business and public service he came to this body especially equipped to serve his constituents and country well, particularly in matters relating to banking and business.

It is a matter of personal regret to me and to the other members of the New York delegation and to the many other friends he has made here in the House of Representatives to learn that he is leaving this body.

I am sure that every Member joins me in wishing him the greatest happiness and success in his new work.

Mr. Speaker, I now ask unanimous consent that the remarks made at the luncheon tendered Mr. PRALL may be inserted in the RECORD.

The matter referred to follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

HENRY B. STEAGALL (chairman), Alabama; T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH, Maryland; ANNING S. PRALL, New York; JEFF BUSBY, Mississippi; MICHAEL K. REILLY, Wisconsin; FRANK HANCOCK, North Carolina; CLYDE WILLIAMS, Missouri; WESLEY E. DISNEY, Oklahoma; O. H. CROSS, Texas; BRENT SPENCE, Kentucky; DENVER CHURCH, California; PRENTISS M. BROWN, Michigan; FRED J. SISSON, New York; JAMES I. FARLEY, Illinois; JAMES A. MEEKS, Illinois, HERMAN P. KOPPLEMANN, Connecticut; JAMES G. SCRUGHAM, Nevada; ROBERT LUCE, Massachusetts; CARROLL L. BEEDY, Maine; EDWARD L. STOKES, Pennsylvania; JOHN B. HOLLISTER, Ohio; JESSE P. WOLCOTT, Michigan; PETER A. CAVICCHIA, New Jersey; JAMES SIMPSON, JR., Illinois; HAMILTON FISH, JR., New York.

HON. HENRY B. STEAGALL

There are not supposed to be any formalities at this meeting. I wanted the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency to have a party and final meeting with Mr. PRALL before he leaves us to assume his duties in the new position that awaits him before the reassembling of the next Congress.

I have served on this committee for a long time; to be exact, since March 1915. It has been my pleasure to know with some degree of intimacy all the members of the committee during all these years. We have had on our list during that time many of the country's ablest men and greatest statesmen. Every Member of Congress cannot reach a front place as a statesman. It is a very rare exception to the rule when we find a Member of Congress who does not measure up to the high standard of citizenship, who is not after all a gentleman in the truest sense of that word. Mr. PRALL, we know, is a gentleman in all that the word implies; and, also, he measures up to the requirements of statesmanship befitting a man for great service in the Congress of the United States. [Applause.]

We know his loyalty; his unselfishness; his devotion to his friends; his devotion to his party; his devotion to his country; we know his devotion to the administration, that honors itself in recognizing Mr. PRALL as worthy of a most responsible and confidential connection with that administration. But we love Mr. PRALL, not so much for all these things, but we love him because of his personal charm; his delightful personality; his love for his friends; his kindness; his gentility; his consideration, never failing for a moment to function in a most refined way in all the contacts with those of us who have enjoyed his friendship and his association and who have labored with him during these many years.

Mr. PRALL, you leave us with the confidence and esteem and admiration and love and affection of every member of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

We shall fondly cherish the recollection of our association with you, and we bid you Godspeed in any activity or endeavor in which you may engage. Speaking for all the membership of this committee, I congratulate the administration upon its selection of you for this important position, because it could not have found within the confines of the Republic a gentleman more worthy of the confidence or better fitted to carry on the great work of this administration, which commands the confidence and embodies the hopes and aspirations of the American people in this hour.

We bid you Godspeed; we dislike very much to see you leave us; but we wish you happiness and abundant success in your new activity. [Prolonged applause.]

HON. O. H. CROSS

A little while ago somebody said that CROSS has opposition in his district for reelection. Therefore, before the chairman made his introductory remarks, I had thought that this was to be a farewell luncheon for me. [Laughter.] I venture the prediction that many of us who will leave here within a few days will not return.

There is one thing, gentlemen, that I want to say most sincerely, and it is this: I have never known a finer group of men than we have on the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives.

I know that Mr. PRALL is all right; but the remainder of you, too, are all right. I could even put up with our friend HAMILTON FISH. [Laughter.]

This committee worked and has worked with such a nonpartisan spirit and I want to say that there is not a member of this committee whom I do not love; and that applies especially to my dear old friend, Mr. LUCE, of Massachusetts. [Applause.] There is something strange connected with my relations with Mr. LUCE. When I came here I acquired a prejudice against him for some reason. One day while on a street-car together, we became engaged in conversation, and thereafter I became a member of this committee, and since then I have felt that one should never make up his mind until he has had a chance for careful study and mature consideration of a man; for, if ever there was a man with a heart of gold, that man is our dear friend Mr. LUCE. [Prolonged applause.]

Brother PRALL, we shall remember you; and we shall continue to try to emulate you and your good work. We want you to come to see us. You are going where life will be worth while, while we shall be twisting, and turning, and suffering here. [Applause.]

HON. JEFF BUSBY

Mr. Chairman, I think I occupy a more pecular situation with regard to Mr. PRALL than any other member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. It is this: He and I came to the House together. We came here in the Sixty-eighth Congress.

In our early days of service here I, with Mr. Wingo, had occasion to talk with Mr. PRALL for a long time in his office, and I gathered an exceedingly lovely and enduring impression of Mr. PRALL on that occasion.

I have nothing especial to add to what the chairman has said about Mr. PRALL, except to say that all the things he said were expressed much better than I could have said them, and all he said is heartily endorsed by me and, I am sure, by all other members of the committee.

Since Mr. PRALL and I came to the House together, I feel especially close to him, as I do to every Member of the Congress who entered in the Sixty-eighth Congress. I did not come immediately to the Committee on Banking and Currency. For 6 years I served on another committee. I then asked that I might be assigned to the Committee on Banking and Currency; which was done. I ranked next to Mr. PRALL, therefore it may be readily observed that few vacancies have occurred during that 6 years.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. How are you getting along with Mr. REILLY now? [Laughter.]

Mr. BUSBY. We have made up. Mr. REILLY likes me and I like him. [Laughter.]

I want to say that I am sure there is no better representation in the House than the membership of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

I am exceedingly appreciative of every one of you. Regardless of what we say while working in the committee, you are the greatest of men. [Applause.]

Since Mr. PRALL is to leave us for his new field of service as a member of the Federal Radio Commission, I assure him that I do regret to see him go. His affability, diplomacy, and personal charm will lend much to his efficiency in his new work, and his powers of discrimination and sense of fair play and justice will assure everybody going to that Commission an equitable determination of his cause. I wish for him the greatest pleasure in his new work and feel that the country may confidently expect of him a service that cannot be surpassed by any man. [Applause.]

HON. T. A. GOLDSBOROUGH

James Russell Lowell once said of Thomas DeQuincey that he possessed "the grace of perfect breeding, everywhere persuasive, and nowhere emphatic." That is the thought I should like to leave with my colleagues of the Committee on Banking and Currency concerning Mr. PRALL. I am very sorry to say that he cannot say so much for me. [Applause.]

HON. WESLEY E. DISNEY

Mr. Chairman, I like Mr. PRALL. I like him for many reasons, among those being the reasons mentioned by the chairman; and for the additional reason that as soon as he takes over his new duties with the Federal Radio Commission I have a definite promise that he will arrange for free radio service for me as long as I am in the Congress. [Laughter.]

I have enjoyed an association with every member of the committee here and particularly Mr. PRALL, because of his geniality; and then, too, I like his sarcasm that is used against some other members of the committee—whom I will not name—when they get too gay in committee. We know that when he starts it he is usually very effective. And I have noticed a tendency of Mr. PRALL to be wholeheartedly for the administration.

My love for Mr. PRALL amounts to more than my respect for most men. I know him rather intimately and that knowledge amounts to an enthusiasm, so to speak. It can best be illustrated by a story we heard the other day concerning two boys in Sunday School. It illustrates how a man for no special reason at all will form a judgment of another man and stay by him through all the vicissitudes and tergiversations. The teacher inquired of one of the boys as to whom God has sent to save the world, and the boy promptly answered, "President Roosevelt." The boy next to him nudged him and said, "No; it was Jesus Christ." The boy replied, "Shut up, you damn Republican." [Laughter.] Regardless of what may be said about Mr. PRALL, I come to his defense immediately. Moreover, I love him because of a few of the stories he tells. That has endeared him to me.

I thought when the chairman was launching upon his encomium of Mr. PRALL that I would tell about the man at the banquet in Pennsylvania who was referring to his friend. He said, "We love Mr. Potts; he is so famous that we have named three cities for him, namely, Pottsdam, Pottsville, and Chambersburg"; but the chairman left that out.

I like Mr. PRALL because he agrees with me that this committee should have at least one or two good lawyers and two or three com-

petent statisticians at its beck and call, even though they work only 1 hour a week, so that the departments, with an arrogance that is distasteful, will not frame bills and send them down to the committee and say, "Pass these bills as is." I should prefer that they let us know what bills they want passed and let us, with our facilities and wisdom, work out the bills. We could work out such a plan if we had the organization to do it.

Referring to other members of the committee, we learn to love each other here. We have our rounds and spats and we talk about each other, but most of that we do not mean; and when we get together on an occasion like this we are a big family. It is a great honor to be a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it is a matter of great satisfaction and profit to have been associated with Mr. PRALL.

Mr. PRALL, I wish you abundant success and pleasure in every future activity; and I hope, like that great "brain twister", HAMILTON FISH, you stay by the administration. [Applause.]

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

Being one of the new members of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I am not here to make a speech. I am here to make a few observations and remarks only.

The main observation is that the chairman has well expressed the viewpoint of every member of this committee. We know that Mr. PRALL's appointment to the Federal Radio Commission is a credit to the great Democratic Party, to New York City, and to the great Empire State. We Republicans of New York State feel it is a signal honor to our State to be represented on the Federal Radio Commission by Mr. PRALL, and it is our hope that he will well look after our domestic affairs.

If the Democratic Party would only follow the example it is now about to demonstrate to the Nation, namely, that there are men in that great party, men who have served a long time in the Congress of the United States, men who have the experience that comes from long training and service here, and would select only those men to hold the key positions in your administration, you could well fill every position from the Membership of the House of Representatives, taking the chairman and the ranking member and the next ranking member, far more efficiently and far better for your own party and the public good than by going out into the highways and byways and appointing men who are not Democrats and who never voted your ticket. If this is the beginning of such good appointments, you will restore confidence in America, and your party may remain in power another 4 years. [Applause.]

HON. MICHAEL K. REILLY

Mr. STEAGALL, Mr. PRALL, and the other members of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, I am pleased to be here today as one of the guests of the chairman of our committee to join in a much-deserved tribute of appreciation to Mr. PRALL, who will shortly take up his duties as a member of the Federal Radio Commission.

Our honored chairman has one very bad habit, and it is that when he starts out to talk about a man or any other subject he exhausts the theme and leaves nothing else for others to say. Mr. STEAGALL has paid a wonderful tribute to Mr. PRALL, both as a man and as a member of this important committee, and, of course, as chairman of the committee he is in a very good position to accurately appraise Mr. PRALL's worth in these two lines. Our chairman has really left nothing for the remainder of us to do except to say "amen" to all the good things he has said about Mr. PRALL.

I first met Mr. PRALL when I became a member of this committee in December 1930. Since that time I have learned to admire him as a man and appreciate his extraordinary ability and his services as a member of this committee. I have no doubt at all but that the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives is a great committee, if not the greatest committee of the House, although there may be some doubt as to whether or not we are all entitled to be designated as great members of a great committee. There can be no doubt at all but that this committee has had to deal with, and in the future will have to deal with, problems vital to the industrial and economic future of our country.

When I came back to Washington in December 1930, after an exile of 13 years from the House, I deliberately sought membership on this committee, and that I am on this committee today is not due to any recognition on the part of the Committee on Ways and Means of any peculiar fitness I had to serve on this particular committee, but rather to my own efforts to sell myself to the membership of the Committee on Ways and Means as having some fitness for membership on this great committee.

While Mr. PRALL is leaving a very important commitee, he is entering upon a field of activity as a member of the Federal Radio Commission of equal importance, if not of greater importance, to the country as a whole, than his Committee on Banking and Currency.

The radio is in its infancy, and the problems that will have to be solved by the Federal Radio Commission are just as difficult and vital to the future of our country as the problems that have been considered and will be considered by this Committee on Banking and Currency.

I have no doubt but that Mr. PRALL will in his new position be able to render efficient service to the country and that his record on the Federal Radio Commission will meet the highest expectation of his very many friends and admirers and justify the judgment of the President in selecting him for one of the most important governmental agencies. [Applause.]

HON. HENRY B. STEAGALL

I want to take this occasion to endorse what Mr. CROSS has so well and fittingly said, and to add in my own right my sincere tribute of respect and admiration for our distinguished friend from Massachusetts, Mr. LUCE.

I think that Mr. LUCE is one of the country's really great men, even when measured by the highest standards. I think he is one of the real statesmen that I know in the Congress; and, notwithstanding that there were once political differences of opinion between us, they seem for the time to have vanished, I am glad to say, with the oncoming of the troublesome times and perplexing problems which we find at hand.

I know no man who has met more fearlessly, more ably, more tactfully, more patriotically, more creditably the demands upon statesmanship as a Representative in the Congress than has Mr. LUCE in this important Committee on Banking and Currency and in the House of Representatives. [Applause.] And what I say, Mr. LUCE, is the judgment of this committee and the opinion of the House of Representatives on both sides of the aisle. Now, we should like to hear from you. [Prolonged applause.]

HON. ROBERT LUCE

No reward for the attempt to be of public service could be more precious than the words that have just been spoken. Should I never come back to the House, I shall treasure them as a proof that I have, in some measure, succeeded in trying to put whatever judgment and experience and training I may have had at the service of my country.

I have been long in legislative bodies; the greater part of a generation. I early learned, and since I have had the knowledge confirmed, that the best gift brought by legislative service is that which is to be found in the friendships one makes. And along with it goes gratitude for the opportunity by these associations year after year to acquire a higher regard for innate human nature, a higher regard for the better qualities of men, a stronger belief in the merits of the system of government under which we live, a system that puts into positions of responsibility men who share with myself—all share with myself—the consciousness that we are trying to devote our lives to the welfare of mankind. In all this experience nothing has confirmed me more in these judgments than the work of this committee.

I dislike even to refer to myself as a member of the minority or as having been a member of the majority, because from the day I came to the committee partisanship of the baser sort has been out of sight and forgotten.

As I look back over the 15 years I have served on the Committee on Banking and Currency, I find it hard to recall a single instance when, behind closed doors and in executive session, any man has sought partisan advantage by his vote or by his speech. This has made our committee the most effective committee, I think, in the House. To be sure, we do not stand high in the judgment of some of the extremists, who abuse us for not embarking upon unknown seas, who desire that we should leap before we look, who would drive us if they could into rash positions; but, after all, they are only a small part of the House. My belief is that the thoughtful men of the House, those more experienced in public affairs, believe that the judgments of this committee are sound and patriotic.

I want to transgress for one moment my intention not to refer to majority and minority by expressing my gratitude as a member of the minority for the care and wisdom used by the majority leaders in filling the empty places on the majority side in this Congress. It was a matter of the gravest importance that sober-minded, level-headed, prudent, experienced men should be placed upon this committee in order that we might handle these, the biggest problems of our day, judiciously and to the public advantage. I have been particularly pleased at the sense of public duty shown by the new members on the Democratic side. I am sure my fellow members on the Republican side will not want me to talk in the same vein about them, for it might seem that there were some prejudice in the matter; but the committee as a whole has been the best committee upon which I have served in the generation in which I have been in public life.

And we are sorry that there is to leave the committee Mr. PRALL. I should be deemed repetitious if I added to opinions so well expressed of Mr. PRALL. One feature of his service here has escaped attention. He represents or has in his district, I presume, more great banking institutions than any other district in the United States. To be sure, it may be said that those who do the voting there are the janitors. Nevertheless, the fact that he represents this district is significant in this particular: I have never heard anybody intimate, as has been more than intimated about some of the rest of us, that he has been subject to the influence of financial interests. He has, on the contrary, never shown improper regard of the nature of his district. He has represented his district and his State accurately, wisely, well; for that reason we regret that he leaves us.

He goes to a field of broader opportunity, for the radio in the shaping of public opinion already is one of the most powerful influences in our political and social relations. It is going to become more and more powerful. Personally, I am regretful that we did not follow the English example of keeping the radio completely under governmental control. We have allowed it to remain in private hands and have thereby exposed the country to very serious dangers. I am glad that a man like Mr. PRALL is to be one of those who will in the years immediately before us secure us not merely more enjoyable entertainment, not merely pleasure, but shall secure to us an opportunity for the proper direction of public opinion through the presentation of both sides

of all great issues by men capable of enlightening and informing the public. So he leaves what was a great responsibility for one that, in my judgment, is far greater. And we who know him so well may be thankful that he will have a share in this tremendously important work. His personality has already received such commendation and such deserved tribute that I need not add thereto, except to express my own gratitude that I have known ANNING S. PRALL and the hope that I shall know him for many years to come. [Prolonged applause.]

HON. H. P. KOPPLEMANN

Mr. LUCE, in speaking of the newer members of this committee, developed an interesting thought. Like Mr. REILLY, I, too, sought a place in this group, the Committee on Banking and Currency. I felt myself honored when I was selected for such service.

As I have come to know the members of this committee I have learned to look up to each and every one of you. I confess that I have felt myself quite unable many times to understand those complicated matters which so often confronted us.

In this connection it may be of interest to some of you to know that I went to Mr. LUCE one day and said, "I come to you, as an older member of the committee, for information." I proceeded to tell him my problem. Mr. LUCE answered, "I have been on the Committee on Banking and Currency 15 years and I myself cannot answer that." I felt cheered to think that, perhaps, after all, looking upon Mr. LUCE as one of the really great men of this committee, I was not quite so hopeless as I had thought.

Often I have gone to Chairman STEAGALL with perplexing problems. He has always been courteous, understanding, helpful. That has been most gratifying.

While on my feet I want to unburden myself of a grievance I had temporarily entertained. Then I shall be happier for having expressed myself.

During my campaign an able resident of my district, a young man who gives deep thought to things concerning economics, came to me with the proposal that this Government must come to the rescue of small industry and business. He developed a number of interesting ideas. He used to write to me. I did not pay so much attention to him until I sensed a clamor throughout the country supporting his suggestion. I then introduced such a bill, and naturally I was anxious to become a member of the subcommittee to further that proposed legislation. I talked to many members of the committee, but I failed of selection. Now that the battle for this necessary element of national recovery is over and the battle is won, and we have that bill coming out of conference, and it is soon to become law, I assure you that I have no grievance.

I want to say to Mr. PRALL that I appreciate very much the splendid, thorough, hard work he did in connection with that important legislation. It is a fitting monument to his wisdom and perseverance. I appreciate his work in connection with that legislation as much as if I myself had accomplished it. I have nothing but praise. I want everybody here to know that.

I confidently and gratifyingly look forward to seeing Mr. PRALL the great success in his new work that he has been on the Committee on Banking and Currency. Like the remainder of the members of this committee and the House, I wish him every success and happiness in whatever undertaking he may be engaged. [Applause.]

HON. CLYDE WILLIAMS

Mr. Chairman, I have been thinking as I have listened to these encomiums of various members of this committee that it is comforting and consoling to be a member of a committee, all members of which, without proof, admit that their committee is the greatest of committees. [Laughter.]

I am sure that Mr. PRALL, after listening to the remarks here today, will regret that it has fallen to his lot to leave the association and the company of such great and good men as are on the Committee on Banking and Currency. [Laughter.]

Now, in all seriousness, I think this is truly a wonderful committee. It is good for us to come together on an occasion like this, because there is a feeling of hospitality, of good will, of good fellowship around the banquet table that does not exist in a committee room. Whatever our differences may be, and we have them; whatever our differences of opinion may be, and we have many of them, sooner or later it has been our good fortune in dealing with all major legislation, practically, to get together; consequently I feel that we have made ourselves felt.

It is needless for me to speak of my high esteem and regard for our departing friend, Mr. PRALL; and I regret, as you, the remainder of the members of this committee, do his leaving. It has been a genuine and enduring pleasure to associate with him, to have enjoyed his companionship and counsel; and we bespeak for him the highest success and greatest achievement in the new field of usefulness to which he has been called. [Applause.]

HON. PRENTISS M. BROWN

Speaking as one of the "freshmen" on the majority side, I appreciate what the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. LUCE, has said. I would not be contented to leave the words and praise there. I think that the older members on the minority have been deservedly praised; but I believe that the younger members on the minority side also deserve a good word.

I have never served on a legislative committee before. As a practicing lawyer in my State I have had some contact with legislative matters.

I want to say a word of tribute to a gentleman who will, I am sure, be with us the coming year, at least I hope he will be; a gentleman who has been of inestimable service to this important committee; and I refer to the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. HOLLISTER. [Applause.] He is among the very best lawyers on the minority side. I think that his painstaking assistance in shaping legislation of this committee in recent months of hard work has been a most valuable contribution. [Applause.]

Moreover, I think we ought to comment upon the regrettable fact that one of the younger members on the Republican side who has exhibited much promise is about to leave us. I refer to our good friend Mr. SIMPSON, of Illinois. [Applause.] I am sure that every member of the committee regrets, from the personal standpoint, his leaving. His views have been presented to the committee tersely, understandingly, courteously, convincingly, and I think his work has been outstanding. [Applause.]

I want to express my kindly feeling for Mr. PRALL by calling attention to an article I read a few days ago on the sporting page of one of the New York City newspapers. It concerned the Dean brothers, pitchers for the St. Louis Cardinals, who have made an enviable record for their baseball team. The article said that these boys are extraordinary men; that they put up a great game when playing against Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Boston, and other teams in the National League, but when they went up against the big city they became flaming angels of vengeance representing the small town's resentment toward the big city, and pitched baseball that could not be equaled. That expresses the feeling of some from the smaller cities toward the big city.

When I went in 1924 as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention for the first time, I commenced to realize that there were human beings in the city of New York just like there were in the rest of the country.

I want to say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PRALL] that my association with him has confirmed my judgment, and I am very happy to have had the experience of associating with him. I sincerely feel that my life is richer as a result of that experience. [Applause.]

HON. JAMES I. FARLEY

As one of the young members of the Committee on Banking and Currency I have thought about this committee and the great men on it, and of my misgivings when I was chosen to be one of its members.

I came to Washington with the thought that I was not going to attempt to get in the RECORD much; that I would let discretion be the better part of valor, and learn from those who had ripe experience in the work. Before coming here I had for a number of years sat at the head of a table in a business enterprise where I usually said ultimately, "We will do it this way or that way." I thought that I had learned in those years of experience a little diplomacy, but I found after going on this committee and associating with men like Mr. STEAGALL and Mr. PRALL and Mr. LUCE that I did not know anything at all about diplomacy. They can talk longer and farther around a thing than any group of men I have ever met in my whole life. [Laughter.]

I had been used to saying "yes" and "no" to business propositions; however, here I learned that they said things just as emphatically but only in a decidedly different way. My service on this committee has been an interesting one. I would not want to pick out any man as ideal among the group comprising this important committee. All members of the committee are all right. When I came to the committee I was interested in seeing what the various gentlemen of the committee looked like. I have gone about the world quite a great deal, and I find that the buildings in Paris and Copenhagen look about like the buildings do in New York City and Philadelphia; but human nature and men are different everywhere. It seems to me that with all the millions of human beings no two have been created exactly alike. They do not think in just the same way; and sometimes I have here in the committee thought silently, and once in a while when bored to tears offered a suggestion while somebody was taking hours to say something that did not mean anything to me and little to the country, it is wonderful that the Almighty God did not create all people alike. This has been a fine school for me.

I have no reason to think that I will not be returned to the House; but if for any reason the clouds become more dark as the days go on, I reserve a rain check on some of you to come and help me. [Laughter.]

Unfortunately, there is no rule by which we may accurately measure a man's worth to society. We have a rule by which we collect silver coins, we measure grain in bushels, we measure other things by pounds and by the yard, but there is not a rule of that kind that can be adopted or applied to a human and his relationship to the world. About the only rule that I know of is the rule that measures a man's worth by what he actually is willing to do for society. I have found in this committee a group of gentlemen who have no selfish ambitions. I used to hear a great deal about New York City bankers. I have associated with those fellows in New York City some. I have heard about international bankers, and I suspected that when I got down here, and particularly on this committee, I would be besieged on every hand for some special favor, but I soon learned, happily, that this is a myth. Nothing that I have come in touch with here makes me think that there is a single man on this important committee who is not animated solely by patriotic interest in his country and interest in his fellow men. Fortunes or misfortunes, it does not make any difference, when one gets down to the last analysis, a person endures in the acquaintances he makes. I shall prize as part of my meager wealth in this world my acquaintance with the distinguished members of this committee, and particularly, as he is leaving us, our good friend, Mr. PRALL, of New York.

Somebody has said that he is about to go into an easier position. I am not so sure of that. I received a petition recently signed by 16,000 persons of my district asking for the freedom of the radio. [Laughter.] I suspect that every other Congressman has had similar requests and if you, Mr. PRALL, can deal satisfyingly with such a crowd in your new position, I know you will have the best of success. [Laughter.]

I desire to pay my compliments to the distinguished gentleman from New York, Mr. PRALL, in an old toast. Most of you have heard this toast long ago, but it more correctly represents my sentiments than any other suggestion I could make at this time. This toast is credited to Opie Reed.

One tramp to another

Here's to you, my pal, and may you live a thousand years,
Just to sorta cheer things through this vale of tears,
And may we, the committee, live a thousand too—a thousand less a day;
For we should regret to be here and know that you have gone away.

[Applause.]

HON. PETER A. CAVICCHIA

Mr. PRALL is one of the men who comes from the great metropolis. I have known many who came from Manhattan and Brooklyn, but I feel strongly for Mr. PRALL because he comes from the little island known as the "Borough of Staten Island", surrounded by water.

It looks as though he has been in exile. The State of New Jersey has built three bridges to connect the State of New Jersey with that island. I do not think it will do much good. We are seriously thinking of annexing Greater New York to New Jersey so as to make a real town of it. [Laughter.]

Referring to my work on this Committee on Banking and Currency, when I first came here I heard gentlemen from the South refer to our part of the country as the place whence the bankers come and every Member of Congress is a pawn in the hands of Wall Street. I myself have no particular liking for bankers, particularly during the last 2 or 3 years, because they have refused to discount notes I have offered them. [Laughter.]

I think that when we get 24 or 25 men to represent practically every section of the country in an intimate way such as this committee has been doing, every member trying his best to properly serve his district, that we get to understand one another and do better work. I should regret to think that while I have been elected a Member of Congress as a Republican any act of mine is based upon purely partisan considerations, particularly in these days when everybody is trying to bring back the confidence and prosperity of our common country.

I am learning a great deal. I consider this a postgraduate course. I always try to be a student and learn more.

I am very sorry, indeed, that Mr. PRALL is leaving us. I do hope that he may have congenial companionship and surroundings in his new position of responsibility, and that he may be able to be of even greater service in his new work; but I wonder what his thought is when he recognizes that he will have 435 Members of Congress and 96 Senators asking for special favors! [Laughter.] Then I venture to suggest he will wish he were back here on the Committee on Banking and Currency of this House. [Laughter.]

I do wish you, Mr. PRALL, the very best fortune. You richly deserve it. I have enjoyed knowing you, and I shall be seeing you again. If you do not extend us a May West invitation, we will ourselves take it. We will go up to see you sometime. [Applause.]

HON. BRENT SPENCE

I also wish to testify to my high regard and deep affection for all members of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

These compliments remind me of the fact that many years ago when I was a young man I ran for and was elected to the State senate. A young man with about three sheets to the wind introduced me at a political meeting. He said, "Elect this young man to the State senate and the white sails of commerce will dot the rivers of Kentucky, the smoke from her factories will obscure the heavens, the mountains will belch forth their minerals, and a brighter garniture will adorn her soil." I said to him, "Great goodness, Jim, I cannot do that." He rejoined, "Then I'll take it all back." [Laughter.] Although I disclaim the compliment to myself, I, as a member of this committee, would, I think, willingly accept without proof all the fine compliments that have been paid here. We need no proof of our greatness. We admit it.

I deeply appreciate the privilege of being a member of this important committee. When I became a member of the committee I recognized very soon the fine qualities of our departing friend, Mr. PRALL. I recognized his fine appearance, his soldierly bearing, the many fine qualities that would make him an ideal Kentucky colonel. Thereupon I wrote to the Governor of Kentucky, suggesting that he make Mr. PRALL a colonel, because by so doing he would honor himself and our State. The Governor promptly sent me his commission; but, unfortunately, he did not send a horse. [Laughter.] The inference at least was that Colonel PRALL himself would be compelled to provide his mount.

A Kentucky colonel must have several qualities. He must be a man of fine appearance. Colonel PRALL is that. He must be brave and fearless. Colonel PRALL is that. He should carry his liquor well. I have not investigated that. [Laughter.]

Seriously, I want to say that I sincerely think that every member of this committee will feel a genuine regret that Mr. PRALL is leaving us. We all have a deep affection and kindly regard for him. I know that when I say I wish him well in the new duties that he is about to assume that I echo the sentiments of every member of the committee. I believe, as you do, that he is going to bring credit to himself, strength to the administration, and by his honest, intelligent, and faithful performance of his duties he will render a great service to his country.

We wish you health and happiness. We wish you Godspeed, Colonel PRALL. [Prolonged applause.]

HON. FRED J. SISSON

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it has been a great pleasure for me to serve upon this important Committee on Banking and Currency, and the only unpleasant thing that occurs to me at the present time is that we are going to lose the pleasant and profitable companionship we have enjoyed with our fellow member who is about to leave us, Mr. PRALL. [Applause.]

When I came here as a new Member of the Congress and it was learned that I had received the privilege and honor of becoming a member of this important committee, I was happy that I could look to my senior colleague from New York City, Mr. PRALL, for advice and counsel, as he was the only one I knew on the committee. I shall miss that advice and counsel, if I have the honor to be returned to the Congress and serve on this eminent committee.

I heartily agree with all that has been said with respect to unity of purpose and freedom from partisanship in this committee. Those factors have, according to my own observation, thoroughly characterized the work of this committee.

Comparisons are always futile and frequently invidious, and I could not single out any member on either side—on either one side or the other—and say that I have enjoyed his association and benefited from his advice more than I have from the others, except with respect to their greater experience in the work of the committee and the greater experience and service in the House.

I was agreeably surprised with respect to men on the committee, who I had known only by reputation, to learn that all of their work is apparently actuated by the sole purpose of carrying out the important work of the committee for the House of Representatives and to the best interests of the whole people of the United States. [Applause.]

I have received nothing but kindness, forbearance, courtesy from each and every member of this committee. I would not say on both sides, because, as has been fittingly said here several times, there have not been partisan sides in the work of the committee.

I shall very much regret losing Mr. PRALL. I feel a personal pride in his representation, in part, of the great city of New York. I knew of his good work and outstanding ability before I came here, but I did not know him personally. I was well acquainted with the splendid work he had done in a civic capacity in his home city.

Again, I join in the note of personal regret that we are to lose Mr. SIMPSON. I have enjoyed his association and have been frequently impressed by the tactfulness and courtesy and ability he has displayed even when he has, perhaps, voiced views that were contrary to the particular views I possessed at that time.

The only other thing I might speak of here is this: We have each introduced some personal note. I recall that the dominant member of my family—because I have always been under petticoat rule—warned me when I came here that I had a habit of speaking out of turn. She had not been in court when I was trying a lawsuit and she did not know the strict rules under which we operate in court. She was fearful that I would take too prominent and vociferous and positive a part in debate and committee work; and if I have transgressed along that line, I will say that the other members of the committee have shown great tolerance and patience.

I have enjoyed the work of the past 2 years more than I can tell you. The only regret is that we cannot be sure that all of us will be back for another session of the Congress. [Applause.]

HON. JAMES SIMPSON, JR.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I truly count it a great privilege and honor for a man of my age to serve on the important Committee on Banking and Currency with a gentleman of such distinguished and outstanding ability as has Mr. PRALL. I shall remember the interesting work of this eminent committee for many years to come, and I expect to profit greatly from what I have learned by being associated with as fine a man as Mr. PRALL. [Applause.]

HON. FRANK W. HANCOCK, JR.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I think it both delightful and appropriate that our distinguished chairman has seen fit to stage this little party in honor of the able and distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. PRALL], who has met with us perhaps for the last time. In honoring him we bring honor to ourselves.

For 4 years on this committee I have closely and profitably observed the effectiveness of Mr. PRALL's work and the wisdom of his deliberations. Though calm and composed in action, his determination has been at times disarming. Willing to give and take, as all men must at times in matters of legislation, he has held firmly to principles and convictions. During the present session of Congress no man on the committee has rendered a more prodigious service or has been more faithful in support of the measures sponsored by the administration. Unfailingly fair at all times, he has nevertheless thought first of the President's wishes and given his best of mental and physical energy to the carrying out of his program. His work in the committee room and on the floor of the House, particularly during this session, has been a high mark in his distinguished political career. The masterful

manner in which he handled almost single-handed the bill designed to afford direct loans to small and medium-sized industries and businesses was a feat of which any man might be justly proud.

Mr. Chairman, ANNING S. PRALL is not only an able legislator and a formidable character but he is also a delightful gentleman in its highest sense and best meaning. To know him is to like him and to be impressed with the sweetness of his nature. Though he hails from the other part of this great Nation, with a different background and tradition from mine, I have always felt at perfect ease in his company. I think I can truthfully say that any good man can be congenial with ANNING S. PRALL.

His absence from this committee and from the Congress will be conspicuously missed. It is but proper, however, that men who attain unto high place by merit and distinguished service should be given greater responsibilities. We all rejoice with him in the new and higher honor which has been conferred upon him by our great leader, and we bid him farewell with an abiding assurance and confidence that he will discharge the responsibilities of his new assignment with benefit to the Government that he serves and with credit to himself. I should feel very unhappy if I did not know that in his new position "a friend could always tune in on him." I shall miss his charming association and attractive personality.

My tribute to him would not be fully complete if I did not state that in my opinion ANNING PRALL in his work and in his life understood perfectly the truth of the saying: "Do well thy part; there all the honor lies."

HON. ANNING S. PRALL

Mr. STEAGALL and my friends of the committee, I deeply appreciate the thoughtfulness and generosity of our chairman for calling us together to break bread in my honor after 12 years of service on this Committee on Banking and Currency.

During the years of my association with him, I have learned to love HENRY STEAGALL, and, while we have not always been in complete accord in our work here, after the decks have cleared and legislation pending before us has been reported favorably or adversely, it has never left a scar to mar that friendship so long existing.

I wish to voice my appreciation for their fine cooperation and support of those members who served under my chairmanship on the subcommittee which had under consideration more than 80 bills introduced amending the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act. I dare say no subcommittee of any committee of Congress has been more painstaking or generous in its public hearings, its consideration of legislation, or its final conclusions thereon.

I wish to assure all the members of the committee, regardless of their political complexion, that I deeply appreciate the many courtesies extended by them during the pleasant hours we have spent together. While to err is but human and I may have often erred in judgment, I have ever been mindful of my duty to the people of the Nation; and in these closing hours of my service on this committee, I hope that whatever I have done will redound with credit and honor to my country, my State, my home community, and to my friends. It is mighty nice to strew flowers while we live and it has been most pleasing to listen to your tributes of praise and admiration. Every member of this committee, however, has contributed of his talents from time to time for the benefit of our country and to you much credit is due. I do not recall an instance, and I have served under Republican and Democratic majorities, when partisan politics has ever had a place or played a part in the work of our committee.

It was a privilege and a pleasure to have been assigned to the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives upon my election to the Sixty-eighth Congress and to have served continuously on this committee. Membership on this committee offered me many opportunities for service to the Nation and to the administration. My service during the past six terms has been exclusively confined to this committee, and I am sure no Member of any Congress has more thoroughly enjoyed the honors, the associations, or the friendships that have been mine. My retirement from Congress is fraught with pleasurable recollections of the past and with keen regret in the thought that in the future I shall no longer see service upon this committee or in the House. Friendships that I hold dearest I have made during my six terms in Congress; and in the years to come, in the hours of reminiscence, it will be my delight to recall the happy years spent with you all.

The President has honored me by appointment to an important post, and here again you may be assured of my unselfish devotion to the work of the Commission on which I will serve, to the administration that has honored me by appointment, and to the country which I have served in the past. I trust my every act will merit your admiration. I trust I shall always have your confidence, your esteem, your love, and affection, and that no act of mine will ever cause you to regret it.

Be assured of my sincere appreciation of your kind words of today and of my continued friendship and esteem in the days to follow. [Applause.]

Mr. STEAGALL. We have enjoyed having you with us, Mr. PRALL, and we very much dislike to see you go.

The meeting will now adjourn.

RECESS

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I think it is evident that we are not going to get very far for a little while in the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar. Gentlemen on the other side and on this side have spoken to me, and they have said that they will be compelled to object to these bills unless they are given a few minutes in order to acquaint themselves with the provisions of the bills that are to be called up. I refer particularly to the gentlemen on both sides who are charged with the responsibility of looking over these bills. I am also told that at 5:30 it is hoped the conferees on the housing bill will be ready to report to the Congress so that that matter can be taken up and disposed of at that time.

It occurred to me that what the House should do under the circumstances is to take a recess until 5:30. In order that it may have the concurrence or nonconcurrence of all the Membership, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 5:30 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS]?

Mr. McDUFFIE. Reserving the right to object, after the recess will it be permitted to continue with Senate bills on the Private Calendar? I have no bills on the calendar, but there are some meritorious bills which ought to be considered.

Mr. BYRNS. The gentleman knows my position. For weeks I have been trying to get all of these bills on the Private Calendar disposed of. Certainly I am not going to object to the continuation if we can proceed in order and have these bills considered, but I do think, in view of the confusion at the present time, that we are not going to get very far. Perhaps after we dispose of the conference report we might be able to do something.

Mr. HOPE. Reserving the right to object, can the gentleman tell us if it is the plan and intention to take up some of these bills at a later time, whether he will proceed with Senate bills now on the calendar or take up bills on the Speaker's desk?

Mr. BYRNS. That is entirely for the House, under the order which was made by the House at the opening of the session. If the House wishes to take up bills on the Speaker's table, of course that will be done.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. But it must be done by another unanimous consent request.

Mr. HOPE. I think we should determine that, in order that those of us who are to be prepared on these bills may have an opportunity to be better prepared when the bills come up.

Mr. BYRNS. The gentleman is asking me to decide between two conflicting elements. Some want to take up bills on the Speaker's table and others want to proceed with the Private Calendar. I have no objection to either purpose because, as I have said many times, I have not had a bill on the Private Calendar.

Mr. BLACK. Reserving the right to object, after recess could we not proceed on the Private Calendar with Senate bills that have not been acted upon, and if we finish those we can then go to the business on the Speaker's table?

Mr. BYRNS. That was the order that was made at the opening this morning.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And I think that should be lived up to.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Reserving the right to object, how about bills on the Speaker's desk that are not on the Calendar?

Mr. BYRNS. They will have to come afterwards.

Mr. Speaker, I renew my request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS]?

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.), the House took a recess until 5:30 o'clock p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 5:30 o'clock p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one

of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On June 16, 1934:

H.R. 1769. An act for the relief of Jeannette S. Jewell;

H.R. 5357. An act for the relief of Alice M. A. Damm;

H.R. 5369. An act providing for the issuance of patents upon certain conditions to lands and accretions thereto determined to be within the State of New Mexico in accordance with the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States entered April 9, 1928;

H.R. 6781. An act to authorize appropriations to pay the annual share of the United States an an adhering member of the International Council of Scientific Unions and associated unions;

H.R. 7781. An act for the relief of Rosemund Pauline Lowry; and

H.R. 8639. An act to repeal certain laws providing for the protection of sea lions in Alaska waters.

On June 18, 1934:

H.R. 8781. An act to increase employment by authorizing an appropriation to provide for emergency construction of public highways and related projects, and to amend the Federal Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9322. An act to provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9646. An act to authorize the acquisition of additional land for the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge; and

H.J.Res. 373. Joint resolution to protect the revenue by requiring information concerning the disposition of substances used in the manufacture of distilled spirits.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Horne, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3580) entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States', approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 5543. An act for the relief of T. Brooks Alford;

H.R. 9741. An act to provide for the taxation of manufacturers, importers, and dealers in certain firearms and machine guns, to tax the sale or other disposal of such weapons, and to restrict importation and regulate interstate transportation thereof;

H.R. 9861. An act to amend the Railway Labor Act approved May 20, 1926, and to provide for the prompt disposition of disputes between carriers and their employees; and

H.J.Res. 322. Joint resolution to provide for the disposal of smuggled merchandise, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to require imported articles to be marked in order that smuggled merchandise may be identified, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1825. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to the numbered school sections in place, granted to the States by the act approved February 22, 1889, by the act approved January 25, 1927 (44 Stat. 1026), and by any other acts of Congress; and

S. 2809. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of the International Arms and Fuze Co., Inc.

OSAGE INDIANS

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to renew a unanimous-consent request I submitted earlier in the afternoon to recall from the Senate the bill (S. 1948) amending the act entitled "An act authorizing the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in the civilization-fund claim of the Osage Nation of Indians against the United States", approved February 6, 1921. This bill was passed the other day by the House with an amendment.

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

There was no objection.

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3533), an act to amend the act entitled "An act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its powers and purposes", approved February 25, 1929, and for other purposes.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of the act entitled "An act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its powers and purposes", approved February 25, 1929, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "If by reason of death, disability, or other cause, any individual to whom functions are assigned under this section has been or shall be rendered unable to perform such functions, the Commission is authorized to designate or employ such other person as it deems competent to perform such functions."

SEC. 2. Section 5 of such act of February 25, 1929, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of not to exceed $250,000 for the purpose of defraying the cost of such memorial and landscaping. Such sums as may be appropriated pursuant to this act shall be advanced to the treasurer of said Commission from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition of the executive committee provided for by this act."

SEC. 3. Any funds heretofore made available for expenditure under the provisions of such act of February 25, 1929, are hereby made available for expenditure under such act as amended by this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WOODROW WILSON

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the discussion provoked by the resolution authorizing the United States to participate in the International Labor Organization has prompted me to give expression to deep and long-abiding convictions in order that they may find a place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I wonder when the people of America will awaken to a proper sense of the responsibilities and opportunities of this Nation in the affairs of the world, and stop listening to the song of international hate against the League of Nations and the World Court, and take their proper place at the head of the table in the councils of the distracted peoples of the world.

Woodrow Wilson was eternally right, and as sure as the rising of the morning sun time will vindicate him. He said he was playing for the verdict of mankind, and the verdict of mankind will be for him.

Woodrow Wilson ranks with Thomas Jefferson as among those world statesmen who belong to the future of all peoples. Only America could give two such men to the world. Thomas Jefferson stated in final form the true relationship between man and government. Woodrow Wilson stated in form as final the true relationship between nation and nation. His enunciation of the right of the self-determina-

tion of peoples has already given the world new nations. His 14 points have given the world a charter of international relationships which will be studied and followed by statesmen centuries after the critics of Woodrow Wilson have all been forgotten. His is the one enduring name that came out of the World War. He lighted a new torch to guide the feet of mankind toward the goal of universal brotherhood, toward the day envisioned by the poet:

Till the war drum throbbed no longer
And the battle flags were furled,
In the parliament of man,
The federation of the world.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I understand that each Member of the House has been granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD. I wish to submit an additional request.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that each member of the Appropriations Committee may have the privilege of including in extensions of his remarks any tables or papers bearing on the fiscal relations of the Government. I understand there is some question as to the printing of certain tables.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object merely to ask a question, is the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee sure that the Committee on Printing will accede to this order of the House if the request is granted, that they have no arbitrary rule which will prevent the printing of very valuable information?

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is exactly why I am submitting this unanimous-consent request.

Mr. SNELL. I understood, if the gentleman will permit, that the majority leader, if he has not already done so, will ask unanimous consent for all Members.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes; but there seems to be some question whether a Member may have a table in his remarks, and I want to be sure that this privilege is extended to each member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. GOSS. The gentleman is referring to all members of the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. BUCHANAN. I am. The gentleman knows I treat everybody alike.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the next Senate bill on the Private Calendar.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

The Clerk called the next Senate bill, S. 1527, for the relief of Charles A. Lewis.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I say to the House that at the time I read the letter from a justice of the Court of Claims I did not mention the name of the writer, and this caused some merriment, some laughter, and some applause. This letter is from one of the present judges of the Court of Claims in Washington, D.C. So you can readily understand why he does not wish his name to be used, for somebody might try to take him away from his position.

Now, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the gentlewoman from New York, there seems to be no one here to explain it.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

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 on Insular Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 19 of the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands", I transmit herewith a set of the laws and resolutions passed by the Ninth Philippine Legislature during its third regular session, from July 17 to November 9, 1933, with the exception of act no. 4104, which will be transmitted to you hereafter when copies have been received from the Philippine Islands.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 18, 1934.*

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

SOUTHERN PRODUCTS CO.

The Clerk called the next Senate bill, S. 1629, for the relief of the Southern Products Co.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary to explain this bill?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to pay the sum of $13,051.19 to the Southern Products Co., of Dallas, Tex., for the cost of removal and the cost of reconditioning 9,097 bales of cotton from its place of storage in the Bush Terminal Co. warehouse, Brooklyn, N.Y., the damage being caused to the cotton by climatic and other causes during its enforced removal and while it was exposed to the weather after removal from the Bush Terminal warehouse as a result of the commandeering of the entire storage warehouse on the 3d of January 1918 by the Secretary of War.

Mr. TRUAX. It was during the war period?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes; it was during the war period. They were compelled to remove this cotton. It cost them $15,000 to recondition the cotton, according to their claim.

Mr. TRUAX. Has this claim run the statute of limitations?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. The Court of Claims said that it could not entertain jurisdiction under the Lever Act, or under either one of the other acts on the ground that the Federal Government exercising eminent domain is not compelled to bear the expense incurred by people who move their property from the property condemned.

Mr. TRUAX. The gentleman did not answer my question, as to whether the claim has run the statute of limitations.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. What I am trying to say is that there is no tribunal to which they could go. So it would be difficult to determine what would be the limitation when there is no way they could turn.

Mr. TRUAX. The gentleman from Texas has had a large number of meritorious bills passed which have not been objected to. Does not the gentleman think that during the closing hours of a session we should hesitate before passing a bill refunding $13,000 for a loss incurred during the war, especially when there accompanies the bill no recommendation of the departments of the Government?

The regular order was demanded.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

WALES ISLAND PACKING CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1666, to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Wales Island Packing Co.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BLACK. Will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Yes.

Mr. BLACK. This bill has been in Congress a great many years. It has been reported favorably by committee after committee, and there is no question about the liability or the injury. The bill has fallen down in Congress in the past for several reasons. You have the Court of Claims' finding here.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. My understanding is that the Court of Claims found adversely to the claimant.

Mr. BLACK. No; that is not so.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. This is a claim over 30 years old.

Mr. BLACK. Yes.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. The claim has been rejected by the Court of Claims. It does not seem to me that we should make an award of $100,000 in this off-hand manner. It is a bill on which we ought to have suspension of the rules and some discussion.

Mr. BLACK. This bill is one of the bills I had intended to take up under a rule that the Rules Committee granted me where we could have had discussion. Of course, it is late in the day. It is not exactly fair to say that this bill has not had any consideration. It has been under consideration for a great many years.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Is this claim 30 years old?

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. It arose in 1903.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, I object.

W. P. FULLER & CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1818, for the relief of W. P. Fuller & Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the claim of W. P. Fuller & Co., of San Francisco, Calif., against the United States for damages alleged to have been caused by a collision on or about November 29, 1912, in San Francisco Harbor, between their steamer *Sunol* and the Government tug *Angel Island*, then in the service of the Immigration Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor, may be sued for by the said W. P. Fuller & Co. in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, sitting as a court of admiralty and acting under the rules governing such court, and said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such suit and to enter a judgment or decree for the amount of such damages and costs, if any, as shall be found to be due against the United States in favor of the said W. P. Fuller & Co. or against the said W. P. Fuller & Co. in favor of the United States upon the same principles and measures of liability as in like cases in admiralty between private parties and with the same rights of appeal: *Provided*, That such notice of the said suit shall be given to the Attorney General of the United States as may be provided by order of the said court, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to cause the United States attorney in such district to appear and defend for the United States: *Provided further*, That said suit shall be brought and commenced within 4 months of the date of the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. The District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, in the adjudication of such claim, is authorized in its discretion to permit the use, in addition to any evidence which may be offered in such suit, any affidavits or other written documents in the files of the United States Department of Labor, or in the files of the said W. P. Fuller & Co., relating to or bearing upon such claim.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HAROLD SORENSON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1822, for the relief of Harold Sorenson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to credit the accounts of Harold Sorenson, major, United States property and disbursing officer, North Dakota National Guard, in the amount of $1,518.91, representing the credit disallowed in such accounts by reason of the payment of such sum by such Harold Sorenson during the year 1926, out of funds of the United States, for certain work in connection with the construction of a water-supply system near Camp Grafton, N.Dak., pursuant to obligations incurred after the termination of the authority for such obligations.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES W. WALTERS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1972, for the relief of James W. Walters.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I inquire what has become of Private Calendar No. 895?

The SPEAKER. The bill the gentleman refers to was objected to.

Mr. TRUAX. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pass and allow credit for in the settlement of the disbursing accounts of James W. Walters, captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army, an item in the sum of $2,626.76, representing a shortage in the disbursing account of John D. Gallagher, civilian clerk, employed at the Raritan Arsenal, N.J., for which said James W. Walters has been held accountable: *Provided*, That any amounts stopped against the pay of Captain Walters on account of this disallowance which is cleared by the passage of this act shall also be refunded to him.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A. J. HANLON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2322, for the relief of A. J. Hanlon.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the accounts of A. J. Hanlon, special disbursing agent, Bureau of Prohibition, San Juan, P.R., with the sum of $223.75, said sum representing the amount paid on vouchers to Juan R. Toledo, prohibition agent, as per diem in lieu of subsistence for the period June 13 to July 21, 1929, which sum was disallowed by the General Accounting Office.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELMER KETTERING

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2534, for the relief of Elmer Kettering.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem in favor of Elmer Kettering, Mellette, S.Dak., United States registered notes nos. L–1230844 and L–1230845 (uncalled) in the denomination of $100 each of the Victory Liberty Loan 4¾-percent convertible gold notes of 1922–23, registered in the name of Elmer Kettering, without presentation of the notes which are alleged to have been stolen in a mail robbery after having been assigned in blank by the registered payee: *Provided*, That the said notes shall not have been presented to the Department: *And provided further*, That the said Elmer Kettering shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principal of the said notes, in such form and with such corporate surety as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury with condition to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any claim on account of the notes hereinbefore described.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE M. WRIGHT

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2720, for the relief of George M. Wright.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to refund and pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to George M. Wright, Great Falls, S.C., the sum of $545.03, for income taxes erroneously collected for the taxable year 1924.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 7, insert the words "in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States", and on page 1, line 9, after the figures "1924", insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the pro-

visions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REFUND OF TAXES COLLECTED FROM BUILDING-AND-LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2816, to extend the time for the refunding of taxes erroneously collected from certain building-and-loan associations.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

CHEROKEE FUEL CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2871, giving jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of the Cherokee Fuel Co.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

MARY LOUISE BELANGER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2872, for the relief of Mary Louise Belanger.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman make a brief explanation of this bill?

Mr. RUFFIN. Mr. Speaker, what I say in reference to this bill is also applicable to the following bill. These bills were introduced in the Senate by Senator CLARK, a Democrat, and Senator PATTERSON, a Republican.

The transaction arises out of the death of two men who went into a Government hospital, which was under the direction and control of the Department of Justice. These men were in no way connected with the hospital. They were sent there by the local gas and electric company to fix a gas meter. While in this hospital one of them struck a match, an explosion ensued, and both of the men were killed.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Does the Department admit liability?

Mr. RUFFIN. Yes. The Department of Justice investigated this matter thoroughly. This was a hospital for the criminal insane which came under the control of the Department of Justice.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. This is a companion bill to Private Calendar No. 905?

Mr. RUFFIN. It is a companion bill. The two men were killed in the same accident. One bill immediately follows the other.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Would the gentleman be willing to accept an amendment that this claim of $5,000 is in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States?

Mr. RUFFIN. If the gentleman desires to offer such an amendment, I will accept the amendment, as I do not want this matter delayed.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. That is our usual practice when we pay $5,000 in a death case, to make sure that the payment is made in full settlement of all claims against the United States Government.

Mr. RUFFIN. I have no objection to that; and if the gentleman will prepare the amendment and also have it apply to the next bill, it will be perfectly all right.

Mr. BOILEAU. Mr. Speaker, as I understand, these men were both employees of a local gas company.

Mr. RUFFIN. They were agents of the gas company.

Mr. BOILEAU. Were they not employees of the gas company at the time and were they not working for the gas company?

Mr. RUFFIN. Yes; I think they were.

Mr. BOILEAU. Did they get compensation under the Workman's Compensation Act?

Mr. RUFFIN. No.

Mr. BOILEAU. Have you not a workman's compensation act in your State?

Mr. RUFFIN. We have one, but these men have not been given any compensation, and I am not sure whether they would come under it or not.

Mr. BOILEAU. If they were there as employees of the gas company, it would seem to me there would be liability under the workman's compensation act.

Mr. RUFFIN. I do not know about that. I know the Department of Justice went into this very thoroughly and admitted they ought to be paid, and it was reported in that way.

Mr. MILLIGAN. And admitted that the accident was caused on account of the construction of the building.

Mr. RUFFIN. They admitted more than that. The investigation disclosed that the agents of the Government had actual knowledge of the fact that there might be trouble and they had this knowledge in sufficient time so that by the exercise of due care they could have corrected the defect, but did not do so.

Mr. BOILEAU. That is what these men were there for, was it not?

Mr. RUFFIN. No; it was not on account of that defect at all. The agents of the Government had actual knowledge of the fact that by reason of the construction of the building someone might be hurt. These men went there for the purpose of putting in a gas meter.

Mr. BOILEAU. It seems to me that if there is a workmen's compensation law in the gentleman's State, these men would come under that; but I have no disposition to object to the bill if the official objectors think it is all right.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000 in full settlement of all claims of Marie Louise Belanger against the Government on account of the death of her husband, Alfred Belanger, caused by an explosion in the meter house of the Federal Hospital for Defective Delinquents, at Springfield, Mo., on September 15, 1933: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HANCOCK of New York: In line 6, after the word "claims", strike out the words "of Marie Louise Belanger."

Page 1, line 7, strike out the words "her husband."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, my attention has been called to the fact that one of the first bills on the Consent Calendar which was passed this afternon was Senate bill 3374, to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across Lake Champlain from East Alburg, Vt., to West Swanton, Vt. I understand that by unanimous consent the Speaker recognized the gentleman from Verment and a Senate bill was passed authorizing the State of Vermont to build this bridge; and, in view of this fact, I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the action taken with respect to S. 3374 be vacated.

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

There was no objection.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

STELLA D. WICKERSHAM

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2873, for the relief of Stella D. Wickersham.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is this bill?

Mr. RUFFIN. This is a companion bill to the one I have just explained. These two men were killed in the same accident.

Mr. TRUAX. What is the amount involved?

Mr. RUFFIN. Five thousand dollars, and there are no attorneys' fees.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000 in full settlement of all claims of Stella D. Wickersham against the Government on account of the death of her husband, Robert L. Wickersham, caused by an explosion in the meter house of the Federal Hospital for Defective Delinquents, at Springfield, Mo., on September 15, 1933: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HANCOCK of New York: Page 1, line 6, after the word "claims", strike out the words "of Stella D. Wickersham"; and on page 1, line 7, strike out the words "her husband."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and insert a speech on the present status of the Philippines by Mrs. Camilo Osias, the wife of the Commissioner from the Philippines.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following speech on the present status of the Philippines, by Mrs. Camilo Osias, the wife of the Commissioner from the Philippines:

THE PRESENT PHILIPPINE STATUS

By Mrs. Ildefonsa C. Osias

Ladies and gentlemen, 36 years ago, on August 13, the Spanish flag was hauled down from the battlements of the walled city of Manila and the Stars and Stripes was hoisted in its place. The occasion marked the final triumph of American arms over the tottering power of the once mighty kingdom which ruled the Philippines for nearly 4 centuries.

Four months after that momentous event, on December 10, 1898, the Treaty of Paris was signed, by virtue of which Spain ceded the Philippines to the United States. The cession was protested by Filipino diplomatic agents in Paris on the contention that, since the Filipino revolutionary forces under General Aguinaldo had all but completely demolished the Spanish dominion in the islands before the arrival of the American Army and Navy, the Spanish Government did not possess a clear and cloudless title to convey to the United States under a treaty of territorial cession and transfer of sovereignty.

The protest was ignored, the treaty was negotiated, and in due course it received the ratification of the United States Senate. Since then the validity of that treaty has never been seriously challenged.

Let me say at this point that, according to the decisions of the Federal Supreme Court, the treaty of Paris has not made the Philippines an integral part of the American body politic, having become merely a territorial possession to which the Constitution has not followed the flag and over which Congress has supreme and absolute power of regulation, government, and disposal.

The inevitable happened. Even before the American people knew that the Philippines was not really the name of a new ballad nor yet a new brand of canned goods, the question of the future political status of the archipelago of 7,000 islands, populated then by 7,000,000 people and now by 14,000,000, became a football of American partisan politics.

As the first rumblings of the Presidential campaign of 1900 arose in the West in a crescendo of confused voices, that peerless leader of popular causes, William Jennings Bryan, thundered that the taking over of the Philippines under any condition was a dangerous and unconstitutional venture in imperialism. So when he became the standard-bearer of the embattled democracy which had suffered defeat 4 years before on the issue of bimetallism, he promptly made the Philippine question the paramount issue of that quadrennial electoral contest.

Mr. Bryan went down in defeat, frustrated for the second time in his efforts to achieve the Presidency. The American people elected William McKinley as their Chief Magistrate. And so, naturally, America's Philippine policy took form and direction under the guidance of President McKinley and the Republican Party.

To identify that policy one must needs refer to the historic document penned by the then Secretary of War Elihu Root, known as the "McKinley Instructions to the First Philippine Commission." Its reassuring message of good will to the Filipino people acquired the impressiveness of a celestial benediction when it revealed the spirit of America with the golden words, "The Philippines are ours, not to exploit but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government."

Now, as I look back in retrospect upon the happy and eventful years since our beloved country has been under the Stars and Stripes, I am suffused with an irresistible sentiment that, insofar as the Philippines alone were concerned, the defeat of Mr. Bryan in 1900 was one of those cases which the poet describes as "defeats more triumphant than victories."

For, impelled by design and smarting under a militant anti-imperialist criticism, the McKinley administration proceeded to work out a Philippine plan inspired by the noble purpose to serve, predicated on a square deal for all and directed to the achievement of the well-being and contentment of the Filipino masses. It was a program nobly conceived and nobly executed. By it America gave the world an object lesson of national magnanimity and international fair play.

America's work in the Philippines, carried out under American supervision largely by the Filipinos themselves, consists in the establishment of representative government, the implantation of the rule of equality before the law, the implementation of democratic principles, the separation of church and state, the diffusion of public instruction, the adoption of modern sanitation, the enhancement of material progress, the elevation of the standard of living, the maintenance of domestic peace, the assurance of international security, and the inauguration of the regime of equal opportunity for every Filipino, poor and rich alike.

As we come now to the consideration of the present political status of the Philippines, we are reminded by the outstanding milestones in the process of gradually extending the boon of self-government to the Filipino people. It is well that we should ever keep them in mind in order that those who worked for their realization may not escape our grateful recognition.

Following the occupation of Manila, a military government was established with American generals at the helm. Two years after, with the reports of the Denby commission and the Schurmann commission before it, Congress established civil government through the Spooner amendment to the Army appropriation bill. Then on July 1, 1902, sponsored by Congressman Cooper, that grand old man who recited Rizal's Last Farewell poem on the floor of Congress way back in 1899, the first Philippine organic law was enacted and promulgated.

That law was superseded by the Jones act on August 29, 1916. And now we have the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which is the virtual reenactment of the Hawes-Cutting measure, approved by Congress on March 23, 1934, and signed by President Roosevelt on the following day.

On May 1 last, exactly 36 years to the day of Admiral Dewey's naval victory in Manila Bay, the Philippine Legislature unanimously approved a concurrent resolution accepting the Tydings-McDuffie Act pursuant to section 17 thereof, which requires that ratifying action before the act could go into effect.

That historic session, as you will recall, was transmitted to the United States by radio short waves. I tried to catch every word that was uttered on that stirring occasion. The cheering and applause were truly inspiriting. I could see in my mind's eye the great assemblage all aglow with hope and expectation. I could feel the enthusiasm tempered by the sober appreciation of the new responsibilities assumed. And I could imagine the repercussions that went all over the archipelago, bringing the tidings of the new day. That night, in Washington, I slept prouder of myself and of my Filipino birthright.

President Quezon's speech in English and that of Senator Osmena's in Spanish were symbolic of the two cultural influences that permeate the Philippine civilization. And the rendition of The Star-Spangled Banner was a reminder of the fact that Philippine independence was not yet a reality and that our country would still be for about a decade more under American sovereignty.

With the acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie Act by our legislature, only 1 of its 17 provisions, section 8, went into effect. The rest of the provisions will go into operation upon the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth, which, according to present plans, will take place on or about January 1, 1935.

This section 8 should concern us seriously at this time. It provides that not more than 50 Filipinos can enter the United States a year. This quota does not include bona fide students, tourists, merchants on a temporary visit, public officials on a mission, and others of similar classifications. An ambitious but poor Filipino youth who wants to come here and work his way through school is barred unless he comes within the quota.

Under the same section the Filipinos who are already in the United States, numbering between 50,000 and 75,000 men, women, and children, are considered as aliens under the Federal Immigration Acts of 1917 and 1924 and all other laws of the United States relating to the immigration, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens. To say that this provision is harsh is to put it mildly, for the same law that enjoins it requires the Filipinos to maintain true faith and allegiance to the United States.

I desire now to make a rapid review of some of the salient provisions of the new organic law.

The Philippine government has a bonded indebtedness owing to American banking syndicates approximating $75,000,000. The interest on this debt and the sinking fund absorb about $5,000,000 annually of the total income of the Philippine government, which now amounts to around $30,000,000—a very considerable proportion indeed.

To insure the liquidation of this bonded obligation, the Philippine Commonwealth is directed to levy export taxes on Philippine goods shipped to the United States after the sixth year from the inauguration of the Commonwealth. And to make the insurance doubly effective, the American High Commissioner, by direction of the President of the United States, is authorized to take over the control of the customs offices in the event of default or nonpayment of the debt or the interest thereon and collect revenue and use it to pay the amounts in default.

Until the Commonwealth government is inaugurated, there are no tonnage restrictions on the free entry of Philippine imports to the United States. Thereafter, there shall be maximum quotas on duty-free sugar, coconut oil, and cordage. The industries affected have been complaining that the quotas are altogether too low, placing the Philippines in a highly disadvantageous position. The sugar industry especially, which is the leading industry in our country and the principal source of revenue of our government, is making titanic efforts to secure a more liberal treatment from the American Congress.

Besides these restrictive provisions in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, Congress has recently approved a law placing sugar on a tonnage limitation and under administrative control and regulation, and another law placing an excise tax on coconut oil that is about one and a half times as much as the price of that commodity. These have been protested as violations of the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, but, I regret to say, the protest has proved unavailing. We still hope, however, that Congress may eventually reverse itself and give the Philippines a square deal.

I have set forth some of the sacrifices that our country will shoulder under the new organic law. There are, of course, certain compensations for these sacrifices, and among them are that we shall have a constitution drafted by ourselves, a government conducted by ourselves, a chief executive elected by ourselves, and, above all, a definite, mandatory legislative provision creating a free and independent Philippine nation after a specified period of time mentioned in the statute.

Whether these compensations are commensurate with the sacrifices are matters for an honest difference of opinion. The material fact is that the Tydings-McDuffie Act is an actuality. It is a vital, vibrating reality.

Indeed, the new dispensation brings us satisfactions as well as obligations, spiritual refreshment together with material burdens. It gives us joy as well as pain, the pain that makes joy all the sweeter and life the more interesting.

I, for one, am determined to give my heart and my hand, be they ever so feeble, to the successful operation of the independence legislation and the glorious consummation of its supreme purpose.

I want to spread the contagion of optimism and good will. I wish to banish doubt, division, and discord. The phantom of fear must be laid low. The philosophy of despair must be shattered. We must succeed, succeed greatly, succeed heroically.

These sentiments possess me and enrapture my soul. I wish I could tug upon the heartstrings of every Filipino and inspire him to the serene contemplation of his duties to the land of his birth. He must not be a recreant, he must not be a derelict. Rather, a valiant fighter, he must be among the invincible hosts of liberty.

We are face to face with destiny. God is with us, I know because the angels have whispered so. Our country! There she stands and there she will stand forever, sparkling in the Orient seas.

Now, as we are entering the mansion of our highest aspirations we may well repeat in affectionate apostrophe to our beloved country the majestic and imperishable words of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow:

> Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
> Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
> Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
> Are all with thee, are all with thee!

INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION AT FORT NIAGARA, N.Y.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 376) to provide an appropriation to enable the United States Army to send certain units to participate in the International Celebration at Fort Niagara, N.Y., which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

House Joint Resolution 376

Resolved, etc., That to enable the War Department to pay the expenses of participation of certain units of the Army of the United States in the events and ceremonies incident to the International Celebration at Fort Niagara, N.Y., under such regulations as the Secreary of War may prescribe, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $6,000, to remain available until June 30, 1935.

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

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHEROKEE FUEL CO.

Mr. SHANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 903 so that the gentlemen who objected may reconsider their objections.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I objected to the bill and I presume I shall object again if we return to it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman withhold his request until we get through with the Private Calendar?

Mr. SHANNON. This is a Private Calendar bill.

Mr. RANKIN. We are now considering Senate bills on the Private Calendar and we do not want to start the policy of returning to bills.

Mr. SHANNON. It is only two bills removed.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am going to insist that we finish the calling of the calendar before we return to any bills.

Mr. RANKIN. I shall help the gentleman to be allowed to return to the bill, but we do not want to start that policy now.

GEORGE LAWLEY & SON CORPORATION

The Clerk read the next Senate bill on the calendar, S. 3047, to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of George Lawley & Son Corporation, Boston, Mass.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I object.

MARY ANGELA MOERT

The Clerk read the next Senate bill on the Private Calendar, S. 3156, for the relief of Mary Angela Moert.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mary Angela Moert the sum of $30 for service rendered in nursing one Sgt. Albert Wells, Company A, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, formerly stationed at Fort Knox, Ky., who was injured June 6, 1931, and admitted to Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the figures "$30" insert "In full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States." And at the end of the bill insert: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARTHUR HANSEL

The Clerk read the next Senate bill on the Private Calendar, S. 3192, for the relief of Arthur Hansel

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of $2,500 to Arthur Hansel for injuries sustained when struck by an ambulance of the Second Motor Transport Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., on October 11, 1932: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MURIEL CRICHTON

The Clerk read the next Senate bill on the Private Calendar, S. 3264, for the relief of Muriel Crichton.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Muriel Crichton, of Washington, D.C., the sum of $10,000, in full and final settlement of all claims for hospitalization and medical and other charges and expenses and for pain, suffering, and damage to her person, resulting from an injury suffered by her as the result of being knocked down by an employee of the Senate at or near the east door of the Senate Chamber on March 28, 1933: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the figures "$10,000" and insert the figures "$5,000."

Page 1, line 7, after the word "claims", insert "against the Government of the United States."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNION IRON WORKS

The Clerk read the next bill on the Private Calendar, S. 3322, to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Union Iron Works.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I object.

HARRY LEE SHAW

The Clerk read the next Senate bill on the Private Calendar, S. 1557, for the relief of Harry Lee Shaw.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws or any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons honorably discharged from the United States Army, Harry Lee Shaw shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged as a captain, Medical Corps, United States Army, on December 5, 1918: *Provided*, That no compensation, retirement pay, back pay, pension, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued by reason of this act prior to its passage.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BOWERS SOUTHERN DREDGING CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1690) for the relief of the Bowers Dredging Co.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I object.

Mr. TRUAX. I object.

ROGER P. AMES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1587) to amend an act entitled "An act to recognize the high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in the discovery of the cause and means of transmission of yellow fever", approved February 28, 1929, as amended, by including Roger P. Ames among those honored by said act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. GOSS. The subcommittee that originally heard this bill refused to report it out, and after reconsideration they did bring it out. I was one of those on our own committee that voted against it. My objection is this. This Roger P. Ames was acting in the line of duty, and was not in a class with these other people.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. He took the same chances as the others.

Mr. GOSS. He was doing his duty as a doctor, while the other people that are involved went out there to go through these experiments.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How about Major Reed, who stayed here in Washington?

Mr. GOSS. The subcommittee originally refused to report this out. I reserved my rights in the committee and voted against it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

FIRST GRANITE NATIONAL BANK, AUGUSTA, MAINE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1853) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to execute an agreement of indemnity to the First Granite National Bank, Augusta, Maine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. If the author of the bill is here, I should like to know why the Government should provide this indemnity. If he is not here, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1859) authorizing the adjustment of the claim of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad Co.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

MORSE DRY DOCK & REPAIR CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3280) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BLANTON. I object.

HOWELL K. STEPHENS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 879) for the relief of Howell K. Stephens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Howell K. Stephens, who was a private, Medical Department, United States Army, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States on the 25th day of October 1919: *Provided*, That no back pay, compensation, benefit, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

ARTHUR R. LEWIS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1992) for the relief of Arthur R. Lewis.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws or any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons honorably discharged from the United States Army Arthur R. Lewis shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged as a private, Second Company (Mobile), Coast Artillery Corps, January 18, 1924: *Provided*, That no compensation, retirement pay, back pay, pension, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued by reason of this act prior to its passage.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS E. READ

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1505) for the relief of Thomas E. Read.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Thomas E. Read, otherwise known as "Thomas Griffiths", who was a member of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 12th day of February 1900: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CURTIS JETT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 792) for the relief of Curtis Jett.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

VICTORIA ARCONGE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2585) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to cancel patent in fee issued to Victoria Arconge.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

SNARE & TRIEST CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1760) for the relief of the Snare & Triest Co., now Frederick Snare Corporation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I object.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

LUCILLE A. ABBY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1786) for the relief of Lucille A. Abby.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

COLLIER MANUFACTURING CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2242) for the relief of the Collier Manufacturing Co., of Barnesville, Ga.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. OWEN. Will the gentleman withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. TRUAX. I objected, but I will withhold it for the gentleman to make a statement.

Mr. OWEN. This bill, Mr. Speaker, covers a case as follows: The Collier Manufacturing Co. was approached during the war and asked to manufacture certain knit underwear for the soldiers. An agreement was reached between the Government and the Collier Manufacturing Co., but when the contract was to be made, the contract was taken in the name of a firm of New York brokers, Clifton Goodrich. This was done at the instance of the Government in order to expedite the manufacture of the shirts. Subsequently the contract in question was terminated because the war was about to end. The items of damage and the specifications in the account are beyond dispute. The whole question is whether or not this bill should pass because the contract was not made with the Collier Manufacturing Co., but was made through its agents, Clifton Goodrich, the bonds required by the Government having been executed by Clifton Goodrich.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, here is the report of George H. Dern, Secretary of War:

For the reasons set forth in the above findings and for the further reason that the matter has already been adjudicated, this Department recommends that the above bill be not reported favorably.

Mr. OWEN. Adjudicated upon the basis that this claimant was not a party to the contract, but its agents were, with the knowledge of the Government.

Mr. TRUAX. I am willing to follow Mr. Dern. I object to the bill.

BERT MOORE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2272, for the relief of Bert Moore.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Bert Moore, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,500 in full settlement of all claims for injuries sustained by reason of being shot and seriously wounded by a military guard at Fort Logan H. Roots on the night of April 23, 1925: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTATE OF JENNIE WALTON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2617, for the relief of the estate of Jennie Walton.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Jennie Walton, late of Bantry, N.Dak., the sum of $4,000, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for damages from an automobile accident on Highway No. 5, near Belcourt, N.Dak., within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, on October 5, 1931.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

E. CLARENCE ICE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2619, for the relief of E. Clarence Ice.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to E. Clarence Ice, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $3,000, in full settlement of all claims against the Government on account of the death of his son, Corp. Egbert J. Ice, who was killed August 15, 1933, while in the performance of his duties with the District of Columbia National Guard at Camp Albert C. Ritchie: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RANSOME COOYATE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2906, for the relief of Ransome Cooyate.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,000 to Ransome Cooyate, of the Zuni Reservation in New Mexico, in full satisfaction of his claim against the Government of the United States for injuries received while a student at the Albuquerque Boarding School, N.Mex.: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, the amount herein appropriated may be held as individual Indian money by the Superintendent of the Zuni Agency, N.Mex., and disbursed to the beneficiary at the rate of $30 a month.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

C. O. MEYER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3366, for the relief of C. O. Meyer.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill refunds $15,000 to a bonding company, and therefore I object.

GEORGE L. RULISON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3486, for the relief of George L. Rulison.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to George L. Rulison, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $600, in full settlement of all claims against the Government, for expenditures made by said George L. Rulison between November 1, 1927, and July 1, 1928, for office rental and stenographic and other service in connection with the performance of his duties as United States attorney and as assistant United States attorney at South Bend, Ind.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 12, after the word "Indiana" insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to,

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LILLIAN MORDEN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 527, for the relief of Lillian Morden.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lillian Morden the sum of $2,462.20, in full settlement of all claims against the Government for medical expenses incurred as a result of contracting influenza and other ailments while employed as a student nurse in the Medical Department of the Army at Fort Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; and that said Lillian Morden shall be admitted to such Army hospital as may be directed by the Surgeon General of the United States Army for necessary care and treatment.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TERESA DE PREVOST

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 762, for the relief of Teresa De Prevost.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

WINIFRED MEAGHER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 568, for the relief of Winifred Meagher.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is the sponsor of the bill here to explain it? If not, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

JAMES R. MANSFIELD

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2074, for the relief of James R. Mansfield.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to James R. Mansfield, the sum of $58.33 a month for the remainder of his natural life, as compensation for a permanent disability resulting from injuries received by him on or about January 4, 1925, while assisting a prohibition agent in making a raid on an illicit still on Waldens Ridge, Rhea County, Tenn. Such monthly payments shall be made through the United States Employees' Compensation Commission and shall date from the approval of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, after the word "act" insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That payments hereunder shall be in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for such permanent disability of James R. Mansfield: *Provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTATE OF MRS. DONNIE WRIGHT

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2336, for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Donnie Wright, deceased.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I object.

HERBERT E. MATTHEWS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2343, for the relief of Herbert E. Matthews.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of Herbert E. Matthews, of Johnson City, Tenn., formerly employed by the Federal Barge Lines, operated by the Inland Waterways Corporation, aboard the steamer *Memphis*, in the same manner and to the same extent as if application for the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act had been made within the 1-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: *Provided*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. R. N. HARWOOD

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2501, for the relief of Dr. R. N. Harwood.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

JEWELL MANESS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2613, for the relief of Jewell Maness.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 17 and 20 of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916, as amended, are hereby waived in favor of Jewell Maness, widow of Ward W. Maness, deceased, former transfer mail clerk, Union Depot, Jackson, Tenn., and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is authorized and directed to consider and determine her claim for compensation on account of her husband's death notwithstanding the limitations in the first paragraph of section 10 of the said act: *Provided*, That compensation, if any, shall commence from and after the date of the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EDWIN C. JENNEY

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3017, for the relief of Edwin C. Jenney, receiver of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass.

Mr. BLANTON and Mr. TRUAX objected.

WE MUST WATCH THESE PRIVATE BILLS

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, there has already been paid to the claimant in this case by the United States the huge sum of $371,025, and I am not willing that it shall take out of the Treasury any further tax money of the people. That was my reason for objecting.

The bill I objected to a moment ago, Calendar No. 910, would have paid out of the Treasury the sum of $165,284.53. I felt that money should not be paid to this corporation.

Another bill I objected to was the Boston bill, which sought to take out of the Treasury the sum of $92,781.

I objected to the bill seeking to pay to the Cherokee Fuel Co. the sum of $20,562.48, because the evidence shows that the Government has already paid this company every dollar that is due them.

We must watch these private bills seeking to take large sums of money out of the Treasury, else it will bankrupt the Government.

Mr. Speaker, at this juncture I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks to give my reasons for objecting to a number of bills on the calendar.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I make the same request.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

H. N. WILCOX

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3122, for the relief of H. N. Wilcox.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to H. N. Wilcox, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $119 in full settlement of all claims against the Government for hospital and medical expenses incurred as a result of injuries sustained by H. N. Wilcox and Edson Reed in an explosion aboard the gasoline fishing boat *Cachalot* on December 8, 1933: *Provided*, That before any payment is made to the claimant, H. N. Wilcox, that reimbursement be made to the Truesdale Hospital, Inc., of Fall River, Mass., and Dr. C. H. Bryant, of Tiverton, R.I., in full satisfaction of all hospital and medical expenses incurred by H. N. Wilcox and Edson Reed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 3, after the word "Reed", insert the following proviso: "*Provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordere to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES E. SECORD

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3160, for the relief of Charles E. Secord.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles E. Secord the sum of $500, in full settlement of all claims against the Government, for injuries received through the negligent operation of a motor vehicle by a prohibition agent working under the Treasury Department of the United States Government: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. And person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT N. STOCKTON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3656, for the relief of Robert N. Stockton.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Robert N. Stockton, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $4,000 in full settlement of all claims against the Government for injuries received on January 7, 1933, while he was assisting Federal enforcement officers in apprehending bootleggers, said Stockton being the night marshal of Amory, Miss.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CARLOS C. BEDSOLE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1707, for the relief of Carlos C. Bedsole.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, there is a clerical mistake in the calendar, in that Calendar No. 935 is carried as a House bill instead of a Senate bill. It should have been the Senate bill, for the Senate bill has been in the committee for 6 weeks; and I should like recognition. I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 935 and pass the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman for that purpose a little later.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury, on certification by the Secretary of the Interior, be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Carlos C. Bedsole, of Natchitoches, La., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum, not to exceed $1,000, as may be found by the Secretary of the Interior to be the fair and reasonable value of all improvements placed by said Bedsole upon lot 5, section 18, township 14 north, range 4 east, Louisiana meridian, prior to the date of final cancelation of his homestead entry, General Land Office serial numbered 01229, which was allowed December 17, 1927, covering said land.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEPH M. THOMAS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3059, for the relief of Joseph M. Thomas, alias Joseph Thomas, alias Thomas O'Donnell.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, this man has entirely too many aliases. I object.

HAROLD S. SHEPARDSON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2227, for the relief of Harold S. Shepardson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Harold S. Shepardson, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged April 28, 1905, from the military service of the United States: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowances shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM H. CONNORS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 418, for the relief of William H. Connors, alias John H. Connors, alias Michael W. H. Connors.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I may say to the gentleman this is a bill that has passed the House on three different occasions. In the past it has gone to the Senate too late to get action. This year Senator WALSH, of Massachusetts, introduced the bill and it has come over to the House. The bill is one where a man had two terms of service in the Regular Army which were satisfactory and won for him an honorable discharge. When he made another enlistment he specified he must be placed in the light artillery instead of the heavy artillery. This was not done and he deserted, and several weeks later reenlisted and again specified he wanted to go into the light artillery.

Mr. BLANTON. Why was it necessary to have three different aliases?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. If the gentleman will look at the calendar he will find Connors kept his last name all the time. In the case of one enlistment he dropped the word "Michael."

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I shall not object even though he dropped the "O" off of his name.

Mr. McCORMACK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I remember this bill very well and I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. BLANTON. Since his last name was "Connors" even without an "O" there must be some good in him, so I will not object.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection for the same reason.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers William H. Connors, alias John H. Connors, alias Michael W. H. Connors, who was a member of Battery C, Sixth Regiment United States Field Artillery, Fort Bliss, Tex., shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 14th day of October 1914: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

J. B. WALKER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3248, for the relief of J. B. Walker.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order on this and the next two bills because they were only printed this afternoon.

Mr. BLANCHARD. That is true, and I am going to object to the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. There has not been a chance to give them any study whatever, and they ought not to be called. I object to all three of them.

The SPEAKER. That finishes the call of the Private Calendar.

FRED HERRICK

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Private Calendar No. 849, the bill (S. 250) for the relief of Fred Herrick. A more righteous bill was never put through this body.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I have the gentleman state what this bill is?

Mr. PIERCE. This involves the claim for the return of $50,000 to a man who put it into the Treasury of the United States when it was not due this Government.

Mr. TRUAX. What is the age of the man?

Mr. PIERCE. He is in the seventies.

Mr. TRUAX. Has he any dependents?

Mr. PIERCE. Yes. He has a wife. He has a child also in the hospital.

Mr. TRUAX. A child in the hospital?

Mr. PIERCE. Yes.

Mr. TRUAX. A wife and a child?

Mr. PIERCE. Yes; he also has other children.

Mr. TRUAX. If the gentleman will amend the bill and make it $25,000 I shall not object.

Mr. PIERCE. This is Senator STEIWER's bill. Since we recessed I saw Senator STEIWER, and he says it is a just claim for every dollar.

Mr. BLANCHARD. An amendment would not do any good at this late date.

Mr. PIERCE. Senator STEIWER thinks it should be passed for the full amount. This man did no damage to the Government.

Mr. TRUAX. That is no reason why the Government should hand him $50,000.

Mr. PIERCE. They took the money from him illegally.

Mr. TRUAX. They took it away from thousands of others and did not refund the money either.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

WINIFRED MEAGHER

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Private Calendar No. 980, the bill (S. 568) for the relief of Winifred Meagher. This bill was passed without prejudice and it came up while I was busy on the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. BLANCHARD. What is Private Calendar 980?

Mr. BLACK. This is a bill to permit the dependents of Dr. Meagher of my county to go to the Court of Claims in order to determine whether or not there is liability on the part of the United States Government for his death.

Mr. TRUAX. How much money is claimed?

Mr. BLACK. The bill does not give the amount.

Mr. TRUAX. I know, but how much is claimed?

Mr. BLACK. Dr. Meagher was one of the most prominent physicians in my county. The facts are that he was attending a military exhibition in Pennsylvania on ground controlled by the Government, and while there, a cement pillar fell on him and killed him. This man had a very fine standing. He kept his family in fine circumstances.

Mr. TRUAX. What year was this?

Mr. BLACK. About 3 years ago. All they ask is to be allowed to go to the Court of Claims. They are not asking for an appropriation.

Mr. TRUAX. How much money are they asking?

Mr. BLACK. The bill does not provide that.

Mr. TRUAX. If the gentleman will amend the bill so that it provides $5,000, I shall not object.

Mr. BLACK. The difficulty with that is if we amend the bill it will be impossible to pass it. I want to put this request on personal grounds to a certain extent. I have done a lot of work on this committee——

Mr. TRUAX. The gentleman wants this bill passed because it is his bill.

Mr. BLACK. I want this bill passed very much.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, there ought to be a limitation here as to the amount that may go to the Court of Claims. This man's legal representatives could go there and claim $100,000, and there is no limitation whatever upon the amount of damages. If the gentleman from New York will follow the rule that he has adopted in his committee and fix the amount of this claim at a maximum of $5,000 before going to the Court of Claims, I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I object to the bill in its present form, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to remind the House that under its previous order, as soon as this calendar has been completed, we take up bills on the Speaker's table, and there are about 20 such bills to be considered. I think in fairness to those who are interested in such bills on the Speaker's table we ought to consider them now.

STANTON & JONES

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 935. On account of a clerical error the bill is on the calendar as H.R. 2408, when it should be S. 294. This is due entirely to a clerical error, in that the House bill was reported instead of the Senate bill; and I therefore ask unanimous consent to return to this number and consider the Senate bill, S. 294, which is now on the Speaker's table. This was due purely to a clerical error, as the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT] will testify.

The SPEAKER. Calendar No. 935 is a House bill.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes; and the Senate bill was intended to be reported, as both the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT] and the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. SINCLAIR] will testify, but the Clerk reported my House bill which was before the committee instead of reporting the Senate bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Was the Senate bill passed?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The Senate bill passed the Senate on April 27.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the House bill be taken off and the Senate bill be considered in its place.

Mr. SINCLAIR. Mr. Speaker, it was the intention of the committee to report the Senate bill instead of the House bill.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Will not that bill be reached, if it is on the Speaker's table?

The SPEAKER. The House bill has not been taken up at all.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I understand that, Mr. Speaker, and I purposely let it go by because a Senate bill was intended to be put on the calendar in its place. The Senate bill was passed in April and was reported out 2 weeks ago, but the clerk, instead of reporting the Senate bill, reported my House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman discussing a mistake made by the clerk of the committee?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes; the clerk of the Committee on War Claims. The clerk reported out my bill instead of the Senate bill. The intention was to report out the Senate bill, and I therefore ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 294.

Mr. TRUAX. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the Senate bill, S. 294, for the relief of Stanton & Jones.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That whereas, due to conditions brought about by the late war with Germany, Stanton & Jones suffered losses in performing revetment work at Pellican Bend, Mo., under contract with the Engineers' Office, dated June 12, 1918; and whereas, because of equitable and moral considerations, it is the intention of Congress that the said Stanton & Jones shall be reimbursed for whatever losses and/or damages were suffered by them in performing the work in question begun during the period of the late war with Germany, the said claim is hereby referred to the Court of Claims of the United States to be adjudicated upon the basis of such losses and/or damages with instructions to determine from the evidence already submitted, and such additional evidence as either party may desire to submit, the amount of any such losses and/or damages, and the said court is hereby given jurisdiction and instructed to render judgment for the amount of such losses and/or damages as may be found to have been suffered by the said Stanton & Jones in the performance of the said work begun during the late war with Germany: *Provided*, That suit shall be brought in said court within 4 months from the date that this act becomes effective.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider and a similar House bill, H.R. 2408, were laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BYRNS. Under the order of the House at the beginning of the session today for the consideration of Senate bills on the Speaker's table where a similar bill is upon the Private Calendar, to be called after the conclusion of consideration of bills on the Private Calendar, will those bills be called in their order by the Clerk beginning at the star?

The SPEAKER. They will be called in their order. The Clerk will call the first of the Senate bills on the Speaker's desk.

CHEROKEE FUEL CO.

Mr. SHANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Private Calendar No. 903, the bill (S. 2871) giving jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of the Cherokee Fuel Co.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is this bill?

Mr. BLACK. This is the bill that the gentleman from Ohio objected to because he misapprehended the situation.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to have the gentleman explain the bill.

Mr. SHANNON. It is a dispute over a sale of coal under a Government contract for the War Department, and all they want to do is to have the matter heard in the Court of Claims.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to returning to Private Calendar No. 903?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I am reserving the right to object, until the gentleman can explain the bill.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to returning to Private Calendar No. 903.

ARTHUR BUSSEY

Mr. UMSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 863, S. 2357, for the relief of Arthur Bussey.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object to returning to any number until we have finished this calendar.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, this bill involves $29,000.

Mr. UMSTEAD. Will the gentleman reserve his objection and let me make an explanation? I want to say at the outset that I have no interest in this bill. The gentleman for whose relief this bill is proposed does not live in my

district or in my State. But as a member of the War Claims Committee, I endeavored to look into the merits of this claim. I want to urge gentlemen who have objected to the bill to give it their attention before they object again. I wish they would read the report before they interpose an objection.

During the war, under the right of condemnation possessed by this great Nation of ours, the Government went into the State of Georgia and condemned the property of a citizen of that Commonwealth who owned 1,782 acres of land. Among other things, he operated a creamery, a nursery, a dairy, and necessarily in the operation of that tremendous plant there was considerable personal property. The United States Government took charge of it completely and did not give the owner of the property an opportunity to remove his personal property from the farm.

Much of it was destroyed—his hogs, his cattle, his hoes, pitchforks, tools of every kind, and everything he had that could be used by the Government was taken and used.

Mr. BLANTON. Right there, I want to call attention to the fact that the War Department by its Secretary, George Dern, says this: "By reason of the consideration herein set forth, the War Department is unequivocally opposed to the legislation embodied in this bill." Does the gentleman think we are going to pass a bill when the Secretary of War says that he is unequivocally opposed to the legislation?

Mr. TRUAX. And it goes back 16 years.

Mr. BLANTON. And it goes back 16 years at a cost to the taxpayers of $29,000, and I object.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman withhold his objection? I think the gentleman from Texas is speaking of one bill and the gentleman from North Carolina of another bill.

Mr. UMSTEAD. The gentleman from Texas is not discussing this bill. There is no such statement from the Secretary of War in the report on the bill now being considered.

Mr. BLANTON. Well, I want to know how we can know which bill is under consideration when there is so much confusion on the floor of the House.

Mr. UMSTEAD. We are discussing Calendar No. 863.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. I object.

Mr. UMSTEAD. Will not the gentleman withhold that until I can make a further explanation?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman that thousands of citizens of this country have suffered losses. There is no lobby organized to press claims for them.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, was the objection just offered made to House bill 863 or to a different bill? As I understand it, it was made to a different bill.

The SPEAKER. The objection was to returning to Calendar 863. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Speaker's table, commencing with the star.

ROBERT RAYL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3562) for the relief of Robert Rayl.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. How much does this bill carry?

Mr. ROBINSON. It does not carry anything. This bill is just to clear title to a farm.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patent to Robert Rayl on desert-land entry, Blackfoot, Idaho, no. 039881, entered by him November 17, 1925, for the northwest quarter and the west half southwest quarter section 15, township 11 south, range 17 east, Boise (Idaho) meridian.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H.R. 5419, was laid on the table.

CARLO DE LUCA

The Clerk called the bill, S. 2806, to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Carlo de Luca.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection? This is merely a bill to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine this claim.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Court of Claims of the United States be, and it is hereby, given jurisdiction to hear and determine the claim of Carlo de Luca, and to award him just compensation for losses and damages, if any, which he may have suffered through action of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation in commandeering or requisitioning two certain contracts dated June 25, 1917, which the said Carlo de Luca owned and which he had with the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation of New York for the construction and delivery of two certain ships designated as "hulls 12 and 13"; and to enter decree or judgment against the United States for such just compensation, if any, notwithstanding the bars or defenses of any alleged settlement or adjustment heretofore made or of res judicata, lapse of time, laches, or any statute of limitation: *Provided, however*, That the United States shall be given credit for any sum heretofore paid the said Carlo de Luca by reason of said action of the United States Shipping Board and/or the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

SEC. 2. Such claim may, under section 1 of this act, be instituted at any time within 4 months from the approval of this act. Proceedings in any suit brought in the Court of Claims under this act, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgment therein shall be had as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I do this to say that unless order can be maintained so that we can hear what is going on, there will be no more private bills passed tonight.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H.R. 7824, was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF RIPARIAN OWNERS, MARSHALL COUNTY, MINN.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1803) for the relief of certain riparian owners for losses sustained by them on the drained Mud Lake bottom in Marshall County in the State of Minnesota.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I should like to know what this bill is about.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, the bill is for the payment of damages and for riparian rights to certain owners of land on a dry lake bottom, who were the victims of a mistaken opinion rendered by the Attorney General to the Secretary of the Interior stating that these were public lands.

Squatters came in and did great damage to the land and owners thereof. The actual owners for a number of years have kept up their taxes. Eventually the matter went to the Supreme Court of the United States, where a ruling was made in favor of the landowners, and this is a belated effort to bring them some measure of justice.

It is recommended by the Department of the Interior. There is no objection to the bill.

I must regretfully say, in good faith to the Committee on the Public Lands, some minor amendments were offered at the time the bill was favorably reported, so, at the risk of endangering the fate of the measure in these closing hours, I shall ask to substitute the House language, in accordance with the desire of the Public Lands Committee, and then take my chances on trying to have the bill go through the Senate, as amended by us, in these last minutes.

Mr. TRUAX. What is the amount of money involved?

Mr. KVALE. Thirty-seven thousand dollars.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I have heretofore objected to all bills of $20,000 and over. I am sorry that I shall have to object to this.

Mr. KVALE. But this is recommended by the Department.

Mr. TRUAX. When were these claims incurred; what year?

Mr. KVALE. They were back about 1915. The action of the Supreme Court was in 1925.

Mr. TRUAX. I am opposed to going back and paying claims originating in 1915, when we provide no means for raising the revenue with which to pay the claim.

Mr. KVALE. But the Committee on Public Lands approves this.

Mr. TRUAX. The Committee on Public Lands does not raise revenue.

Mr. KVALE. But the Department will offer no objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. TRUAX. No; they will not, but how will the money be raised?

Mr. KVALE. But, oh, the gentleman ought not to take it out of these poor people.

Mr. TRUAX. Oh, 95 percent of the people are poor.

Mr. KVALE. Do not take it out of these people.

Mr. TRUAX. How many people are involved?

Mr. KVALE. Several families; they are enumerated in the bill and the final disposition is left to the approval and satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. AYERS of Montana. These are people whose lands had been taken away from them.

Mr. TRUAX. Let us take care of all of them.

Mr. BOILEAU. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRUAX. I yield.

Mr. BOILEAU. This is not a claim of $37,000 for one person. There are a number of people who individually have a number of small claims, which all together amount to $37,000.

Mr. KVALE. Exactly, and I am profoundly grateful to my friend from Wisconsin for his clear and helpful statement.

Mr. TRUAX. Then the $37,000 does not go to any one private individual or banking corporation?

Mr. BOILEAU. No.

Mr. BLANTON. This is the first time I have ever seen the gentleman from Ohio outtalked.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out all after the enacting clause in the Senate bill and insert the House bill, H.R. 8004, in lieu thereof.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the appropriation of which is hereby authorized, the following sums of money to the following persons or their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives: A. N. Eckstrom, $2,792.25; Margit Vaule, $3,894.80; Bernard Larson, $57.24; K. O. Flakne, $1,027.20; L. M. Larson, $31.64; Mrs. Gusta Petterson, $870.57; Ava Luella Dale, $2,031.33; Elmer Odie, $2,638.08; George E. Olson, $2,325.35; J. M. Silberstein, $1,860.28; Peter Christianson, $786.84; R. Rierson, $983.55; Ruth Lyons Rose, $196.71; Mary C. Moran, $334.24; Clarence Larson, $1,337.01; Mrs. O. B. Johnson, $528.01; Christian Burckland, $1,370.88; Karen Knutson, $507.60; Engebret S. Moe, $1,015.20; Nels A. Fosen, $964.50; Christian Larson Ring, $289.20; Elizabeth Risberg, $3,128.58; Axel Nelson, $3,620.30; G. F. Cashman, $301.69; D. B. Bakke, $3,482.70; and Frank W. Erickson, $1,030.68. The sums of money paid under the authority hereof shall be in full and final settlement of all debts, demands, and claims of the persons receiving the same and of their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives against the United States on account of the losses sustained by them through the opening up of their lands on the drained Mud Lake bottom in Marshall County in said State of Minnesota to homestead entry.

Amendment offered by Mr. KVALE:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and the appropriation of which is hereby authorized, not to exceed the following sums of money, if their claims are properly adjusted to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior, to the following persons, or their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives: A. N. Eckstrom, $2,792.25; Margit Vaule, $3,894.80; Bernard Larson, $57.24; F. H. Wellcome Co., $1,027.20; L. M. Larson, $31.64; Mrs. Gusta Petterson, $580.38; Ava Luella Dale, $2,321.52; Elmer Odie, $2,638.08; George E. Olson, $2,325.35; J. M. Silberstein, $1,860.28; R. Rierson, $1,770.39; Ruth Lyons Rose, $196.71; Clarence Larson, $1,671.26; Mrs. O. B. Johnson, $528.01; Christian Burckland, $1,370.88; Karen Knutson, $1,522.80; Nels A. Fosen, $964.50; Christian Larson Ring, $289.20; Elizabeth Risberg, $3,128.58; Axel Nelson, $3,620.30; G. F. Cashman, $301.69; D. B. Bakke, $3,482.70; and Frank W. Erickson, $1,030.68.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

CARL LINDOW, ALIAS CARL LINDO

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2673, for the relief of Carl Lindow, alias Carl Lindo, deceased, a similar House bill, H.R. 7365, being on the calendar.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

FREDERICK G. BARKER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 379, for the relief of Frederick G. Barker, a similar House bill, H.R. 5021, being on the calendar.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frederick G. Barker, of Cleveland, Ohio, the sum of $3,000 in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for injuries received November 14, 1919, when a United States mail truck collided with him.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

MICHAEL ILITZ

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3499, for the relief of Michael Ilitz, a similar House bill, H.R. 6280, being on the calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HOPE. Reserving the right to object, will the gentleman please explain this bill?

Mr. JAMES. This is a bill to put Michael Ilitz on the retired list. There is a long letter from the War Department, but I will read the last two paragraphs from the letter.

Mr. HOPE. Does the War Department make a favorable recommendation?

Mr. JAMES. The War Department states as follows:

In the last few years as a civilian employee of the War Department he has rendered excellent service to the Government. * * *

The War Department is consistently opposed to special legislation of this general character, but in view of the precedent which exists, no objection is interposed to the enactment of this bill.

The War Department, therefore, does not desire to interpose any objection to the enactment of this legislation.

Mr. HOPE. I withdraw my objection, Mr. Speaker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws or any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons retired from the United States Army Michael Ilitz, who served as master sergeant, Hospital Corps, shall be held and considered to have been retired as captain, military storekeeper, United States Army, on June 28, 1916: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, or bounty shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

YELLOW DRIVURSELF CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3469, for the relief of the Yellow Drivurself Co., a similar House bill, H.R. 2711, being on the calendar.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

ERIK NYLIN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2470, for the relief of Erik Nylin, a similar House bill, H.R. 3866, being on the calendar.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine, in the same manner and to the same extent as if application for the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act had been made within the 1-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof, the claim of Erik Nylin, on account of disability caused by his employment in the service of the United States at Elim, Alaska: *Provided*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

VIRGINIA HOUGHTON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1162, for the relief of Virginia Houghton, a similar House bill, H.R. 4916, being on the calendar.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $3,000 to Virginia Houghton, of Chevy Chase, Md., as payment in full for personal injuries sustained by being struck by an automobile driven by Pvt. Cyrus L. Scribner, United States Army, on April 22, 1931, at Washington, D.C.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

MARY V. SPEAR

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1163, for the relief of Mary V. Spear, a similar House bill being on the calendar.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the gentleman from Maryland inform us as to whether the Senate bill has been reported by the committee?

Mr. LEWIS of Maryland. It has.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Is that true also of Calendar Nos. 749 and 751, representing claims growing out of the same accident?

Mr. LEWIS of Maryland. Yes; they are like bills. The Senate has, perhaps, reduced the amounts reported by the House.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000 to Mary V. Spear, of Chevy Chase, Md., as payment in full for personal injuries sustained by being struck by an automobile driven by Pvt. Cyrus L. Scribner, United States Army, on April 22, 1931, at Washington, D.C.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H.R. 4917, was laid on the table.

ALICE E. BROAS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1161, for the relief of Alice E. Broas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,500 to Alice E. Broas, of Chevy Chase, Md., as payment in full for personal injuries sustained by being struck by an automobile driven by Pvt. Cyrus L. Scribner, United States Army, on April 22, 1931, at Washington, D.C.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider and a similar House bill (H.R. 4918) were laid on the table.

INGRAM-DAY LUMBER CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 854, for the relief of the Ingram-Day Lumber Co.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I withhold my objection to permit the gentleman to make an explanation.

Mr. COLMER. I should like to know the grounds of the gentleman's objection. I may say to the gentleman from Texas that this bill is for damages growing out of the furnishing of certain war materials to the contractor who was building tug boats.

The Supreme Court of the United States has fixed the amount to which this claimant was entitled at $42,000.

Mr. BLANTON. If they were entitled to only $42,000, why was the bill introduced claiming $53,000?

Mr. COLMER. The difference represents interest. The bill was introduced by my predecessor. The interest item was eliminated in the committee with my approval.

Mr. BLANTON. What does the Department say about this bill?

Mr. COLMER. The Department's representative was before the committee.

Mr. BLANTON. What does the report from the Department state; is it favorable or is it unfavorable?

Mr. COLMER. I would not say as to that. The Department had its representative before the committee.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, may I ask my colleague from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] if he has personally investigated this case?

Mr. PATMAN. I have.

Mr. BLANTON. And the gentleman is satisfied that the claim is meritorious?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

GRIER-LOWRENCE CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3394, for the relief of the Grier-Lowrence Construction Co., a similar House bill being on the calendar.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

SQUAW ISLAND FREIGHT TERMINAL CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3482, conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, consider, and render judgment on the claim of Squaw Island Freight Terminal Co., Inc., of Buffalo, N.Y., against the United States in respect of loss of property occasioned by the breaking of a Government dike on Squaw Island, a similar House bill being on the calendar.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

MOUNT M'KINLEY NATIONAL PARK

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2238, to provide for the payment of damages to certain residents of Alaska caused by reason of extending the boundaries of Mount McKinley National Park, a similar House bill being on the calendar.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection.

Mr. TRUAX. I withhold the objection.

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to enable certain residents of Alaska to present claims to the Government.

Mr. TRUAX. When did the claims originate?

Mr. DIMOND. In 1932. We merely ask permission, Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted to address the House, to present the claims to the Secretary of the Interior for adjudication and then either the Government or the claimants may sue in the Court of Claims. It simply gives these people

a chance to present their claims; and it will be the only chance they will ever have. The action is taken promptly.

Mr. TRUAX. On page 4 of the report I notice the Department states that for reasons stated the Department is opposed to the enactment of this bill, signed by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. DIMOND. Yes, Mr. Speaker. We went to the Department and asked them to take jurisdiction of the claims but they said they could not because they did not have jurisdiction. The only thing we can do is to present this bill. It looks as though we have been given the run-around.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain and determine, either from such investigations as he has heretofore caused to be made, or in any other manner he may deem necessary, the amount of property losses and damages, if any, sustained by C. L. Plumb, D. E. Stubbs, and other residents of Alaska, who are citizens of the United States and property owners within the area included within the boundaries of Mount McKinley National Park under and by virtue of the act of Congress entitled "An act to revise the boundary of the Mount McKinley National Park, in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes", approved March 19, 1932 (Public, No. 63, 72d Cong.). Such determination by the Secretary of the Interior shall be made only after the persons claiming to have sustained such property losses and damage shall have filed claims for the same with the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That all such claims shall be filed within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this act.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall, as soon as possible after the expiration of the period for filing such claims, determine the amount of such losses and damage and shall advise each claimant in writing by registered mail of his determination, and any claimant shall have the right, within 6 months after the receipt of such advice regarding his determination, to appeal from the decision and determination of the Secretary to the United States Court of Claims, and the Court of Claims is hereby given jurisdiction to hear said appeal to judgment.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $75,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purposes of this act, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to cause payment to be made of the sums determined by him, or by the United States Court of Claims on appeal from his determination, to be due to the respective claimants. Such payments shall be made upon such vouchers as the Secretary may prescribe.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider, and a similar House bill, H.R. 6177, were laid on the table.

MORGAN DECORATING CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3516, for the relief of the Morgan Decorating Co., a similar House bill being on the calendar.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Whereas the United States, acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, in the fall of 1930, entered into a contract with certain persons doing business under the name of Morgan Decorating Co., residing at Devils Lake, N.Dak., in which the said Morgan Decorating Co. was employed to do certain painting and decorating in connection with the construction of a hospital, school, and nurses' home at the Turtle Mountain Indian Agency, Belcourt, N.Dak., and in such agreement and contract the said Morgan Decorating Co. were requested and directed to hold their entire force in readiness, not only to complete such work at said agency but additional work of like kind in connection with the construction and repair of various buildings in other parts of the country under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and

Whereas the said Morgan Decorating Co. relied upon such agreement and accepted such instructions in good faith and declined other contracts and labor and held themselves in readiness at all times to perform work that might be assigned to them in accordance with such contract for a period of 4½ months; and

Whereas the Bureau of Indian Affairs thereafter, without excuse or justification, failed in all respects to carry out the terms of said contract and finally refused to permit the said Morgan Decorating Co. to perform the work, or any part of it, covered by said contract, although they, the Morgan Decorating Co., stood ready, able, and willing at all times to perform the same, with the result that said Morgan Decorating Co. was left without employment or other work for a period of 4½ months, all through no fault on their part; and

Whereas the said Morgan Decorating Co. sustained a loss by reason of such breach of contract in the sum of $6,912: Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Morgan Decorating Co., of Devils Lake, N.Dak., the sum of $5,000 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained by the said Morgan Decorating Co. by virtue of the breach on the part of the United States of a contract made and entered into between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and said Morgan Decorating Co. in the fall of 1930 for certain painting and decorating in connection with the construction of a hospital, school, and nurses' home at the Turtle Mountain Indian Agency, Belcourt, N.Dak.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar bill, H.R. 1213, was laid on the table.

C. B. DICKINSON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1895, for the relief of C. B. Dickinson, a similar House bill being on the calendar.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 380, for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of catastrophes of nature, a similar House bill being on the calendar.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

ALICE F. MARTIN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2810, for the relief of Alice F. Martin, widow, and two minor children, a similar House bill being on the calendar.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Alice F. Martin the sum of $1,800, being the gratuity of 6 months' pay for the support of said Alice F. Martin, widow, Elizabeth Ruth Martin, and Catherine Mary Martin, minor children, of the late George F. Martin, captain, Emergency Officers' Reserve Corps, who died at Walter Reed Hospital May 31, 1919.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H.R. 8614, was laid on the table.

PUBLIC SERVICE COORDINATED TRANSPORT OF NEWARK

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1084, authorizing adjustment of the claim of the Public Service Coordinated Transport of Newark, N.J., a similar House bill being on the calendar.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

ULDRIC THOMPSON, JR.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1382, for the relief of Uldric Thompson, Jr., a similar House bill being on the calendar.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman from New York wishes to explain this bill. What amount is sought to be recovered?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Two thousand dollars.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States, notwithstanding the lapse of time or the statute of limitations, to hear, determine, and render judgment under the act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat.L., ch. 114, pp. 704, 705), on the claim of Uldric Thompson, Jr., for the use of, or the manufacture by the United States without license of the owner thereof, or the lawful right to use or manufacture war material under certain inventions of said Uldric Thompson, Jr., described in or covered by Letters Patent Nos. 1237362 and 1255836, respectively: *Provided*, That the records of the War Department as to such manufacture and use under these patents shall be available to the court and to the claimant: *Provided further*, That from any decision in any suit prosecuted under the authority of this act an appeal may be taken by either party as is provided for by law in other cases.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 1122) was laid on the table.

J. A. TIPPIT ET AL.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3517, authorizing the Court of Claims to hear, consider, adjudicate, and enter judgment upon the claims against the United States of J. A. Tippit, L. P. Hudson, Chester Howe, J. E. Arnold, Joseph W. Gillette, J. S. Bounds, W. N. Vernon, T. B. Sullivan, J. H. Neill, David C. McCallib, J. J. Beckham, and John Toles, a similar House bill being on the calendar.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask what the bill is all about?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. This is a jurisdictional bill. It does not grant any sum at all. It just asks that the court be given jurisdiction.

Mr. BLANCHARD. What amount is involved?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. There is no amount stated in the bill. It has to be settled by the court.

Mr. BLANCHARD. What are they claiming?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Whatever the court allows.

Mr. BLANCHARD. That might be a nickel, but the gentleman must have some idea of the amount involved.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. It is not stated in the bill.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Well, I ask that it go over.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANCHARD. I object.

GRIER-LOWRENCE CONSTRUCTION CO.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Private Calendar No. 795, the bill (H.R. 7170) for the relief of the Grier-Lowrence Construction Co.

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

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I shall interpose no objection to returning to this bill in order to enable the gentleman from North Carolina to explain it—however, I want to reserve the right to object to the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. We went into it very carefully. It involves $74,000.

Mr. HOPE. It involves an expenditure of $74,000.

Mr. BLANTON. Does the Department recommend against it?

Mr. HOPE. The Department does not recommend it either. I am not objecting to returning to the bill, but I am reserving my objection to considering the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute the Senate bill, S. 3394, for the House bill 7170. The Senate passed a similar Senate bill.

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

Mr. DOUGHTON. This bill was considered by the Committee on the Judiciary and has a unanimous report. It was reported unanimously by the Claims Committee of the Senate and has passed the Senate, and there is no objection to it by the Secretary of the Interior. It is a claim of the Grier-Lowrence Construction Co. in connection with the construction of the Memorial Bridge. The claim is for money lost where it was clearly shown that the fault was the fault of the Government and not the contractor. A reading of the report will fully prove that.

Mr. HOPE. May I ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission has turned this claim down at least twice after having given it full consideration?

Mr. DOUGHTON. They turned it down on a legal technicality.

Mr. BLANTON. There was a unanimous committee report on the bill?

Mr. DOUGHTON. It was unanimously reported.

Mr. BLANTON. And there were some awfully good lawyers on that committee?

Mr. DOUGHTON. Yes. The contractors went broke. One of the contractors lost his home as a result of the Government failing to carry out its part of the contract. When the company first moved in with their equipment to begin work they found another company occupying the site and they were compelled to move away, and after they had moved to another place they were called back. They were hampered in every way, and this claim does not cover half of their losses. I therefore hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. HOPE. Has the gentleman from North Carolina given careful study to this bill personally?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I have given it diligent study, repeatedly, and I have no doubt in the world about its merits.

Mr. HOPE. And the gentleman is thoroughly familiar with all the facts in connection with the case?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I am.

Mr. HOPE. And is willing to state he regards this as a just and fair claim against the Government?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I am willing to state on my personal responsibility that I have not the slightest doubt about its being absolutely just.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, in view of the gentleman's excellent explanation of the bill, I withdraw my objection.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS FACE CRISIS

Mr. LUNDEEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want the RECORD to show that I oppose adjournment of this Congress until we have made adequate provision for our schools, colleges, and universities, and adequate appropriations for the educational system of our country, by no means forgetting the students themselves.

FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOLS

Officials of the American Federation of Teachers inform me that over a hundred million dollars is owing to teachers in this country at the present time. This House has passed an amendment to the loans to industry bill giving the Reconstruction Finance Corporation power to loan "upon full and adequate security" up to $75,000,000 to school districts or other similar public-school authorities "for the purpose of payment of teachers' salaries." This is not a grant; it is a loan which has to be repaid. And it is for overdue salaries alone; it makes no provision for the opening of schools next fall. It does not even cover the entire debt to the teachers alone.

SCHOOLS ARE CLOSING BY THE THOUSANDS

But even if this debt to teachers were covered by this amendment, we would still be faced with the fact that about 2,600 rural schools failed to open last fall, and no one knows how many more will remain closed next September. On January 1 last the National Education Association estimated that about 20,000 schools would be closed by April 1, 1934. The entire cost of schools, including salaries, buildings, and all other expenses, amounts to less than 3 percent of the entire national income. Even under the guise of economy no one can attempt to justify the demobilization of our schools.

WE MUST STAY ON THE JOB IN THIS CRISIS

If we adjourn and go home now without standing by education, we shall have failed miserably in our duty to our schools, colleges, and universities, our teachers, our children, and the future of this Nation. We must do more than pay the teachers, more than open the schools We must provide for a new program of expansion and improvement in our whole educational system, from the primary grades to graduate university courses. Schools must be kept abreast with the times, and students must be given an opportunity to vision the future.

AMERICAN STUDENTS MUST BE AIDED

We should take time to deliberate on the possibilities of setting up a Government credit system for students who wish to attend schools, colleges, and universities and have not the financial means to do so. Such a system would revive the hopes and ambitions of thousands of young men and women whose dreams for higher education have crashed on the rocks of economic disaster.

For the past 6 months we have been buried in a mass of legislation by which we have tried to dig this country out

of an abyss. But if in our zeal to provide the bare physical necessities of life we overlook the mental development of our people—if we forget education—then we may plunge into darkness for centuries to come. Even though all our present physical necessities may be provided, education is our hope for the future.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION GIVES STARTLING STATISTICS

On January 15, 1934, in a speech on the floor of the House, I called to the attention of Members of this House the startling facts and figures published by the United States Bureau of Education, proving beyond a doubt that our schools are in danger of collapse. We may adjourn tonight and go home, but sooner or later we shall have to face the fact that we are gradually demobilizing our American schools, colleges, and universities. I shall not detain the Members of this House tonight to elaborate upon the figures which I quoted in my speech on January 15. They can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I say to the Members of this House that I am opposed to adjourning this Congress until we can go home and tell our people that their teachers will be paid and their schools will open next fall.

LET US HAVE TEAMWORK BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

Congress may adjourn but I will not give up the ship. I will remain in Washington until I am assured that the Director of Federal Relief Emergency will set aside funds sufficient to protect the finest and best system of schools in all the world, and until our splendid and self-sacrificing corps of teachers are given fair consideration at the hands of those who allot our funds. I will do my best, but I need your cooperation. Let us have teamwork.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

For information, write Selma M. Borchardt, 1741 Park Road N.W., Washington, D.C. Miss Borchardt is the best informed person on the needs of our teachers and schools I have met in many a day. She is wide-awake, able, and conscientious in her endeavor to protect our system of education. She is on the job in Washington. I want every Congressman within the sound of my voice to rouse the country to the peril that threatens. Save our schools.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, S. 3394, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the Grier-Lowrence Construction Co., of Statesville, N.C., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $74,723.97, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States on account of extra work performed by the Grier-Lowrence Construction Co. for which no payments have been made, and deductions imposed under contract dated May 18, 1929, for the construction of foundations for the structures comprising the bridge plaza and water gate of the Arlington Memorial Bridge project, Washington, D.C.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

J. A. TIPPIT ET AL.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has withdrawn his objection to the bill (S. 3517) authorizing the Court of Claims to hear, consider, adjudicate, and enter judgment upon the claims against the United States of J. A. Tippit, L. P. Hudson, Chester Howe, J. E. Arnold, Joseph W. Gillette, J. S. Bounds, W. N. Vernon, T. B. Sullivan, J. H. Neill, David C. McCallib, J. J. Beckham, and John Toles, and I ask unanimous consent to return to that bill, which is Calendar No. 1001.

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

There was no objection.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Court of Claims is hereby authorized to hear, consider, and adjudicate the claims against the United States of J. A. Tippit, L. P. Hudson, Chester Howe, J. E. Arnold, Joseph W. Gillette, J. S. Bounds, W. N. Vernon, T. B. Sullivan, J. H. Neill, David C. McCallib, J. J. Beckham, and John Toles for services rendered and expenses incurred in connection with the identification, enrollment, removal, allotment, and subsistence of Mississippi Choctaw Indians to enable them to acquire citizenship in the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, and to render judgment therein in such amount as may be found to be legally or equitably due each claimant, after deducting such sum or sums the claimant may have collected or received from the Indian or Indians benefited by the said services or expenses: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to create any obligation not heretofore existing in law or equity against the United States in its governmental capacity or as trustee for the individual Indians receiving the benefit of such services and/or expenses: *Provided further*, That the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be limited to claims for services rendered and expenses incurred on behalf only of such Indian or Indians as were enrolled as citizens of the Choctaw Nation under the provisions of the Choctaw-Chickasaw supplemental agreement approved by the act of July 1, 1902, and ratified by the Choctaws and Chickasaws on September 25, 1902 (32 Stat. 641, 651–652), and the provisions of this act shall not be construed as authorizing the consideration or adjudication of any claim for services rendered and expenses incurred on behalf of any person not so enrolled.

SEC. 2. No claim herein authorized to be submitted to the Court of Claims shall be heard or adjudicated by the court unless a petition duly verified by affidavit of the claimant or by his heirs, executors, or administrators, or by his or their agent or attorney, shall be filed within 1 year from the date of this enactment, failing in which the claim shall be forever barred. The petition shall fully set forth the claim, what persons are owners thereof or interested therein, and when, and upon what consideration, such persons became so interested. The petition shall further set forth that no assignment or transfer of said claim or any part thereof or interest therein has been made, except as set forth in the petition; that the claimant is justly entitled to the amount therein claimed from the United States after allowing all just credits and offsets, and that the petitioner believes the facts as stated in the petition are true. The said petition shall contain an itemized statement of the amount or amounts claimed to be due, together with a full accounting for all sums had and received from the Indian or Indians benefited by the services rendered and expenses incurred.

SEC. 3. All judgments and decrees entered by the Court of Claims under the provisions of this act shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court as provided in section 3 of the act of February 13, 1925 (43 Stat. 936, 939).

SEC. 4. The Attorney General, or his assistants under his direction, shall appear for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States in all actions filed in the Court of Claims under the provisions of this act, with the same power to interpose counterclaims, offsets, defenses for fraud practiced or attempted to be practiced by claimants, and other defenses, in like manner as he is required to defend the United States in other suits in said court.

SEC. 5. That in the hearing of any suit or suits brought in said court under the provisions of this act the Court of Claims is hereby authorized to admit in evidence with such weight as to the court may seem proper all depositions and other competent evidence introduced in evidence and constituting a part of the record in said court in the case entitled "Estate of Charles F. Winton and others against Jack Amos and others", Docket No. 29821.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider and a similar House bill were laid on the table.

ARTHUR BUSSEY

Mr. UMSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 863, the Senate bill 2357, for the relief of Arthur Bussey.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Arthur Bussey the sum of $29,848.93 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for damages for loss of, or damage to, personal property consequent upon the taking of his plantation, Riverside, in Chattahoochee County, Ga., for military purposes, under the act of July 2, 1917.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INGRAM-DAY LUMBER CO.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Private Calender No. 756, the bill (S. 854) for the relief of the Ingram-Day Lumber Co., and for the immediate consideration thereof.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Mississippi how much is involved in this bill.

Mr. COLMER. Forty-two thousand dollars.

Mr. ELTSE of California. And how old is the claim?

Mr. COLMER. The claim grows out of the World War, but the Shipping Board's attorneys contested the matter for 8 years in the courts and went through to the Supreme Court of the United States to settle the amount, and this is why it has not been adjudicated sooner.

Mr. ELTSE of California. They went through to the Supreme Court?

Mr. COLMER. On the question of the amount that was due the claimant by the contractor who had engaged to purchase this timber for the purpose of building these tugs for the Shipping Board.

Mr. ELTSE of California. It has been reduced to judgment?

Mr. COLMER. Yes.

Mr. ELTSE of California. And affirmed by the Supreme Court?

Mr. COLMER. But not as against the United States.

Mr. ELTSE of California. I understand that.

Mr. COLMER. That is the amount of the judgment; yes.

Mr. ELTSE of California. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Ingram-Day Lumber Co., a Wisconsin corporation, the sum of $42,789.96, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and against the estate of Sydney C. McLouth, of Marine City, Mich., for damages arising out of the breach of a contract under which the said Sydney C. McLouth agreed to purchase from the said Ingram-Day Lumber Co. certain lumber which was to be used in the manufacture of tugs for the said United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present. I will withdraw it, however, if we can have order in the House.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order, and gentlemen will take their seats.

J. B. WALKER

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, through an error I objected to Calendar No. 1009. It involves only $300. I thought it was another matter, and I ask unanimous consent to vacate the proceedings and go back to that bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to returning to Calendar No. 1009?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill (S. 3248) for the relief of J. B. Walker, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to apply to the District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina for an order to settle, for the sum of $346.64, the judgment recovered by the United States against J. B. Walker, of Buffton, S.C., as surety upon the appeal bond given in the case of United States against Woodrow Jenkins, such bond having been forfeited because of the willful default of said Woodrow Jenkins, who was subsequently rearrested at an expense to the United States of $346.64, including the costs of suit to recover judgment on such bond.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I make the point that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania makes the point of order that no quorum is present. The Chair will count.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I will withdraw that point of order.

RECESS

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House stand in recess until 8:15, when the conference report on the Housing bill will be ready.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess until 8 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 8 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

J. B. WALKER

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is concurring in the Senate amendment to the bill S. 3248.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Page 1, strike out lines 3, 4, and 5 and insert "that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to accept the sum of $346.64 in full settlement of."

Mr. SNELL. What bill is that?

Mr. BLANTON. That is the bill that involves $300.

The SPEAKER. The question is on concurring in the amendments.

The amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Horne, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4444. An act for the relief of Lt. James Floyd Terrell, Medical Corps, United States Navy;

H.R. 4447. An act for the relief of Vertner Tate;

H.R. 4554. An act to amend section 4808 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 24, sec. 3), to prevent discriminatory reductions in pay of the retired personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps;

H.R. 5122. An act for the relief of William S. Steward;

H.R. 5330. An act to amend the act of March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico, and for other purposes";

H.R. 5668. An act authorizing the relief of the McNeill-Allman Construction Co., Inc., of W. E. McNeill, Lee Allman, and John Allman, stockholders of the McNeill-Allman Construction Co., Inc., and W. E. McNeill, dissolution agent of McNeill-Allman Construction Co., to sue in the United States Court of Claims;

H.R. 7163. An act for the relief of the D. F. Tyler Corporation and the Norfolk Dredging Co.;

H.R. 7292. An act for the relief of the Boston Store Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill.;

H.R. 8662. An act to modify the operation of the Indian liquor laws on lands which were formerly Indian lands;

H.R. 9233. An act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic products; and

H.J.Res. 376. Joint resolution to provide an appropriation to enable the United States Army to send certain units to participate in the international celebration at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions:

House Concurrent Resolution 47

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the Senate shall adjourn as of the legislative day of June 6, 1934, and the House of Representatives shall adjourn as of the legislative day of June 15, 1934, they shall stand adjourned sine die.

House Concurrent Resolution 48

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That notwithstanding the adjournment of the second session of the Seventy-third Congress, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign any enrolled bill or joint resolution duly passed by the two Houses and which have been examined by the Committee on Enrolled Bills of each House and found truly enrolled.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1538. An act to amend section 24 of the Judicial Code by conferring on district courts additional jurisdiction of bills of interpleader.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 60. An act for the relief of Richard J. Rooney;

S. 86. An act for the relief of A. L. Ostrander;

S. 255. An act for the relief of John Hampshire;

S. 365. An act for the relief of Archibald MacDonald;

S. 488. An act for the relief of Norman Beier;

S. 740. An act for the relief of William G. Fulton;

S. 847. An act for the relief of the Nez Perce Tribe of Indians;

S. 1258. An act for the relief of Charles F. Littlepage;

S. 1498. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay E. C. Sampson, of Billings, Mont., for services rendered the Crow Tribe of Indians;

S. 1526. An act for the relief of Ann Engle;

S. 1531. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Buxton Hospital;

S. 1585. An act for the relief of the Black Hardware Co.;

S. 1753. An act for the relief of Marcella Leahy McNerney;

S. 1803. An act for the relief of certain riparian owners for losses sustained by them on the drained Mud Lake bottom in Marshall County in the State of Minnesota;

S. 1901. An act for the relief of William A. Delaney;

S. 1998. An act for the relief of the estate of Martin Flynn;

S. 2074. An act for the relief of James R. Mansfield;

S. 2112. An act for the relief of W. H. Key and the estate of James E. Wilson;

S. 2141. An act for the relief of Roy Lee Groseclose;

S. 2233. An act for the relief of Mildred F. Stamm;

S. 2338. An act for the relief of Robert V. Rensch;

S. 2467. An act for the relief of Ammon McClellan;

S. 2549. An act for the relief of Albert W. Harvey;

S. 2553. An act for the relief of the Brewer Paint and Wall Paper Co., Inc.;

S. 2561. An act for the relief of Robert R. Prann;

S. 2620. An act for the relief of N. W. Carrington and J. E. Mitchell;

S. 2672. An act for the relief of Mabel S. Parker;

S. 2720. An act for the relief of George M. Wright;

S. 2872. An act for the relief of Marie Louise Belanger;

S. 2873. An act for the relief of Stella D. Wickersham;

S. 2972. An act for the relief of John N. Knauff Co., Inc.;

S. 3122. An act for the relief of H. N. Wilcox;

S. 3156. An act for the relief of Mary Angela Moert;

S. 3248. An act for the relief of J. B. Walker;

S. 3264. An act for the relief of Muriel Crichton; and

S. 3486. An act for the relief of George L. Rulison.

The message also announced that the Senate had directed that the bill (S. 3374) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across Lake Champlain from East Alburg, Vt., to West Swanton, Vt., be returned to the House, in compliance with its request.

WALES ISLAND PACKING CO.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1666) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Wales Island Packing Co. It is Calendar No. 895. I discussed this bill with several gentlemen who have given it their attention. It is a bill that involves an award by the Court of Claims amounting to $100,000. The award was made in 1931 to a New York corporation which has built its plant on Canadian soil, and the damages grew out of an award made by the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Is this the bill that the gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK] objected to awhile ago?

Mr. McDUFFIE. Yes. I endeavored to find the gentleman. I heard that he had withdrawn his objection.

Mr. ELTSE of California. I was talking to him a few moments ago, and he did not say anything to that effect.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Speaker, the Court of Claims has passed upon this. These gentlemen have not been negligent in an effort to present their claim to Congress. The only court that could deal with this question is the Court of Claims.

Mr. BLACK. There has been a Court of Claims adjudication on the amount.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Alabama yield?

Mr. McDUFFIE. Yes.

Mr. TRUAX. Is this the bill that I objected to this afternoon, involving the expenditure of $100,000?

Mr. McDUFFIE. Yes.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, there has been objection to this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

DISPOSAL OF SMUGGLED MERCHANDISE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 322, to provide for the disposal of smuggled merchandise, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to require imported articles to be marked in order that smuggled merchandise may be identified, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 322, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 4, after the word "thereof", insert "abroad."

Page 2, line 6, after "United States", insert "in which case it may be sold abroad."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. What is the object of this resolution? Let me say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that it looks to me as if this is a movement to restrict our foreign trade. If you are going to force every country that ships goods into the United States to mark them in order to hamper the sale of those goods in this country, I am opposed to it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Might I say to my friend that that part of the bill has been stricken out. The marking part is not in the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Very well.

Mr. McCORMACK. I assure my friend on my honor and on my word that the marking part of the bill is out of the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, if the marking part is out of the bill what good does it do?

Mr. McCORMACK. Watches are smuggled into this country and they are sold in competition with the domestic

product. In one case a lot valued at $240,000 was sold for $90,000 and immediately they were advertised in the newspapers as smuggled watches secured May 25, 1934, from the United States Government and sold for $5, when the duty is $4.50. This is for the purpose of protecting our domestic watch factories.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. This bill is one reported out by the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. McCORMACK. Reported out unanimously and passed the House unanimously. This is to concur in minor amendments put on by the Senate.

Mr. MOTT. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. BLANTON. It is to protect American watchmakers in the United States.

Mr. McCORMACK. Absolutely.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on concurring in the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendments were concurred in was laid on the table.

THE HITLER INVASION

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting therein a speech delivered over the radio by our colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOMERS] containing extracts and data from Government documents.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following speech by Congressman ANDREW L. SOMERS, Sixth District, New York, over WOR, 7:30 p.m., Sunday, June 17, 1934.

THE HITLER INVASION

Germany's action in declaring a moratorium on all foreign indebtedness for 6 months not only gives Washington great concern but will also prove a bitter pill to many of the German people in the United States. This moratorium, of course, is the forerunner of complete repudiation. Repudiation at times may inspire our sympathy rather than excite our contempt if the debtor has made an honest and intelligent effort to meet his obligations.

In the case of Germany, however, this sympathy is not justified. Germany has succeeded in disposing of more than one billion dollars' worth of bonds in America. These are held mostly by Americans of German blood who, knowing the reputation for integrity enjoyed by the former German Governments, made the natural mistake of assuming that the new Government inherited similar virtues.

This repudiation does not come as a surprise to those who are familiar with Hitler's ambitions and have watched his financial manipulation during the last year. Judging from the reports, he is determined to construct a war machine that staggers our imagination. If we but examine his appropriations for the past year, we will find it shows an increase in military budget of more than $140,000,000, $16,000,000 of which went for foreign propaganda. This unwarranted expenditure for gas, armament, and airplanes may very properly be resented by those Americans to whom Germany owes money, for it is their money, and it happens to represent a sum which would pay 15 times over, the annual interest requirements of the German Government's direct obligation to the American people.

Under the circumstances, the expenditure of this vast sum in militarizing every phase of German life is indefensible, but the thing that will be resented most by the American people, is the use of millions of dollars belonging to the holders of German bonds to flood the United States with propaganda designed to destroy our institutions, to disrupt our society, and to aline American against American.

Hitler today finds himself without an issue. He has no definite economic plan with which to lead the German people out of the despair of the depression. Yet his imagination, nourished by dreams of the heroic ages, leads him to use every means to hold control. He waves the sword and wars upon a defenseless group of his own nationals in order to draw attention from his shortcomings and strengthen his own prestige.

To gain financial support from this country, he sends his agents into every city and town to spread by decadent rhetoric, his poisonous propaganda.

Before his ascension to the chancellorship, we had but 600 Germans on visitors' visas in this country. In the first 8 months of his control, this number increased tenfold. These are the people who are organizing the Friends of New Germany, the D.A.W.A., and other organizations so obnoxious to thoughtful Americans. In this respect, Hitler, whose mind is enslaved by the consciousness of immortal fame, insults the intelligence of our people. If he knew us better, he would realize that we do not express our nationalism in waves of prejudice. The American people have grown great through tolerance, and the vast majority of them shall always remain true to the tolerant principles upon which this Government was founded, and no movement antagonistic to these principles can enjoy any degree of success. Thus it is that the likelihood of Nazi-ism's gaining control in America is indeed remote, but the establishment of un-American organizations created by foreign propaganda can present a formidable problem, especially if these organizations are led by persons lacking a high degree of character and intelligence. When these organizations, inspired by nothing but blind prejudice can take a course in opposition to the interest of their neighbors, they are likely to set up a movement that can seriously interfere with our progress, and at the same time, provide a constant menace to every decent aspiration of our people.

The congressional committee now investigating the Hitler movement in America, has definitely proved that this movement is not spontaneous, but is carefully planned and directed by the German Government which, as has been stated, appropriated more than $15,000,000 to sow a racial discord in the United States with the ultimate view of creating Nazi sympathy in this country.

This, in itself, is an act of war, and all Germany's pledges of peaceful intention are thereby definitely contradicted. While Hitler's lips speak empty phrases of peace, his hands are busily engaged in building the strongest military system in the world. There is a discrepancy that we may well pause to ponder.

The extent to which the Nazi Government has penetrated influential circles in this country was brought out when it was revealed that the man who was so active in organizing the President's ball, Carl Byoir, has been receiving large sums of money from the German Government as one of its promotion agents. In addition to that, we learn that a retired Slavic priest was supplied funds by the German consul in New York for publishing the anti-Semitic literature.

Consuls in three other large cities were also instrumental in spreading this sort of literature, the purpose of which was to convey a message to the American Christians beseeching them to organize against Americans of Jewish blood because of the many high posts the latter held in our political system. This attempt on the part of a foreign government to aline Americans against Americans, is an impertinence that calls for the strongest condemnation, and it places the German Ambassador, Dr. Luther, who is charged with having financed part of this propaganda, in the embarrassing position of finding his usefulness as a friendly representative definitely terminated, there remaining but one way in which to serve the interest of all concerned and that is by the immediate presentation of his resignation.

This congressional committee has performed a splendid service to the American people, by definitely connecting this vicious propaganda with the German Government itself, but so far, only the surface has been scratched. When the whole story is told, I am confident that the Nazi movement in America will be ended forever.

The attempt to control our National Guard, the establishment of a wide-spread espionage system within our borders, the use of our lecture platforms, our press, our universities, and our schools, and the continuous distribution of libelous literature along with the establishment of more than 20 storm centers in our principal cities, and the attempt to organize storm troops wearing Nazi uniforms, and the movement to gain control of our merchant marine, are only a few of the activities that are so nauseating to our sense of decency. In connection with our merchant marine, I desire to call the attention of the congressional committee to the possibility that Nazi agents, not satisfied with using German steamship lines as a means of transferring agents and propaganda to this country in violation of the immigration and other laws, are also attempting to utilize the United States Steamship Lines for this purpose. My information is that a number of steamers of the United States Lines have a preponderance of Germans in their crews who openly flaunt their Nazi sympathies and don Nazi uniforms upon touching German ports. That during the winter slack season, ships of the United States Lines left our ports undermanned, only to take on Germans who were Nazi at German ports. These additions to the ships' crews were agents who deserted the moment the United States' shores were reached. Furthermore, Jewish employees in the kosher kitchens of the United States Lines have been persecuted by these Nazis.

Inasmuch as the heads of the United States Lines have disavowed any sympathies with Nazis, and inasmuch as these practices are reported to be continued, it may be thought that they are part of the Nazi propaganda machine in this country.

In the light of what is transpiring, the visit of Dr. Hanfstaengl to this country is a deliberate affront to the intelligence of the American people.

From past experience with Hitler representatives, it is obvious that the attempt to place Hanfstaengl's visit on a purely personal and unofficial basis is ridiculous. Hanfstaengl is the personal press representative of Adolf Hitler. Read his purely personal biography in the twenty-fifth anniversary volume of the Harvard 1909 Class Year Book, and you see that there is no division between his personal and his official life. With the best intentions in the world, and we deny that, Hanfstaengl is still the emissary of the Hitler Government in this country.

We who believe in the freedom of the individual, even when that individual is an enemy of our interests, will not deny Hanfstaengl the right to enter this country, but the members of his class of the body of citizens at large have the right and

should employ the right to make it clear to him that he is an unwelcome visitor with whom self-respecting Americans wish to have no traffic, for this is a peaceful land and we are not inclined to embrace the visitor who seeks to pierce the armor of our contentment.

The history of America is the story of heterogeneous people, working out a common destiny, striving for peace and security, rather than war and conquest. Set-backs there have been in the past, some disintegrating influences may appear in the future, but that a national spirit has at last arrived cannot be longer questioned. To foster this spirit, to protect one another, to live and to let live, and to cooperate for our mutual advantage and our mutual advancement, that is your duty and mine.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I do not deem it necessary to review extensively the record of President Roosevelt and the Congress. The honest, constructive, and sincere leadership of the man who has occupied the White House since March 4, 1933, in behalf of the average men and women of this country is known in every American home. The American people, loyal, patient, and patriotic, have an abiding faith and hope that progress has been made and a solution will be found for the ills which confront them.

THE OLD CRITICS AT WORK

With the wonderful and magnificent record of the Roosevelt administration vividly in mind, it is my intention to review briefly the record of the old guard and the old gang that were driven from power in the last election. The new deal of Roosevelt has brought renewed hope and courage to the American people. In our country, it is the privilege of all to freely criticize; however, criticism should be constructive, not destructive. Today this repudiated leadership that wrote the darkest pages in the history of our country is again attempting to deceive and hoodwink the American people. With the express purpose of misleading and concealing the real truth, they are creating a smoke screen to hide their manipulations and trickery. They want the people to forget the 4 years of dreadful ruin behind them. They were the directing brains of the Hoover period that hung over our country like the darkness of night.

This is the same gang that groped along in the dark and asked what could be done to remedy the situation. This is the same old gang of false prophets that caused the financial structure of the Nation to totter, that caused industry to languish, that caused 14,000,000 of patriotic American men and women to be denied their right to work. They were the directing brains of the Hoover period. Do we not have a right to recall the condition of our country when our Government was directed by their leadership and wisdom?

It was their blind, stupid policy in the management of our Government that was responsible in large part for the widespread human misery and suffering in a time not of scarcity but of overabundance and plenty. With the dreadful record of ruin behind them, they warn us against Roosevelt progress. They ask the American people to return them and their discredited leadership to power. The American people were tired of this selfishness; they were tired of this blundering and bungling; they were tired of this misrepresentation of conditions; they were tired of waiting and watching. The American people rightfully demanded action, relief, and a new deal. Let these critics who sit in high positions in the affairs of our Nation tell the people the truth; let us pull the curtain aside and give them a true picture. In so doing, you will find some of the real causes of the American panic and serious economic condition. You will find some of the real reasons for our unprecedented unemployment, untold fall in commodity prices, and the unmeasured economic losses that threatened and challenged the very foundation of our Government and our economic and political system. You will find some of the real reasons for the unequal and unfair distribution of the wealth of our country; yes; you will find the reasons why the average man and the average woman of our fair Republic is not today enjoying the prosperity to which they are rightfully entitled.

PANIC IN A LAND OF PLENTY

The depression and panic under Hoover and the Old Guard leadership was indeed terrible. There had been no shortage of gold and goods. There had been no Nation-wide famine or flood. Our factories and granaries were full. America "enjoyed" under the Hoover administration its first panic in a land of plenty. Our people said by their action at the polls that these abuses must be corrected or else our Government would collapse. There was a grim determination that Government must be restored to the people. They were sick and tired of the misrepresentation of conditions, lack of leadership, and the waiting and watching policy for something better to come along.

SPECULATION RAMPANT

The press boasted of the Hoover market with Wall Street waving the Hoover flag. Speculating tendencies were encouraged. The people were led to believe by acquiescence or silence that many of these investments were sound, safe, and secure. The markets went to unreasonable and dizzy heights. Domestic and foreign stocks and bonds, good and bad, skyrocketed and soared. Unsuspecting American citizens, lacking knowledge of the true conditions, dreamed of the day when they would be millionaires. Financial houses and big banking institutions became enormously rich in commissions and fees. Billions of dollars of good American money were invested in practically worthless foreign bonds and securities which were unloaded upon the American people for the purpose of making gigantic and unholy profits aggregating millions of dollars in the way of commissions and loans. Many of these bonds are worth about 10 cents on the dollar today. Millions of dollars of good American money were tied up in business abroad. Foreign countries still owed us more than $11,000,000,000 on their debts, while our principal European debtor nations were spending approximately $2,000,000,000 annually for armies and navies that endanger the peace of the world. Thousands of banks closed their doors, business was ruined, and the tax-burdened farmer was selling his products at less than cost of production.

CHARITY SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME

Hunger and despair were spreading among the masses. Millions of loyal, patriotic American citizens were out of work, without purchasing power, and were unable to buy. The European nations were given a moratorium or donation by the Hoover administration while overburdened American taxpayers were compelled to pay the bill. Thousands of mortgaged farms and small-home owners in the city were facing foreclosure and bankruptcy. It would have been a great and glorious thing for the American people if charity had begun at home. No relief was given to the American farmer burdened with debts. No relief was given to the small-home owner, the merchant, and business man, facing bankruptcy and ruin. Unrestrained greed and gambling were encouraged, helping to bring about the deplorable conditions of the country which faced President Roosevelt upon his inauguration. Greed and special interests were determined to rule or ruin.

These same interests would destroy our representative Government, your Government and mine; they would rule over all of us or ruin us. They are still represented today by the same discredited leadership that believes in and encourages gigantic mergers, monopolies, and trusts to rob the people. The American people cannot and will not forget this discredited and repudiated leadership.

A NEW DEAL AND A NEW DAY

On the eve of the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Nation was set for tragedy. The financial structure of the country was trembling in the balance. Changed and unusual conditions rightfully demanded reversal of beliefs and opinions. That was the case on March 4, 1933, and it is true today. There must be a redistribution of the wealth of this country so that the average man, the farmer, the

laboring man and woman, the small merchant and business man, and those who depend upon toil for their living, shall have a fair share of the returns. The future of the country depends upon the satisfaction of its people. The masses of the people who constitute the great backbone of this Republic must have an equal opportunity. If the average American citizen is not permitted to earn and enjoy his share of our natural resources, then I hesitate to say, I fear to predict, what will happen to the country which we all love so much.

Facing these unusual conditions President Roosevelt has given Congress and the country a recovery program that has set our faces toward the rising sun of a new day and a new deal. The accomplishments of the administration since President Roosevelt took office on March 4, 1933, stand out like guideposts along the highway and beacon lights along the shore. Fault-finding critics, struck with terror a short time ago, are offering destructive criticism without ideas of substitute for the Roosevelt program of progress, happiness, and prosperity. No one will deny that business is improving. Agricultural prosperity is now slowly reviving; confidence and hope are returning; millions of jobless men and women are marching back to work. We are on the road to full economic recovery.

DO YOU WANT TO TURN BACK?

Yet, we find standing in the middle of the highway, the old familiar discredited leadership which asks us to turn back. What have they to offer to our people who vividly remember the suffering they underwent until these critics passed from power? Where was their leadership then? Where were they when the Hoover prosperity myth exploded? What were they doing when millions of loyal, patriotic American citizens were out of work, without purchasing power, and were unable to buy? Where were they when the darkest pages in the financial history of our country were written, the confidence of the American public trembled, and the inflationary bubble had burst? Where were they when the wild orgy of speculation crashed? They were insisting with Hoover that prosperity was just around the corner, and that all the evidence indicated that the worst effects of the crash would pass within 60 days. They confidently predicted with Hoover that if we continued the policies which he advocated, that the poorhouse would vanish from among us; that poverty would be banished from the Nation. These same critics were issuing false and misleading statements that brought on the inevitable crash and tragedy, which will always remain as the darkest pages in our history.

The American people will not forget such things in 18 months. They cannot forget the crash of banks and the loss of their hard-earned savings. They will not forget the selfish, sordid, and greedy legislation that destroyed our foreign credit and markets, which brought unemployment to the millions of industrial workers who were thrown upon private charity or else starved.

This same old guard and old gang urge you to go back to the barren days of Hooverism. They would have you forget the picture of ruin, havoc, destitution, and suffering wrought by their policies and lack of leadership. They would have you forget their helplessness in solving the serious problems that challenged the very foundation of our economic and political system. They advocated then, and they would have you return today, to a system of privilege through which a small group of the greedy and selfish became wealthy while the average man became a pauper. They made no effort to correct the wrongs on which they thrived. They preferred to remain stationary in the hope of preserving the system of privilege that would continue to exploit the American people for the benefit of the few.

THE SHADOW IS LIFTED

Let us review for a moment the picture that confronted President Roosevelt and the Congress. It was the picture of despondency and despair. It was the picture of lost confidence. It was the picture of closed banks. He squarely met the issues. He has made mistakes, no doubt, as we all do, but President Roosevelt has an open mind that can be relied upon to correct them if he finds them.

Confidence has been restored by the recovery program. The depositors in the banks now feel safe because Roosevelt has made banks safe. The crooked and greedy speculation of banking institutions has been regulated and controlled.

Roosevelt leadership has placed millions of jobless men and women at gainful employment. The cloud is slowly lifting from the farm. Roosevelt's policies have put new hope and new heart into the tillers of the soil. Industry, commerce, and agriculture, which were bankrupt, stagnant, and prostrate under the rule of the Old Guard and Hoover leadership, are now climbing slowly upward. The new deal of Roosevelt has brought this about. The people today have more confidence, more courage, and more hope. They will not return to the false prophets who told us that conditions were improving when everyone knew that they were growing worse. The American people believe in Roosevelt and his program of progress and hope. They believe in his policies of Government; they believe in his courage, his statesmanship, and the great humanitarian principles which he advocates. They believe in his past performances and have faith in his promises for the future. They are solidly behind his banner and his courageous leadership of a great liberal party.

FOLLOW THE GLEAM

They believe in his program of social insurance, land utilization, and housing. They believe in his principles of legislation that it is our duty under our social system to work out and devise means that will care for and assist the elderly and deserving men and women of our Nation, who, through no fault of their own, meet destitution and want, without the necessities of life or the means of providing a livelihood for themselves. They believe in his legislation which will remedy and correct for the laboring man and woman of this country many of the injustices which existed in the past.

Unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and other social reforms are having thoughtful consideration. We must reorganize our entire industrial system. Those who toil with human hands must have reasonable hours, fair and decent wages, and a just share of the wealth of the country. This should not alarm us, because too much of the wealth and industrial resources of the country have been concentrated in the hands of the few. This depression, under the leadership of President Roosevelt, can be overcome. Every laboring man and woman is entitled to his share according to his ability, needs, and opportunity.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION—WE MUST HAVE FAITH IN THE FUTURE

A noble beginning has been made by the administration, and the ultimate objective is to make it possible for American families to live as Americans should. Our great liberal leader believes that a wise government may help its people in the necessary readjustments; he believes that the social and economic conditions confronting us are not impossible of solution; that it is possible for our Government to adopt a clear policy for the control and development of our natural resources, to the end that all our people will prosper and be happy. To this end and to promote the general welfare provided by the Constitution, President Roosevelt has stated that in the next session of Congress, in addition to the program that is already in effect, it is the intention of the administration to undertake the great task of furthering the security of the citizen and his family through social insurance, a security which will provide relief from distress of unemployment and old age.

The three great objectives which our President has in mind—the security of the home, the security of livelihood, and the security of social insurance—are promises which appeal to every patriotic American, and constitute a birthright which belongs to every individual and every family willing to work.

These steps will be undertaken in the next Congress as being essential to the fulfillment of measures already taken by the administration toward relief, recovery, and reconstruction. These things must be accomplished for human

happiness. Those who advocate going back to the old days and the old deal offer no substitute for the gains already made or for the future solution of our economic and social ills. The American people will cooperate with President Roosevelt and dedicate themselves to the principles which he advocates, to a recovery of the old and sacred rights for which mankind has constantly struggled—homes, livelihood, and individual security.

THE OLD GANG WILL ATTEMPT A COME-BACK

With the wreckage of their discredited leadership still smoking, the old gang of the old deal will make a determined effort to return to power in the November elections. They will seek seats in Congress in order that they may thwart the future policy of President Roosevelt and retard the working of the recovery measures already adopted. They will attempt to win these elections by every means of deception and trickery known to politics in addition to the lavish expenditure of money. In the elections already held in some of our States, men who under Herbert Hoover had a controlling voice in the formation of policies which brought the Nation to starvation and panic, have sought public office. In other parts of our land former members of the Hoover Cabinet and little cabinet have declared their intention to preach the doctrine of government by Wall Street, Mills, Mellon, and Hoover in the Congress of the United States. In these campaigns the question before our people will not be simply the election of a Republican or a Democrat. The only issue involved in these campaigns will be a choice between the old and the new deals. The American people must not and will not be misled. If the program already in action is to be completed our President must have the active support of a friendly Congress.

He has given us the promise of a future program which will further guarantee to our families the opportunity to engage in productive enterprise and full security in time of adversity. President Roosevelt has fulfilled every promise so far made to the American people. His strength lies in their continued support and cooperation. He is making a supreme effort to lead us to a new day filled with prosperity and happiness for all Americans. We must not let him down. This must be done in justice to all. The future welfare of our country depends upon the satisfaction of our people. We want all of our citizens to be prosperous and happy. We must not turn back.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago Mr. Rice W. Means, a former Republican Senator from Colorado, who is now editor of the National Tribune, made a vicious and unwarranted attack on the President of the United States, in which he said:

> President Franklin D. Roosevelt is the greatest enemy of war veterans that has ever been in the White House.

I want to take this occasion to denounce that statement as absolutely untrue. A more unjust charge was never made. It is a slander against the President which is without any justification whatsoever.

I do not believe that President Roosevelt is the enemy of anyone—certainly not of our ex-service men. There has never been a more humane individual at the head of this Government than Franklin D. Roosevelt. I have not always agreed with him on veterans' legislation, but whenever he has been convinced that he has made a mistake, he has not hesitated to correct it. I did not agree with him on the so-called "economy bill", because I thought that it went too far; but a majority of the injustices wrought by that measure have been corrected, and I believe the really war-disabled veterans of this country, especially the World War veterans, are better satisfied and more contented today than they have been for many years.

Mr. Means knows, or ought to know, that President Harding, President Coolidge, and President Hoover vetoed veterans' legislation. Did he say that they were enemies of war veterans because of those vetoes? No; Mr. Means has lauded them to the skies and supported both Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Hoover for reelection, and would have supported Mr. Harding for reelection if Mr. Harding had lived.

I yield to no man in my devotion to the disabled veterans of this country. I have stood by them through thick and thin, and they know it. I know the President's feelings on this subject as well, perhaps, as any man in public life, and I know that his attitude has never been inspired by any ill will toward the veterans of the World War, the Spanish-American War, or any other war.

When Mr. Roosevelt agreed to approve the widows and orphans bill, commonly referred to as the Rankin bill, he showed that he was the best friend the unfortunate dependents of the World War veterans have had in the White House since the close of that conflict. This measure goes into the desolate homes of 13,900 cases of widows and orphans of World War veterans who were suffering from direct service-connected disabilities, many of whom had their eyes shot out, their arms shot off, their legs shot off, or were otherwise maimed and disfigured in the firing line on the western front. These unfortunate dependents of our brave heroes have been neglected. I have tried for years to get something done for them. I have failed because of a lack of cooperation on the part of former Presidents of the United States. But when these facts were laid before President Roosevelt, he immediately saw the injustice that had been done them and agreed to help correct it. I can never forget the expression on his face when I first told him that there were men whose eyes were shot out on the western front, and who had groped their way through life until they died from other causes, whose widows and orphans were not drawing a penny; and when I told him of the men whose arms and legs had been shot off or who had been maimed and disfigured for life on the firing line, but who had died of other causes, and whose widows and orphans were going through this terrible panic without drawing a nickel, and never had drawn a nickel, even before the economy bill was passed.

When I left that conference, I said to myself that he was one of the most reasonable and most humane men I had ever seen in such an exalted position. His preelection words came to me when he said, "We will try something; and if it doesn't work, we will try something else." He does not claim to be infallible, nor do his friends claim infallibility for him; but when he sees that a mistake has been made, he does not hesitate to correct it.

Mind you, during all the years that these deserving widows and orphans have been neglected, during the dark and trying hours of the world's greatest panic, when many of these unfortunate dependents of our brave veterans have gone hungry and suffered from cold and privation, Mr. Rice Means was drawing a pension, which he called "retirement pay", under the so-called "Emergency Officers' Retirement Act", of $2,880 a year, although at the same time he was drawing a lucrative salary as editor of the National Tribune. Not only that, but Mr. Means was a Member of the Senate and helped to put the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act through and to pass it over the President's veto.

Right here let me pause and pay my tribute of respect to President Coolidge, who has now passed away, for his courageous and patriotic action in vetoing that bill. I said then and I say now that it was one of the most vicious and unjust pieces of legislation ever placed upon the statute books of the United States, and that Mr. Coolidge deserved the gratitude of the Nation for vetoing it.

It was lobbied through both Houses by a little group of selfish ex-officers who wanted to get themselves on the pension roll at rates that could not be justified in common justice or in common honesty. I helped to lead the fight against it in the House. I said then and I say now that its passage was the greatest outrage against the rank and file of World War veterans and their widows and orphans that has ever been perpetrated by the American Congress. Four of us ex-service men who were Members of the House went to the White House and asked President Coolidge to veto that measure. Two of us were Democrats—Hon. JACOB L. MILLIGAN, of Missouri, and myself—and the other two were Republicans—Hon. Robert G. Simmons, of Nebraska, who is

now out of Congress, and Hon. Bird J. Vincent, of Michigan, who has since passed away.

It was the outrageous pensions paid these ex-officers under the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act that created such a wave of resentment against the ex-service men throughout the country. Not only did the disabled enlisted men suffer as a result of that criticism but the really disabled officers who were injured in line of duty were made to suffer as well. They placed on that roll men who were already drawing salaries of 10 or 12 thousand dollars a year. There was one man on the roll who was drawing a salary of $12,000 a year, yet drawing a pension, or retirement pay, of $1,275 a year and running for Governor of his State. One man who was in the Judge Advocate's Department fell off a horse in Coblenz, Germany, in April 1919, 5 months after the war closed, and broke his leg. I am told that he has long since ceased to limp and that he has one of the most lucrative law practices in his State. Yet he was placed on the roll at $2,625 a year pension, or retirement pay, for life. For the same disability a wounded buck private would have received $30 a month, and that only so long as the buck private could prove that he was disabled to that extent, while the emergency officer was placed on this roll for life whether he recovered or not.

I have before me a list of those retired emergency officers, and I am going to cite just a few more instances of the effect of that measure. I see here one man who served only 1 month and 19 days, yet he was drawing a pension or retirement pay of $1,500 a year. Here is another who served in the Medical Corps for 4 months and 9 days, who was drawing $1,800 a year, and another one who served 2 months and 24 days and was drawing $1,800 a year under this Emergency Officers' Retirement Act. Here is another one who served 2 months and 12 days and who was drawing $1,500 a year, and another who served 2 months and 11 days, and was drawing $1,800 a year under that act.

There are numbers of such examples in this list, which will be found in House Document No. 802 of the third session of the Seventy-first Congress.

The disabled veterans from the rank and file have been punished because of this unjust measure for which they were in no wise responsible. Not only that, but these retired emergency officers crowded into the Veterans' Bureau, got themselves on the retirement list with pay, and at the same time drew their salaries from the Government. They passed on each other's cases until this list became a national scandal. At the same time, they were so unreasonable in passing upon the claims of the disabled enlisted men that we had to come to Congress to get relief for the men from the rank and file who were suffering from tuberculosis, insanity, cancer, paralysis, and other similar maladies.

Yet, Mr. Means, who helped to put this unjust measure through the Senate, and who became one of its chief beneficiaries, would have the country believe that because President Roosevelt has tried to correct these inequalities he is an enemy of the war veterans. If President Roosevelt had left these retired emergency officers on the list and permitted them to draw these enormous pensions, or retirement pay, which the author of the bill said on the floor of the House was a "pension based on rank", which I contended then and contend now violate every principle of American institutions—if President Roosevelt had left them all on the roll, even though he had not come to the relief of the distressed widows and orphans of those battle-scarred men who have passed away, then, I dare say, Mr. Means would have been praising him instead of making his vicious attack. I am sure he would have done so, under those circumstances, if Mr. Roosevelt had been a Republican President.

Mr. Speaker, the list of these retired emergency officers is too long for me to read it all into the RECORD; but I am going to read the list from my own State of Mississippi, showing the names, addresses, lengths of service, and amount of retirement pay they were drawing under that iniquitous bill. The list for Mississippi in 1932 was as follows:

Mississippi

Name and address	Length of service			Retirement pay per year
	Yrs.	*Mos.*	*Days*	
Adams, Winfred Cooper (Chubby), Corinth	1	3	17	$1,800.00
Alexander, Cassins Dent, Valden	1	7	16	1,800.00
Aycock, William Jasper, Derma		9	2	1,500.00
Barkley, Claud Douglas, State Line	1	11	16	1,800.00
Barnwell, Frank Hayne, Greenwood	1	10	25	1,275.00
Baylis, George Warren, Columbia	2	0	22	1,500.00
Beams, Douglas Eugene, Greenville	2	2	24	1,980.00
Beckett, Clinton George, Gulfport	2	0	23	2,250.00
Blank, Guy B., Red Lick	2	3	27	1,275.00
Britt, Wallace Leslie, Jackson	2	2	20	2,250.00
Buckingham, Henry G., Biloxi	1	8	14	1,500.00
Burnes, Joseph Strattion, Natchez		6	26	1,800.00
Calhoun, Walter Norman, Canton	2	0	7	1,275.00
Carr, Hilton Rice, Water Valley	1	3	21	1,500.00
Clarke, Cyrus Augustus, Jackson	2	0	2	1,275.00
Coker, Perry Ander, Brookhaven	2	0	3	1,500.00
Crawley, David Ephraim, Kosciusko	1	9	25	1,800.00
Daniel, Sam Hardeman, Biloxi	5	2	19	1,530.00
Gray, Robert Ellington, Gulfport	0	1	16	1,500.00
Grayson, Thomas Jackson, Biloxi	2	5	1	1,500.00
Green Curtis Taylor, Jackson	2	2	26	1,800.00
Griffin, Garnett William, Gulfport	2	3	9	1,800.00
Guy, Thomas Jesse, Macon	2	9	8	1,275.00
Hamilton, Waring, Hattiesburg	1	11	6	1,500.00
Henson, Edward Newell, Philadelphia	1	9	6	1,500.00
Hill, Marion Lawrence, Biloxi	2	6	0	1,275.00
Hinchcliff, John William, Jackson	2	3	24	1,800.00
Houtz, Bumond Clyde, Canton	1	5	17	1,275.00
Huggins, Cleveland Paul, Biloxi	2	0	21	1,800.00
Kent, Henry Cowles, Indianola	1	2	19	1,800.00
Lofton, Albert Columbus, Lucien	2	4	15	1,500.00
Lotterhos, George, Crystal Springs		7	11	1,500.00
McCalmont, John A., Mathiston		9	14	2,700.00
McHenry, Wiley Earskine, Soso	2	2	5	1,657.44
McVey, Eric A, Lambert		2	28	1,800.00
Middleton, Caleb S., Gulfport		7	0	1,800.00
Miller, Francis Loren, Hattiesburg	3	4	10	1,275.00
Moore, William Milous, Yazoo City	3	5	26	2,340.00
Morgan, Lewis Riley, Gulfport	2	10	1	2,160.00
Murphy, James B., Wiggins	1	3	17	1,275.00
Oberschmidt, Leon P., Brookhaven	1	10	29	1,275.00
Owens, William R., Columbia	2	2	10	1,500.00
Peery, Arnold Liddell, Jackson	2	2	2	1,800.00
Phyfer, Lemar F., New Albany	2	4	12	1,275.00
Polk, Phil Russell, Morgan City	2	6	14	1,800.00
Powell, Henry Bradford, Ocean Springs	2	0	20	1,800.00
Price, Frank Ray, Utica	1	9	29	1,275.00
Reedy, John Dennis, Hattiesburg	2	1	29	1,500.00
Riley, Franklin Gail, Meridian	1	9	23	1,800.00
Shamburger, Roland Lamar, Gulfport		8	14	1,275.00
Russell, Presley B, Carthage		3	16	1,500.00
Schwartz, Grover Cleveland, Corinth	1	1	2	1,800.00
See, Mart, Agricultural and Mechanical College	2	7	28	2,925.00
	4	0	0	
Walker, Charles Emmitte, Sanatorium	1	8	21	1,500.00
Ware, Robert Lowery, Crystal Springs		10	9	1,275.00
Watson, Henry Willis, Lexington	1	7	12	1,275.00
Wayman, Herbert Lee, Aberdeen	1	6	0	1,980.00
Williams, Neal M., Raymond	2	2	26	1,275.00
Yates, Riley Barber, Greenwood	1	3	12	1,800.00

CREDIT SYSTEM FOR INDIANS, ETC., APPROPRIATION

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to the present consideration of a resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution to provide an appropriation for special elections, and preliminary planning to carry into effect the act entitled "An act to conserve and develop Indian lands and resources, to establish a credit system for Indians, to provide for higher education for Indians, to extend toward Indians the right to form business and other organizations, and for other purposes"

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000 to defray the expenses of special elections on Indian reservations, and expenses incident to preliminary planning to carry into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act to conserve and develop Indian lands and resources, to establish a credit system of Indians, to provide for higher education for Indians, to extend toward Indians the right to form business and other organizations, and for other purposes", which appropriation shall be available for pay of employees, printing and binding, purchase of equipment and supplies, traveling expenses, and all other necessary expenses: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount not to exceed $10,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BUCHANAN]?

Mr. SNELL. Reserving the right to object, let us find out what this is.

Mr. BRITTEN. Well, Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

PATRICK HENRY WALSH

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Private Calendar No. 571 (S. 170) for the relief of Patrick Henry Walsh.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Well, Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it seems to me it is pretty late to go back to these Private Calendar bills. If you let one of them go through you will have to let them all go through.

Mr. BLACK. Let us see what the merits are.

Mr. TRUAX. Reserving the right to object, I should like to know what the bill is.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill for the relief of Patrick Henry Walsh. Mr. Walsh was struck by a post-office truck. The bill calls for $3,000, a very small amount for his injuries. He is permanently injured.

Mr. SNELL. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Could an Irishman named "Patrick" be injured for so small an amount?

Mr. BLACK. Nobody knows what happened to the truck.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLACK]?

Mr. HANCOCK of New York and Mr. ELTSE of California objected.

FIREARMS, MACHINE GUNS, ETC.

Mr. SAMUEL B. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 9741) to provide for the taxation of manufacturers, importers, and dealers in certain firearms and machine guns, to tax the sale or other disposal of such weapons, and to restrict importation and regulate interstate transportation thereof, and I move to concur in Senate amendment no. 1 and disagree to Senate amendment no. 2.

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

Mr. SNELL. Reserving the right to object, let us find out what this is about.

Mr. SAMUEL B. HILL. This is an act to provide for the taxation of manufacturers, importers, and dealers of firearms and machine guns.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Reserving the right to object, what is this all about?

Mr. BLANTON. This is to stop gangsters from buying machine guns.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Reserving the right to object, is this the pistol bill?

Mr. SAMUEL B. HILL. This is the firearms bill.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Which was reported by the Ways and Means Committee?

Mr. SAMUEL B. HILL. Which was reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Reserving the right to object, I want to ask what the Senate amendments did to this bill?

Mr. SAMUEL B. HILL. Senate amendment no. 1, in which we are asking to concur, reduces the licenses for wholesalers, manufacturers, and importers from $1,000 to $500.

Mr. McFADDEN. Reserving the right to object, let the gentleman explain it.

Mr. SAMUEL B. HILL. I am calling up this House bill, 9741, which is the firearms bill, for the purpose of moving to concur in Senate amendment no. 1, which reduces the license tax on manufacturers, wholesalers, and importers from $1,000 to $500 per year. I am moving to disagree to Senate amendment no. 2, which is an amendment to amend the reciprocal tariff act by excepting fermented and distilled spirits and wines from the 50-percent provision, making it 75 percent instead of 50 percent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

HARRY H. A. LUDWIG

Mrs. GREENWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2757) for the relief of Harry H. A. Ludwig.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this a private bill?

The SPEAKER. It is.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this bill a Private Calendar bill?

Mrs. GREENWAY. It is not.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman from Arizona explain the bill?

Mrs. GREENWAY. This is a bill which passed the Senate today. Mr. Ludwig was an employee of the War Department who failed to get his annuity through ignorance on the part of officials in the War Department, who wrote an apology, and offered to assist him in every way they could.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. What is the present status of the bill?

Mrs. GREENWAY. It has passed the Senate and is on the Speaker's desk.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Was the bill called this afternoon?

Mrs. GREENWAY. No; it has just come over from the Senate.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. How much money is involved.

Mrs. GREENWAY. The amount cannot be fixed at the present time. It relates to an annuity under civil-service regulations which annuity the claimant failed to receive.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I object.

BITTER ROOT IRRIGATION PROPECT

Mr. MONAGHAN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 3116), an act to amend sections 3 and 4 of the act of July 3, 1930, entitled "An act for the rehabilitation of the Bitter Root irrigation project, Montana."

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to an important resolution I shall introduce at the next session of Congress to investigate why the Naval Academy requirements are so severe that 9 out of 10 of the boys we nominate fail to pass. [Laughter.] Oh, you have all had the same experience; and we want to find out why these boys fail. This investigation should be conducted by the next Congress, and I shall ask your favorable consideration of a resolution providing for such an investigation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address made by a Government official on certain phases of drainage and irrigation.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

CENTENNIAL OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the appointment of the following committee:

The Clerk read as follows:

Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 21, the Chair appoints as members of the joint committee to inquire into and report to Congress to what extent, if any, the Federal Government should participate in the centennial of the independence of the Republic of Texas, to be held in the State of Texas in the year 1936, the following Members of the House: The gentleman from Texas, Mr. LANHAM, the gentleman from New York, Mr. BLOOM, and the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. MARTIN.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks with respect to the bill, S. 2238.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has that permission.

FOREIGN DEBTS

Mr. STOKES. 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 Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to take a few minutes' time on a question which has not been considered by the House as fully as it should have been. That is the question of the cancelation of the foreign debts. May I bring to the attention of the House a statement from the President?

The President has clearly pointed out in his recent message on foreign debts the fact that the repayment of the debts will have a tendency to injure the foreign trade of the United States. He said:

It is a simple fact that this matter of the repayment of debts contracted to the United States during and after the World War has gravely complicated our trade with the borrowing nations for many years.

The total value of domestic exports from the United States during the year 1929 was $5,145,000,000, while this value fell off in 1932 to $1,572,000,000.

This is a plain statement of fact; and without knowing the facts, we cannot deal justly with any subject.

It is, of course, a plain business proposition that when one nation borrows money from another the loan is expected to be paid; but, as is pointed out in the statement above mentioned, there are other circumstances connected with the loans which must be considered.

Mr. Samuel Harden Church recently said:

We were entirely unprepared for participation in such a conflict, and 15 months elapsed before we were ready to put an army on the battle front. In the meantime the Allied Powers were bearing the whole brunt of the fighting, with the loss of nearly the whole chivalry of a generation comprising 10,000,000 killed and 20,000,000 grievously wounded, and while providing the men, they also furnished the materials and the money to win a war in which we were then engaged.

Let us also keep in mind the fact that most of this money was spent in the United States at a large profit to our labor and capital.

We can best judge the future by the past; let us look back at history.

At the end of the Napoleonic wars all the countries of Europe were in debt to England. The burden was so great that commerce was paralyzed until England canceled them all, with one or two exceptions, and after that there was a season of universal prosperity, in which England reaped the greatest profits.

The case for a reconsideration of the whole question of interallied indebtedness, however, does not rest merely upon the nature of the debts. Opinions may differ legitimately as to the precise part which the huge reparation and war-debt payments have played in creating the deplorable financial and trade conditions prevailing throughout the world today, but that they have been one of the major factors is not really open to question.

The British Government pointed out in their note of the 1st of December 1932 to the United States Government commercial loans are normally of a self-liquidating character. "The market loans thus raised during the last hundred years have converted whole territories from desolate swamps or uninhabited plains to flourishing provinces teeming with human life and producing great additions to the real wealth of the world. Such productive loans directly afford the means whereby the borrower can repay them with interest and at the same time become more prosperous. But reparations and war debts represent expenditure on destruction. Fertile fields were rendered barren and populous cities a shattered ruin. Such expenditure instead of producing a slow and steady accumulation of wealth destroys in a few hours the stored-up riches of the past. Like shells on which they were largely spent, those loans were blown to pieces. They have produced nothing to repay them, and they have left behind nothing but fresh complications.

I should like to bring to your attention the following from the British note of June 4:

The revenues of the United Kingdom are sterling revenues, whereas the debt payments to America have to be made in dollars or in gold. In order to secure the means to pay, therefore, any sums available in sterling would have to be transferred across the exchange.

The attempt to transfer amounts of this magnitude would as its immediate effect cause a sharp depreciation of sterling against the dollar, which would not be consistent with the monetary policy of the United States Government.

The Committee for the Consideration of Intergovernmental Debts stated in 1932:

We do not regard recovery in commodity prices as a mere theoretical assumption. One of the chief contributory causes of the present low commodity level is the dislocation of exchanges arising from the necessity of making payments in dollars in the United States. In order to meet this situation, the debtor countries have resorted to their only recourse, cutting down their imports and speeding up their exports in an effort to obtain a balance of trade.

World recovery can be greatly improved by stable foreign exchanges, and it is, therefore, up to us to help bring this desirable end about.

The New York Times stated in an editorial dated June 7, 1934, as follows:

Americans ought not in consistency to object to such a reconsideration and readjustment. In their own affairs they are doing the same thing on an enormous scale. Contractual interest rates have been set up in several States. Insurance companies and banks and trustees have been compelled to make large sacrifices in salvaging as much as possible of their investments and reserves.

Time and patience and study and instruction of the public will be necessary, but in the end some form of compromise will be necessary.

The Baltimore Sun in an editorial said:

Strange as it may now seem, the civilized world may yet come to recognize Senator HIRAM JOHNSON, Republican, of California, as the man who broke a vicious circle while seeking to strengthen it. His bill barring European defaulters from the American capital market confronted the British Government with a choice of paying nothing or paying in full, and she has paid nothing.

But let us bear in mind that Great Britain has offered to pay according to her capacity, and in this connection they have stated as follows:

His Majesty's Government wish to reiterate that, while suspending further payments until it becomes possible to discuss an ultimate settlement of intergovernmental war debts with a reasonable prospect of agreement, they have no intention of repudiating their obligations, and will be prepared to enter upon further discussion of the subject at any time when in the opinion of the President such discussion would be likely to produce results of value.

In regard to our war advances of $4,277,000,000 to Great Britain, payments totaling $2,025,000,000 have been made up to date by Great Britain to the United States. Yet, despite these payments, the nominal amount of debt still outstanding as at June 15, 1934, amounts to $4,713,785,000. The total foreign debts owed to America amount to $12,000,000,000.

AMENDMENT TO RAILWAY LABOR ACT

Mr. CROSSER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk bill, H.R. 9861, to amend the Railway Labor Act approved May 20, 1926, and to provide for the prompt disposition of disputes between carriers and their employees, with Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That section 1 of the Railway Labor Act is amended to read as follows:

"'DEFINITIONS

"'SECTION 1. When used in this act and for the purposes of this act—

"'The term "carrier" includes any express company, sleeping-car company, carrier by railroad, subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and any company which is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by or under common control with any carrier by railroad and which operates any equipment or facilities or performs any service other than trucking service in connection with the transportation, receipt, delivery, elevation, transfer in transit, refrigeration or icing, storage, and handling of property transported by railroad, and any receiver, trustee, or other individual or body, judicial or otherwise, when in the possession of the business of any such "carrier": *Provided, however,* That the term "carrier" shall not include any street, interurban, or suburban electric railway, unless such railway is operating as a part of a general steam-railroad system of transportation, but shall not exclude any

part of the general steam-railroad system of transportation now or hereafter operated by any other motive power. The Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby authorized and directed upon request of the Mediation Board or upon complaint of any party interested to determine after hearing whether any line operated by electric power falls within the terms of this proviso.

"'Second. The term "Adjustment Board" means the National Railroad Adjustment Board created by this act.

"'Third. The term "Mediation Board" means the National Mediation Board created by this act.

"'Fourth. The term "commerce" means commerce among the several States or between any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and any foreign nation, or between any Territory or the District of Columbia and any State, or between any Territory and any other Territory, or between any Territory and the District of Columbia, or within any Territory or the District of Columbia, or between points in the same State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation.

"'Fifth. The term "employee" as used herein includes every person in the service of a carrier (subject to its continuing authority to supervise and direct the manner of rendition of his service) who performs any work defined as that of an employee or subordinate official in the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission now in effect, and as the same may be amended or interpreted by orders hereafter entered by the Commission pursuant to the authority which is hereby conferred upon it to enter orders amending or interpreting such existing orders: *Provided, however*, That no occupational classification made by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be construed to define the crafts according to which railway employees may be organized by their voluntary action, nor shall the jurisdiction or powers of such employee organizations be regarded as in any way limited or defined by the provisions of this act or by the orders of the Commission.

"'Sixth. The term "representative" means any person or persons, labor union, organization, or corporation designated either by a carrier or group of carriers or by its or their employees, to act for it or them.

"'Seventh. The term "district court" includes the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and the term "circuit court of appeals" includes the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

"'This act may be cited as the "Railway Labor Act."'

"SEC. 2. Section 2 of the Railway Labor Act is amended to read as follows:

"'GENERAL PURPOSES

"'SEC. 2. The purposes of the act are: (1) To avoid any interruption to commerce or to the operation of any carrier engaged therein; (2) to forbid any limitation upon freedom of association among employees or any denial, as a condition of employment or otherwise, of the right of employees to join a labor organization; (3) to provide for the complete independence of carriers and of employees in the matter of self-organization to carry out the purposes of this act; (4) to provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions; (5) to provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements covering rates of pay, rules, or working conditions.

"'GENERAL DUTIES

"'First. It shall be the duty of all carriers, their officers, agents, and employees to exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, and working conditions, and to settle all disputes, whether arising out of the application of such agreements or otherwise, in order to avoid any interruption to commerce or to the operation of any carrier growing out of any dispute between the carrier and the employees thereof.

"'Second. All disputes between a carrier or carriers and its or their employees shall be considered, and, if possible, decided, with all expedition, in conference between representatives designated and authorized so to confer, respectively, by the carrier or carriers and by the employees thereof interested in the dispute.

"'Third. Representatives, for the purposes of this act, shall be designated by the respective parties without interference, influence, or coercion by either party over the designation of representatives by the other; and neither party shall in any way interfere with, influence, or coerce the other in its choice of representatives. Representatives of employees for the purposes of this act need not be persons in the employ of the carrier, and no carrier shall, by interference, influence, or coercion seek in any manner to prevent the designation by its employees as their representatives of those who or which are not employees of the carrier.

"'Fourth. Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. The majority of any craft or class of employees shall have the right to determine who shall be the representative of the craft or class for the purposes of this act. No carrier, its officers or agents, shall deny or in any way question the right of its employees to join, organize, or assist in organizing the labor organization of their choice, and it shall be unlawful for any carrier to interfere in any way with the organization of its employees, or to use the funds of the carrier in maintaining or assisting or contributing to any labor organization, labor representative, or other agency of collective bargaining, or in performing any work therefor, or to influence or coerce employees in an effort to induce them to join or remain or not to join or remain members of any labor organization, or to deduct from the wages of employees any dues, fees, assessments, or other contributions payable to labor organizations, or to collect or to assist in the collection of any such dues, fees, assessments, or other contributions: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit a carrier from permitting an employee, individually, or local representatives of employees from conferring with management during working hours without loss of time, or to prohibit a carrier from furnishing free transportation to its employees while engaged in the business of a labor organization.

"'Fifth. No carrier, its officers, or agents shall require any person seeking employment to sign any contract or agreement promising to join or not to join a labor organization; and if any such contract has been enforced prior to the effective date of this act, then such carrier shall notify the employees by an appropriate order that such contract has been discarded and is no longer binding on them in any way.

"'Sixth. In case of a dispute between a carrier or carriers and its or their employees, arising out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, it shall be the duty of the designated representative or representatives of such carrier or carriers and of such employees, within 10 days after the receipt of notice of a desire on the part of either party to confer in respect to such dispute, to specify a time and place at which such conference shall be held: *Provided*, (1) That the place so specified shall be situated upon the line of the carrier involved or as otherwise mutually agreed upon; and (2) that the time so specified shall allow the designated conferees reasonable opportunity to reach such place of conference, but shall not exceed 20 days from the receipt of such notice: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to supersede the provisions of any agreement (as to conferences) then in effect between the parties.

"'Seventh. No carrier, its officers, or agents shall change the rates of pay, rules, or working conditions of its employees, as a class as embodied in agreements except in the manner prescribed in such agreements or in section 6 of this act.

"'Eighth. Every carrier shall notify its employees by printed notices in such form and posted at such times and places as shall be specified by the Mediation Board that all disputes between the carrier and its employees will be handled in accordance with the requirements of this act, and in such notices there shall be printed verbatim, in large type, the third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs of this section. The provisions of said paragraphs are hereby made a part of the contract of employment between the carrier and each employee, and shall be held binding upon the parties, regardless of any other express or implied agreements between them.

"'Ninth. If any dispute shall arise among a carrier's employees as to who are the representatives of such employees designated and authorized in accordance with the requirements of this act, it shall be the duty of the Mediation Board, upon request of either party to the dispute, to investigate such dispute and to certify to both parties, in writing, within 30 days after the receipt of the invocation of its services, the name or names of the individuals or organizations that have been designated and authorized to represent the employees involved in the dispute, and certify the same to the carrier. Upon receipt of such certification the carrier shall treat with the representative so certified as the representative of the craft or class for the purposes of this act. In such an investigation, the Mediation Board shall be authorized to take a secret ballot of the employees involved, or to utilize any other appropriate method of ascertaining the names of their duly designated and authorized representatives in such manner as shall insure the choice of representatives by the employees without interference, influence, or coercion exercised by the carrier. In the conduct of any election for the purposes herein indicated the Board shall designate who may participate in the election and establish the rules to govern the election, or may appoint a committee of three neutral persons who after hearing shall within 10 days designate the employees who may participate in the election. The Board shall have access to and have power to make copies of the books and records of the carriers to obtain and utilize such information as may be deemed necessary by it to carry out the purposes and provisions of this paragraph.

"'Tenth. The willful failure or refusal of any carrier, its officers or agents to comply with the terms of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, or 8th paragraph of this section shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the carrier, officer, or agent offending shall be subject to a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both fine and imprisonment, for each offense, and each day during which such carrier, officer, or agent shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with the terms of the said paragraphs of this section shall constitute a separate offense. It shall be the duty of any district attorney of the United States to whom any duly designated representative of a carrier's employees may apply to institute in the proper court and to prosecute under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, all necessary proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of this section, and for the punishment of all violations thereof and the costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to require an individual employee to render labor or service without his consent, nor shall anything in this act be construed to make the quitting of his labor by an individual employee an illegal act; nor shall any court issue any proc-

ess to compel the performance by an individual employee of such labor or service, without his consent.'

"SEC. 3. Section 3 of the Railway Labor Act is amended to read as follows:

"'NATIONAL BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT—GRIEVANCES—INTERPRETATION OF AGREEMENTS

"'SEC. 3. First, There is hereby established a Board, to be known as the "National Railroad Adjustment Board", the members of which shall be selected within 30 days after approval of this act, and it is hereby provided—

"'(a) That the said Adjustment Board shall consist of 36 members, 18 of whom shall be selected by the carriers and 18 by such labor organizations of the employees, national in scope, as have been or may be organized in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of this act.

"'(b) The carriers, acting each through its board of directors or its receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees, or through an officer or officers designated for that purpose by such board, trustee or trustees, or receiver or receivers, shall prescribe the rules under which its representatives shall be selected and shall select the representatives of the carriers on the Adjustment Board and designate the division on which each such representative shall serve, but no carrier or system of carriers shall have more than one representative on any division of the Board.

"'(c) The national labor organizations, as defined in paragraph (a) of this section, acting each through the chief executive or other medium designated by the organization or association thereof, shall prescribe the rules under which the labor members of the Adjustment Board shall be selected and shall select such members and designate the division on which each member shall serve; but no labor organization shall have more than one representative on any division of the Board.

"'(d) In case of a permanent or temporary vacancy on the Adjustment Board, the vacancy shall be filled by selection in the same manner as in the original selection.

"'(e) If either the carriers or the labor organizations of the employees fail to select and designate representatives to the Adjustment Board, as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, respectively, within 60 days after the passage of this act, in case of any original appointment to office of a member of the Adjustment Board, or in case of a vacancy in any such office within 30 days after such vacancy occurs, the Mediation Board shall thereupon directly make the appointment and shall select an individual associated in interest with the carriers or the group of labor organizations of employees, whichever he is to represent.

"'(f) In the event a dispute arises as to the right of any national labor organization to participate as per paragraph (c) of this section in the selection and designation of the labor members of the Adjustment Board, the Secretary of Labor shall investigate the claim of such labor organization to participate, and if such claim in the judgment of the Secretary of Labor has merit, the Secretary shall notify the Mediation Board accordingly, and within 10 days after receipt of such advice the Mediation Board shall request those national labor organizations duly qualified as per paragraph (c) of this section to participate in the selection and designation of the labor members of the Adjustment Board to select a representative. Such representative, together with a representative likewise designated by the claimant, and a third or neutral party designated by the Mediation Board, constituting a board of three, shall within 30 days after the appointment of the neutral member, investigate the claims of the labor organization desiring participation and decide whether or not it was organized in accordance with section 2 hereof and is otherwise properly qualified to participate in the selection of the labor members of the Adjustment Board, and the findings of such boards of three shall be final and binding.

"'(g) Each member of the Adjustment Board shall be compensated by the party or parties he is to represent. Each third or neutral party selected under the provisions of (f) of this section shall receive from the Mediation Board such compensation as the Mediation Board may fix, together with his necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, subject to the provisions of law applicable thereto, while serving as such third or neutral party.

"'(h) The said Adjustment Board shall be composed of four divisions, whose proceedings shall be independent of one another, and the said divisions as well as the number of their members shall be as follows:

"'First division: To have jurisdiction over disputes involving train- and yard-service employees of carriers; that is, engineers, firemen, hostlers, and outside hostler helpers, conductors, trainmen, and yard-service employees. This division shall consist of 10 members, 5 of whom shall be selected and designated by the carriers and 5 of whom shall be selected and designated by the national labor organizations of the employees.

"'Second division: To have jurisdiction over disputes involving machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers, carmen, the helpers and apprentices of all the foregoing, coach cleaners, power-house employees, and railroad-shop laborers. This division shall consist of 10 members, 5 of whom shall be selected by the carriers and 5 by the national labor organizations of the employees.

"'Third division: To have jurisdiction over disputes involving station, tower, and telegraph employees, train dispatchers, maintenance-of-way men, clerical employees, freight handlers, express, station, and store employees, signal men, sleeping-car conductors, sleeping-car porters, and maids and dining-car employees. This division shall consist of 10 members, 5 of whom shall be selected by the carriers and 5 by the national labor organizations of employees.

"'Fourth division: To have jurisdiction over disputes involving employees of carriers directly or indirectly engaged in transportation of passengers or property by water, and all other employees of carriers over which jurisdiction is not given to the first, second, and third divisions. This division shall consist of 6 members, 3 of whom shall be selected by the carriers and 3 by the national labor organizations of the employees.

"'(i) The disputes between an employee or group of employees and a carrier or carriers growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, including cases pending and unadjusted on the date of approval of this act, shall be handled in the usual manner up to and including the chief operating officer of the carrier designated to handle such disputes; but, failing to reach an adjustment in this manner, the disputes may be referred by petition of the parties or by either party to the appropriate division of the Adjustment Board with a full statement of the facts and all supporting data bearing upon the disputes.

"'(j) Parties may be heard either in person, by counsel, or by other representatives, as they may respectively elect, and the several divisions of the Adjustment Board shall give due notice of all hearings to the employee or employees and the carrier or carriers involved in any disputes submitted to them.

"'(k) Any division of the Adjustment Board shall have authority to empower two or more of its members to conduct hearings and make findings upon disputes, when properly submitted, at any place designated by the division: *Provided, however*, That final awards as to any such dispute must be made by the entire division as hereinafter provided.

"'(l) Upon failure of any division to agree upon an award because of a deadlock or inability to secure a majority vote of the division members, as provided in paragraph (n) of this section, then such division shall forthwith agree upon and select a neutral person, to be known as "referee", to sit with the division as a member thereof and make an award. Should the division fail to agree upon and select a referee within 10 days of the date of the deadlock or inability to secure a majority vote, then the division, or any member thereof, or the parties or either party to the dispute may certify that fact to the Mediation Board, which Board shall, within 10 days from the date of receiving such certificate, select and name the referee to sit with the division as a member thereof and make an award. The Mediation Board shall be bound by the same provisions in the appointment of these neutral referees as are provided elsewhere in this act for the appointment of arbitrators and shall fix and pay the compensation of such referees.

"'(m) The awards of the several divisions of the Adjustment Board shall be stated in writing. A copy of the awards shall be furnished to the respective parties to the controversy, and the awards shall be final and binding upon both parties to the disputes, except insofar as they shall contain a money award. In case a dispute arises involving an interpretation of the award the division of the Board upon request of either party shall interpret the award in the light of the dispute.

"'(n) A majority vote of all members of the division of the Adjustment Board shall be competent to make an award with respect to any dispute submitted to it.

"'(o) In case of an award by any division of the Adjustment Board in favor of petitioner, the division of the Board shall make an order, directed to the carrier, to make the ward effective and if the award includes a requirement for the payment of money, to pay to the employee the sum to which he is entitled under the award on or before the day named.

"'(p) If a carrier does not comply with an order of a division of the Adjustment Board within the time limit in such order, the petitioner, or any person for whose benefit such order was made, may file in the District Court of the United States for the district in which he resides or in which is located the principal operating office of the carrier, or through which the carrier operates, a petition setting forth briefly the causes for which he claims relief, and the order of the division of the Adjustment Board in the premises. Such suit in the District Court of the United States shall proceed in all respects as other civil suits, except that on the trial of such suit the findings and order of the division of the Adjustment Board shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, and except that the petitioner shall not be liable for costs in the district court nor for costs at any subsequent stage of the proceedings, unless they accrue upon his appeal, and such costs shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States. If the petitioner shall finally prevail, he shall be allowed a reasonable attorney's fee, to be taxed and collected as a part of the costs of the suit. The district courts are empowered, under the rules of the court governing actions at law, to make such order and enter such judgment, by writ of mandamus or otherwise, as may be appropriate to enforce or set aside the order of the division of the Adjustment Board.

"'(q) All actions at law based upon the provisions of this section shall be begun within 2 years from the time the cause of action accrues under the award of the division of the Adjustment Board, and not after.

"'(r) The several divisions of the Adjustment Board shall maintain headquarters in Chicago, Ill., meet regularly, and con-

tinue in session so long as there is pending before the division any matter within its jurisdiction which has been submitted for its consideration and which has not been disposed of.

"'(s) Whenever practicable, the several divisions or subdivisions of the Adjustment Board shall be supplied with suitable quarters in any Federal building located at its place of meeting.

"'(t) The Adjustment Board may, subject to the approval of the Mediation Board, employ and fix the compensations of such assistants as it deems necessary in carrying on its proceedings. The compensation of such employees shall be paid by the Mediation Board.

"'(u) The Adjustment Board shall meet within 40 days after the approval of this act and adopt such rules as it deems necessary to control proceedings before the respective divisions and not in conflict with the provisions of this section. Immediately following the meeting of the entire Board and the adoption of such rules, the respective divisions shall meet and organize by the selection of a chairman, a vice chairman, and a secretary. Thereafter each division shall annually designate one of its members to act as chairman and one of its members to act as vice chairman: *Provided, however,* That the chairmanship and vice chairmanship of any division shall alternate as between the groups, so that both the chairmanship and vice chairmanship shall be held alternately by a representative of the carriers and a representative of the employees. In case of a vacancy, such vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the selection of a successor from the same group.

"'(v) Each division of the Adjustment Board shall annually prepare and submit a report of its activities to the Mediation Board, and the substance of such report shall be included in the annual report of the Mediation Board to the Congress of the United States.

"'The reports of each division of the Adjustment Board and the annual report of the Mediation Board shall state in detail all cases heard, all actions taken, the names, salaries, and duties of all agencies, employees, and officers receiving compensation from the United States under the authority of this act, and an account of all moneys appropriated by Congress pursuant to the authority conferred by this act and disbursed by such agencies, employees, and officers.

"'(w) Any division of the Adjustment Board shall have authority, in its discretion, to establish regional adjustment boards to act in its place and stead for such limited period as such division may determine to be necessary. Carrier members of such regional boards shall be designated in keeping with rules devised for this purpose by the carrier members of the Adjustment Board, and the labor members shall be designated in keeping with rules devised for this purpose by the labor members of the Adjustment Board. Any such regional board shall, during the time for which it is appointed, have the same authority to conduct hearings, make findings upon disputes, and adopt the same procedure as the division of the Adjustment Board appointing it, and its decisions shall be enforceable to the same extent and under the same processes. A neutral person, as referee, shall be appointed for service in connection with any such regional adjustment board in the same circumstances and manner as provided in paragraph (l) hereof, with respect to a division of the Adjustment Board.

"'Second. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any individual carrier, system, or group of carriers and any class or classes of its or their employees, all acting through their representatives, selected in accordance with the provisions of this act, from mutually agreeing to the establishment of system, group, or regional boards of adjustment for the purpose of adjusting and deciding disputes of the character specified in this section. In the event that either party to such a system, group, or regional board of adjustment is dissatisfied with such arrangement, it may upon 90 days' notice to the other party elect to come under the jurisdiction of the Adjustment Board.'

"Section 4 of the Railway Labor Act is amended to read as follows:

"'NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

"'SEC. 4. First. The Board of Mediation is hereby abolished, effective 30 days from the approval of this act and the members, secretary, officers, assistants, employees, and agents thereof, in office upon the date of the approval of this act, shall continue to function and receive their salaries for a period of 30 days from such date in the same manner as though this act had not been passed. There is hereby established, as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government, a Board to be known as the "National Mediation Board", to be composed of three members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party. The terms of office of the members first appointed shall begin as soon as the members shall qualify, but not before 30 days after the approval of this act, and expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, one on February 1, 1935, one on February 1, 1936, and one on February 1, 1937. The terms of office of all successors shall expire 3 years after the expiration of the terms for which their predecessors were appointed; but any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of his predecessor. Vacancies in the Board shall not impair the powers nor affect the duties of the Board nor of the remaining members of the Board. Two of the members in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the Board. Each member of the Board shall receive a salary at the rate of $10,000 per annum, together with necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, subject to the provisions of the law applicable thereto, while away from the principal office of the Board on business required by this act. No person in the employment of or who is pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of employees or any carrier shall enter upon the duties of or continue to be a member of the Board.

"'All cases referred to the Board of Mediation and unsettled on the date of the approval of this act shall be handled to conclusion by the Mediation Board.

"'A member of the Board may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or ineligibility, but for no other cause.

"'Second. The Mediation Board shall annually designate a member to act as chairman. The Board shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia, but it may meet at any other place whenever it deems it necessary so to do. The Board may designate one or more of its members to exercise the functions of the Board in mediation proceedings. Each member of the Board shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations. The Board shall have a seal which shall be judicially noticed. The Board shall make an annual report to Congress.

"'Third. The Mediation Board may (1) appoint such experts and assistants to act in a confidential capacity and, subject to the provisions of the civil-service laws, such other officers and employees as are essential to the effective transaction of the work of the Board; (2) in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, fix the salaries of such experts, assistants, officers, and employees; and (3) make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding, including expenditures for salaries and compensation, necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence, and other necessary expenses of the Mediation Board, Adjustment Board, Regional Adjustment Boards established under paragraph (w) of section 3, and boards of arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of this section and sections 3 and 7, respectively), as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in the Board, in the Adjustment Board, and in the boards of arbitration, and as may be provided for by the Congress from time to time. All expenditures of the Board shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman.

"'Fourth. The Mediation Board is hereby authorized by its order to assign, or refer, any portion of its work, business, or functions arising under this or any other act of Congress, or referred to it by Congress or either branch thereof, to an individual member of the Board or to an employee or employees of the Board to be designated by such order for action thereon, and by its order at any time to amend, modify, supplement, or rescind any such assignment or reference. All such orders shall take effect forthwith and remain in effect until otherwise ordered by the Board. In conformity with and subject to the order or orders of the Mediation Board in the premises, any such individual member of the Board or employee designated shall have power and authority to act as to any of said work, business, or functions so assigned or referred to him for action by the Board.'

"Fifth. All officers and employees of the Board of Mediation (except the members thereof, whose officers are hereby abolished) whose services in the judgment of the Mediation Board are necessary to the efficient operation of the Board are hereby transferred to the Board, without change in classification or compensation; except that the Board may provide for the adjustment of such classification or compensation to conform to the duties to which such officers and employees may be assigned.

"All unexpended appropriations for the operation of the Board of Mediation that are available at the time of the abolition of the Board of Mediation shall be transferred to the Mediation Board and shall be available for its use for salaries and other authorized expenditures.

"SEC. 5. Section 5 of the Railway Labor Act is amended to read as follows:

"'FUNCTIONS OF MEDIATION BOARD

"'SEC. 5. First. The parties, or either party, to a dispute between an employee or group of employees and a carrier may invoke the services of the Mediation Board in any of the following cases:

"'(a) A dispute concerning changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions not adjusted by the parties in conference.

"'(b) Any other dispute not referable to the National Railroad Adjustment Board and not adjusted in conference between the parties or where conferences are refused.

"'The Mediation Board may proffer its services in case any labor emergency is found by it to exist at any time.

"'In either event the said Board shall promptly put itself in communication with the parties to such controversy, and shall use its best efforts, by mediation, to bring them to agreement. If such efforts to bring about an amicable settlement through mediation shall be unsuccessful, the said Board shall at once endeavor as its final required action (except as provided in par. 3d of this section and in sec. 10 of this act) to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

"'If arbitration at the request of the Board shall be refused by one or both parties, the Board shall at once notify both parties in writing that its mediatory efforts have failed and for 30 days thereafter, unless in the intervening period the parties agree to arbitration, or an emergency board shall be created under section

10 of this act, no change shall be made in the rates of pay, rules, or working conditions or established practices in effect prior to the time the dispute arose.

"'Second. In any case in which a controversy arises over the meaning or the application of any agreement reached through mediation under the provisions of this act, either party to the said agreement, or both, may apply to the Mediation Board for an interpretation of the meaning or application of such agreement. The said Board shall upon receipt of such request notify the parties to the controversy, and after a hearing of both sides give its interpretation within 30 days.

"'Third. The Mediation Board shall have the following duties with respect to the arbitration of disputes under section 7 of this act:

"'(a) On failure of the arbitrators named by the parties to agree on the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators within the time set by section 7 of this act, it shall be the duty of the Mediation Board to name such remaining arbitrator or arbitrators. It shall be the duty of the Board in naming such arbitrator or arbitrators to appoint only those whom the Board shall deem wholly disinterested in the controversy to be arbitrated and impartial and without bias as between the parties to such arbitration. Should, however, the Board name an arbitrator or arbitrators not so disinterested and impartial, then, upon proper investigation and presentation of the facts, the Board shall promptly remove such arbitrator.

"'If an arbitrator named by the Mediation Board, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be removed by such Board as provided by this act, or if such an arbitrator refuses or is unable to serve, it shall be the duty of the Mediation Board, promptly, to select another arbitrator, in the same manner as provided in this act for an original appointment by the Mediation Board.

"'(b) Any member of the Mediation Board is authorized to take the acknowledgment of an agreement to arbitrate under this act. When so acknowledged, or when acknowledged by the parties before a notary public or the clerk of a district court or a circuit court of appeals of the United States, such agreement to arbitrate shall be delivered to a member of said Board or transmitted to said Board, to be filed in its office.

"'(c) When an agreement to arbitrate has been filed with the Mediation Board, or with one of its members, as provided by this section, and when the said Board has been furnished the names of the arbitrators chosen by the parties to the controversy it shall be the duty of the Board to cause a notice in writing to be served upon said arbitrators, notifying them of their appointment, requesting them to meet promptly to name the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators necessary to complete the Board of Arbitration, and advising them of the period within which, as provided by the agreement to arbitrate, they are empowered to name such arbitrator or arbitrators.

"'(d) Either party to an arbitration desiring the reconvening of a board of arbitration to pass upon any controversy arising over the meaning or application of an award may so notify the Mediation Board in writing, stating in such notice the question or questions to be submitted to such reconvened Board. The Mediation Board shall thereupon promptly communicate with the members of the Board of Arbitration, or a subcommittee of such Board appointed for such purpose pursuant to a provision in the agreement to arbitrate, and arrange for the reconvening of said Board of Arbitration or subcommittee, and shall notify the respective parties to the controversy of the time and place at which the Board, or the subcommittee, will meet for hearings upon the matters in controversy to be submitted to it. No evidence other than that contained in the record filed with the original award shall be received or considered by such reconvened Board or subcommittee, except such evidence as may be necessary to illustrate the interpretations suggested by the parties. If any member of the original Board is unable or unwilling to serve on such reconvened Board or subcommittee thereof, another arbitrator shall be named in the same manner and with the same powers and duties as such original arbitrator.

"'(e) Within 60 days after the approval of this act every carrier shall file with the Mediation Board a copy of each contract with its employees in effect on the 1st day of April 1934, covering rates of pay, rules, and working conditions. If no contract with any craft or class of its employees has been entered into, the carrier shall file with the Mediation Board a statement of that fact including also a statement of the rates of pay, rules, and working conditions applicable in dealing with such craft or class. When any new contract is executed or change is made in an existing contract with any class or craft of its employees covering rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, or in those rates of pay, rules, and working conditions of employees not covered by contract, the carrier shall file the same with the Mediation Board within 30 days after such new contract or change in existing contract has been executed or rates of pay, rules, and working conditions have been made effective.

"'(f) The Mediation Board shall be the custodian of all papers and documents heretofore filed with or transferred to the Board of Mediation bearing upon the settlement, adjustment, or determination of disputes between carriers and their employees or upon mediation or arbitration proceedings held under or pursuant to the provisions of any act of Congress in respect thereto; and the President is authorized to designate a custodian of the records and property of the Board of Mediation until the transfer and delivery of such records to the Mediation Board and to require the transfer and delivery to the Mediation Board of any and all such papers and documents filed with it or in its possession.'

"SEC. 6. Section 6 of the Railway Labor Act is amended to read as follows:

"'SEC. 6. Carriers and representatives of the employees shall give at least 30 days' written notice of an intended change in agreements affecting rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, and the time and place for the beginning of conference between the representatives of the parties interested in such intended changes shall be agreed upon within 10 days after the receipt of said notice, and said time shall be within the 30 days provided in the notice. In every case where such notice of intended change has been given, or conferences are being held with reference thereto, or the services of the Mediation Board have been requested by either party, or said Board has proffered its services, rates of pay, rules, or working conditions shall not be altered by the carrier until the controversy has been finally acted upon as required by section 5 of this act, by the Mediation Board, unless a period of 10 days has elapsed after termination of conferences without request for or proffer of the services of the Mediation Board.'

"SEC. 7. The Railway Labor Act is amended by striking out the words 'Board of Mediation' wherever they appear in sections 7, 8, 10, and 12 of such act, and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'Mediation Board.'

"SEC. 8. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this act, is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Senate amendments be dispensed with, and that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER] explain the changes between the Senate bill and the House bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CROSSER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, since the House passed the bill last week I have earnestly endeavored to have the Senate pass the bill in exactly the form in which the House passed it. It was, however, impossible to induce those in charge of the bill in the Senate to agree to my request, and so the bill passed the Senate in the form in which it is now before us. While, however, it is true that the bill as passed by the Senate differs considerably in detail from the bill as it passed the House, nevertheless the bill as it passed the Senate and as it is now before us, clearly establishes the main principle embodied in the bill as it passed the House. It prohibits the creation, maintenance, or support by railroads of any union. In short, we shall no longer have company unions in the sense of company-controlled unions.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that I would be unmindful of my duty to a great principle if because of some differences in detail between the Senate bill and House bill I were now to ask that this bill be sent to conference and thereby jeopardize the enactment of this most important measure. [Applause.] I have been advised by the Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that there is no possibility of the Senate's yielding in regard to the matters as to which it differs from the House. To send the bill to conference, therefore, at the last minute of the session would simply mean that there would be no legislation on the subject under consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that the bill as it passed the Senate so clearly outlaws company-controlled unions that it would be not only unwise but foolish if I did not now unqualifiedly ask the House to concur in the Senate amendments.

The Board provided by the present Railway Labor Act consists of five members. This bill provides for the substitution of a Board of three members in accordance with the recommendations of the Railway Coordinator, Mr. Eastman. He felt that that would be a more efficient body. It is also provided that the new Board shall be bipartisan. That is one of the amendments which the Senate adopted.

The other is in regard to the provisions as to the right of freedom of men to organize and to adhere to such labor unions as they may themselves choose. I feel that when all is said and done the language here absolutely assures the men the right to join any organization that they may choose to join. This language is broader in that respect than the

language of the House bill, but there is no doubt that it does absolutely prohibit the creation, support, and maintenance of unions by railroad companies.

The Senate bill assures the men absolute freedom to join any labor union that pleases them and makes it possible for them to organize and maintain any labor union they may see fit to establish. The only prohibition is against the control of labor unions either by seduction or coercion on the part of railroads. [Applause.]

I would not be true to my trust if I were to be responsible for sending this bill to conference at this late hour when Congress is impatient to adjourn, and no doubt will adjourn in a comparatively few minutes. I should feel that in doing so under the circumstances I would be sending the bill to its death. I will not assume such a responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, this bill when it becomes law will not only place the organization of labor on a sound and free basis but it will also give new emphasis to the fundamental principles of democracy. The main principle of the bill is also the very essence of democracy itself, in that it gives not only the right but encouragement to men to think and speak in the way they may think to be right on public affairs. The greatest duty we have imposed upon us as American citizens is the duty of preserving the right of freedom of thought, speech, and press, because unless men are free from the fear of consequences incident to their speaking the truth as they see it, then they cease to grow to the stature of true manhood. This is indeed true not only of men belonging to labor unions but of those in every walk of life. I repeat, therefore, that we must not only assure men of the right to think and speak what they honestly believe to be the truth but we must give them every possible encouragement to do so. Only in this way does truth come to the attention of the world as rapidly as it should. [Applause.]

In the particular field to which this bill specifically applies, namely, that of railway labor, the enactment of this measure into law will free such labor once and for all time from the feeling that railway workers must join a so-called "company union" in order to avoid oppression by the railway company creating such union. Such men from now on can hold their heads erect and feel that they can negotiate through representatives freely chosen by themselves in regard to any dispute they may have with the owners of the railroads. They will thus not only become better railway workers but, in fact, nobler citizens. With the passage and approval of this bill railway labor in the United States will have procured what may well be called "railway labor's Magna Carta." [Applause.]

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CROSSER of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The gentleman will recall that when the House bill was here the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. COLE] and myself pointed out that section 5 was somewhat vague and that it might, under the language of that section, permit "yellow dog" contracts. Has that been corrected by the Senate?

Mr. CROSSER of Ohio. I did not agree with the gentleman at the time as to his construction of the language in question. I believe, however, that the bill as passed by the Senate removes all doubt as to that matter.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I should like to hear from someone as to whether this criticism was met by the Senate.

Mr. MONAGHAN of Montana. If the gentleman will permit, I believe the objection of the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Maryland was met by the Senate. However, I would not positively guarantee that.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, I desire to point out, perhaps a little more in detail, what I understand to be the more important differences between the House and Senate bills.

As Members will recall, one of the controversies which arose in the consideration of the bill in the House was over the language on page 7 of the House bill, three lines of which I shall read, being lines 10, 11, and 12:

> No carrier, its officers, or agents shall require any person seeking employment to sign any contract or agreement promising to join or not to join a company union.

This was the language of the House bill. Its purpose was to prevent a carrier from requiring anyone seeking employment to agree to join a company union as a condition of securing such employment. Some thought that this language was necessary in order to protect the percentage contracts in which the trainmen are especially interested. The trainmen have contracts with a limited number of carriers in which the carriers agree to employ not less than a certain percentage of trainmen who belong to the railroad brotherhood. Others believe that the trainmen are unduly alarmed over this language and that their percentage contracts will be protected or honored in any event. I may say further that the Coordinator of the railroads took a position against that provision in the House bill. He preferred the bill as it was originally introduced in that respect and as the Senate has passed it.

The Senate amendment strikes out the words "a company union" and carries the words "any labor organization."

The question confronting the House now is whether to send the bill to conference because of this difference, and thereby run the risk of failure of the legislation entirely, or to accept the Senate amendment and send the bill at once to the President for his approval. I am inclined to agree with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER] that it is wiser to take the latter course. There is too much involved, too much good in the legislation, to run the risk of having it all go by the board by sending it to conference in these last minutes of the session.

The House bill carried a specific definition of company unions. The Senate has stricken out the paragraph containing the definition of company unions. I am not sure that I understand the full significance of that change, but I doubt if it has much significance in view of the other provisions of the bill.

There is one other provision that some of us, for personal reasons, are quite concerned about. That is the Senate amendment which abolishes the present Board of Mediation. Some of us have known the Chairman of the Board of Mediation for a great many years and have watched the work of the Board since it was created, and regret very much that the Senate saw fit to adopt an amendment to abolish it.

I refer to the former distinguished Member of this House and former Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Mr. Winslow. The Senate abolished the present Board of Mediation, which consists of 5 members, after a period of 30 days from the approval of the act, and substitutes a new board of 3 members, with the provision which the gentleman from Ohio has stated, that not more than 2 members shall be members of any one political party.

Personally I very much regret the abolition of the Board of Mediation. I think that Board has performed a very efficient and meritorious service. Since its creation, since the passage of the original Railroad Labor Act, there has been no serious dispute upon the railroads that has not been amicably settled, and I believe the Board of Mediation is entitled to no small amount of credit for that condition.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAPES. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLANTON. Our former colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. Samuel Winslow, is one of the most efficient and ablest men in the United States and one of the fairest of men, is he not?

Mr. MAPES. I think that is so. Personally, I take the same position as the gentleman from Ohio. I do not care to object to the consideration of the legislation or vote against it on account of the legislative situation simply on account of that one feature. I do express the hope, however, that due to the fairness and the ability and the particular adaptability of Mr. Winslow for the position which he occupies that the President will give serious consideration to appointing him as the Republican member of the new board. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of an objection.

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

Mr. CROSSER of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONNERY. Merely to make the situation clear. As I understand it, the gentleman from Ohio agrees with the gentleman from Michigan that he would like to have everything originally in the House bill, but in these closing hours of legislation rather than lose that wonderful principle in this bill he desires to agree to the Senate amendments.

Mr. CROSSER of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield now to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MONAGHAN].

Mr. MONAGHAN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to state for the benefit of the House that in as poor health as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER] is, he has remained in the Senate even without bothering to eat meals on many occasions during the last 2 days to try to get this bill considered. He has worked earnestly, sincerely, and untiringly in the interest of the bill with a mind single to peace on the railroads, a peace, which may set an example in other industries. Let us hope that this will open up an avenue to restored peace to this Nation in all labor disputes. [Applause.]

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

Mr. CROSSER of Ohio. Yes.

Mr. FULLER. We have not had an opportunity to examine the bill, but it is generally rumored around here that the terms and provisions of this Senate amendment require the employees of every railroad, regardless of their financial condition, to be unionized before they can get any benefit.

Mr. CROSSER of Ohio. It does not require any such thing.

Mr. MEAD. The truth of the matter is that the employee of any railroad can join a union of his own choice. It is not necessary that it shall be a railroad brotherhood now in existence.

Mr. FULLER. Does he have to join the union?

Mr. MEAD. No. It is left with the individual.

Mr. CROSSER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER. Is there objecton to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, is it the gentleman's opinion that the Brotherhood of Trainmen and all other railroad employees are satisfied with this bill in its present form?

Mr. CROSSER of Ohio. From the standard of true labor legislation it is, I think, 100 percent satisfactory to them.

The SPEAKER. The question is on concurring in the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MANUFACTURERS OF CERTAIN FIREARMS AND MACHINE GUNS

Mr. SAMUEL B. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 9741) to provide for the taxation of manufacturers, importers, and dealers in certain firearms and machine guns, to tax the sale or other disposal of such weapons, and to restrict importation and regulate interstate transportation thereof, with Senate amendments thereto, and consider the same.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to call up House bill 9741, with Senate amendments thereto, and consider the same at this time. Is there objection?

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Since my previous objection, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HILL] has assured me that he will insist on the elimination of the duty pertaining to the importation of wines in this pistol bill, to which my objection was directed. I objected to the inclusion of a change in the tariff on the importation of wines into the United States.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object to inquire whether this meets the approval of the people who are interested in sport and sporting arms, from the standpoint of the use of those arms for ordinary purposes.

Mr. SAMUEL B. HILL. The National Rifle Association approves the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 16, strike out "$1,000" and insert "$500."

Mr. SAMUEL B. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I move to concur in the Senate amendment no. 1.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the second Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 11, after line 13, insert:

"SEC. 19 (a) paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting after the words 'any existing rate of duty', the following: '(except in the case of fermented liquors, spirits, and wines, not more than 75 percent).'

"(b) Paragraph (b) of such section is amended by striking out the period after the words 'now payable thereon' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: '(except fermented liquors, spirits, and wines, not more than 75 percent).'"

Mr. SAMUEL B. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House disagree to the Senate amendment no. 2 and ask for a conference.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chair appointed the following conferees: Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. SAMUEL B. HILL, Mr. CULLEN, Mr. WOODRUFF, Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania.

RECESS

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, we have not yet received the conference report, although I am expecting it any moment. I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

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

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at 10 o'clock p.m. by the Speaker.

NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the following conference report on the bill (H.R. 9620) to improve housing conditions; to provide employment; to provide for the insurance of mortgages; to insure the savings in savings-and-loan associations and similar institutions; to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, the Federal Reserve Act, and the Farm Credit Act of 1933; and for other purposes.

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9620) to improve housing conditions; to provide employment; to provide for the insurance of mortgages; to insure the savings in savings-and-loan associations and similar institutions; to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, the Federal Reserve Act, and the Farm Credit Act of 1933; and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That this act may be cited as the 'National Housing Act.'

"TITLE I—HOUSING RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

"CREATION OF FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

"SECTION 1. The President is authorized to create a Federal Housing Administration, all of the powers of which shall be exercised by a Federal Housing Administrator (hereinafter referred to as the 'Administrator'), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall hold office for a term of 4 years,

and shall receive compensation at the rate of $10,000 per annum. In order to carry out the provisions of this title and titles II and III, the Administrator may establish such agencies, accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, utilize such Federal officers and employees, and, with the consent of the State, such State and local officers and employees, and appoint such other officers and employees as he may find necessary, and may prescribe their authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure and fix their compensation, without regard to the provisions of other laws applicable to the employment or compensation of officers or employees of the United States. The Administrator may delegate any of the functions and powers conferred upon him under this title and titles II and III to such officers, agents, and employees as he may designate or appoint, and may make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books and books of reference, and for paper, printing, and binding) as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this title and titles II and III, without regard to any other provisions of law governing the expenditure of public funds. All such compensation, expenses, and allowances shall be paid out of funds made available by this act.

"INSURANCE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

"SEC. 2. The Administrator is authorized and empowered, upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to insure banks, trust companies, personal finance companies, mortgage companies, building and loan associations, installment lending companies, and other such financial institutions, which are approved by him as eligible for credit insurance, against losses which they may sustain as a result of loans and advances of credit, and purchases of obligations representing loans and advances of credit, made by them subsequent to the date of enactment of this act and prior to January 1, 1936, or such earlier date as the President may fix by proclamation, for the purpose of financing alterations, repairs, and improvements upon real property. In no case shall the insurance granted by the Administrator under this section to any such financial institution exceed 20 percent of the total amount of the loans, advances of credit, and purchases made by such financial institution for such purpose; and the total liability incurred by the Administrator for such insurance shall in no case exceed in the aggregate $200,000,000. No insurance shall be granted under this section to any such financial institution with respect to any obligation representing any such loan, advance of credit, or purchase by it the face amount of which exceeds $2,000; nor unless the obligation bears such interest, has such maturity, and contains such other terms, conditions, and restrictions, as the Administrator shall prescribe.

"LOANS TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

"SEC. 3. The Administrator is further authorized and empowered to make loans to institutions which are insured under section 2, and to enter into loan agreements with such institutions, upon the security of obligations which meet the requirements prescribed under section 2. Such loans or agreements may be made for the full face value of the obligations offered as security, and shall be at such rates and upon such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall determine.

"ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

"SEC. 4. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this title and titles II and III, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall make available to the Administrator such funds as he may deem necessary, and the amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to provide such funds: *Provided*, That the President, in his discretion, is authorized to provide such funds or any portion thereof by allotment to the Administrator from any funds that are available, or may hereafter be made available, to the President for emergency purposes.

"ANNUAL REPORT

"SEC. 5. The Administrator shall make an annual report to the Congress as soon as practicable after the 1st day of January in each year of his activities under this title and titles II and III of this act.

"TITLE II—MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE

"DEFINITIONS

"SECTION 201. As used in this title—

"(a) The term 'mortgage' means a first mortgage on real estate in fee simple or on a leasehold (1) under a lease for not less than 99 years which is renewable, or (2) under a lease having a period of not less than 50 years to run from the date the mortgage was executed, upon which there is located a dwelling for not more than four families which is used in whole or in part for residential purposes, irrespective of whether such dwelling has a party wall or is otherwise physically connected with another dwelling; and the term 'first mortgage' means such classes of first liens as are commonly given to secure advances on, or the unpaid purchase price of, real estate under the laws of the State in which the real estate is located, together with the credit instruments, if any, secured thereby.

"(b) The term 'mortgagee' includes the original lender under a mortgage, and his successors and assigns approved by the Administrator; and the term 'mortgagor' includes the original borrower under a mortgage and his successors and assigns.

"MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND

"SEC. 202. There is hereby created a Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund (hereinafter referred to as the 'Fund'), which shall be used by the Administrator as a revolving fund for carrying out the provisions of this title as hereinafter provided, and there shall be allocated immediately to such Fund the sum of $10,000,000 out of funds made available to the Administrator for the purposes of this title.

"INSURANCE OF MORTGAGES

"SEC. 203. (a) The Administrator is authorized, upon application by the mortgagee, to insure as hereinafter provided any mortgage offered to him within 1 year from the date of its execution which is eligible for insurance as hereinafter provided, and, upon such terms as the Administrator may prescribe, to make commitments for the insuring of such mortgages prior to the date of their execution or disbursement thereon: *Provided*, That except with the approval of the President (1) the aggregate principal obligation of all mortgages on property and low-cost housing projects existing on the date of enactment of this act and insured under this title shall not exceed $1,000,000,000, and (2) the insurance of mortgages on property and low-cost housing projects constructed after the passage of this act shall be limited to a similar amount.

"(b) To be eligible for insurance under this section a mortgage shall—

"(1) Have, or be held by, a mortgagee approved by the Administrator as responsible and able to service the mortgage properly.

"(2) Involve a principal obligation (including such initial service charges and appraisal and other fees as the Administrator shall approve) in an amount not to exceed $16,000, and not to exceed 80 percent of the appraised value of the property as of the date the mortgage is executed.

"(3) Have a maturity satisfactory to the Administrator, but not to exceed 20 years.

"(4) Contain complete amortization provisions satisfactory to the Administrator requiring periodic payments by the mortgagor not in excess of his reasonable ability to pay as determined by the Administrator.

"(5) Bear interest (exclusive of premium charges for insurance) at not to exceed 5 percent per annum on the amount of the principal obligation outstanding at any time, or not to exceed 6 percent per annum if the Administrator finds that in certain areas or under special circumstances the mortgage market demands it.

"(6) Provide, in a manner satisfactory to the Administrator, for the application of the mortgagor's periodic payments

(exclusive of the amount allocated to interest and to the premium charge which is required for mortgage insurance as hereinafter provided) to amortization of the principal of the mortgage.

"(7) Contain such terms and provisions with respect to insurance, repairs, alterations, payment of taxes, default reserves, delinquency charges, foreclosure proceedings, anticipation of maturity, additional and secondary liens, and other matters as the Administrator may in his discretion prescribe.

"(c) The Administrator is authorized to fix a premium charge for the insurance of mortgages under this section (to be determined in accordance with the risk involved) which in no case shall be less than one-half of 1 percent nor more than 1 percent per annum of the original face value of the mortgage, and which shall be payable annually in advance by the mortgagee. If the Administrator finds upon the presentation of a mortgage for insurance and the tender of the initial premium charge that the mortgage complies with the provisions of this section, such mortgage may be accepted for insurance by endorsement or otherwise as the Administrator may prescribe; but no mortgage shall be accepted for insurance under this section unless the Administrator finds that the project with respect to which the mortgage is executed is economically sound.

"(d) The Administrator is authorized and directed to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

"PAYMENT OF INSURANCE

"SEC. 204. (a) In any case in which the mortgagee under an insured mortgage shall have foreclosed and taken possession of the mortgaged property in accordance with regulations of, and within a period to be determined by, the Administrator, or shall, with the consent of the Administrator, have otherwise acquired such property from the mortgagor after default, the mortgagee shall be entitled, upon the prompt conveyance to the Administrator of title to such property satisfactory to him and the assignment to him of all claims of the mortgagee against the mortgagor arising out of the mortgage transaction or foreclosure proceedings, to receive the benefits of the insurance as hereinafter provided. Upon such conveyance and assignment the obligation of the mortgagee to pay the annual premium charges for insurance shall cease and the Administrator shall issue to the mortgagee debentures having a total face value equal to the value of the mortgage on the date of the delivery of the property to the Administrator, and a certificate of claim, as hereinafter provided. For the purposes of this subsection, the value of the mortgage shall be determined by adding to the amount of the principal of the mortgage which is unpaid on the date of such delivery the amount of all payments which have been made by the mortgagee for taxes and insurance on the property mortgaged in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Administrator.

"(b) The debentures issued by the Administrator under this section to any mortgagee shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Administrator at the time the mortgage was offered for insurance, but not to exceed 3 percent per annum, payable semiannually on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July of each year, and shall mature 3 years after the 1st day of July following the maturity date of the mortgage in exchange for which the debentures were issued. All such debentures shall be subject only to such Federal, State, and local taxes as the mortgages in exchange for which they are issued would be subject to in the hands of the holder of the debentures and shall be a liability of the fund only; except that debentures issued in exchange for mortgages insured under this section prior to July 1, 1937, shall be fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States. In the event that the amount in the fund is insufficient to pay upon demand, when due, the principal of or interest on any debentures so guaranteed, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the holders the amount thereof which is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and thereupon to the extent of the amount so paid the Secretary of the Treasury shall succeed to all rights of the holders of such debentures.

"(c) The certificate of claim issued by the Administrator to any mortgagee shall be for an amount which the Administrator determines to be sufficient, when added to the face value of the debentures issued to the mortgagee, to equal the amount which the mortgagee would have received if, at the time of the conveyance to the Administrator of the property covered by the mortgage, the mortgagor had redeemed the property and paid in full all obligations under the mortgage and those arising out of the foreclosure proceedings. Each such certificate of claim shall provide that there shall accrue to the holder of such certificate with respect to the face amount of such certificate, an increment at the rate of 3 percent per annum. The amount to which the holder of any such certificate shall be entitled shall be determined as provided in subsection (d).

"(d) If the net amount realized from any property conveyed to the Administrator under this section and the claims assigned therewith, after deducting all expenses incurred by the Administrator in handling, dealing with, and disposing of such property and in collecting such claims, exceeds the face amount of the debentures issued in exchange for the mortgage covering such property plus all interest paid on such debentures, such excess shall be divided as follows:

"(1) If such excess is greater than the total amount payable under the certificate of claim issued in connection with such property, the Administrator shall pay to the holder of such certificate the full amount so payable; and any excess remaining thereafter shall be paid to the mortgagor of such property.

"(2) If such excess is equal to or less than the total amount payable under such certificate of claim, the Administrator shall pay to the holder of such certificate the full amount of such excess.

"(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to the acquisition, handling, or disposal of real property by the United States, the Administrator shall have power to deal with, rent, renovate, modernize, or sell for cash or credit, in his discretion, any properties conveyed to him in exchange for debentures and certificates of claim as provided in this section; and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator shall also have power to pursue to final collection, by way of compromise or otherwise, all claims against mortgagors assigned by mortgagees to the Administrator as provided in this section.

"(f) No mortgage or mortgagor shall have, and no certificate of claim shall be construed to give to any mortgagee or mortgagor, any right or interest in any property conveyed to the Administrator or in any claim assigned to him; nor shall the Administrator owe any duty to any mortgagee or mortgagor with respect to the handling or disposal of any such property or the collection of any such claim.

"CLASSIFICATION OF MORTGAGES AND REINSURANCE FUND

"SEC. 205. (a) Mortgages accepted for insurance under this title shall be so classified into groups that the mortgages in any group shall involve substantially similar risk characteristics and have similar maturity dates. Premium charges received for the insurance of any mortgage, the receipts derived from the property covered by the mortgage and claims assigned to the Administrator in connection therewith, and all earnings on the assets of the group account, shall be credited to the account of the group to which the mortgage is assigned. The principal of and interest paid and to be paid on debentures issued in exchange for any mortgage, payments made or to be made to the mortgagee and the mortgagor as provided in section 204, and expenses incurred in the handling of the property covered by the mortgage and in the collection of claims assigned to the Administrator in connection therewith, shall be charged to the account of the group to which such mortgage is assigned.

"(b) The Administrator shall also provide, in addition to the several group accounts, a general reinsurance account, the credit in which shall be available to cover charges against such group accounts where the amounts credited to such accounts are insufficient to cover such charges. Gen-

eral expenses of operation of the Federal Housing Administration under this title may be allocated in the discretion of the Administrator among the several group accounts or charged to the general reinsurance account, and the amount allocated to the fund under section 202 shall be credited to the general reinsurance account.

"(c) Whenever the credit balance in any group account exceeds the remaining unpaid principal of the then outstanding mortgages assigned to such group by an amount equal to 10 percent of the total premium payments which have theretofore been credited to such account, the Administrator shall terminate the insurance as to that group of mortgages (1) by paying to each of the mortgagees holding an outstanding mortgage assigned to such group a sum sufficient, if such mortgage is in good standing, to pay off such mortgage in full, the payment in each case being for the benefit and account of the mortgagor, and (2) by transferring the remainder of such credit balance to the general reinsurance account provided for in subsection (b).

"(d) If the credit balance in any group account fails to exceed, until the final year prior to the maturity date of the mortgages assigned to such group, the remaining unpaid principal of the then outstanding mortgages assigned to such group by an amount equal to 10 percent of the total premium payments which have theretofore been credited to such account, the Administrator shall terminate the insurance as to that group of mortgages (1) by transferring to the general reinsurance account provided for in subsection (b) an amount equal to 10 percent of the total premium charges theretofore credited to such group account, and (2) by distributing the remainder of such credit balance, if any, pro rata to the mortgagees for the benefit and account of the mortgagors of the mortgages assigned to such group.

"(e) No mortgagor or mortgagee of any mortgage insured under this title shall have any vested right in the credit balance in any such account, and the determination of the Administrator as to the amount to be paid by him to any mortgagee or mortgagor under this title shall be final and conclusive.

"(f) In the event that any mortgagee under an insured mortgage forecloses on the mortgaged property but does not convey such property to the Administrator in accordance with section 204, or in the event that the mortgagor pays the obligation under the mortgage in full prior to the maturity thereof, the obligation to pay the premium charge for insurance shall, upon due notice to the Administrator, cease, and all rights of the mortgagee and the mortgagor under section 204 shall likewise terminate. Thereupon the mortgagor shall be entitled to receive a share of the credit balance of the group account of the group to which the mortgage has been assigned, in such amount as the Administrator shall determine to be equitable and not inconsistent with the preservation of the solvency of the group account and of the fund.

"INVESTMENT OF FUNDS

"SEC. 206. Moneys in the fund not needed for the current operations of the Federal Housing Administration shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the fund, or invested in bonds or other obligations of the United States. The Treasurer of the United States is hereby directed to pay interest semiannually on any amount so deposited at a rate not greater than the prevailing rate on long-term Government bonds, such rate to be computed on the average amount of such bonds outstanding during any such semiannual period. The Administrator may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, purchase, at not to exceed par, in the open market, debentures issued under the provisions of section 204. Debentures so purchased shall be canceled and not reissued, and the several group accounts to which such debentures have been charged shall be charged with the amounts used in making such purchases.

"LOW-COST HOUSING INSURANCE

"SEC. 207. The Administrator may also insure first mortgages, other than mortgages defined in section 201 (a) of this title, covering property held by Federal or State instrumentalities, private limited dividend corporations, or municipal corporate instrumentalities of one or more States, formed for the purpose of providing housing for persons of low income which are regulated or restricted by law or by the Administrator as to rents, charges, capital structure, rate of return, or methods of operation. Such mortgages shall contain terms, conditions, and provisions satisfactory to the Administrator, but need not conform to the eligibility requirements of section 203. Subject to the right of the Administrator to impose a premium charge in excess of, or less than, the amount specified for mortgages defined in section 201 (a), the provisions of sections 204 and 205 shall be applicable to mortgages insured under this section: *Provided*, That the insurance with respect to any low-cost housing project shall not exceed $10,000,000.

"TAXATION PROVISIONS

"SEC. 208. Nothing in this title shall be construed to exempt any real property acquired and held by the Administrator under this title from taxation by any State or political subdivision thereof, to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

"STATISTICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEYS

"SEC. 209. The Administrator shall cause to be made such statistical surveys and legal and economic studies as he shall deem useful to guide the development of housing and the creation of a sound mortgage market in the United States, and shall publish from time to time the results of such surveys and studies. Expenses of such studies and surveys, and expenses of publication and distribution of the results of such studies and surveys, shall be charged as a general expense of the fund.

"TITLE III—NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATIONS

"CREATION AND POWERS OF NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATIONS

"SECTION 301 (a) The Administrator is further authorized and empowered to provide for the establishment of national mortgage associations as hereinafter provided, which shall be authorized, subject to rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Administrator, (1) to purchase and sell first mortgages and such other first liens as are commonly given to secure advances on real estate held in fee simple or under a lease for not less than 99 years, under the laws of the State in which the real estate is located, together with the credit instruments, if any, secured thereby, such mortgages not to exceed 80 percent of the appraised value of the property as of the date the mortgage is purchased; and (2) to borrow money for such purposes through the issuance of notes, bonds, debentures, or other such obligations as hereinafter provided.

"(b) Any number of natural persons, not less than five may apply to the Administrator for authority to establish a national mortgage association, and at the time of such application shall transmit to the Administrator articles of association, signed and sealed by each of the incorporators and acknowledged before a judge of any court of record or a notary public, which shall contain (1) the name of the association, (2) the place where its principal office or place of business is to be located, and (3) such information with respect to its capital stock as the Administrator may by regulation require. If the Administrator is of the opinion that the incorporators transmitting the articles of association are responsible persons and that such articles of association are satisfactory in all respects, he shall issue or cause to be issued to such incorporators a certificate of approval, and the association shall become, as of the date of issuance of such certificate, a body corporate by the name set forth in its articles of association.

"(c) Each national mortgage association created under this section shall have succession from the date of its organization unless it is dissolved by act of its shareholders, or its franchise becomes forfeited by order of the Administrator as hereinafter provided, or it is dissolved by act of Congress, and shall have power—

"(1) To adopt and use a corporate seal.

"(2) To make contracts.

"(3) To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity, State or Federal.

"(4) To conduct its business in any State of the United States or in the District of Columbia and to have one or more offices in such State or in the District of Columbia, one of which offices shall be designated at the time of organization as its principal office.

"(5) To do all things as are necessary or incidental to the proper management of its affairs and the proper conduct of its business.

"(d) No association shall transact any business except such as is incidental to its organization until it has been authorized to do so by the Administrator. Each such association shall have a capital stock of a par value of not less than $5,000,000, and no authorization to commence business shall be granted by the Administrator to any such association until he is satisfied that such capital stock has been subscribed for at not less than par and paid in full in cash or Government securities.

"(e) Each national mortgage association, for the purpose of all actions by or against it, real, personal, or mixed, and all suits in equity, shall be deemed a citizen of the State in which its principal office is located.

"(f) No individual, association, partnership, or corporation, except associations organized under this section, shall hereafter use the words 'national mortgage association', or any combination of such words, as the name or a part thereof under which he or it shall do business. Every individual, partnership, association, or corporation violating this prohibition shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or both, for each day during which such violation is committed or repeated. The provisions of section 5243 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to associations created under this title.

"OBLIGATIONS OF NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATIONS

"SEC. 302. Each national mortgage association is authorized to issue and have outstanding at any time notes, bonds, debentures, or other such obligations in an aggregate amount not to exceed (1) 10 times the aggregate par value of its outstanding capital stock, and in no event to exceed (2) the current face value of mortgages held by it and insured under the provisions of title II of this act, plus the amount of its cash on hand and on deposit and the amount of its investments in bonds or obligations of, or guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States. No national mortgage association shall borrow money except through the issuance of such notes, bonds, debentures, or other obligations, or issue any such notes, bonds, debentures, or other obligations, except with the approval of the Administrator and under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe.

"INVESTMENT OF FUNDS

"SEC. 303. Moneys of any national mortgage association not invested in first mortgages or other liens as provided in section 301, or in operating facilities approved by the Administrator, shall be kept in cash on hand or on deposit, or invested in bonds or other obligations of, or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States; except that each such association shall keep and maintain such reserves as the Administrator shall by rules and regulations prescribe.

"MANAGEMENT OF ACQUIRED PROPERTIES

"SEC. 304. Subject to such rules and regulations as the Administrator shall prescribe, any national mortgage association shall have power to deal with, rent, renovate, modernize, or sell for cash or credit, or otherwise dispose of, with a view to assuring a maximum financial return to the association, any property acquired by it as a result of foreclosure proceedings.

"EXAMINATIONS AND LIQUIDATION

"SEC. 305. The Administrator shall have power to provide for the periodic examination of the affairs of every national mortgage association and shall have power to terminate the existence of any such association and order its liquidation and the winding up of its affairs in any case in which the Administrator finds that the association is violating any provisions of this title or any rule or regulation thereunder, or in any case in which he finds that the association is conducting its business in an unsafe and unbusinesslike manner. In any case in which the Administrator finds, upon examination of the affairs of any such association, that the capital of such association is substantially impaired, and if, within 30 days after the Administrator has notified the association of the existence of such impairment, the capital is not restored to the satisfaction of the Administrator, he shall terminate the existence of such association and shall order the liquidation and winding up of its affairs. The expenses of examination of any such association shall be assessed upon and paid for by the association in such manner and under such rules and regulations as the Administrator shall prescribe. For the purposes of this section, examiners appointed by the Administrator shall be subject to the same requirements, responsibilities, and penalties as are applicable to examiners under the national banking laws and the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and, in the exercise of their functions, shall have the same powers and privileges as are vested in such examiners by law.

"RULES AND REGULATIONS

"SEC. 306. The Administrator shall have power to provide by rules and regulations for the liquidation, reorganization, consolidation, or merger of national mortgage associations, including the power to appoint a conservator or a receiver to take charge of the affairs of any such association, to require an equitable readjustment of its capital structure, to release it from the control of a conservator or receiver, and to permit its further operation.

"TAXATION PROVISIONS

"SEC. 307. National mortgage associations shall be subject to taxation to the same extent as State-chartered corporations, except that no State or political subdivision thereof shall impose any tax on any such association or its franchise, capital, reserves, surplus, loans, income, or stock, or its securities or the income therefrom, at a greater rate than that imposed by such State on corporations, domestic or foreign, engaged in similar business within the State. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt the real property of such associations from taxation by any State or political subdivision thereof, to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

"DEPOSITARIES OF PUBLIC MONEYS

"SEC. 308. When designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury any national mortgage association shall be a depositary of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by said Secretary; and it may also be employed as a financial agent of the Government; and it shall perform all such reasonable duties as a depositary of public money and financial agent of the Government as may be required of it. Any national mortgage association may act as agent for any other instrumentality of the United States when designated for that purpose by such instrumentality.

"TITLE IV—INSURANCE OF SAVINGS AND LOAN ACCOUNTS

"DEFINITIONS

"SECTION 401. As used in this title—

"(a) The term 'insured institution' means an institution whose accounts are insured under this title.

"(b) The term 'insured member' means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation which holds an insured account.

"(c) The term 'insured account' means a share, certificate, or deposit account of a type approved by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation which is held by an insured member in an insured institution and which is insured under the provisions of this title.

"(d) The term 'default' means an adjudication or other official determination of a court of competent jurisdiction or other public authority pursuant to which a conservator, receiver, or other legal custodian is appointed for an insured institution for the purpose of liquidation.

"CREATION OF FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

"SEC. 402. (a) There is hereby created a Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the 'Corporation'), which shall insure the accounts of institutions eligible for insurance as hereinafter provided and shall be under the direction of a board of trustees to be composed of five members and operated by it under such by-laws, rules, and regulations as it may prescribe for carrying out the purposes of this title. The members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board shall constitute the board of trustees of the Corporation and shall serve as such without additional compensation. The principal office of the Corporation shall be in the District of Columbia.

"(b) The Corporation shall have a capital stock of $100,000,000, which shall be divided into shares of $100 each. The total amount of such capital stock shall be subscribed for by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation which is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe for such stock and make payment therefor in bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. The Corporation shall issue to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation receipts for payment for or on account of such stock, which shall serve as evidence of the ownership thereof, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall be entitled to the payment of dividends on such stock out of net earnings at a rate equal to the interest rate on such bonds, which dividends shall be cumulative.

"(c) Upon the date of enactment of this act, the Corporation shall become a body corporate, and shall be an instrumentality of the United States, and as such shall have power—

"(1) To adopt and use a corporate seal.

"(2) To have succession until dissolved by act of Congress.

"(3) To make contracts.

"(4) To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity, State or Federal.

"(5) To appoint and to fix the compensation, by its board of trustees, of such officers, employees, attorneys, or agents, as shall be necessary for the performance of its duties under this title, without regard to the provisions of any other laws relating to the employment or compensation of officers or employees of the United States. Nothing in this title or any other provision of law shall be construed to prevent the appointment and compensation as an officer, attorney, or employee of the Corporation, of any officer, attorney, or employee of any board, corporation, commission, establishment, executive department, or instrumentality of the Government. The Corporation, with the consent of any board, corporation, commission, establishment, executive department, or instrumentality of the Government, including any field service thereof, may avail itself of the use of information, services, and facilities thereof in carrying out the provisions of this title.

"(d) For the purposes of this title, the Corporation shall have power to borrow money, and to issue notes, bonds, debentures, or other such obligations upon such terms and conditions as the board of trustees may determine. Moneys of the Corporation not required for current operations shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, or upon the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in any Federal Reserve bank, or shall be invested in obligations of, or guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States. When designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Corporation shall be a depositary of public money under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may also be employed as fiscal agent of the United States, and it shall perform all such reasonable duties as depositary of public money and fiscal agent as may be required of it.

"(e) All notes, bonds, debentures, or other such obligations issued by the Corporation shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority. The Corporation, including its franchise, capital, reserves, surplus, and income, shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority, except that any real property of the Corporation shall be subject to State, Territorial, county, municipal, or local taxation to the same extent according to its value as other real property is taxed.

"(f) The Corporation shall make an annual report of its operations to the Congress as soon as practicable after the 1st day of January in each year.

"(g) No individual, association, partnership, or corporation shall use the words 'Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation', or any combination of any of these words which would have the effect of leading the public in general to believe there was any connection, actually not existing, between such individual, association, partnership, or corporation and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, as the name under which he or it shall hereafter do business. No individual, association, partnership, or corporation shall advertise or otherwise represent falsely by any device whatsoever that his or its accounts are insured or in anywise guaranteed by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or by the Government of the United States, or by any instrumentality thereof; and no insured member shall advertise or otherwise represent falsely by any device whatsoever the extent to which or the manner in which its accounts are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Every individual, partnership, association, or corporation violating this subsection shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both.

"INSURANCE OF ACCOUNTS AND ELIGIBILITY PROVISIONS

"SEC. 403. (a) It shall be the duty of the Corporation to insure the accounts of all Federal savings and loan associations, and it may insure the accounts of building-and-loan, savings and loan, and homestead associations and cooperative banks organized and operated according to the laws of the State, District, or Territory in which they are chartered or organized.

"(b) Application for such insurance shall be made immediately by each Federal savings and loan association, and may be made at any time by other eligible institutions. Such applications shall be in such form as the Corporation shall prescribe, and shall contain an agreement (1) to pay the reasonable cost of such examinations as the Corporation shall deem necessary in connection with such insurance, and (2) if the insurance is granted, to permit and pay the cost of such examinations as in the judgment of the Corporation may from time to time be necessary for its protection and the protection of other insured institutions, to permit the Corporation to have access to any information or report with respect to any examination made by any public regulatory authority and to furnish any additional information with respect thereto as the Corporation may require, and to pay the premium charges for insurance as hereinafter provided. Each applicant for such insurance shall also file with its application an agreement that during the period that the insurance is in force it will not make any loans beyond 50 miles from its principal office except with the approval of, and pursuant to regulations of, the Corporation, but any applicant which, prior to the date of enactment of this act, has been permitted to make loans beyond such 50-mile limit may continue to make loans within the territory in which the applicant is operating on such date; will not, after it becomes an insured institution, issue securities which guarantee a definite return or which have a definite maturity except with the specific approval of the Corporation, or issue any securities the form of which has not been approved by the Corporation; will not carry on any sales plan or practices, or any advertising, in violation of regulations to be made by the Corporation; will provide adequate reserves satisfactory to the Corporation, to be established in accordance with regulations made by the Corporation, before paying dividends to its insured members; but such regulations shall require the building up of

reserves to 5 percent of all insured accounts within a reasonable period, not exceeding 10 years, and shall prohibit the payment of dividends from such reserves, or the payment of any dividends if any losses are chargeable to such reserves.

"(c) The Corporation shall reject the application of any applicant if it finds that the capital of the applicant is impaired or that its financial policies or management are unsafe; and the Corporation may reject the application of any applicant if it finds that the character of the management of the applicant or its home financing policy is inconsistent with economical home financing or with the purposes of this title. Upon the approval of any application for insurance the Corporation shall notify the applicant, and upon the payment of the initial premium charge for such insurance, as provided in section 404, the Corporation shall issue to the applicant a certificate stating that it has become an insured institution. In considering applications for such insurance the Corporation shall give full consideration to all factors in connection with the financial condition of applicants and insured institutions, and shall have power to make such adjustments in their financial statements as the Corporation finds to be necessary.

"(d) Any applicant which applies for insurance under this title after the first year of the operation of the Corporation, shall pay an admission fee based upon the reserve fund of the applicant which, in the judgment of the Corporation, is an equitable contribution.

"PREMIUMS ON INSURANCE

"SEC. 404. (a) Each institution whose application for insurance is approved by the Corporation shall pay to the Corporation, in such manner as it shall prescribe, a premium charge for such insurance equal to one-fourth of 1 percent of the total amount of all accounts of the insured members of such institution plus any creditor obligations of such institution. Such premium shall be paid at the time the certificate is issued by the Corporation under section 403, and thereafter annually until a reserve fund has been established by the Corporation equal to 5 percent of all insured accounts and creditor obligations of all insured institutions; except that under regulations prescribed by the Corporation such premium charge may be paid semiannually. If at any time such reserve fund falls below such 5 percent, the payment of such annual premium charge for insurance shall be resumed and shall be continued until the reserve is brought back to such 5 percent. For the purposes of this subsection, the amount in all accounts of insured members and the amount of creditor obligations of any institution may be determined from adjusted statements made within 1 year prior to the approval of the application of such institution for insurance, or in such other manner as the Corporation may by rules and regulations prescribe.

"(b) The Corporation is further authorized to assess against each insured institution additional premiums for insurance until the amount of such premiums equals the amount of all losses and expenses of the Corporation; except that the total amount so assessed in any one year against any such institution shall not exceed one-fourth of 1 percent of the total amount of the accounts of its insured members and its creditor obligations.

"PAYMENT OF INSURANCE

"SEC. 405. (a) Each institution whose application for insurance under this title is approved by the Corporation shall be entitled to insurance up to the full withdrawable or repurchasable value of the accounts of each of its members and investors (including individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations) holding withdrawable or repurchasable shares, investment certificates, or deposits, in such institution; except that no member or investor of any such institution shall be insured for an aggregate amount in excess of $5,000.

"(b) In the event of a default by any insured institution the Corporation shall promptly determine the insured members thereof and the amount of their insured accounts, and shall make available to each of them, after notice by mail at his last-known address as shown by the books of the insured institution, and upon surrender and transfer to the Corporation of his insured account, either (1) a new insured account in an insured institution not in default, in an amount equal to the insured account so transferred, or (2) at the option of the insured member, the amount of his account which is insured under this section, as follows: Not to exceed 10 percent in cash, and 50 percent of the remainder within 1 year, and the balance within 3 years, from the date of such default, in negotiable non-interest-bearing debentures of the Corporation. The Corporation shall furnish to all insured institutions a certificate stating that the insurance of accounts in such institution is to be paid in the manner described in this subsection.

"LIQUIDATION OF INSURED INSTITUTIONS

"SEC. 406. (a) In order to facilitate the liquidation of insured institutions, the Corporation is authorized (1) to contract with any insured institution with respect to the making available of insured accounts to the insured members of any insured institution in default, or (2) to provide for the organization of a new Federal savings and loan association for such purpose subject to the approval of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

"(b) In the event of a Federal savings-and-loan association is in default, the Corporation shall be appointed as conservator or receiver and is authorized as such (1) to take over the assets of and operate such association, (2) to take such action as may be necessary to put it in a sound and solvent condition, (3) to merge it with another insured institution, (4) to organize a new Federal savings-and-loan association to take over its assets, or (5) to proceed to liquidate its assets in an orderly manner, whichever shall appear to be to the best interests of the insured members of the association in default; and in any event the Corporation shall pay the insurance as provided in section 405 and all valid credit obligations of such association. The net proceeds which may arise from the orderly liquidation of the assets of any such association, after reimbursement of the Corporation of all amounts paid by it for such insurance, shall be distributed pro rata among the shareholders of the association.

"(c) In the event any insured institution other than a Federal savings-and-loan association is in default, the Corporation shall have authority to act as conservator, receiver, or other legal custodian of such insured institution, and the services of the Corporation are hereby tendered to the court or other public authority having the power of appointment. If the Corporation is so appointed, it shall have the same powers and duties with respect to the insured institution in default as are conferred upon it under subsection (b) with respect to Federal savings-and-loan associations. If the Corporation is not so appointed it shall pay the insurance as provided in section 405, and shall have power (1) to bid for the assets of the insured institution in default, (2) to negotiate for the merger of the insured institution or the transfer of its assets, or (3) to make any other disposition of the matter as it may deem in the best interests of all concerned.

"(d) In connection with the liquidation of insured institutions in default, the Corporation shall have power to carry on the business of and to collect all obligations to the insured institutions, to settle, compromise, or release claims in favor of or against the insured institutions, and to do all other things that may be necessary in connection therewith, subject only to the regulation of the court or other public authority having jurisdiction over the matter.

"(e) The Corporation shall make an annual report to the Congress of the operation by it of insured institutions in default, and shall keep a complete record of the administration by it of the assets of such insured institutions which shall be subject to inspection by any officer of any such insured institution or by any other interested party, and, if any such insured institution is operated under the laws of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or

of the District of Columbia, such annual report shall also be filed with the public authority which has jurisdiction over the insured institution.

"TERMINATION OF INSURANCE

"SEC. 407. (a) Any institution which is insured under the provisions of this title may, upon not less than 90 days' written notice to the Corporation, terminate its status as an insured institution upon a majority vote of its shareholders entitled to vote, or upon a majority vote of its board of directors or other similar governing body which is authorized to act for the institution. Thereupon its status as an insured institution shall immediately cease and all rights of its insured members to insurance under this title shall immediately terminate; but the obligation of the institution to pay the premium charges for insurance shall continue for a period of 3 years after the date of such termination.

"(b) The Corporation shall have power to terminate the insured status of any insured institution at any time, after 90 days' notice in writing, for violation of any provision of this title, or of any rule or regulation made thereunder, or of any agreement made pursuant to section 403. In the event the insured status of any insured institution is so terminated it shall be unlawful thereafter for it to advertise or represent itself as an insured institution, but the insured accounts of its members existing on the date of such termination shall continue as such for a period of 5 years thereafter, and the institution shall be required to continue the payment of the premium charge for insurance during such 5-year period.

"TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

"SECTION 501. Section 10 (a) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act is amended to read as follows:

"'SEC. 10. (a) Each Federal home loan bank is authorized to make advances to its members, upon the security of home mortgages, subject to such regulations, restrictions, and limitations as the board may prescribe. Any such advance shall be subject to the following limitations as to amount:

"'(1) If secured by a mortgage insured under the provisions of title II of the National Houshing Act, the advance may be for an amount not in excess of 90 percent of the unpaid principal of the mortgage loan.

"'(2) If secured by a home mortgage given in respect of an amortized home mortgage loan which was for an original term of 8 years or more, or in cases where shares of stock, which are pledged as security for such loan, mature in a period of 8 years or more, the advance may be for an amount not in excess of 65 percent of the unpaid principal of the home mortgage loan; but in no case shall the amount of the advance exceed 60 percent of the value of the real estate securing the home mortgage loan.

"'(3) If secured by a home mortgage given in respect of any other home mortgage loan, the advance shall not be for an amount in excess of 50 percent of the unpaid principal of the home mortgage loan; but in no case shall the amount of such advance exceed 40 percent of the value of the real estate securing the home mortgage loan.'

"SEC. 502. The Federal Home Loan Bank Act is further amended by adding after section 10 thereof the following new section:

"'SEC. 10a. Until July 1, 1936, each Federal home-loan bank is authorized to make advances to its members, in order to enable such members to finance home repairs, improvements, and alterations. Such advances shall not be subject to the provisions and restrictions of section 10 of this act, but shall be made upon the security of notes representing obligations incurred pursuant to, and insurable under, section 2 of the National Housing Act. Advances made under the terms of this section shall be at such rates of interest and upon such terms and conditions as shall be determined by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.'

"SEC. 503. Section 11 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act is amended to read as follows:

"'SEC. 11. (a) Each Federal home-loan bank shall have power, subject to rules and regulations prescribed by the Board, to borrow and give security therefor and to pay interest thereon, to issue debentures, bonds, or other obligations upon such terms and conditions as the Board may approve, and to do all things necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act and all things incident thereto.

"'(b) The Board may issue consolidated Federal home-loan bank debentures which shall be the joint and several obligations of all Federal home-loan banks organized and existing under this act, in order to provide funds for any such bank or banks, and such debentures shall be issued upon such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe. No such debentures shall be issued at any time if any of the assets of any Federal home-loan bank are pledged to secure any debts or subject to any lien, and neither the Board nor any Federal home-loan bank shall have power to pledge any of the assets of any Federal home-loan bank, or voluntarily to permit any lien to attach to the same while any of such debentures so issued are outstanding. The debentures issued under this section and outstanding shall at no time exceed five times the total paid-in capital of all the Federal home-loan banks as of the time of the issue of such debentures. It shall be the duty of the Board not to issue debentures under this section in excess of the notes or obligations of member institutions held and secured under section 10 (a) of this act by all the Federal home-loan banks.

"'(c) At any time that no debentures are outstanding under this act, or in order to refund all outstanding consolidated debentures issued under this section, the Board may issue consolidated Federal home-loan bank bonds which shall be the joint and several obligations of all the Federal home-loan banks, and shall be secured and be issued upon such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe.

"'(d) The Board shall have full power to require any Federal home-loan bank to deposit additional collateral or to make substitutions of collateral or to adjust equities between the Federal home-loan banks.

"'(e) Each Federal home-loan bank shall have power to accept deposits made by members of such bank or by any other Federal home-loan bank or other instrumentality of the United States, upon such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe, but no Federal home-loan bank shall transact any banking or other business not authorized by this act.

"'(f) The Board is authorized and empowered to permit, or whenever in the judgment of at least four members of the Board an emergency exists requiring such action, to require, Federal home-loan banks, upon such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe, to rediscount the discounted notes of members held by other Federal home-loan banks, or to make loans to, or make deposits with, such other Federal home-loan banks, or to purchase any bonds or debentures issued under this section.

"'(g) Each Federal home-loan bank shall at all times have an amount equal to the sums paid in on outstanding capital subscriptions of its members, plus an amount equal to the current deposits received from its members, invested in (1) obligations of the United States, (2) deposits in banks or trust companies, (3) advances with a maturity of not to exceed 1 year, which are made to members or nonmember borrowers, upon such terms and conditions as the board may prescribe, and (4) advances with a maturity of not to exceed 1 year, which are made to members or nonmember borrowers whose creditor liabilities (not including advances from the Federal home-loan bank) do not exceed 5 percent of their net assets, and which may be made without the security of home mortgages or other security, upon such terms and conditions as the board may prescribe.

"'(h) Such part of the assets of each Federal home-loan bank (except reserves and amounts provided for in subsection (g)) as are not required for advances to members or nonmember borrowers, may be invested, to such extent as the bank may deem desirable and subject to such regulations, restrictions, and limitations as may be prescribed by the board, in obligations of the United States and in such

securities as fiduciary and trust funds may be invested in under the laws of the State in which the Federal home-loan bank is located.'

"SEC. 504. The Farm Credit Act of 1933 is amended by adding after section 86 thereof the following new section:

"'SEC. 86a. With the approval of the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration and under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Production Credit Commissioner, production-credit associations organized under the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 are authorized and empowered (without regard to the provisions of this act relating to the requirement for the ownership of class B stock or any other limitations therein contained) (1) to make loans to farmers for the purpose of enabling them to make home alterations, repairs, and improvements, (2) to sell, discount, assign, or otherwise dispose of any loans made by them under the provisions of this section, under such restrictions and limitations as to endorsement and liability as may be approved by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, (3) to avail themselves of the benefits of insurance under the provisions of section 2 of the National Housing Act, and (4) to do all such things as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.'

"SEC. 505. (a) Section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end of the third sentence thereof the following: '*Provided*, That in the case of loans secured by real estate which are insured under the provisions of title II of the National Housing Act, such restrictions as to the amount of the loan in relation to the actual value of the real estate and as to the 5-year limit on the terms of such loans shall not apply.'

"(b) Section 24 of such act, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"'Loans made to finance the construction of residential or farm buildings and having maturities of not to exceed 6 months, whether or not secured by a mortgage or similar lien on the real estate upon which the residential or farm building is being constructed, shall not be considered as loans secured by real estate within the meaning of this section but shall be classed as ordinary commercial loans: *Provided*, That no national banking association shall invest in, or be liable on, any such loans in an aggregate amount in excess of 50 percent of its actually paid-in and unimpaired capital. Notes representing such loans shall be eligible for discount as commercial paper within the terms of the second paragraph of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, if accompanied by a valid and binding agreement to advance the full amount of the loan upon the completion of the building entered into by an individual, partnership, association, or corporation acceptable to the discounting bank.'

"SEC. 506. (a) The first sentence of section 4 (c) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"'(c) The Corporation is authorized to issue bonds in an aggregate amount not to exceed $3,000,000,000, which may be exchanged as hereinafter provided, or which may be sold by the Corporation to obtain funds for carrying out the purposes of this section or for the redemption of any of its outstanding bonds called in for retirement; and the Corporation is further authorized to increase its total bond issue in an amount equal to the amount of the bonds so called in and retired.'

"(b) Section 4 (m) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended, is amended by striking out '$200,000,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '$300,000,000.'

"SEC. 507. Subdivision (6) of section 2 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act is amended so as to read as follows:

"'(6) The term "home mortgage" means a mortgage upon real estate, in fee simple, or on a leasehold (1) under a lease for not less than 99 years, which is renewable, or (2) under a lease having a period of not less than 50 years to run from the date the mortgage was executed, upon which there is located a dwelling for not more than three families, and shall include, in addition to first mortgages, such classes of first liens as are commonly given to secure advances on real estate by institutions authorized under this act to become members, under the laws of the State in which the real estate is located, together with the credit instruments, if any, secured thereby.'

"SEC. 508. (a) Section 2 (c) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended, is amended by striking out 'under a renewable lease for not less than 99 years' and inserting in lieu thereof '(1) under a lease for not less than 99 years which is renewable, or (2) under a lease having a period of not less than 50 years to run from the date the mortgage was executed.'

"(b) Section 4 (c) of such act, as amended, is amended by striking out 'under a lease renewable for not less than 99 years' and inserting in lieu thereof '(1) under a lease for not less than 99 years which is renewable, or (2) under a lease having a period of not less than 50 years to run from the date the mortgage was executed.'

"SEC. 509. Section 6 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act is amended by striking out '$1,500' in subsections (c) and (e), and inserting in lieu thereof '$500.'

"SEC. 510. The act entitled 'An act relating to contracts and agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Act', approved January 25, 1934, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: 'The Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, as amended, the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, and the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended.'

"SEC. 511. Section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'Nothing in this act shall prevent any carrier or carriers subject to this act from giving reduced rates for the transportation of commodities to be specified by the Commission as hereinafter provided, to or from any section of the country, with the object of improving Nation-wide housing standards and providing employment and stimulating industry, if such reduced rates have first been authorized by order of the Commission (with or without a hearing); but in such order the Commission shall specify the commodities as to which this provision shall be declared effective and shall specify the period during which such reduced rates are to remain in effect.'

"PENALTIES

"SEC. 512. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of obtaining any loan from the Federal Housing Administration or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or any extension or renewal thereof, or the acceptance, release, or substitution of security therefor, or for the purpose of inducing the Administration or the Corporation to purchase any assets, or for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the Administration or the Corporation under this act, makes any statement, knowing it to be false, or willfully overvalues any security, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both.

"(b) Whoever (1) falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits any obligation or coupon, in imitation of or purporting to be an obligation or coupon issued under authority of this act, or (2) passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter, or publish, any false, forged, or counterfeited obligation or coupon purporting to have been so issued, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, or (3) falsely alters any obligation or coupon so issued or purporting to have been so issued, or (4) passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any falsely altered or spurious obligation or coupon, so issued or purporting to have been so issued, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both.

"(c) Whoever, being connected in any capacity with the Federal Housing Administration or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, (1) embezzles, abstracts, pur-

loins, or willfully misapplies any moneys, funds, securities, or other things of value, whether belonging to the Administration or the Corporation or pledged, or otherwise intrusted to the Administration or the Corporation, or (2) with intent to defraud the Administration or the Corporation, or any other body, politic or corporate, or any individual, or to deceive any officer, auditor, or examiner of the Administration or the Corporation, makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of or to the Administration or the Corporation, or without being duly authorized draws any order, or issues, puts forth, or assigns any note, debenture, bond, or other such obligation, or draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both.

"SEPARABILITY PROVISION

"SEC. 513. 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."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

HENRY B. STEAGALL,
T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH,
ANNING S. PRALL,
ROBERT LUCE,
Managers on the part of the House.

ROBERT F. WAGNER,
ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
ROBERT J. BULKLEY,
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
FREDERICK STEIWER,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H.R. 9620) to improve housing conditions; to provide employment; to provide for the insurance of mortgages; to insure the savings in savings-and-loan associations and similar institutions; to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, the Federal Reserve Act, and the Farm Credit Act of 1933; and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Title I of the House bill provided for the establishment of a Corporation with a board of directors of not less than 5 nor more than 7 members to be selected by the President from existing governmental agencies to insure financial institutions which, after the date of enactment of the act and prior to January 1, 1936, or such earlier date as the President might fix, might make loans for the purpose of financing alterations, repairs, and improvements to real property. The aggregate amount of such insurance was not to exceed $200,000,000 and in no case was any financial institution to be insured against losses in an amount more than 20 percent of the total amount of the loans made by it and in no case were obligations representing loans in excess of $2,000 to be insured. It was also provided in title I that the Corporation might insure amortized mortgages on owner-occupied buildings or low-cost housing projects where the mortgages covered property having a present appraisal value of not more than $20,000 or where the original principal obligation involved was not in excess of 80 percent of the appraised value of the property in the case of houses constructed after the passage of the act, or 60 percent of the appraised value in the case of existing homes. There was also a limitation that no mortgage should be insured on a low-cost housing project in an amount in excess of $5,000,000. The insurance of mortgages on existing homes and low-cost housing projects under section 105 of the House bill was limited to not to exceed $1,000,000,000, and the insurance on homes and low-cost housing projects constructed after the passage of the act was limited to a similar amount.

Titles I and II of the Senate amendment contained similar provisions for such insurance of financial institutions, loans, and insurance of amortized mortgages, and provided that they should be under the administration of a Federal housing administrator, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The first two matters were covered by title I of the Senate amendment, and title II established in considerably more detail than the House provision (sec. 105) the system of mutual home-mortgage insurance.

The conference agreement retains the provisions of the Senate amendment but extends the limitation on low-cost housing projects from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The limitation upon the aggregate amount of insurance permitted on homes and low-cost housing projects is retained under the conference agreement, except that with the approval of the President the limitation may be removed.

The conference agreement also retains the provisions of the Senate amendment that no mortgage is to be insured where the principal obligation exceeds $16,000, and that no insurance is to be granted in excess of 80 percent of the appraised value of the property as of the date the mortgage is executed.

Title II of the House bill authorized the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to subscribe for shares of Federal savings-and-loan associations, building-and-loan associations, homestead associations or cooperative banks, to make deposits or purchase certificates of deposit in savings banks and building-and-loan associations, and to make loans to insurance companies which are members of a Federal home-loan bank, for the purpose of contributing to the employment of labor in the construction, repair, and improvement of homes and small business properties and for refinancing existing mortgages. The aggregate amount of the funds of the Corporation to be used for such purposes was not to exceed $500,000,000, and the amount of the bonds which the Corporation was authorized to have outstanding was increased from $2,000,000,000 to $3,500,000,000.

There was no similar provision in the Senate bill with respect to the activities of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, but it was provided in the Senate amendment (sec. 506) that the authorization for the Corporation to issue bonds should be increased by $1,000,000,000, and that the limitation of existing law with respect to advances for repairs and improvements of homes covered by mortgages held by the Corporation should be increased from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000.

The conference agreement eliminates title II of the House bill but retains the Senate provision.

Title III of the House bill and the Senate amendment provided for the creation of national mortgage associations which are authorized to purchase and sell mortgages and to borrow money for such purposes through the issuance of bonds and debentures. Under the House provision such associations were to be supervised by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, while under the Senate amendment they were to be supervised by the Federal Housing Administrator. Under the House bill the national mortgage associations were authorized to issue debentures in an aggregate amount not to exceed 15 times the aggregate par value of their outstanding capital stock, but in no event to exceed the current face value of mortgages held by them and insured under the provisions of the bill, plus the amount of cash and its equivalent and bonds or obligations of the United States. In the Senate amendment the first limitation upon the issuance of debentures was fixed at 10 times the aggregate par value of the outstanding capital stock of the associations and this provision was retained in the conference agreement. The Senate amendment also provided that mortgages which were to be purchased and sold by the associations were not to exceed 80 percent of the appraised value of the property as of the date the mortgages were purchased. The conference agreement retains the provisions of the Senate amendment.

Title IV of the House bill provided for the creation of a Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation to be under the supervision of a board of trustees consisting of the members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The corporation was authorized to insure accounts of members of Federal savings-and-loan associations and of building-and-loan, savings-and-loan, and homestead associations and cooperative banks, whether or not they were members of a Federal home-loan bank, but no account was to be insured in an amount in excess of $2,500. Institutions eligible for insurance were required to submit at the time of their application to the corporation for insurance an agreement not to issue securities of which the form had not been approved by the corporation, or to violate such necessary and reasonable regulations as might be made by the trustees for the protection of the corporation.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision for the establishment of a corporation which was to insure the accounts of members of Federal avings-and-loan associations and other members of the Federal home-loan bank system except mutual savings banks and insurance companies, but the amount of any account which might be insured was limited to $5,000. The institutions which were insured under the provisions of the Senate amendment were required to submit with their application an agreement providing, among other things, that they should not make any loan during the period the insurance was in force beyond 100 miles from their principal office, that they would not issue securities which guarantee a definite return or which have a definite maturity, that they would not carry on any sales plan or practices in violation of regulations made by the corporation, and would provide adequate reserves satisfactory to the corporation, but should have reserves at least equal to 5 percent of all their insured accounts within a period of not to exceed 10 years. Insured institutions were required to pay to the corporation a premium charge for insurance equal to one-half of 1 percent of the total amount of all accounts of its insured members plus any creditor obligations of such institutions, and it was provided that an additional one-fourth of 1 percent might be assessed by the corporation against each such institution until the amount of such premiums equaled the amount of all losses and expenses of the corporation. The total assessments against any such institution, however, under the Senate provisions were not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of the total amount of all accounts of its insured members and its creditor obligations.

The conference agreement retains the provisions of the Senate amendment, except that the benefit of insurance is extended to institutions of the class specified in the House bill, whether or not they are members of the Federal home-loan bank system, the premium charge for insurance is reduced from one-half of 1 percent to one-fourth of 1 percent, and with respect to the limitation upon the making of loans it is provided that the institutions are to agree not to make loans beyond 50 miles from their principal office except with the approval of the Corporation, but that any applicant which prior to the date of enactment of the act has been permitted to make loans beyond such 50-mile limit may continue to do so within the territory in which the applicant is operating on such date. An exception is also made with respect to the limitation upon the issuance of securities guaranteeing a definite return or which have a definite maturity so as to provide that such securities may be issued with the specific approval of the Corporation.

Title V of the House bill contained a number of miscellaneous amendments to existing law supplementing the provisions made by the preceding titles of the bill. Among these was a provision amending the definition of "home mortgage" in the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 which was eliminated under the conference agreement. The Senate amendment contained a provision eliminating from the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act (relating to loans secured by real estate) loans which are insured under the provisions of the National Housing Act.

The Senate amendment also added a provision extending the relief afforded by the act approved January 25, 1934 (relating to contracts and agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Act to include the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Home Owners' Loan Act.

The conference agreement retains this provision and extends it to other acts relating to the Farm Credit Administration.

HENRY B. STEAGALL,
T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH,
ANNING S. PRALL,
ROBERT LUCE,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, title I of the House bill provided for the establishment of a Home Credit Insurance Corporation. Under the House bill the corporation would have been administered by a board of five members appointed by the President and selected from existing Government boards. The Senate bill provided for the administration of the home-credit insurance activities by an administrator instead of by a corporation, and the administrator would be appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and his salary would be fixed at $10,000. The provisions of the Senate bill were accepted in conference and are embodied in the report submitted to the House. The measure as agreed upon provides for the insurance of financial institutions making loans for repairs, alterations, and improvement of real estate. The total amount that may be used is $200,000,000, and loans for such purposes cannot exceed $2,000, and the insurance is limited to 20 percent of the loans. The House bill authorized insurance of mortgage loans on low-cost housing projects not to exceed $5,000,000 on such mortgages. The bill as reported would limit each project up to $10,000,000. No insurance may be extended upon a mortgage where more than 80 percent of the value of the property is covered, nor where the total value of the property exceeds $20,000.

In that connection I should like to say, in view of the changes made, that the plan finally adopted was approved at the suggestion of the administration. Under the provisions of the House bill the insurance on homes and low-cost-housing projects was limited to $1,000,000,000 on such projects and the same limitation upon insurance of loans upon homes. The provision is retained with a proviso that such limit may be removed with the approval of the President.

Title II of the bill——

Mr. BLANCHARD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEAGALL. Will the gentleman excuse me for just a moment?

Mr. BLANCHARD. I want to propound a question with reference to title II so that the gentleman may discuss it.

Mr. STEAGALL. I was about to begin a discussion of title II, but I will yield. However, before I yield, let me say to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] that I shall yield him such time as he may desire.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I am perfectly willing to defer until the gentleman has made his statement. I wanted it discussed with reference to the building-and-loan associations, as to what effect title II has had upon them since this bill left the House.

Mr. STEAGALL. I will say to the House that title II of the bill as it passed the House has been eliminated in part. Title II of the House bill authorized the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to subscribe for shares of Federal savings-and-loan associations, building-and-loan associations, homestead associations, or cooperative banks, to make deposits or purchase certificates of deposit in savings banks and building-and-loan associations, and to make loans to insurance companies which are members of a Federal home-loan bank, for the purpose of contributing to the employment of labor in the construction, repair, and improvement of homes

and small business properties and for refinancing existing mortgages. The aggregate amount of the funds of the corporation to be used for such purposes was not to exceed $500,000,000, and the amount of the bonds which the corporation was authorized to have outstanding was increased from $2,000,000,000 to $3,500,000,000.

There was no similar provision in the Senate bill with respect to the activities of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, but it was provided in the Senate amendment (sec. 506) that the authorization for the corporation to issue bonds should be increased by $1,000,000,000, and that the limitation of existing law with respect to advances for repairs and improvements of homes covered by mortgages held by the corporation should be increased from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000.

The conference agreement eliminates title II of the House bill, but retains the Senate provision.

The report as agreed upon retained the provisions of title II of the House bill, which provided for an increase of the funds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in the amount of $1,000,000,000. One hundred million dollars of that additicnal sum to be supplied the Home Owners' Loan Corporation may be devoted to repairs and renovation, in addition to $200,000,000 of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation fund made available for that purpose out of funds constituting the $2,000,000,000 supplied in the former enactment of the Congress.

Mr. MOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEAGALL. I will ask the gentleman to let me proceed briefly. I wish to say, Mr. Speaker, that the House provision in this bill providing for the creation of national mortgage associations, which was adopted by the House as an amendment, has been agreed upon by the conferees, and it is adopted in the same form in which it passed the House. [Applause.] Such associations are not to be permitted to make loans and the tax-exemption features are eliminated. These associations may only purchase or sell mortgages.

Under the House provision such associations were to be supervised by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, while under the Senate amendment they were to be supervised by the Federal Housing Administrator. Under the House bill the national mortgage associations were authorized to issue debentures in an aggregate amount not to exceed 15 times the aggregate par value of their outstanding capital stock, but in no event to exceed the current face value of mortgages held by them and insured under the provisions of the bill, plus the amount of cash and its equivalent and bonds or obligations of the United States. In the Senate amendment the first limitation upon the issuance of debentures was fixed at 10 times the aggregate par value of the outstanding capital stock of the associations and this provision was retained in the conference agreement. The Senate amendment also provided that mortgages which were to be purchased and sold by the associations were not to exceed 80 percent of the appraised value of the property as of the date the mortgages were purchased. The conference agreement retains the provisions of the Senate amendment. The Senate bill defined the kind of mortgages that may be insured for the purpose of effecting the development of low-cost housing projects. They are limited to property held by Federal or State instrumentalities, private limited dividend corporations, or mutual corporate State instrumentalities established to provide housing for persons of low income and regulated by law as to rents or return.

Mr. Speaker, title V of this bill deals with general provisions that I do not deem it necessary to consume the time of the House in discussing at this hour. Mr. Speaker, we are sure that this legislation will enable the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to continue the splendid service being rendered for the relief of home owners. We believe that the legislation will bring a revival of construction and building activities in the United States, and will accomplish far-reaching and substantial reemployment of labor. It is a major effort of the administration to find relief from the general distress from which the Nation has suffered during recent years. [Applause.]

The Home Loan Bank Board was authorized by the House bill to create a Federal savings-and-loan insurance corporation to insure accounts of members of Federal savings-and-loan asociations, of building-and-loan, savings-and-loan, homestead associations, and cooperative banks. Whether or not members of a home-loan bank, any account might be insured up to $2,500. The Senate bill contained a similar provision, but permits insurance up to $5,000 for each account. The Senate provision is retained. The institutions which were insured under the provisions of the Senate amendment were required to submit with their application an agreement providing, among other things, that they should not make any loan during the period the insurance was in force beyond 100 miles from their principal office, that they would not issue securities which guarantee a definite return or which have a definite maturity, that they would not carry on any sales plan or practices in violation of regulations made by the corporation, and would provide adequate reserves satisfactory to the corporation, but should have reserves at least equal to 5 percent of all their insured accounts within a period of not to exceed 10 years. Insured institutions were required to pay to the corporation a premium charge for insurance equal to one-half of 1 percent of the total amount of all accounts of its insured members plus any creditor obligations of such institutions, and it was provided that an additional one-fourth of 1 percent might be assessed by the corporation against each such institution until the amount of such premiums equaled the amount of all losses and expenses of the corporation. The total assessments against any such institution, however, under the Senate provisions were not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of the total amount of all accounts of its insured members and its creditor obligations.

The conference agreement retains the provisions of the Senate amendment, except that the benefit of insurance is extended to institutions of the class specified in the House bill, whether or not they are members of the Federal home-loan bank system, the premium charge for insurance is reduced from one-half of 1 percent to one-fourth of 1 percent, and with respect to the limitation upon the making of loans it is provided that the institutions are to agree not to make loans beyond 50 miles from their principal office except with the approval of the corporation, but that any applicant who prior to the date of enactment of the act has been permitted to make loans beyond such 50-mile limit may continue to do so within the teritory in which the applicant is operating on such date.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, it would, of course, in this juncture be unwise and superfluous to attempt discussion of the details of the conference report.

I wish first to say that the conferees have devoted many hours to the careful study of these details, and their agreement may attest the satisfaction that the conferees feel at harmonizing their differences.

In general, this bill has three purposes. The first is to embark upon the insuring of mortgages. While my doubts continue, I drown them in my hopes, for I sincerely hope that this new extension of the field of insurance may help break the jam and start up the construction industry. The second feature of the bill concerns the creation of national mortgage associations. I still have my doubts about the wisdom of that, still believing that the insuring of mortgages ought either to be left to private enterprise or wholly taken over by the Government, and that hybrid institutions of this sort run the same dangers that faced the joint-stock land-bank system. I pray that the event may not be the same. The third provision of the bill is the important provision, to me, for my chief interest has been that of the thrift institutions of the country. Grave apprehensions have been felt by these institutions lest the creation of national mortgage associations, with advantage in the way of tax-exempt securities, might lead to competition that would drive all the thrift institutions to the wall. The wisdom of the House in taking away the tax exemption has been accepted by the conference committee and fortified by additional provisions which we think will secure equal and

fair competition between these new associations and the thrift institutions of the country. And I may say that the most-thoughtful men among the leaders of the thrift institutions are of the belief that as the matter now stands there will be competition on equal footing and that the building-and-loan associations, the savings banks, and all kindred institutions may not fear the prospect.

Title II, as we put it in the bill, has disappeared as such. Advantages accrue to the thrift institutions in other respects that will make them, I believe, of greater usefulness. Therefore, sir, without further entering upon discussion of detail, I would say that, in my own judgment, the House will be warranted in accepting the report of the conference committee, may feel assured that a step ahead has been taken and that however grave the dangers involved, we have brought every safeguard we could think of to protect the thrift institutions of the country and the people of the country. We hope we have contributed something toward the most important step now to be taken for recovery—renewal of activity in the building field. [Applause.]

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

Mr. LUCE. I yield.

Mr. BOLTON. Can the chairman of the committee tell us what the known or contingent liabilities of this bill are to the Federal Government? For instance, in title II as I understand, is $200,000,000. What are the total liabilities of this bill to the Federal Government, or what are the contingent liabilities to the Federal Government?

Mr. STEAGALL. We do not expect any Government loss under the operation of this bill. The insurance title, to which the gentleman refers, covering renovation and repairs, is limited in amount to $200,000,000.

On mortgages the limitation is $1,000,000,000 on existing projects and another billion dollars on new projects. These provisions may be extended upon order of the President.

The other provisions of the bill provide for a mutual insurance and under plans which place the burdens upon the institutions to be insured and which levy specific charges for the purpose of raising funds to take care of losses.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question upon the adoption of the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to question of the privileges of the House and offer a resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas it is proposed that an entertainment be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives immediately after the Congress adjourns for the purpose of broadcasting to the country certain alleged songs, music, and so forth, and

Whereas such a performance is contrary to the wishes of the majority of the thinking Members of Congress, for the reason that it will be sent out to the country as the performance of Congress itself, and immediately reflect discredit upon the House of Representatives and hold this body up to ridicule and subject it to criticism and contempt: Therefore be it

Resolved, That such an entertainment in the Hall of the House of Representatives be, and it is hereby, forbidden.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. The resolution is not privileged. It is not contemplated that anything shall be done until after the House adjourns.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask to be heard on the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman on the point of order.

Mr. FULLER. On the point of order only.

Mr. RANKIN. I will be my own judge of that.

Mr. FULLER. Not entirely your own judge.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, anything that goes on, anything that is carried on on the floor of this House that tends to hold the Congress of the United States up to ridicule and contempt is a violation of the rules of the House. [Applause.]

I call the Speaker's attention to the fact that since I have been a Member of this House, on one occasion a Member came into the House of Representatives on Sunday for the purpose of addressing a great gathering in the galleries, with the very best intention. There was to be no broadcasting, no monkey show, and yet it was held by the then Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Gillett, that that was a violation of the rules of the House.

To hold a performance such as was attempted to be held here the other night, and to broadcast it over the country at a time when we are going home, when the people are looking to the Congress and expecting it to maintain that dignity that has characterized it throughout the years, and to cap the climax here by putting on a show that would be ridiculous and bring Congress into ridicule and contempt, I submit, is a violation of the rights of the Membership of the House, and we have a right to protest by the adoption of this resolution. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to rule. Does the gentleman desire to be heard?

Mr. FULLER. Not if the Chair is ready to rule.

The SPEAKER. The Chair reads from the House rules and Manual:

Questions of privilege shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings.

The object of the resolution is to reach something which might occur after the adjournment of the House, but the Chair thinks it is a close question. The House controls the use of its own Chamber even after it adjourns; therefore the Chair prefers to submit the question to the House.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution 93, the Chair appointed as members of the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission the following Members of the House: Mr. SANDLIN, of Louisiana; Mr. KELLER, of Illinois; and Mr. THURSTON, of Iowa.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS OF PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the President of the United States:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 16, 1934.

The Honorable HENRY T. RAINEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am transmitting herewith a copy of a concurrent resolution adopted by the Philippine Legislature on May 2, 1934. You will observe that this resolution requests me to appoint a committee, including an economic expert, to conduct hearings and investigations in the Philippine Islands, in accordance with my message to Congress of March 2, 1934.

It does not seem to me appropriate that I should appoint such a committee at this time, since the constitution which may be adopted under the provisions of the Independence Act has not yet been ratified. Since, however, the Congress has been giving close attention to the relations between this Government and the Philippine Islands, it has occurred to me that the Senate and the House of Representatives might consider it useful and opportune at this moment to appoint a committee consisting of probably three of the Members of each branch of the Legislature for the purpose of investigating the present conditions in the Philippines and reporting to the Congress thereon. It is therefore to the end that any action which may be deemed appropriate in the premises may be taken by the Congress that I am transmitting to you a copy of the resolution aforementioned.

I am communicating in the same sense to the President of the Senate.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

(Enclosure)

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the accompanying resolution of the Philippine Legislature will be printed in the RECORD.

The concurrent resolution adopted by the Philippine Legislature is as follows:

Concurrent Resolution No. 53, adopted by Philippine Legislature on May 2, 1934

Concurrent resolution inviting a committee of the Government of the United States to conduct hearings and inspections in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of ascertaining such imperfections and inequalities as may exist in the Tydings-McDuffie Law

Whereas in his message to Congress of March 2, 1934, recommending the approval of a Philippine independence legislation, the President of the United States stated: "I do not believe that other provisions of the original law need be changed at this time. Where imperfections or inequalities exist, I am confident that they can be corrected after proper hearing and in fairness to both peoples";

Whereas it is the desire of the Philippine Legislature that an authorized committee of the Government of the United States conduct hearings and investigations in due time in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of ascertaining such imperfections and inequalities as may exist in the Tydings-McDuffie Act: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate (the House of Representatives of the Philippines concurring), That the President of the United States be requested, and he is hereby requested, to appoint a committee, including an economic expert, to conduct hearings and investigations in the Philippine Islands, in accordance with his message to Congress of March 2, 1934, the expenses of said committee and economic expert to be borne by the Philippine government.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the suggestion of the President of the United States, the Chair appoints the following Members to represent the House of Representatives on the special committee to conduct hearings and investigations in the Philippine Islands, pursuant to Concurrent Resolution No. 53, adopted by the Philippine Legislature on May 2, 1934: The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. McDUFFIE], the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. SMITH], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LOZIER], and the gentleman from Maine [Mr. BEEDY].

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the Housing bill.

The SPEAKER. The Members have that privilege.

JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the appointment of the committee just read and to include therein a brief sketch of the historic aspects of the Louisiana Purchase prepared by the association.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with the provisions of the resolution which provides for the creation of a national commission to be known as the "United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission", introduced in the Senate by Bennett Champ Clark, and in the House by myself, for the purpose of acquiring a suitable site and designing and constructing a permanent memorial facing the Mississippi River at St. Louis to commemorate the achievements of Thomas Jefferson and the men who made possible the expansion of the United States beyond the original Colonies on the Atlantic coast westward, the President will name 3 members, the Vice President 3 members, and you, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, 3 members.

I have just been informed that following your action in naming three Members of the House, who will serve on the Commission, the Vice President has likewise named the three Members of the Senate. Those named are: Senators ALBEN W. BARKLEY, of Kentucky; Frederick VAN NUYS, of Indiana; and JAMES J. DAVIS, of Pennsylvania; and Representatives JOHN N. SANDLIN, of Louisiana; KENT E. KELLER, of Illinois; and LLOYD THURSTON, of Iowa. Senator BARKLEY, of Kentucky, and Representative KELLER are Chairmen of the Library Committees of their respective bodies.

The President will in the very near future name representative citizens for places on the Commission.

Mr. Speaker, the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Association, organized about a year ago, is composed of public-spirited citizens of St. Louis, who will cooperate with the Commission. The officers of this association are: Bernard F. Dickmann, mayor of St. Louis, honorary chairman; Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, honorary vice chairman; Rolla Wells, former mayor of St. Louis, honorary vice chairman; Luther Ely Smith, chairman; Morton May, Carl F. G. Meyer, Frank C. Rand, vice chairmen; John G. Lonsdale, treasurer; Tom Gilmartin, secretary. Members of executive committee and chairmen of special committees: Plan and scope, Judge Jesse McDonald, chairman; press and publicity, W. C. D'Arcy, chairman; finance, Sidney Maestre, chairman; legislation, Gale F. Johnson, chairman, William J. Gibbons, Isaac H. Orr; historical data, McCune Gill, chairman; legal, Charles P. Williams, chairman; transportation, Col. Albert T. Perkins, chairman; speakers: Mrs. George Gellhorn, chairman, Claude B. Ricketts, Max O'Rell Truitt; Mrs. E. M. Grossman, executive secretary.

Mr. Speaker, the proposed Jefferson National Expansion Memorial will be composed of two construction projects, as follows:

First. It is proposed to acquire a tract on the west bank of the Mississippi of "Old St. Louis", extending back three blocks from the levee, comprising the historic focus of National Expansion in the original frontier capital of upper Louisiana, with a vista extending from the old courthouse on Fourth Street to the river. On this tract will be built a large memorial monument to Thomas Jefferson and the other early statesmen, patriots, pioneers, hunters, trappers, and frontiersmen who fostered the National Expansion movement. It is proposed that there be memorials of the various States, affording opportunity to set forth the contribution and participation of the States in the expansion and development of the Nation.

Second. It is also proposed to build a highway or drive along the entire river front of the city of St. Louis on a wharf, which is now owned by the city, and can be utilized. This highway will form a much-needed connection between the great network of United States highways entering the city from the north and south, and will permit easy access by pleasure and business automobiles to the central part of the city. The building of such a highway is in conformity with the Government's plans to establish a system of national highways, as it will be free from the interferences of cross traffic, and will be of great value to travelers from all parts of the country entering St. Louis.

The most characteristic new product of today, leisure time, would be devoted here, both by citizens and visitors, in viewing a beautiful and educational national monument to the pioneers and their great adventures and achievements.

An empire of fertile land, millions of people, a storehouse of the Nation's wealth, a broad expanse where the plain people could strive for and achieve the ideals of liberty, democracy and independence between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean—this is what Thomas Jefferson gave to the young American Nation in 1803 when, by the stroke of a pen, he made possible the extension of our boundaries from ocean to ocean. More exactly, over 2,000,000 square miles of territory, which today represents values totaling more than $165,000,000,000, and for which he obligated our Government to pay approximately $15,000,000 in cash. The man and his deed deserve a national memorial. St. Louis is the natural gateway of the West, where Jefferson's vision found its greatest impetus and development. It was on the banks of the "Father of Waters" that the West began; and at this place, one of the most historic spots in America, the proposed memorial should stand for all time.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his book, Looking Forward, said:

> We have in our own history three men who chiefly stand out for the universality of their interest and of their knowledge—Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and Theodore Roosevelt. All three knew at first hand every cross current of national and of international life. All three were possessed of a profound culture in the best sense of the word, and yet all three understood the yearnings and the lack of opportunity—the hopes and fears of millions of their fellow beings. All true culture finally comes down to an appreciation of just that.

And of the three, I think that Jefferson was in many ways the deepest student—the one with the most inquiring and diversified intellect and, above all, the one who at all times looked the farthest into the future, examining the ultimate effects on humanity of the actions of the present.

Jefferson's methods were usually illustrative of government based upon a universality of interest. I can picture the weeks on horseback when he was traveling into the different States of the Union, slowly and laboriously accumulating an understanding of the people of his country. He was not only drinking in the needs of the people in every walk of life, but he was also giving to them an understanding of the essential principles of self-government.

Mr. Speaker, under the permission granted by the House, I am including excerpts from the brochure prepared and published by the press and publicity committee of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Commission. Mr. W. C. D'Arcy is chairman of that committee. I am sure this historical data will be of interest to the people of the country, as well as educational:

JEFFERSON'S VISION OF OUR NATIONAL EXPANSION

Romantic—dramatic—is the fact that exactly a quarter century after Thomas Jefferson, as a member of Governor Patrick Henry's council during the Revolutionary War, had paved the way to the Louisiana Purchase by securing Virginia's support for the expedition to drive the British out of the old Northwest. He made his vision come true by signing, in 1803, the treaty with Napoleon for the cession of that territory by France.

Jefferson's vision of our national expansion, which he saw must come to pass if the original Colonies were to be a great nation, has been fulfilled. "Where there is no vision, the people perish", but where there is vision, such as Jefferson had, a great nation must be, and was, the inevitable result.

And the people believed that liberty could only be preserved by an expanding country. Jefferson had helped to foster this idea when he had aided in establishing democratic government across the Ohio at Marietta in the old Northwest Territory, and beyond the mountains in Kentucky.

His ambitious dream for the United States of America did not end there. Even the Mississippi did not limit his glorious project. When Napoleon hoped to embarrass England, Livingston, of New York, and Monroe, of Virginia, drove a bargain and bought Louisiana—with undefined boundaries—for what would now buy no more than a valuable block in a city of that domain.

Radiating from "Old St. Louis" on the banks of the Mississippi, expeditions went forth, new boundaries were defined and established until the dreams of Thomas Jefferson became history—the Louisiana Purchase gave us to the Rocky Mountains, a claim reaching to the Pacific and to the Mexican border. Texas brought us to the Rio Grande, and the far Northwest gave us the stepping stone to Alaska.

HISTORIC GROUND

The west bank of the Mississippi, stretching for 15 miles as the eastern boundary of St. Louis, is fraught with a wealth of historic associations. In particular, the blocks between the levee and Third Street, from the Eads Bridge south to Poplar Street, have been the scene in succession of the government and culture of France, Spain, and the United States, with British dominion abutting the eastern shore.

Here came Capt. Amos Stoddard in 1803 representing President Jefferson as well as France to take possession of Louisiana. The flag of Spain was lowered, the flag of France was raised to signify the reacquisition by Napoleon 2 years before; then the Lilies of France came down and the Stars and Stripes were raised over America's new domain. To this spot had previously come the explorers Joliet, Pere Marquette, and La Salle.

Later came the Germans under Gottfried Duden and Carl Schurz. Scandinavians came through St. Louis, some bound for the Northwest, and sons of other nations. Such famous men as Zebulon Pike, Benton, Robert E. Lee, Doniphan, Douglas, Lincoln, Sherman, Blair, Mark Twain, James B. Eads, and Eugene Field were here. St. Louis was a starting point for the Santa Fe Trail, the Oregon Trail, the fur-trading enterprises, the Lewis and Clark expedition, the migration to Texas under Moses and Stephen F. Austin, and the Forty-niners—a myriad of unknown pioneers and frontiersmen. This is sacred ground in American history.

MEMORIAL TO NATIONAL EXPANSION NEEDED

What a march of historic sequences! Figures of national import lived here in the early days. However honored by pageants, presentations, and Presidential praises, the United States has thus far had no adequate, permanent, national memorial to those men who, as pioneers, gave to our Government and held for posterity an area west of the Mississippi double that east of it.

It is well to honor Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Livingston, and Monroe, and that galaxy of statesmen, patriots, and pioneers who had this great vision of the national expansion that was to be. Every great movement must have its leaders. They should be honored.

And we should honor the unknown pioneers who came from New England and New York, Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia and formed a westward movement that is one of the marvels of the history of the world.

Unknown pioneers, indeed; but they brought with them the Puritan sturdiness to conquer the wilderness. The Cavaliers and Piedmont frontiersmen left their impress upon some of these brave men and women. Unknown, but within a few years, over a million had crossed the mountains. Continuing the march, generally with the wharf of "Old St. Louis" as the gateway to the miraculous wonders of the West, these sturdy frontiersmen followed the streams to the land of promise. And the women bore the hardships of the new country as heroically as did the men.

These unknown pioneers planted the ideals of the East and South in the fresh soil of the West, and history can tell no more stirring story than that embodied in the myriads who reached St. Louis, went to the Northwest along the Missouri, the Oregon Trail, the paths of the fur traders, or turned to the Southwest, some to Texas, others to New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Destiny itself and the work of these unknown pioneers demonstrated that the United States of America could and should reach from coast to coast.

THE FOCUS OF NATIONAL EXPANSION

Geographically, no point west of Plymouth Rock is filled with the significance attached to the spot, now the foot of Market Street, on the St. Louis Levee, originally marked by Pierre Laclede Liguest in 1764 when, with an engineer's keen perception, he blazed trees on the river bank to mark the spot named by him "St. Louis."

Nations are great as they honor the cardinal virtues. Is there any spot where the romance of justice, prudence, and fortitude found better root than in this birthplace of the Mississippi Valley and the Far West?

These heroic attributes made possible the foundation of the first Catholic diocese between the Rockies and the Father of Waters; these qualities brought Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians to start their expansion to the west, north, and south.

Spiritual values, indeed, but with such a background of faith it was natural for Lewis and Clark to outfit here their expedition up the Missouri to the Northwest; for Zebulon Pike to push his explorations beyond the peak named in his honor; for the "forty-niners" to consume weary and dangerous months in the overland trip to California; here where the old courthouse, overlooking the river, is still standing in which the Dred Scott case was first tried.

History for the Nation was made here—in politics, in discoveries, in transportation, in religion, in trade.

History for the Nation was made here—yet no adequate, permanent, national memorial stands to encourage the emulation by posterity of the noble qualities that made this history.

That is why the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Association is asking Congress to recognize adequately this historically holy ground.

STARTING POINT OF THE DISCOVERERS OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE

Rich in the lore of this country have been the associations connected with "Old St. Louis." Priests from Quebec, French engineers from New Orleans, beheld the beautiful city of St. Louis. Father De Smet pushed on to carry the cross to the western Indians; Zebulon Pike started from St. Louis in 1805 to map the upper Mississippi and later penetrated the Rockies and discovered the mountain named for him.

What more interesting page is there in American history than the journey of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark up the Missouri River to Oregon and the Pacific? The seed planted by Jefferson came into full flower with this expedition. Equipped and ready for the journey, the expedition waited at Wood River on the east bank of the Mississippi near St. Louis, ready to start when the Louisiana Purchase became a fact. Stirring to the imagination is the picture of Lewis and Clark presenting the record of their journey to Jefferson in the White House upon their return to Washington. It was a moment great for Jefferson and great for the Nation. Lewis afterward was Governor of Louisiana Territory. Clark returned to St. Louis, became Governor of Missouri Territory, completed a useful life, and was buried here.

Father Peter John De Smet, born in Belgium, American Jesuit missionary, traveled 180,000 miles as a missionary discoverer in the trans-Mississippi country. Almost contemporary with Gottfried Duden, of Germany, he told Europe of this great West, collected a million francs in Europe for his work. A missionary to the Indians in truth but also a missionary of information to the land of his birth.

In 1819 Stephen H. Long started from St. Louis to go to the Rocky Mountains; Longs Peak was named after him. William H. Ashley led an expedition from St. Louis to explore the Yellowstone in 1822.

Daniel Boone visited here and established a home a few miles away near the banks of the Missouri on land given to him by the Federal Government.

A glorious succession of American discoverers, but the Nation as a nation has never honored them with an adequate, permanent, national memorial.

MISSIONS OF THE PIONEERS OF RELIGION CENTERED HERE

No chapter telling of proud achievement is greater than the story of the religious leaders and missionaries who crossed "the Father of Waters" at St. Louis. Marquette, La Salle, Joliet came down the river. The Des Peres Mission at St. Louis, established in 1699, was the first in the entire Mississippi Valley, shortly followed by Cahokia across the river.

No sooner had Laclede founded St. Louis than Jesuit priests celebrated mass on the river front. Father Gibault built the first permanent church in 1770, and later on St. Louis was the seat of the first Catholic diocese between "the Father of Waters" and the Rocky Mountains. On the front of the old French Cathedral standing at Second and Walnut Streets are carved the words: "Ma Maison Sera Appellee La Maison De Priere." ("My house shall be called a house of prayer.")

Protestants were not long in arriving and we find Rev. John Clark planting Methodism in Missouri in 1798. By 1804 it was estimated that 1,000 Protestants were in the Territory of Louisiana. Thomas Musick organized the first Baptist Church in 1807 at Fee Fee, on the road between St. Louis and St. Charles. In 1811 Salmon Giddings established the first Presbyterian Church near the levee. In 1819 John Ward founded the first Protestant Episcopal Church, and it was on the bank of the historic river.

Circuit riders, bringing solace and news from the outside world to the lonely settlers; priests, celebrating mass for widely separated parishioners; evangelists, who answered the longing for emotional righteousness. From these beginnings throughout the country have gone devoted ministers and missionaries establishing churches, hospital orphanages, seminaries, colleges, until, "the great Middle West in the early part of the nineteenth century became the site of the purest Americanism."

Significant indeed is the fact that early St. Louis could look with reverence upon a 20-foot cross placed on top of the bluff to the west of the city.

MILITARY IMPORTANCE

From the very beginning, "Old St. Louis" has been, in the military sense, of strategic importance. The British, who attempted to wrest Louisiana from Spain and strengthen their hold on the Province of Quebec (then recently extended by act of Parliament to the Ohio and Mississippi), believed that St. Louis was the key to the situation. If Fort San Carlos, which the Spanish had erected near the river as a protection to St. Louis, could be captured, the Spanish hold west of the Mississippi would be harrassed. In 1780 British soldiers accompanied Indians, who murdered a number of the settlers. In the battle around the fort the British and Indians were driven back from the Mississippi to the north, and from that time forward Great Britain gave up all efforts to acquire the Territory included in the Louisiana Purchase.

St. Louis produced the man who, failing help from Virginia, financed George Rogers Clark's expedition. Col. Francis Vigo, born Italian but always American in his sympathies, provided $20,000 in response to Clark's appeals made on frequent visits to St. Louis in 1778. Vigo also journeyed through the wilderness to Vincennes and brought back to Clark the information that enabled the "Hannibal of the West" to carry out the capture of Fort Sackville.

In 1814 Zachary Taylor, then a captain, led regulars from St. Louis to Wisconsin, accompanying volunteer troops from Missouri.

Robert E. Lee spent 2 years here as an engineer for the Federal Government, and kept St. Louis on the river by diverting the channel of the Mississippi to the west of Bloody Island, the battleground of duelists.

Grant sold wood on this river front. He married Julia Dent in a house which is still standing in this neighborhood.

Gen. William Henry Harrison, afterward "Old Tippecanoe", as Governor of Indiana Territory, became the first American Governor of upper Louisiana, and at St. Louis perfected the first code of laws for the district.

General Lafayette in 1825 made St. Louis the western terminus of his famous visit to the nation he had helped establish.

During the Mexican War Colonel Doniphan started the longest march known to American military history, when St. Louis troops went to Fort Leavenworth, and thence overland to Santa Fe, then to Chihuahua, and eventually back to Missouri.

Noble figures indeed. They belong to the Nation—to its history, lore, and ideals.

If Jefferson had not had the vision to push through the Louisiana Purchase, Custer, Sam Houston, and the Austins might not have been figures in our national epic.

Military leaders starting from St. Louis helped conquer the wilderness. Beginning with Lewis and Clark and down through that long procession of hardy soldiers marched John C. Fremont to the Pacific; Gen. William H. Ashley, who found the way to the Utah Basin; Major Sibley, together with Joseph C. Brown and Captain Gamble, who marked the Santa Fe Trail.

St. Louis was the site of first early Army posts, including Fort Bellefontaine established in 1805. Jefferson Barracks, adjoining St. Louis, now the central barracks of the United States, was commenced in 1826.

An adequate permanent national memorial to the military leaders of the national expansion would alone be worthy of the attention of Congress.

THE FOCUS OF EARLY TRANSPORTATION

From the time that De Soto in 1541 tramped, waded, and fought his way across to the Mississippi near Memphis down to 1927 when Lindbergh, backed by "The Spirit of St. Louis", made his memorable flight to Paris, "Old St. Louis"—gateway to the West—has had its part in the development of transportation. Laclede and the Original Thirty in 1764 came up the river to Fort Chartres and St. Louis from New Orleans by boat. Soon the lonely horseman on land, the pirogues, keelboats, batteaux on the rivers, and then Nicholas Roosevelt (paternal ancestor of two Presidents), who put the first steamboat on the Ohio and the Mississippi. Nicholas Roosevelt had worked with Fulton in the East and brought his bride on his trips down and up the Ohio and Mississippi. He sought to establish permanent lines of communication between the markets of the East and the production of the West. These achievements were followed by the railroads which were described in the fifties by Thomas H. Benton, in one of his notable speeches in the Senate, as follows:

"Behold the extended and ramified system of railroads from the Mississippi to the Atlantic! What is it but an extended fan! The top on the Atlantic Coast, the spokes converging to St. Louis.

"I have demonstrated the rationality of this work (the building of the railroads to the Pacific Ocean)—its practicability—and the means in our hands for making it; I do not expatiate upon its importance. When finished it will be the American route to Asia, and will turn the Asiatic commerce of Europe through the heart of America. It will make us mistress of that trade—rich at home and powerful abroad—and reviving a line of oriental and almost fabulous cities to stretch across our continent."

Even in 1847, when Abraham Lincoln took his family to Washington for his service in Congress, it was necessary to take a 2-day stage ride from Springfield to St. Louis and rest at Scott's Hotel before proceeding to the Capital.

River traffic also aided greatly in developing the western country. One of the dramatic episodes in the river trade was the race of the steamboats *Robert E. Lee* and the *Natchez* from New Orleans to St. Louis in 1870—time: 3 days, 18 hours, 14 minutes.

Finally the great bridge across the Mississippi was built at St. Louis by Eads, who used caissons for the first time in 1870. No wonder Eads went from the site of "Old St. Louis" to become the father of the jetties at the mouth of the river.

Transportation carried out Jefferson's vision by utilizing the fortitude, ingenuity, and perseverance of those who gathered on and around the banks of the river at "Old St. Louis."

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF EARLY EXPANSION

When Laclede chose a level tract on a rocky ledge about 30 feet above the Mississippi River, he declared: "I have found a location where I will form an establishment that will some day become one of the finest cities of America."

Laclede's prophecy came true, and from the beginning the commercial expansion of the United States used St. Louis and its river routes as the point from which to carry on this national purpose.

On the river at "Old St. Louis" was established the first trading post in this section of the United States. From this post went the traders up and down the streams bringing back furs. In 1808, leading citizens formed the Missouri Fur Co., and established posts beyond the Rocky Mountains, even placing one on the Columbia; John Jacob Astor, in 1819, established a branch of the American Fur Co. in St. Louis, and sent out his men to the West.

In the original purchase of Louisiana were, as finally defined by the treaties, included about 1,000,000 square miles. Later were added to the national domain Texas, California, and Oregon, now embracing the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Except for the extreme South, commercial enterprises, like the fan mentioned by Benton, spread to the west, north, and south from the river at "Old St. Louis." Railroads, steamboats, and even aviation found St. Louis a favored point of origin.

GREAT HISTORICAL QUESTIONS OF STATESMANSHIP ANSWERED HERE

A country established by the French, ruled by the Spanish, and developed by the United States, naturally has a cosmopolitan character. At no other time has a continent been discovered, conquered, and civilized within three centuries.

With the influx of settlers first attracted by Spanish grants, the Middle West was the forum for the settlement of national issues.

Missouri's admission to the Union, coincidentally with Maine, was preceded by national debates of the most far-reaching character.

Jefferson in 1820 wrote: "The Missouri question is the most portentous one which ever yet threatened the United States. In the gloomiest moment of the Revolutionary War I never had any apprehensions equal to what I feel from this source."

It was John Quincy Adams who said that this compromise was: "The title page to a great, tragic volume."

The Dred Scott case originated in the old courthouse, which still stands within the confines of old St. Louis, and which may properly be a part of the permanent national memorial. On the steps of this same courthouse slaves were sold at execution sale.

Webster and Clay came to St. Louis and confirmed their reputation by speaking to enthusiastic audiences. Clay could well do so, for Missouri produced Edward Bates, also an advocate of internal improvements. Bates afterward was Attorney General in Lincoln's first Cabinet.

JEFFERSON'S "STEADFAST FRIENDSHIP FOR THE GREAT WEST"

Theodore Roosevelt in Winning of the West

The first of these expeditions was planned by Jefferson himself and authorized by Congress. It was purely a voyage of exploration, planned with intent to ascend the Missouri to its head, and thence to cross the continent to the Pacific. The explorers were carefully instructed to report upon the geography, physical characteristics, and zoology of the region traversed, as well as upon its wild human denizens. Jefferson was fond of science, and in appreciation of the desirability of non-remunera-

tive scientific observation and investigation he stood honorably distinguished among the public men of the day. To him justly belongs the credit of originating this first exploring expedition ever undertaken by the United States Government.

Jefferson * * * deserves well of all Americans, in the first place because of his services to science, and in the next place, what was of far more importance, because of his steadfast friendship for the great West and his appreciation of its magnificent future.

THE MARCH OF THE FLAG

Albert J. Beveridge

In 1789 the flag of the Republic waved over 13 States and their savage territory, which stretched to the Mississippi, to Canada, to the Floridas. The timid minds of that day said that no new territory was needed, and, for the hour, they were right. But Jefferson, through whose intellect the centuries marched—Jefferson acquired that imperial territory which swept from the Mississippi to the mountains, from Texas to the British possessions, and the march of the flag began!

The infidels to the gospel of liberty raved, but the flag swept on! The title to that noble land, out of which Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana have been carved, was uncertain; Jefferson, strict constructionist of constitutional power though he was, obeyed the impulse within him, whose watchword then and whose watchword throughout the world today is "Forward"; another empire was added to the Republic, and the march of the flag went on!

Those who deny the power of free institutions to expand urged every argument, but the people's judgment approved the command of their blood, and the march of the flag went on!

LARGEST CONQUEST PEACEFULLY ACHIEVED

James G. Blaine

For the advantage of his country, not understanding the dangers of war, yet ready to engage in it for the control of the great waterway to the Gulf, the President (Jefferson) made the largest conquest ever peacefully achieved, and at a cost so small that the total sum expended for the entire Territory does not equal the revenue which has since been collected on its soil in a single month in time of great public peril. * * * The acquisition of Louisiana brought incalculable wealth, power, and prestige to the Union, and must always be regarded as the masterstroke of policy which has advanced the United States from a comparatively feeble nation, lying between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, to a continental power of assured strength and boundless promise.

WOODROW WILSON'S PRAISE

Thomas Jefferson was a great leader of men because he understood and interpreted the spirits of men. * * * Jefferson felt, more than any other American of his time except Benjamin Franklin, his close kinship with like thinking spirits everywhere else in the civilized world.

COOLIDGE ON JEFFERSON

When our Government had been established and given strength and direction under Washington, the great instrument which insured that it should forever remain dedicated to the voice of the people was again Thomas Jefferson.

CHAMP CLARK'S COMMENT

I tell you when we became a world power. It was on the 30th day of April 1803, when Thomas Jefferson bought from Napoleon, for a song, the Louisiana Territory. That was the greatest transaction in real estate ever suggested on this earth, and I never think of Thomas Jefferson without blessing him in his grave. * * * If it hadn't been for him, men couldn't have lived where I live and be American citizens. It was the greatest of all Thomas Jefferson's works.

MARK TWAIN DESCRIBES "THE FATHER OF WATERS" FROM LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi is well worth reading about. It is not a commonplace river, but on the contrary is in all ways remarkable. Considering the Missouri, its main branch, it is the longest river in the world—4,300 miles. It seems safe to say that it is also the crookedest river in the world, since in one part of its journey it uses up 1,300 miles to cover the same ground that the crow would fly over in 675. It discharges 3 times as much water as the St. Lawrence, 25 times as much as the Rhine, and 338 times as much as the Thames. No other river has so vast a drainage basin; it draws its water supply from 28 States and Territories; from Delaware on the Atlantic seaboard, and from all the country between that and Idaho on the Pacific slope—a spread of 45 degrees of longitude. The Mississippi receives and carries to the Gulf water from 54 subordinate rivers that are navigable by steamboats, and from some hundreds that are navigable by flats and keels. The area of its drainage basin is as great as the combined areas of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Turkey; and almost all this wide region is fertile; the Mississippi Valley proper is exceptionally so.

(It was in the late fifties that Mark Twain learned to be a pilot on the Mississippi. He paid $100 toward the $500 fee required for learning the river, took one boat from St. Louis to New Orleans, and on his return decided to quit. His book, Life on the Mississippi, was the fruitful result of this experience.)

OL' MAN RIVER

The word "Mississippi" is from two Algonquin Indian words, "misi', great, and "sipi", river. The greatness of this river and of the valley it drains are quaintly, but powerfully, expressed in the ancient song of the Southern negroes, Ol' Man River—

Ol' man river dat ol' man river,
He must know sumpin', but don't say nothin',
He jes keeps rollin',
He keeps on rollin' along.
He don't plant taters, he don't plant cotton,
And dem dat plants 'em is soon forgotten;
But ol' man river, he jes keeps rollin' along.

HISTORICAL EVENTS

Monroe, Marbois, and Livingston executed at Paris the Louisiana Purchase, April 30, 1803. Livingston declared: "From this day the United States take their place among the powers of first rank."

Said Jefferson to Congress, October 17, 1803: "Whilst the property and sovereignty of the Mississippi and its waters secure an uncontrolled navigation through their whole course, free from collision with other powers, and the dangers to our peace from that source, the fertility of the country, its climate, and extent, promise, in due season, important aids to our Treasury, an ample provision for our posterity, and a wide spread for the blessings of freedom and equal laws."

May 26, 1780, Indians, inspired and accompanied by the British from Canada, attacked the village of St. Louis. The fight centered around the fort named San Carlos, or St. Charles, on the levee of old St. Louis. It was the hope of the English to establish a western limit to the territorial expansion of the United States, or recapture some of the territory east of the river, which George Rogers Clark had added to the national domain by his expedition against Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Fort Sackville. Inhabitants of St. Louis resisted this attack valiantly and the Indians were repulsed. If the Indians had succeeded the course of history might have been changed. A small battle, but great in its results for the Nation.

No more striking sample of the spirit of the United States can be recalled than when Jefferson, that great exemplar of expansion, received Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in Washington, after their historic expedition up the Missouri and down the Columbia River to its mouth. After their report to the Government, no informed man could doubt that the United States ultimately would reach the Pacific.

Sitting under the "Judgment Tree", Daniel Boone acted as judge and heard disputes by authority of the Spanish syndic or commandant. Congress gave Boone lands for his noble exploits as a pioneer. Boone's sons made salt at Boone's Lick at Boonville and sold it in St. Louis. Kentuckians and others from the Southern States followed Boone into Missouri.

It was Boone who in 1824–25 acted as guide for Gottfried Duden, practical German man of letters. After Daniel Boone had shown Duden the rich soil along the Missouri, Duden returned to Germany, wrote a book of 350 pages, which proved a best seller, and, as a consequence, the great German immigration of 1833 began, to be followed by that of 1848. This immigration gave to the United States such men as Carl Schurz, Franz Sigel, and Joseph Pulitzer.

I am sure that the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Association will welcome the cooperation of the public officials and citizens of the various States which comprise the area covered by the Louisiana Purchase to the end that the outstanding memorial of all times will be erected on the shores of the Mississippi River at St. Louis to commemorate this epochal achievement.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement of Gen. Hugh Johnson.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I object, Mr. Speaker.

CORRECTION

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, on the passage of the bill to create a pioneer national monument in Kentucky and commemorate the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of the great pioneer, Daniel Boone, I asked and received permission to revise and extend my remarks on that subject at that point in the RECORD. This was not shown in the RECORD on the following day, and I therefore desire to renew the request.

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

There was no objection.

HAYDEN-CARTWRIGHT ROAD ACT

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on road legislation, and to include a brief statement by President Roosevelt on this subject made this afternoon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, as we come to almost the closing moments of the second session of the Seventy-third Congress, I am very happy to announce that I have just this afternoon returned from the White House, where I was summoned by the President to witness the signing of the Hayden-Cartwright road bill, introduced in the House by me and sponsored in the Senate by the distinguished gentleman from Arizona, Senator HAYDEN.

The passage of this road bill is undoubtedly one of the most important of any measures enacted during this session. It marks a new era in road building throughout the country and means much to the great State of Oklahoma. I trust I may be pardoned for adding that, after signing the bill, President Roosevelt presented me with the beautiful fountain pen used by him in signing it. It is needless for me to say that I prize it very highly.

Following is the statement made by the President upon signing the Hayden-Cartwright Road Act:

As long as the roads of the Nation are used by more than 24,000,000 automobiles and trucks, construction and improvement of roads will be of major importance.

The Hayden-Cartwright Act seeks to stabilize highway building with Federal and State funds by insuring a work program for the next 3 years of far-reaching proportions and benefits.

Highway work under the National Recovery Act now is more than 90 percent under contract or advertised for contract, and the new program is necessary to sustain highway employment on an adequate and reasonable scale for the remaining period of recovery.

The act also provides for a gradual tapering off of emergency highway expenditures and lays the foundation for a return to normal expenditures.

Of the $522,000,000 authorized to be expended by the act, $450,000,000 is allotted for Federal participation with the States in highway building, of which sum $200,000,000 will be a Federal grant, and the remaining $250,000,000, the Federal portion of regular Federal aid for the fiscal years 1936 and 1937, to be matched by the States on a 50–50 basis. The balance, $72,000,000, is to be applied at the rate of $24,000,000 annually to highway activities in the national forests, national parks, Indian reservations, and the public lands. Including the contributions to be made by the States and the $230,000,000 which will be carried over from the $400,000,000 appropriated by Congress last year, the total sum to be paid out for highway construction during the 3-year period will be more than a billion dollars.

The act provides that States, to be eligible for full participation in Federal aid, must continue to use for roads at least whatever portion of their revenues from gasoline and other taxes on motor vehicles is now authorized by law to be expended for highway purposes. Notice is also given to the 44 State legislatures which will convene early next year that unmatched emergency grants are to be abandoned and that there is to be a return to the established plan which requires that the State shall meet the Federal Government halfway in paying the cost of new construction.

Other important provisions of the act provide safer traffic facilities and the elimination of hazards to pedestrian and vehicular traffic, preparation of advance surveys and plans for future highway construction, meeting emergency repairs on the Federal-aid highway system in the event of damage by floods or hurricanes, and continuing the cooperative surveys for the proposed Inter-American Highway.

It is important to note that the sums mentioned above represent only an authorization by the Congress and not an appropriation. Funds for work to be done the first year the act is in effect are contained in the deficiency appropriation bill.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include at this point a copy of a joint resolution introduced by myself.

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

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

Joint resolution to facilitate an advantageous payment of intergovernmental debts owed to the United States by the acceptance of indestructible metals to be stored as reserve for defense preparedness

Resolved, etc., That in order to provide for an ample supply of metals and indestructible commodities to be held in reserve and made available for the manufacture of defense armament and munitions, and to provide a feasible means for securing the repayment of the intergovernmental debts owed to the United States by the acceptance of goods and commodities without disturbing international trade, or cause competition with products of American labor, and to secure a reduction of the world marketable stock of surplus metals, the President is authorized from the date of the enactment of this joint resolution to accept in payment from any foreign government on account of any indebtedness thereof to the United States, indestructible metals, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel, arsenic, ferro-chrome, ferro-manganese, iron, and other useful metals, and commodities, in such quantities, at such prices, and upon such terms as the President may prescribe, such metals to be stored and held in reserve as a preparedness and defense measure for Government use in the manufacture of defense armament and munitions in case of national emergency.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, we are at the threshold of the close of the regular session and, let us hope, the last session of the Seventy-third Congress.

After the gavel shall fall on the adoption of the concurrent resolution to adjourn this Congress sine die, practically all of us shall then depart for our homes in the 435 congressional districts; 435 of us who have lived or worked together since March 4 of last year will separate. Some of us may never meet again! Either retirement, failure of reelection, or the unseen and unpredicable hand of divine Providence will surely prevent the accomplishment of our unanimous wish to again foregather in this Hall on January 3 next to again shake each other's hand with the warmth of real friendship.

If you will pardon a personal note, permit me to say that I have been present at the adjournment of 14 sessions of this House. The feeling that comes over me is difficult of exact description. One at times feels it is like class day, when we leave college. Men, associated together for years, separate to the four corners of this country; yes, even to all parts of the world, most of them never to meet again.

Here tonight there has been a lot of frivolity, a lot of "horse play", but if I can discern the real feelings behind the boyish, laughing masks on the faces of most of the Members here, I can see evidence of the same pang I now feel for the fourteenth time—that straining at the heart-strings one always feels at parting from a friend.

We are all friends here—friends in the real sense of the word. There is no politics, there is no partisanship, in friendship. We have our differences of political opinion, Democratic, Republican, Farmer-Labor. We fight measures on the floor to support our political principles. Sometimes some of us forget ourselves, as humans always did and always will, and engage in acrid, bitter, or even personal passages at arms. None of us mean it. There is not a man or woman here who has not the same goal in mind—to do the best thing possible for the benefit of all our fellow citizens in this country we all love and serve. Our only differences are the approaches to the solution of the problems as we individually see them.

It has always impressed me as an irrefutable truism that no man or woman ever was or ever could be elected to Congress who did not love his country and his colleagues.

We have been particularly fortunate in this Congress in the type of leadership we have worked under, on both sides of that mythical "aisle." Presiding over us as Speaker has been that progressive, forward-looking Jeffersonian, our own beloved HENRY T. RAINEY, of Illinois. At all times has he been patient, courteous, and friendly. His parliamentary rulings will rank with those of his great predecessors. May he and his charming wife enjoy during this summer a much-deserved rest on their farm.

"JOE" BYRNS, beloved by every Member of this body, has led our great majority with all the force and all the vigor and all the inherent fairness and pleasantness that he has displayed throughout his long service in the House. May he bask peacefully in the quietude of the Tennessee Valley until we reconvene.

Another great leader, the gentleman from Alabama, the Honorable WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD, deserves equal commendation for his leadership in this session.

You of the minority have been ably led by the distinguished gentleman from Potsdam (U.S.A.), the Honorable BERTRAND H. SNELL. Long trained in politics and leadership in this House, he has been partisan to his party, but kindly to us, the "enemy." We have made him "mad" at times. That has been one of the methods we have used to brighten the otherwise dull humdrum of the legislative machinery. He has often thought we were in earnest when we were only trying to "get a rise" out of him.

Many other leaders and outstanding Members might I mention, but time will not permit. Suffice it to say we have all enjoyed working with you all, and treasure the privilege of having been associated with you.

As for you so-called "wild fellows", not only from the "woolly" West, but from all sections of the country, perhaps we have "tamed" you somewhat, but then again maybe you will not be so useful for the taming.

It has always been my firm conviction that every man and woman in this House, no matter what any other Members may think of him or her, serve some useful purpose in the composite scheme of our united attempt to solve the problems of our people.

To you all and to each other we say, good-bye, and may God be with you till we meet again.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 4 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, in view of the absence of what might have been convivial and good-spirited greeting to each other on this evening of departure, I ask unanimous consent to read a short extract from an address by a beloved Member of this House, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD], on the 21st of March last.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KVALE. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD], who is seated at the majority table here as I read this, then said:

> Some day each of us who now holds Membership in this House will be called away from service here, perhaps by a discriminating constituency or by a Higher Power. In that day I shall be content if my colleagues who remain shall pay but one tribute to my memory, and that will be to speak of me as one who was loyal to his friends. A sage has said that friendliness is a gift from the gods, and I am believing that precious gift will be vouchsafed to every mortal willing to receive it. To my every colleague here, and particularly to those of lesser years, before whom the pathway of life looms long, let me plead acceptance of the gift of friendliness. When halting at two pathways plain, not knowing which is best to take, lose sight of self and selfish gain and make a choice for friendship's sake. True friends are God's best gifts to earth; true friendships are the priceless boon. Let us strive to prize them at their worth, nor lose them from our lives too soon. Be brave to serve your real friends; therein the proof of friendship lies. Trust friendship's tongue to speak amends for all your faults in other eyes.

And to my venerable and well-beloved friend from Nebraska, whom I have watched and followed ever since his arrival in the Sixty-eighth Congress, when I served as secretary to my father until his death, in 1929, and since then as a Member of this body, let me say that I doubt that any Member of this House has a richer right to claim a realm and wealth of warm friendship, regardless of party and belief, than our friend from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD]. [Prolonged applause.]

May his summer be sweet and restful and pleasant, as that of every associate of ours in this House, regardless of where our feet may lead us during this summer and autumn; and may those of us who voluntarily depart from this Chamber and sit for the last night in this seat of responsibility carry with us the friendliness of this body. And may those who involuntarily are sitting here for the last time this evening remember, also, that they carry with them the friendly regard of those of us who have served with them, attributing to them a conscientiousness and sincerity of purpose, regardless of the differences that from day to day may have fallen between us.

I thank my friend from Nebraska from my heart for the thought he has left with us. [Applause.]

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I present a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 452

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the present session and are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed as a committee on the part of the House Mr. BYRNS and Mr. SNELL.

RECESS

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, it will be necessary for the House to remain in session to receive a report that the conference report on the housing bill has been adopted by the Senate. I move that the House stand in recess, subject to the call of the Speaker.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that inasmuch as the Marine Band is present, and as many are assembled here from the city of Washington, to permit the Marine Band to entertain us during the recess with a few selections.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, before we take the recess, will the gentleman from Tennessee permit me to ask unanimous consent to proceed for half a minute. I thank my colleagues for not objecting.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say to you, sir, that this House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, has one of the most efficient, impartial, and courteous Speakers that it has ever had in its entire history.

I also want to say that we have the finest majority leader of any parliamentary body. We also have one of the greatest minority leaders the Republicans have ever had in the House of Representatives.

We have here now exactly the right number of Democrats and exactly the right number of Republicans. [Laughter.]

We have now the most reliable, efficient, and finest set of officers and employees in this House of Representatives that any parliamentary body has ever had anywhere in the world.

I cordially invite all of you colleagues to visit me in Abilene this summer. [Laughter and applause.]

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

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have no objection to the Marine Band playing during the recess; that is legitimate and dignified.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The motion of Mr. BYRNS was then agreed to.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Speaker.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 11:15 o'clock p.m.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Horne, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments to the bill (H.R.

9620) enitled "An act to encourage improvement in housing standards and conditions, to provide a system of mutual mortgage insurance; and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendment no. 2 to the bill (H.R. 9741) entitled "An act to provide for the taxation of manufacturers, importers, and dealers in certain firearms and machine guns, to tax the sale or other disposal of such weapons, and to restrict importation and regulate interstate transportation thereof."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution authorizing the enrollment with an amendment of the bill (H.R. 9741) relative to the taxation of firearms.

COMMITTEE OF NOTIFICATION

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to inform the President of the United States that the Congress is ready to adjourn, and to ask him if he has any further communication to make, has performed that duty. We are directed by the President to inform the Congress that he has no further communication to submit to the Congress. [Applause.]

Mr. BYRNS assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

HON. HENRY T. RAINEY, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution (H.Res. 454) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House are presented to the Honorable HENRY T. RAINEY, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over the deliberations and performed the arduous duties of the Chair during the present term of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BYRNS). Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL].

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure, from a personal standpoint and on behalf of the minority, to present this resolution. The Speaker and I have been warm personal friends for a great many years. I have great admiration for his manhood, his character, and his legislative ability. There is no doubt but that the people of his district fully appreciate those characteristics, for they have kept him so long in the House of Representatives that he is now dean in service in this House. The majority has shown its appreciation of Mr. RAINEY by electing him to the highest position in its power. Of course, we have often disagreed on political matters, and some matters not political, but if this House is to be presided over by a Democrat, I cast my vote for the Honorable HENRY T. RAINEY, of Illinois. [Applause.]

While I have this opportunity I also wish to pay my personal respects to the able, genial, and efficient leader of the majority. [Applause.] During the years I have been a Member of this House I cannot recall any session of Congress where the majority leader had such a difficult task as had Mr. BYRNS during the present session. There are very few Congresses that have had so many and such difficult problems before it, and the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. BYRNS, has safely guided all the administration measures through the House of Representatives and won admiration and respect on both sides of the aisle.

I take this opportunity to thank him for the thoughtful and courteous attention he has at all times given to the minority leader. We have had some tilts on the floor. That is a natural consequence; but I know that as far as each of us is concerned any of those contacts and the memory of them died with the setting sun.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Members of the minority for the loyal cooperation and support they have given me, and to all my colleagues I extend my heartfelt felicitations. May you all soon go to your homes and enjoy the rest and comfort to which you are entitled after the hard work of the Seventy-third Congress. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. SNELL assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNELL). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY].

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I deeply appreciate the resolutions which have just been presented by my friend the minority leader, and which have just been unanimously adopted by the House. I reciprocate the kindly feeling the minority leader has expressed for me. As he has stated, for many years we have been close personal friends, and if ever we have a Republican House—and I hope it will be many years in the future [laughter]—I hope to have the pleasure of being here and of addressing the present speaker representing then the majority side, which perhaps at some distant future may be in control. [Laughter and applause.]

During the period of time I have had the honor of presiding over this body, I have tried to be fair to both sides of the Chamber, to treat Members on both sides of the Chamber with the courtesy to which they were entitled from the presiding officer.

There are 435 Members in the American Congress. There are 615 members in the British Parliament. There are exactly 615 members in the French Chamber of Deputies. But in the British Parliament there are seats for only 200, and sometimes the members sit in the galleries. This is the largest deliberative body assembling in the largest numbers among the nations of the world, but in this body, in spite of all that is said about it—and I have visited the parliaments of the world—the best order prevailed. [Applause.] In other parliaments there are intense disturbances on the floor and physical encounters. Here the encounters are intellectual, and order has been preserved in the American Congress better than in any other parliament in this world.

An historic Congress is about to end its second and its last session. In this Congress we have enacted more legislation, we have done more work, and we have talked less than in any other Congress in the history of this Republic.

I wish you all now as you leave for your vacations a pleasant summer. I wish you all good health, much happiness, prosperity, and a safe return. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER resumed the chair.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, after a session lasting for 5½ months Congress is about to adjourn and the Members to return to their homes.

In my judgment, as has been stated, this Congress has been the most momentous Congress that ever assembled in the history of the Nation. No war Congress was ever confronted with the many serious and important problems that have confronted this Congress. In the war Congress about all that was necessary to be done was to make the appropriations necessary to carry on the war and to provide the funds out of which the appropriations could be made; but in this Congress every subject has been considered; bills of far-reaching nature have been enacted into law; and, if I am any judge, I may say that the present session of Congress has been even a more important session than the extra session in that more legislation and more measures have been enacted. Every Member of Congress has been under great pressure during this present session and the session preceding. There have been no laggards in Congress; and I think one and all can return to their constituents with the assurance of duty well done and a sincere effort upon their part to relieve the distressing conditions of the country.

I want to take this occasion to join in the tribute that has been paid to our distinguished and beloved Speaker. He enjoys the confidence and the respect of every Member of Congress on both sides of the aisle. [Applause.] He has served in Congress, as has been stated, longer than any other Member; and he has served with an ability and an

earnest devotion to duty which has served to endear him not only to his constituents but also to the people of the entire country.

I wish to join in the tribute which he has paid to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL]. [Applause.] He has ably and faithfully represented his party upon the floor of this House. I want to thank him for his cooperation. I want to thank him for the friendship which exists between us. While, as he has stated, there have been times when we have seriously differed on problems and measures which have come before the House, those things were quickly forgotten, because he was doing his duty as he saw it and I was attempting to do mine.

I want to take this occasion to thank my Democratic colleagues, the Democratic membership of this House, for their cooperation, for their sympathy, and for their patience with me as the majority leader during this term of Congress. I am indebted to each one of them.

I would not overlook thanking the members of the minority for their cooperation and their friendly sympathy. I feel that I have never served in a Congress which has exhibited greater patriotism and a more sincere, earnest effort to serve their country and the people who sent them here than have the Members of the Seventy-third Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I join in the hope that the Members, when they return to their homes, will enjoy the vacation which they are to have between now and the next Congress and that all of us may meet here in equal proportion [laughter] when the next Congress assembles; that every one of you on both sides of this Chamber may have a pleasant summer and an enjoyable vacation; that we may come back here in January determined not only to continue our efforts in behalf of the people but also with the determination to stand in the future as we have in the past, for the great country in which we live and which we are happy to serve. [Applause.]

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, as has been said by our distinguished friend, the leader of the majority, the second session of the Seventy-third Congress is fast coming to an end, but may we not hope, Mr. Speaker, that this is but a parting to meet again.

Mr. Speaker, speaking from a legislative standpoint, I am sure it is the consensus of opinion of all that there is no man in the country that has contributed more to the recovery of the Nation than the distinguished gentleman who presides over this body. He has been patient of toil, serene amidst alarm, and inflexible in faith. Diligent as he has been to fill his mind with knowledge, he has not permitted material things to crowd upon the spiritual, love, joy, and worship.

Mr. Speaker, as has been said, we have differed here in this body, but we differed in peace and tolerance. Beneath it all there has been the grim determination common to all that this Nation shall live. In love of country there is no distinction to be made between Democrats and Republicans, and it pleases me tremendously that the Speaker of this House and the leader of the majority have found it agreeable to them and in accordance with right to pay tribute to the leader of the minority, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL], who is in truth and in fact a great American. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 24

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Clerk of the House is authorized and directed, in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 9741) to provide for the taxation of manufacturers, importers, and dealers in certain firearms and machine guns, to tax the sale or other disposal of such weapons, and to restrict importation and regulate interstate transportation thereof, to insert after line 22, on page 4 of he House bill, the following:

"(c) Under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may prescribe, and upon proof of the exportation of any firearm to any foreign country (whether exported as part of another article or not) with respect to which the transfer tax under this section has been paid by the manufacturer, the Commissioner shall refund to the manufacturer the amount of the tax so paid, or, if the manufacturer waives all claim for the amount to be refunded, the refund shall be made to the exporter.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is the end of the session; we are all tired, and we are ready to adjourn. I am not going to object to the gentleman from Illinois speaking, but I shall object to anyone else except the majority leader or the minority leader.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Speaker, we have had a great tribute paid here to the Speaker of the House by the minority leader, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL]. A great tribute has been paid to the minority leader by the Speaker of the House, and a well-deserved tribute has been paid to both of them by the majority leader. Every member of this House joins in these tributes.

I rise for the purpose of paying tribute to those who really do the work of the House but who are seldom mentioned, the Parliamentarian and Assistant Parliamentarian, the Official Reporters of debates, the journal and enrolling clerks and their assistants, the Sergeant at Arms and his assistant, the Doorkeeper and his assistants, the pair clerks, the tally clerk, the reading clerks, the floor manager and assistant manager of the majority and the minority, the clerks of committees, and the secretaries of the Members of the Congress.

Without these employees of the House who function efficiently every day, and without our secretaries who take care of our mail and of the multitudinous duties coming to us, we as Members of the Congress would not be able to function in behalf of our constituents in the way we do; and, as I sat here tonight and listened to these tributes, with which we all agree, paid to the great men who have served in this House for 30 years, 20 years, and 12 years, it seemed only fair to me that every Member of this House should rise in tribute to these faithful secretaries and employees of the House. [Applause.]

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3726. An act to grant a patent to Albert M. Johnson and Walter Scott;

H.R. 4444. An act for the relief of Lt. James Floyd Terrell, Medical Corps, United States Navy;

H.R. 4447. An act for the relief of Vertner Tate;

H.R. 4554. An act to amend section 4808 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 24, sec. 3) to prevent discriminatory reductions in pay of the retired personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps;

H.R. 5122. An act for the relief of William S. Steward;

H.R. 5330. An act to amend the act of March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5543. An act for the relief of T. Brooks Alford;

H.R. 5668. An act authorizing the relief of the McNeill-Allman Construction Co., Inc., of W. E. McNeill, Lee Allman, and John Allman, stockholders of the McNeill-Allman Construction Co., Inc., and W. E. McNeill, dissolution agent of McNeill-Allman Construction Co., to sue in the United States Court of Claims;

H.R. 6462. An act to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7163. An act for the relief of the D. F. Tyler Corporation and the Norfolk Dredging Co.;

H.R. 7292. An act for the relief of the Boston Store Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill.;

H.R. 7922. An act authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of a portion of the Yaquina Bay Lighthouse Reservation, Oreg.;

H.R. 8662. An act to modify the operation of the Indian liquor laws on lands which were formerly Indian lands;

H.R. 8910. An act to establish a National Archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8954. An act to amend an act approved June 14, 1932 (47 Stat. 306), entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River";

H.R. 9046. An act to discontinue administrative furloughs in the Postal Service;

H.R. 9233. An act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic products;

H.R. 9275. An act to provide for the protection and preservation of domestic sources of tin;

H.R. 9547. An act to amend section 766 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;

H.R. 9620. An act to encourage improvement in housing standards and conditions, to provide a system of mutual mortgage insurance, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9690. An act to place the tobacco-growing industry on a sound financial and economic basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in the production and marketing of tobacco entering into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9741. An act to provide for the taxation of manufacturers, importers, and dealers in certain firearms and machine guns, to tax the sale or other disposal of such weapons, and to restrict importation and regulate interstate transportation thereof;

H.R. 9769. An act to amend the act of June 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 788), entitled "An act providing for the sale of the remainder of the coal and asphalt deposits in the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma, and for other purposes";

H.R. 9826. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State highway commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across Eleven Points River in the northwest half of section 31, township 25 north, range 3 west, 8 miles northeast of Alton, on route B in Oregon County, Mo.;

H.R. 9829. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to the processing tax on hogs;

H.R. 9830. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental general and emergency appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1934, and June 30, 1935, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9861. An act to amend the Railway Labor Act approved May 20, 1926, and to provide for the prompt disposition of disputes between carriers and their employees;

H.R. 9867. An act amending the Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1935;

H.J.Res. 322. Joint resolution to provide for the disposal of smuggled merchandise, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to require imported articles to be marked in order that smuggled merchandise may be identified, and for other purposes;

H.J.Res. 342. Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation to defray the expense of erecting the completed Navy and Marine Memorial Monument;

H.J.Res. 365. Joint resolution to amend the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, as amended;

H.J.Res. 366. Joint resolution to simplify the administration of air-mail routes and contracts;

H.J.Res. 375. Joint resolution to effectuate further the policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act;

H.J.Res. 376. Joint resolution to provide an appropriation to enable the United States Army to send certain units to participate in the international celebration at Fort Niagara, N.Y.; and

H.J.Res. 452. Joint resolution to provide an additional appropriation for expenses of special and select committees of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year 1935.

The Speaker announced his signature to enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 60. For the relief of Richard J. Rooney;

S. 86. For the relief of A. L. Ostrander;

S. 101. For the relief of Robert Gray Fry, deceased;

S. 173. For the relief of William Martin and John E. Walsh, Jr.;

S. 255. For the relief of John Hampshire;

S. 294. For the relief of Stanton & Jones;

S. 336. For the relief of the Edward F. Gruver Co.;

S. 365. An act for the relief of Archibald MacDonald;

S. 379. For the relief of Frederick G. Barker;

S. 418. An act for the relief of William H. Connors, alias John H. Connors, alias Michael W. H. Connors;

S. 488. An act for the relief of Norman Beier;

S. 521. For the relief of Henry Poole;

S. 527. An act for the relief of Lillian Morden;

S. 740. An act for the relief of William G. Fulton;

S. 847. For the relief of the Nez Perce Tribe of Indians;

S. 854. For the relief of the Ingram-Day Lumber Co.;

S. 879. For the relief of Howell K. Stephens;

S. 887. For the relief of Lucy B. Hertz and J. W. Hertz;

S. 1072. For the relief of Rufus J. Davis;

S. 1118. An act for the relief of George J. Bloxham;

S. 1119. For the relief of Fred A. Robinson;

S. 1161. For the relief of Alice E. Broas;

S. 1162. For the relief of Virginia Houghton;

S. 1163. For the relief of Mary V. Spear;

S. 1200. For the relief of Elizabeth Millicent Trammell;

S. 1258. For the relief of Charles F. Littlepage;

S. 1287. For the relief of Leonard Theodore Boice;

S. 1288. For the relief of Otto Christian;

S. 1382. An act for the relief of Uldric Thompson, Jr.;

S. 1498. Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay E. C. Sampson, of Billings, Mont., for services rendered the Crow Tribe of Indians;

S. 1505. An act for the relief of Thomas E. Read;

S. 1526. For the relief of Ann Engle;

S. 1531. For the relief of Elizabeth Buxton Hospital;

S. 1557. An act for the relief of Harry Lee Shaw;

S. 1585. For the relief of the Black Hardware Co.;

S. 1600. For the relief of S. G. Mortimer;

S. 1654. An act for the relief of George Yusko;

S. 1707. An act for the relief of Carlos C. Bedsole;

S. 1753. An act for the relief of Marcella Leahy McNerney;

S. 1758. An act for the relief of B. E. Dyson, former United States marshal, southern district of Florida;

S. 1803. An act for the relief of certain riparian owners for losses sustained by them on the drained Mud Lake bottom in Marshall County in the State of Minnesota;

S. 1804. An act to authorize the transfer of certain real estate by the Secretary of the Treasury to C. F. Colvin in settlement of the Northfield, Minn., post-office site litigation, and for other purposes;

S. 1818. An act for the relief of W. P. Fuller & Co.;

S. 1822. An act for the relief of Harold Sorenson;

S. 1825. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to the numbered school sections in place, granted to the States by the act approved February 22, 1889, by the act approved January 25, 1927 (44 Stat. 1026), and by any other act of Congress;

S. 1901. An act for the relief of William A. Delaney;

S. 1972. For the relief of James W. Walters;

S. 1992. An act for the relief of Arthur R. Lewis;

S. 1993. For the relief of The Lower Salem Commercial Bank, Lower Salem, Ohio;

S. 1998. For the relief of the estate of Martin Flynn;

S. 2043. To amend the act of May 22, 1928, entitled "An act to authorize the collection, in monthly installments, of indebtedness due the United States from enlisted men, and for other purposes";

S. 2074. An act for the relief of James R. Mansfield;

S. 2112. For the relief of W. H. Key and the estate of James E. Wilson;

S. 2141. For the relief of Roy Lee Groseclose;

S. 2156. For the relief of the American-La France and Foamite Corporation of New York;

S. 2227. An act for the relief of Harold S. Shepardson;

S. 2233. An act for the relief of Mildred F. Stamm;

S. 2238. An act to provide for the payment of damages to certain residents of Alaska caused by reason of extending the boundaries of Mount McKinley National Park;

S. 2272. An act for the relief of Bert Moore;

S. 2322. An act for the relief of A. J. Hanlon;

S. 2338. An act for the relief of Robert V. Rensch;

S. 2343. An act for the relief of Herbert E. Matthews;

S. 2357. An act for the relief of Arthur Bussey;

S. 2367. An act for the relief of Emilie C. Davis;

S. 2398. An act for the relief of Nancy Abbey Williams;

S. 2467. An act for the relief of Ammon McClellan;

S. 2470. For the relief of Erik Nylin;

S. 2549. For the relief of Albert W. Harvey;

S. 2553. For the relief of the Brewer Paint & Wall Paper Co., Inc.;

S. 2561. An act for the relief of Robert R. Prann;

S. 2584. For the relief of Elmer Kettering;

S. 2613. An act for the relief of Jewell Maness;

S. 2617. An act for the relief of the estate of Jennie Walton;

S. 2619. An act for the relief of E. Clarence Ice;

S. 2620. For the relief of N. W. Carrington and J. E. Mitchell;

S. 2627. For the relief of Arvin C. Sands;

S. 2672. For the relief of Mabel S. Parker;

S. 2702. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, and for other purposes;

S. 2720. An act for the relief of George M. Wright;

S. 2744. An act for the relief of Anna Carroll Taussig;

S. 2752. An act for the relief of the legal beneficiaries and heirs of Mrs. C. A. Toline;

S. 2806. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Carlo de Luca;

S. 2809. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of the International Arms and Fuze Co., Inc.;

S. 2810. An act for the relief of Alice F. Martin, widow, and two minor children;

S. 2872. An act for the relief of Marie Louise Belanger;

S. 2873. An act for the relief of Stella D. Wickersham;

S. 2875. An act for the relief of Margoth Olsen von Struve;

S. 2906. An act for the relief of Ransome Cooyate;

S. 2919. An act for the relief of Cornelia Claiborne;

S. 2957. An act for the relief of the rightful heirs of Wakicunzewin, an Indian;

S. 2972. An act for the relief of John N. Knauff Co., Inc.;

S. 2987. An act to restore homestead rights in certain cases;

S. 3016. An act for the relief of the Dongji Investment Co., Ltd.;

S. 3092. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the heirs of James Taylor, deceased, Cherokee Indian, for the value of certain lands now held by the United States;

S. 3122. An act for the relief of H. N. Wilcox;

S. 3156. An act for the relief of Mary Angela Moert;

S. 3160. An act for the relief of Charles E. Secord;

S. 3161. An act for the relief of Mary Seeley Watson;

S. 3185. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, with respect to farm prices;

S. 3192. An act for the relief of Arthur Hansel;

S. 3248. An act for the relief of J. B. Walker;

S. 3264. An act for the relief of Muriel Crichton;

S. 3335. An act for the relief of Joanna A. Sheehan;

S. 3394. An act for the relief of the Grier-Lowrance Construction Co.;

S. 3408. An act to provide for a preliminary examination of Cromline Creek in the State of New York, with a view to the control of its floods;

S. 3486. An act for the relief of George L. Rulison;

S. 3487. An act relating to direct loans for industrial purposes by Federal Reserve banks, and for other purposes;

S. 3499. An act for the relief of Michael Ilitz;

S. 3516. An act for the relief of the Morgan Decorating Co.;

S. 3517. An act authorizing the Court of Claims to hear, consider, adjudicate, and enter judgment upon the claims against the United States of J. A. Tippit, L. P. Hudson, Chester Howe, J. E. Arnold, Joseph W. Gillette, J. S. Bounds, W. N. Vernon, T. B. Sullivan, J. H. Neill, David C. McCallib, J. J. Beckham, and John Toles;

S. 3526. An act to amend the Air Commerce Act of 1926 and to increase the efficiency of the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce with respect to the development and regulation of civil aeronautics;

S. 3528. An act to grant permission to the Willard Family Association to erect a tablet at Fort Devens, Mass.;

S. 3533. An act to amend the act entitled "An act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its powers and purposes", approved February 25, 1929, and for other purposes;

S. 3562. An act for the relief of Robert Rayl;

S. 3580. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto;

S. 3626. An act 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;

S. 3646. An act to amend section 938 of the Revised Statutes to vest the courts with discretion to refuse to order the return of vessels seized for violation of any law of the United States; and to amend subsection (b) of section 7 of the Air Commerce Act of 1926, as amended, to provide for the forfeiture of aircraft used in violation of the customs laws;

S. 3656. An act for the relief of Robert N. Stockton;

S. 3660. An act to grant to the city of Monterey, Calif., an easement for street purposes over certain portions of the military reservation at Monterey, Calif.;

S. 3741. An act to convey certain lands to the State of South Dakota for public-park purposes, and for other purposes;

S. 3780. An act for the relief of persons engaged in the fishing industry;

S. 3788. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande at Boca Chica, Tex.;

S.J.Res. 115. Joint Resolution to provide for the continuation of the investigation authorized by S.Res. 83, Seventieth Congress, first session; and

S.J.Res. 131. Joint resolution providing for membership of the United States in the International Labor Organization.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2419. An act for the relief of W. B. Ford;

H.R. 3357. An act to amend section 99 of the Judicial Code (U.S.C., title 28, sec. 180), as amended;

H.R. 3636. An act for the relief of Thelma Lucy Rounds;

H.R. 3726. An act to grant a patent to Albert M. Johnson and Walter Scott;

H.R. 4444. An act for the relief of Lt. James Floyd Terrell, Medical Corps, United States Navy;

H.R. 4447. An act for the relief of Vertner Tate;

H.R. 4554. An act to amend section 4808 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 24, sec. 3) to prevent discriminatory reductions in pay of the retired personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps;

H.R. 5122. An act for the relief of William S. Steward;

H.R. 5330. An act to amend the act of March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5543. An act for the relief of T. Brooks Alford;

H.R. 5668. An act authorizing the relief of the McNeill-Allman Construction Co., Inc., of W. E. McNeill, Lee Allman, and John Allman, stockholders of the McNeill-Allman Construction Co., Inc., and W. E. McNeill, dissolution agent of the McNeill-Allman Construction Co., to sue in the United States Court of Claims;

H.R. 6462. An act to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7163. An act for the relief of the D. F. Tyler Corporation and the Norfolk Dredging Co.;

H.R. 7292. An act for the relief of the Boston Store Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill.;

H.R. 7922. An act authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of a portion of the Yaquina Bay Lighthouse Reservation, Oreg.;

H.R. 8662. An act to modify the operation of the Indian liquor laws on lands which were formerly Indian lands;

H.R. 8910. An act to establish a National Archives of the United States Government and for other purposes;

H.R. 8954. An act to amend an act approved June 14, 1932 (47 Stat. 306), entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River;

H.R. 9046. An act to discontinue administrative furloughs in the Postal Service;

H.R. 9233. An act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic products;

H.R. 9275. An act to provide for the protection and preservation of domestic sources of tin;

H.R. 9547. An act to amend section 766 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;

H.R. 9620. An act to encourage improvement in housing standards and conditions, to provide a system of mutual mortgage insurance, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9690. An act to place the tobacco-growing industry on a sound financial and economic basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in the production and marketing of tobacco entering into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9741. An act to provide for the taxation of manufacturers, importers, and dealers in certain firearms and machine guns, to tax the sale or other disposal of such weapons, and to restrict importation and regulate interstate transportation thereof;

H.R. 9769. An act to amend the act of June 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 788), entitled "An act providing for the sale of the remainder of the coal and asphalt deposits in the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9826. An act granting the consent of Congress to the state highway commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across Eleven Points River in the northwest half of section 31, township 25 north, range 3 west, 8 miles northeast of Alton, on route B in Oregon County, Mo.;

H.R. 9829. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to the processing tax on hogs;

H.R. 9830. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental general and emergency appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1934, and June 30, 1935, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9861. An act to amend the Railway Labor Act approved May 20, 1926, and to provide for the prompt disposition of disputes between carriers and their employees;

H.R. 9867. An act amending the Independent Offices Appriation Act of 1935;

H.R. 9936. An act to compensate widows and children of persons who died while receiving monetary benefits for disabilities directly incurred in or aggravated by active military or naval service in the World War;

H.J.Res. 322. Joint resolution to provide for the disposal of smuggled merchandise, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to require imported articles to be marked in order that smuggled merchandise may be identified, and for other purposes;

H.J.Res. 330. Joint resolution authorizing certain retired officers or employees of the United States to accept such decorations, orders, medals, or presents as have been tendered them by foreign Governments;

H.J.Res. 342. Joint Resolution authorizing an appropriation to defray the expense of erecting the completed Navy and Marine Memorial Monument;

H.J.Res. 365. Joint resolution to amend the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, as amended;

H.J.Res. 366. Joint resolution to simplify the administration of air-mail routes and contracts;

H.J.Res. 371. Joint resolution authorizing the creation of a Federal Memorial Commission to consider and formulate plans for the construction, on the apex block, Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues, in the city of Washington, D.C., of a permanent memorial to the memory of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States and author of the Declaration of Independence;

H.J.Res. 375. Joint resolution to effectuate further the policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act;

H.J.Res. 376. Joint resolution to provide an appropriation to enable the United States Army to send certain units to participate in the international celebration at Fort Niagara, N.Y.; and

H.J.Res. 452. Joint resolution to provide an additional appropriation for expenses of special and select committees of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year 1935.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVALS

A further message from the President of the United States announced that on the following dates he approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On June 16, 1934:

H.R. 7697. An act for the relief of William Chinsky.

On June 18, 1934:

H.R. 206. An act for the relief of Pierre E. Teets;

H.R. 452. An act for the relief of Laura B. Crampton;

H.R. 471. An act for the relief of Physicians and Surgeons Hospital, Ltd.;

H.R. 529. An act for the relief of Morris Spirt;

H.R. 1306. An act for the relief of Clarence A. Wimley;

H.R. 1308. An act for the relief of John Parker Clark, Sr.;

H.R. 1345. An act for the relief of John Parker Clark, Jr.;

H.R. 1792. An act for the relief of Michael Petrucelli;

H.R. 2038. An act for the relief of Jeanie G. Lyles;

H.R. 2326. An act for the relief of Emma R. H. Taggart;

H.R. 2669. An act for the relief of Paul I. Morris;

H.R. 3176. An act for the relief of Ernest Elmore Hall;

H.R. 3318. An act to reimburse Earl V. Larkin for injuries sustained by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a soldier in the United States Army;

H.R. 3606. An act for the relief of William Sheldon;

H.R. 3748. An act for the relief of Mary Orinski;

H.R. 3912. An act for the relief of Roland Zolesky;

H.R. 4082. An act for the relief of John J. Corcoran;

H.R. 4253. An act for the relief of Laura Goldwater;

H.R. 4387. An act for the relief of Mary A. Rockwell;

H.R. 4446. An act for the relief of E. E. Hall;

H.R. 4659. An act for the relief of Carleton-Mace Engineering Corporation;

H.R. 4670. An act for the relief of Lyman D. Drake, Jr.;

H.R. 5584. An act for the relief of William J. Kenely;

H.R. 5665. An act authorizing the control of floods in the Salmon River, Alaska;

H.R. 5809. An act to provide compensation for Robert Rayford Wilcoxson for injuries received in citizens' military training camp;

H.R. 6324. An act for the relief of Mabel Carver;

H.R. 6350. An act for the relief of Arthur Smith;

H.R. 6696. An act for the relief of William T. Roche;

H.R. 6898. An act authorizing the city of Atchison, Kans., and the county of Buchanan, Mo., or either of them, or the States of Kansas and Missouri, or either of them, or the highway departments of such States, acting jointly or severally, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Atchison, Kans.;

H.R. 6998. An act for the relief of Capt. Frank J. McCormack;

H.R. 7067. An act for the relief of St. Anthony's Hospital at Michigan City, Ind.; Dr. Russell A. Gilmore; Emily Molzen, nurse; and the Hummer Mortuary;

H.R. 7121. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Dr. A. W. Pearson, of Peever, S.Dak., and the Peabody Hospital, at Webster, S.Dak., for medical services and supplies furnished to Indians;

H.R. 7212. An act to remove the limitation upon the extension of star routes;

H.R. 7230. An act for the relief of J. B. Hudson;

H.R. 7272. An act for the relief of John W. Adair;

H.R. 7301. An act to authorize the Postmaster General to charge an additional fee for effecting delivery of domestic registered, insured, or collect-on-delivery mail, the delivery of which is restricted to the addressee only, or to the addressee or order;

H.R. 8115. An act for the relief of May L. Marshall, administratrix of the estate of Jerry A. Litchfield;

H.R. 8544. An act making receivers appointed by any United States courts and authorized to conduct any business, or conducting any business, subject to taxes levied by the State the same as if such business were conducted by private individuals or corporations;

H.R. 8912. An act to amend section 35 of the Criminal Code of the United States;

H.R. 9007. An act to amend section 11 of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act;

H.R. 9234. An act to amend section 601 (c) (2) of the Revenue Act of 1932;

H.R. 9326. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Susquehanna River at or near York Furnace, Pa.;

H.R. 9371. An act to authorize the incorporated town of Douglas City, Alaska, to undertake certain municipal public works, including construction, reconstruction, enlargement, extension, and improvements of its water-supply system; and construction, reconstruction, enlargement, extension, and improvements to sewers, and for such purposes to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding $40,000;

H.R. 9401. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Susquehanna River at or near Middletown, Dauphin County, Pa.;

H.R. 9402. An act to authorize the incorporated town of Fairbanks, Alaska, to undertake certain municipal public works, including construction, reconstruction, and extension of sidewalks; construction, reconstruction, and extension of sewers; and construction of a combined city-hall and fire-department building, and for such purposes to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding $50,000;

H.R. 9476. An act to empower certain members of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice to make arrests in certain cases, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9526. An act authorizing the city of Port Arthur, Tex., or the commission hereby created and its successors, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge over Lake Sabine at or near Port Arthur, Tex.;

H.R. 9571. An act granting the consent of Congress to the county commissioners of Essex County, in the State of Massachusetts, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Merrimack River in the city of Lawrence, Mass.;

H.R. 9617. An act to authorize the reduction of the required distance between liquor distilleries and rectifying plants and to authorize higher fences around distilleries;

H.R. 9618. An act authorizing the Sistersville Bridge Board of Trustees to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Ohio River at Sistersville, Tyler County, W.Va.;

H.R. 9622. An act to amend subsection (a) of section 23 of the District Alcoholic Beverage Control Act;

H.R. 9645. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Washington, Mo.;

H.R. 9721. An act authorizing the Spencer County Bridge Commission, of Spencer County, Ind., to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Ohio River between Rockport, Ind., and Owensboro, Ky.;

H.R. 9946. An act providing for the ratification of Joint Resolution No. 59 of the Legislature of Puerto Rico, approved by the Governor May 5, 1930, imposing an import duty on coffee imported in Puerto Rico;

H.J.Res. 295. Joint resolution authorizing appropriation for expenses of representatives of United States to meet at Istanbul, Turkey, with representatives of Turkish Republic for purpose of examining claims of either Government against the other and for expense of proceedings before an umpire, if necessary;

H.J.Res. 325. Joint resolution extending for 2 years the time within which American claimants may make application for payment, under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, of awards of the Mixed Claims Commission and the Tripartite Claims Commission, and extending until March 10, 1936, the time within which Hungarian claimants may make application for payment, under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, of awards of the War Claims Arbiter;

H.J.Res. 341. Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the participation of the United States in the International Celebration at Fort Niagara, N.Y.; and

H.J.Res. 370. Joint resolution to protect the revenue by regulation of the traffic in containers of distilled spirits.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday night, June 16, 1934, the rules of the House were suspended and Senate Joint Resolution 131 providing for membership of the United States in the International Labor Organization was passed by more than two-thirds vote. Being so rushed at that time that I did not have an opportunity to express myself fully on this resolution and being granted the privilege of extending my remarks I desire to add the following as further justification of our action.

The National Industrial Recovery Act, one of the earlier of the great efforts for restoration and prosperity in this country, has as its particular objective, the improvement in the standards and conditions of living of the tens of millions of families whose support is derived from a vast variety of manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. Increasing wages and decreasing hours of labor as better technical methods and higher efficiency develop are ends sought in this legislation.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act has similar aims in behalf of that immense portion of our population who are engaged in agriculture. By careful weighing of needs and calculations of supply, effort is made to avoid the waste of producing what cannot be sold for as much as it costs, and to conserve the farmers' energy for the production of what may not only fulfill their country's necessity but also make for themselves a reasonable living.

As everyone knows, the productive capacity of the United States in numerous great fundamental fields of production, both agricultural and extractive and manufacturing, have been developed and geared to a market larger than that of this country. Export of American goods to other countries in profitable exchange for products needed in the United States always has been and always will be a vital part of the national economy of the United States.

That is why the Congress has just enacted the Reciprocity Trade Agreements Act, by means of which the President has been given ample powers to take effectual steps to build up our foreign trade.

Higher standards of living for agriculturists and for wage earners frequently mean higher costs which must be reflected in the prices which are charged for goods wherever sold. Such being the case, the prevalence of low standards of wages in other countries makes more difficult the full enjoyment of the benefits that ought to be derived from reductions in tariff duties. The difficulty is twofold. In the first place, the competition of producers whose wage costs are low may deprive American producers of the expected markets, notwithstanding success on the part of the Government in persuading other governments to lower barriers to trade.

In the second place, low wages in other countries and other inferior standards of living decrease purchasing power and make the demand for the products of American agriculture and other industry in other countries less than should be the case. On both these grounds, accordingly, the success of the administration's program of reciprocal trade should be definitely enhanced in proportion as standards of living in other countries may be leveled up so as to approach rising standards of living in the United States.

We in the United States believe that, aided by a bountiful nature, we have made our standards of living the highest in the world. We take legitimate pride in that faith. We propose to keep on increasing and improving these standards.

But we can proceed faster and farther in this direction if standards are also being raised in most of the other countries of the world. Our exporters know very well that if their competitors in other countries underpay their employees, force long hours, and neglect health, safety, and other conditions making for the welfare of labor, they can quote prices that, other things being equal, will cut under the prices that can be quoted by the managers of enterprises where better standards are maintained. The result is that low standards in any country are a menace to high standards in all the other countries.

We in the United States are, accordingly, limited in the control of our own recovery and of our own permanent welfare by the conditions of labor prevailing in other countries. We cannot, of course, control the economic practices of other countries, but we can influence such practices, and that not merely by example. We can, by active participation in an organization set up for the purpose of improving labor conditions, do our part in their gradual betterment throughout the world.

With a view to such long-term improvement, House Joint Resolution 368, which is identical with Senate Joint Resolution 131, already passed by the other body, has been brought forward and has been favorably reported with the approval of your Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is sponsored by the Department of Labor, and I have ascertained on inquiry that it has the full approval of the other interested Departments—the Departments of Agriculture, State, and Commerce.

The resolution provides for the participation of the United States in the International Labor Organization, an instrumentality maintained by some 60 countries with the sole objective of improving labor conditions. Canada, with its well-known high standards, our great southern neighbors, Mexico and Brazil, indeed, the entire Western Hemisphere except Costa Rica and Ecuador, take part in the International Labor Organization. A few weeks ago Nicaragua distinguished itself by adopting at a single stroke almost the entire group of labor conventions proposed by the organization during the 15 years since its first general conference was convened here in Washington.

The great industrial countries of western Europe and those of the Far East—Japan, China, and India—are likewise members of the International Labor Organization, and so susceptible of the influence of the United States, working through that organization. This Government has, indeed, already begun in fact to take part in the organization. The resolution before us is to make our participation in this work regular and more effectual.

By the terms of its charter, no country participating in the International Labor Organization may be asked to adopt any measure which would "lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned." Thus, while seeking to raise standards everywhere, the labor organization is prevented from lowering standards anywhere. It accordingly is the effectual agency of high-standard countries for helping to raise the standards of other countries.

The organization operates chiefly as a conference to draft conventions. These conventions set up standards of labor conditions. They become operative and obligatory in any particular country when that country adopts them according to its constitutional method of ratifying treaties. Among the more noteworthy of the 30 or 40 conventions that have been put forward are those dealing with the limitation of hours of labor; unemployment; child labor; labor at sea; workmen's compensation; night work; dangerous employment; agricultural labor; old age, sickness, and other forms of insurance; forced labor; and the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery.

When it accepts full membership, the United States can exert a large influence in determining what shall be subjects of future conventions and in making them as stringent and far-reaching as possible. In this way it can help to set up standards for the world that are at least as high as its own. Humanity and economic self-interest alike demand this course.

Awaiting the time when conventions can be perfected, the labor organization makes recommendations, which may be thought of as expressions of enlightened public opinion, for the consideration of the national governments. Its permanent office employs hundreds of people who give their full time to collecting and publishing information of all kinds relating to the welfare of labor and the improvement of labor conditions. This information has long been of recognized value to our own Department of Labor, which has both utilized and contributed to it.

I am not contending, of course, that the participation of the United States in the International Labor Organization will immediately or fully take away the competition which low standards and adverse labor conditions in other countries offers to the commerce of the United States. Nor can the unfavorable effect upon improvement of American standards be quickly dispelled. But here is a means toward these ends. It is a simple means, involving no considerable obligations, and it can be made in the long run an effective means. The more indirect consequences, moreover, are of great importance. The motto of the organization is "Si vis pacem cole justiciam"—if you wish peace, cultivate justice. It is the belief of those who know the organization best that it is making a definite contribution toward both peace and prosperity.

SUMMARY OF RECORD IN THE TWO SESSIONS OF THE SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS, 1933 AND 1934

Mr. CARPENTER of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this occasion to state that since I have been a Member of Congress I have been present and attended every session of this body. I have not missed a single roll-call vote during these 2 years and have only missed two quorum calls; one was when I was down town on departmental business, attempting to get the head of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to pay a claim to a constituent of mine, and the other time was when I was on a special delegation to see the President at the White House in regard to drought relief.

I have, for the most part, registered my opinion on the more important pieces of legislation and questions up for consideration by Congress. I have refused to be merely a rubber stamp or "yes" man and have represented my district in keeping with my campaign promises in the manner, in my judgment, the majority desired to be represented.

I advocated during these times the reduction of salaries of Congressmen and other substantial cuts all along the line from the President on down. I introduced bills to this effect and paid back part of my salary and mileage to the Government.

I have opposed and voted against increased expenditures and new taxes; at the same time I have voted and supported such emergency expenditures as were necessary to provide sufficient work and relief to keep our people from starving and suffering.

I voted to repeal the law creating the Farm Board.

I voted and advocated at all times tariff legislation that would be beneficial to agriculture.

I introduced a bill providing for heavy export tax on all money taken out of this country and invested in industries in foreign countries.

I voted on all occasions for legislation providing better opportunities for the farmers, the artisans, the tradesmen, and laborers of all classes including railroad employees and protection against lowering the standard of their occupation and employment.

I opposed and voted against all legislation that would weaken our antitrust laws and insisted at all times that we have more stringent antitrust laws and better enforcement to prevent evils resulting from combines and trusts.

You will find upon checking up that I have supported President Roosevelt in all the great and constructive measures that have generally been recognized as necessary and helpful, and have opposed and voted against such of the program as has proven to be unjust and harmful.

I have advocated and supported sound currency expansion and for this reason, among others, I have voted for and supported silver legislation, the soldiers' bonus bill, and the Frazier-Lemke bill, which latter bill also provides for a more comprehensive farm-mortgage relief plan and money to be loaned to the farmers at 1½-percent interest and 1½ percent on the principal.

I have also supported what was known as the "Simpson cost-of-production plan", providing for a minimum price for agricultural products.

My record is as follows:

1933 SPECIAL SESSION

Voted for Emergency Banking Act, to open closed banks of the Nation.

Voted for Agricultural Relief Act.

Voted for Farm Mortgage Relief Act.

Voted for act to prohibit exportation of arms and munitions of war.

Voted for reduction of postage rates.

Voted for railroad bill, providing benefits to employees.

Voted for Unemployment Relief Act.

Voted for Muscle Shoals and Tennessee Valley development.

Voted for relief to home owners in respect to their mortgages.

Voted for cost of production for agricultural products (passed Senate, defeated in the House).

Voted for expansion of currency, known as the "Thomas Act."

Voted for Securities Act to make the seller as well as the buyer beware.

Voted for Connally amendment to independent office appropriation bills.

Voted for amendments to independent offices bill to return grants to veterans taken away from them in the economy bill.

Voted for Reforestation Act.

1934 SESSION

Voted for gold devaluating bill to protect currency of United States.

Voted for Civil Works program on bill making an additional appropriation.

Voted for Revenue Act of 1934 to reenforce income-tax laws.

Voted for Dies silver bill, otherwise known as "American agricultural surplus products bill", to promote foreign buying.

Voted for tariff bill, providing for reciprocal trade agreements.

Voted for securities exchange bill, known as the "Fletcher-Rayburn bill."

Voted for silver bill.

Voted for Women's Equal Rights National Act permitting citizenship rights to children through the mothers as well as the fathers, and removing all sex discrimination.

Voted for motion to discharge Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of the bonus bill in order to get a vote on the bill in the House.

Voted for bonus bill, otherwise known as "bill for immediate payment of adjusted-service certificates, and controlled expansion of currency."

Voted for bill to amend section 12B, Federal Reserve Act, so as to extend for 1 year temporary plan for deposit insurance, and for other purposes.

Voted for Vocational Educational Act.

Voted for Johnson bill to prevent interference of Federal courts with State courts and commissions in rate cases.

Voted for bill to guarantee the farm-loan bonds.

Voted for bill to guarantee the bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Voted for Senate amendment no. 22, restoring veteran benefits.

Voted for Senate amendment restoring veteran benefits.

Voted to pass the independent offices appropriation bill over the veto of the President.

Voted for so-called "Norris resolution" concerning Federal appointments.

Voted for public roads bill, authorizing appropriation for.

Voted for De Priest resolution to investigate discrimination in House restaurant.

Voted for National Housing Act.

Voted to prohibit the sale of arms, ammunition, and munitions of war to nations engaged in warfare in the Chaco.

Voted for Johnson bill, forbidding loans to foreign debtors who are in default.

Voted for bill to establish foreign-trade zones.

Voted for bill to prevent competition of prison industries.

Voted for air mail bill authorizing the making of temporary contracts.

Voted for conference report on air mail.

Voted for limited participation in Chicago World's Fair.

Voted for rural route bill and to authorize the Postmaster General to preserve rural routes.

Voted for railway pension bill.

Voted for Railroad Labor Act, to provide for prompt disposition of disputes between carriers and their employees.

Voted for bill to amend bankruptcy laws to provide relief to farm mortgagors, known as Frazier-Lempke bankruptcy bill.

Voted for compensation for widows and children of veterans receiving compensation for disability directly incurred in active duty in the World War and who died of non-service-connected disability.

Voted for bill to establish a Federal Credit Union system to provide for small loans.

Voted for the Grazing Act known as the Taylor bill to protect the public lands.

I voted against and opposed the following bills and measures:

1933 SPECIAL SESSION

Voted against economy bill that repealed all veterans' benefits subsequent to Civil War.

Voted against N.R.A. and appropriating of $3,500,000,000 out of the Treasury.

Voted against St. Lawrence River Waterway project.

Voted against national liquor law.

Voted against liquor law in the District of Columbia.

Voted against action against the Lowell habeas corpus proceedings.

Voted against $40,000 appropriation for International Institute of Agriculture, 1933.

Voted against resolution to investigate picture-show business, which amounted to a junketing trip to Hollywood.

Voted against compromising the judgment and releasing the claims of the United States Government against those involved in the Teapot Dome oil scandal.

1934 SESSION

Voted against Bankhead cotton bill limiting and licensing production of cotton.

Voted against Kerr tobacco bill, second step in limiting and licensing agriculture products.

Voted against resolution authorizing appropriation for expenses of representatives of the United States to meet at Istanbul, Turkey, for purpose of examining claims.

Voted against conference report on Bankhead bill.

Voted against census bill, roll call 172, defeated on this roll call.

Voted against census bill, roll call 180.

Voted against motion that the House stand in recess because I desired consideration of Frazier bill.

Voted against act creating inland waterway corporation to operate on Columbia and Snake Rivers.

Voted against bill to authorize annual appropriation to meet losses sustained by officers and employees in Foreign Service of the United States by reason of currency exchange.

Voted against Post Office appropriation bill for the establishment of a Federal furniture factory at Reedsville, W.Va.

Voted against Senate amendment no. 14 restoring full pay to Federal officers and employees.

Voted against Senate amendment to increase Federal employees' salaries in full.

Voted against resolution to appoint a committee to investigate oil code; if such bill had passed it would have adversely affected Kansas oil fields.

Voted against bill establishing Everglades National Park in Florida.

Voted against bill to permit Members of Congress to borrow, take over, form, and make contracts with certain governmental agencies.

Voted against appropriation of $23,862,650.78 to the government of Philippine Islands by reason of reduction of the weight of gold dollar, which appropriation practically amounts to a gift to the Philippine Islands (defeated on first consideration). Voted against said bill the second time before the House for consideration.

Voted against joint resolution providing for membership of the United States in the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations.

In addition to these votes, I signed petitions to discharge the committee and to bring the following bills the committees refused to report out for consideration upon the floor of the House:

The Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage relief bill. Was one of the early signers of this petition.

The cost of production bill for agricultural products introduced by Congressman SWANK, of Oklahoma, and generally known as the "Simpson cost of production bill."

The Wearin bill to prevent direct buying of hogs and other livestock by the packers.

I wish to call your attention to some of my statements and remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REFUND OF SALARY AND MILEAGE

"In regard to mileage, I might say that by automobile it is about 1,250 miles from Marion to Washington. At 20 cents a mile going to Washington and back to Marion, I would be entitled to about $500, which is now reduced 25 percent, making $375 due. In making my claim for mileage I sent to the Committee on Accounts the following letter:

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: My expenses incurred in coming to Washington are as follows:

Traveling expenses	$25.40
Gasoline and oil	18.10
For express	23.00
Making a total	66.50

I traveled in my own car, for which I am making no charge, nor for the expenses of my family.

When you allow my claim for mileage, I wish you would just allow it for $66.50.

Very truly yours,

RANDOLPH CARPENTER.

"Therefore I only intend to keep this amount for each one of my trips, making $133 for the round trip. So that my action in regard to the salary reduction bill is sincere on my part, I will, as I have repeatedly announced before coming to Washington, return to the Government all over $7,500 a year, and I believe that all other Members who are sincere in regard to economy in government should do the same thing." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Mar. 16, 1933, p. 572.)

OBJECTION TO PAYMENT OF A YEAR'S SALARY TO WIDOWS OF CONGRESSMEN

Mr. CARPENTER of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CARPENTER of Kansas. If this motion is carried, does it mean that these widows are given the money carried in the Senate amendment?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. CARPENTER of Kansas. For myself, I want to protest against this practice, and I should like to have an opportunity of voting against a continuance of the practice of giving widows of Representatives and Senators this money that the widows of no other class of people get. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 24, 1933, p. 4099.)

There are certain items in this bill that I am fundamentally opposed to and wish to take this occasion to register my opposition to them and to state, if the opportunity had been available, I would have voted against them.

These items appear in title 1 on page 2 of the bill, appropriating the sum of $8,500 each, a full year's salary, to eight widows of deceased Congressmen, and the sum of $8,500, a year's salary, to the daughters of a deceased Congressman, amounting in all to the sum of $76,500. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 4, 1934, p. 10427).

IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE MEASURES AFFECTING ECONOMIC WELFARE OF THIS COUNTRY

I wish to state that among the most important matters of legislation affecting the economic welfare of this country, in my judgment, are:

First. Tariff legislation that will enable us to resume our trading with the rest of the world.

Second. Legislation that will give us an expansion of the currency wherein we will have an adequate but sound medium of exchange, and I believe this can best come about through remonetization of silver, which will give us a medium of exchange to trade with that part of the world that has only silver with which to purchase our products.

Third. The legislation as provided in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, known as the "Fletcher-Rayburn bill", the object of which is to prohibit pure speculation in securities and commodities and to prohibit a creating of a false or misleading appearance of active trading in any security registered on the national stock exchange and prohibit transactions which involve no change in the beneficial ownership of such security.

While I believe it is proper to have legitimate markets for our agricultural products and other commodities, yet the welfare of the whole public should not rest upon the operations of the gamblers upon our stock and market exchanges. The farmer who has raised his products in the sweat of his brow has been at the mercy of these gamblers. This need of such legislation has been recognized for a long time and the Fletcher-Rayburn bill endorsed by President Roosevelt is the first sincere step in the direction of eliminating these corrupt practices. Of course, this monster that has had this Nation by the throat these many years is not going to give up without a fight and a struggle. However, they are going to have a difficult time in obtaining any sympathy from the people of the country when it is revealed that from 1928 to and including 1933 the Wall Street brokers were making money to the tune of two thousand million dollars, while their customers lost sixty-five thousand million dollars. With the suggested tariff legislation, expansion of the currency, and proper stock-market legislation the depression can be cured and agriculture, which must be prosperous if the rest of the country is to be prosperous, and business in general will again be put on their feet without any artificial stimulants in the form of processing taxes or regimentation. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 2, 1934, pp. 7958–7959.)

WE ARE ALL IN THE SAME BOAT IN THIS DEPRESSION

We are all in the same boat in this depression, and the war veterans and their friends never did and do not now object to reasonable cuts in compensation to assist this country in bal-

ancing its Budget, and are willing to make the same patriotic sacrifices now for our country that they did during the wars in which they were engaged.

The Government, since the time the economy bill was passed, has seen fit to spend billions of dollars in an earnest endeavor to help its citizens out of this terrible depression; therefore, I wish to state that I am very much in favor of the Senate amendments to the independent offices bill in behalf of the veterans, especially including the World War and Spanish-American War veterans, which rectifies the injustices created in the economy bill.

I am, however, opposed to returning to the Federal employees at this time their full 15-percent cut, restoring them to their full status before the economy bill was passed and leaving the whole burden of the economy upon the veteran.

As has been suggested to me, I hardly believe it is the spirit of this Congress that the restoration of benefits to the disabled veteran is a raid on the Treasury while restoration of pay to the Federal employee is a patriotic duty.

There is a great deal of misinformation going out over the country to the effect that the increase in veteran benefits is going to wreck the economy program of the Government and cost the Government $334,246,824, when the truth of the matter is that the total veteran benefit included in these amendments will only amount to $118,253,700, whereas the cost of restoring Federal employees their 15 percent will be $215,993,124. The people in my district—and I know this to be true all over the United States—are in the terrible economic situation they are in because of the depression. Governmental expenses have been cut to the core, courthouse officials who do three times as much work as most of the Federal employees get from $60 to $80 a month, and the girls who work in their offices $40 a month. School teachers in rural schools, where they can get a job at all, $40 a month; and we even find those with masters' degrees teaching in our rural schools for salaries of not over $60 a month. In addition to this, we have thousands of people who are very happy to get a few hours' work a week at 30 to 40 cents an hour under the C.W.A.

Federal employees in my district are not yelping for increase in salaries, they are very happy they have their jobs, and are graciously accepting their cuts, which is very small in comparison with the cut in cost of governmental services performed for the State and local governments, and the people in general who are paying the bill and doing all the suffering are not in favor of keeping this office-holding aristocracy up in the style in which it has been accustomed. I would not be in favor of cutting anyone's salary that was $1,000 or less a year, and would be in favor of restoring Federal employees' salaries when prosperity has been returned to the rest of the country. It is just merely the application of judgment and fairness to all concerned.

And the worst of all would be the increase of the Congressmen's salaries. I cannot conceive how any Congressman can go out and face the veterans and the people in his district, telling them how necessary it was to cut them down with one hand, whereas with the other he increased his own salary; therefore, I am supporting the Borah amendment prohibiting the increase at this time of all governmental salaries over $6,000 per year. As a matter of fact, I think the Congressmen's salaries should be reduced under existing conditions and until prosperity has again been returned to their country, and this was the first bill I introduced in Congress last year, and which was introduced prior to our voting on the economy bill. For my part I do not believe that the cut in compensation to the disabled service-connected veteran should be any greater percentage than the percentage of cut to the Federal employee." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Mar. 14, 1934, pp. 4522–4523.)

AMENDMENT TO STRIKE OUT $40,000,000 FOR REFUNDS ON INCOME TAXES

Mr. CARPENTER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Amendment offered by Mr. CARPENTER of Kansas: On page 13, strike out lines 7 to 17, inclusive."

Mr. CARPENTER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, ,this amendment is for the purpose of striking out that part of this bill that appropriates $40,000,000 for refunds on income taxes. I am opposed to this practice of the Government in refunding income taxes. As I understand the income tax law, these amounts are paid in voluntarily, on voluntary income-tax statements; and if the persons making out their own income-tax statements make a mistake, it is their own mistake. If they cannot add properly, and if they cannot present proper information, it is their own fault. * * *

Now, what is this bill? This bill presupposes that the Government is going to levy some illegal taxes and then it is going to be necessary to refund those erroneous and illegal taxes, and it presupposes that some people are not going to be able to add and that they will make mistakes and will turn in more tax money than they should.

Another thing, we have this $40,000,000 now. Let us keep it. Just think what $40,000,000 would do. Forty million dollars would be enough to put over the four-point program of the American Legion that is being suggested here, or enough to reestablish the Spanish-American War veteran to where he was before the economy bill was passed. Yet we are going to turn it back to those people who have found out that we have appropriated $40,000,000 and it is here for them, and by some hook or crook or lawyer or national committeeman or somebody who has some influence and who has probably been employed in the Internal Revenue Department and is well acquainted with the Bureau, they are going to get this money back again. All of you fellow Members who have been denouncing this thing time after time and who intend to go out in the next campaign and make as much of an issue of it as you can, and talk about protecting the taxpayers' money, this is the time to put a stop to that sort of thing." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Jan. 25, 1934, p. 1369.)

THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY DO NOT WANT ANY DOLE; THEY WANT TO WORK FOR THEIR MONEY

The people of this country do not want any dole. They want to work for their money. We are not going to let people starve in this country. You have heard that time after time, and we, as citizens, do not propose to let the needy starve. Oh, it is fine to appropriate money and let the contractors take all the money, but this is the first time when Government money has gone out to the forgotten man, the little man at the bottom. Here is relief starting at the bottom and going up instead of starting at the top and going down. Of course, we should not spend any more money than we need to. We should try to balance our Budget and save our money in times when we are making it so that we will have it on hand in times of sickness and when we need it. That is the position of this country today. A nation is nothing but a cooperative society, anyway, organized to help the people obtain some protection or some benefit that they could not obtain alone. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Jan. 23, 1934, p. 1196.)

THE FRAZIER-LEMKE MORTGAGE RELIEF BILL

Mr. Chairman, coming from a strictly agricultural district, as I do, I feel it is my duty to urge upon this Congress the adoption of what is known as the 'Frazier bill.' I am glad that, being one of the new Democratic Members of this House from Kansas, along with my lady colleague who has just addressed you, I am in accord with her on this matter as representing the farmers. And I believe all the rest of our colleagues in Kansas are also in accord. I am glad we are all here on the job this afternoon instead of going to the ball game.

Now, I favor the Frazier bill for the reason that it gives us a lower rate of interest; but primarily I am in favor of it because I think the greatest emergency legislation we could consider we have not had an opportunity to consider, and that is the expansion of the currency. To my mind that is the only way I can conceive of bringing back prosperity to this country in the near future. Not having an opportunity to get the Frazier bill, if we cannot get that, I say that next I am in favor of the present bill and will vote for it when the time comes. First, if we have an opportunity to vote to recommit the present bill, with instructions to the Agriculture Committee to amend by substituting the Frazier bill, I will vote to recommit it accordingly. If we have no such opportunity, or such a motion to recommit fails, then I will vote for the present bill, as I said, on the theory it is the only available mortgage relief, and, so far as I am concerned, do everything I can to make it a success.

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GLOVER] called my attention to a bill which he had introduced, which in some respects may be better than the Frazier bill, I do not know. The gentleman stated it was before the Ways and Means Committee. I said, "Why do you not present it as an amendment before the Committee on Agriculture?" The gentleman said, "That committee would rule it out under the rule."

Yesterday when my colleague, Mr. MCGUGIN, was speaking, trying to explain to the farmers the rules of the House and why we could not consider the Frazier bill, I asked him, "Do you think our farmers give a snap of their fingers for the rules of the House?" I wish to say that when there are such important matters as the Frazier bill pending and we are told that the rules of the House prevent our considering it, the farmers of Kansas and the farmers of the Nation do not give a damn for the rules of this House." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Apr. 12, 1933, p. 1613.)

I believe the Government should either get into the mortgage business or out of the mortgage business, and for the reason just stated that this bill does not go far enough, and for the further reason I am in favor of giving the farmer the real relief needed, and in favor of restoring prosperity to agriculture, I am supporting the Frazier bill, with its lower rates of interest. In fact I have promised my farmers to support it. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Jan. 16, 1934, p. 743.)

EXPANSION OF THE CURRENCY AND SILVER

Instead of the medium of exchange controlling the wealth, the wealth of the country should control the medium of exchange; in other words, instead of the tail wagging the dog, the dog should wag the tail. It may be that the medium of exchange in ordinary transactions of business, of course, would not have to be of such a great volume, but it has been manifested that this amount of gold has been altogether too small and therefore if we should broaden our base and remonetize silver and issue a certain amount of currency instead of tax-exempt bonds, such action would thereby increase our medium of exchange sufficiently to lubricate our business and keep the channels of trade moving.

Most all forms of expansion of the currency are denounced by those opposing expansion as fiat money. How have we been transacting business here prior to the debacle of March 1933? I should judge over 90 percent by the medium of exchange was in the form of notes, bank checks, and drafts, which did not even have the fiat of the Government behind them and were nothing but paper money. While the Government now has more gold stored up in the Treasury than it has paper money outstanding, yet what kind of currency do we have in this country today? Primarily it is backed by gold, but practically, since the payment in gold is suspended and we are prohibited from possessing it or gold

certificates, all we have behind this paper money is the credit of the Nation. Silver, except to a limited degree, is not recognized; and yet we are warned, of all things, to beware of printing-press money, and lo, that is all we have. We have just as much paper money as someone in the Treasury says we shall have; and yet the Constitution of the United States says that Congress shall be the one to determine this. Just let Congress attempt to determine how much currency we should have and hear the experts begin to howl and tell us that Congress is attempting to ruin the country (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Mar. 28, 1934, pp. 5660–5661).

FARM RELIEF

The people in this district and State want to be heard on this question today. This is their day. They want to go along with this bill, because the President has given us the promise if it is not a good bill, if it does not work out successfully, he will be the first one to tell us. Short years ago the people in this country were happy and prosperous, but then came the black storm clouds of the Fordney-McCumber tariff, followed by the Smoot-Hawley tariff, and laid them low. Their overhead expenses had so increased that in order to keep going, looking for a better day they had always been promised, it was necessary to resort to mortgaging their farms. Men who were wealthy and well-to-do, who came out across the Plains and developed this great country, who had gone through the droughts, the cold winters, and the grasshopper years, and commenced with a homestead of 160 acres, then gradually accumulating a few quarters of land nearby, looking forward to the day when hey could leave a quarter for each child, have gradually witnessed these quarters of land slipping one by one away from them, and now the mortgage on the old homestead, where all the children were born, is being foreclosed.

You can talk about brain storms all you want in regard to this bill, but I want to tell you that the farmers of my district, State, and Middle West are the ones who have been having the brain storms the last few years wondering what is going to happen to them. You can talk about socialism being in this bill all you want, but I want to tell you the farmer on the plow when he thinks of all that he is overcoming is almost seeing red out in our country.

What has been the result of all this? It has resulted in bank failure in our towns and cities. Go out with me over my district, as I went over it the last 9 months; the little towns where the best building in town, the one that was the most modern and in which the people seemed to take the most pride, the bank building, with a sign on the door saying, 'This bank is closed and in the hands of the bank commissioners.' Some of these nice buildings which had in former years housed thriving banks were now turned into restaurants and garages. The lumber yards in these towns, that used to be the beehive of activity, are closed, with a sign on the door saying, 'If you desire to use the scales, see Mr. Smith, at the filling station.' Most of these little towns, and even the larger towns, have more empty buildings than buildings that are occupied. The people can no longer buy, and finally this condition extended back East and engulfed the whole Nation. The prosperity that the people in the East were enjoying from 1920 up until 1929 could not stay up in the air, with nothing to support it; either agriculture had to come up on the same plane of prices and prosper with the industrial and speculative East or else they had to come down to it. The result was the farmer was not permitted to come up, and finally this false prosperity had to fall to the level with agriculture.

Now it is finally recognized that we cannot have permanent prosperity in this country unless the farmer is prosperous.

That prosperity, therefore, cannot be restored in this country until the farmer becomes prosperous.

"It must follow that the farmer cannot become prosperous until he receives an honest price for his products.

Personally, Mr. Speaker, I would prefer to see all Government regulations done away with and agriculture returned to its own channel of trade, but the emergency is so acute and we are lost in a dense swamp of governmental control. It does no good to rail against it; it is necessary that we get out of it; and so this is the legislation, so far as the farmers are concerned, the emergency legislation that they are looking and praying for. I might also say that they are also desiring a cheaper dollar. This bill may not suit everyone. Personally, I should like to have seen the first provision in the bill do away with the Farm Board. Next, I am not so well satisfied with the processing fee charged here, and I do not know how the marginal-land proposition will work out. However, I do believe it has in it some semblance of price-fixing power, which I think is necessary at this time. No bill can be presented that will suit everyone." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Mar. 22, 1933, pp. 739–740.)

As I have repeatedly stated, it is now generally recognized that we cannot have permanent prosperity in this country unless the farmer is prosperous—that prosperity, therefore, cannot be restored in this country until the farmer becomes prosperous. It must follow that the farmer cannot become prosperous until he receives an honest price for his products. The present price and the price he has been receiving for the past few years are not honest prices; they are dishonest and deflated prices, which conditions have been going on for so long that he has been reduced to almost abject poverty.

He has been unable to pay his taxes, his interest, his debts, or to pay anything that required cash. The price of farm products up to now has been so low that all the cash money he has seen the past few years are a few pennies. These are not idle words, but have been admitted and readmitted by all those who are familiar with the farmer's condition, stated and restated almost everyday here on this floor in Congress, echoed and reechoed throughout the length and breadth of this country, until the courts of the land have stayed the sheriff in his foreclosure proceedings. Every State legislature has granted all the assistance it could, and Congress has passed a law intended to give the farmer a breathing spell for a few years. Incidentally practically every other business in this country is in the same condition as agriculture.

We have in this country the past months been confronted with one emergency after another which has exploded at our feet. We have met them with such actions as seem best, but unless we are able to stop this terrible deflation and increase the price of products, all these former emergency measures will have been in vain. We must either have a cheaper dollar—that is, a dollar on a par with the price of the dollar when our debts were created—or all our debts will automatically cancel themselves, and next will go the credit of this Government. We cannot continually drain this credit without replenishing it. Give us a cheaper dollar and nine-tenths of our trouble will be over. Taxes will not seem too high, interest and debts can be paid, the old homestead saved, people will have money to spend, jobs will be available, and we will again be able to appreciate our form of government of, for, and by the people and enjoy life as we should (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 2, 1933, p. 2748).

LABOR AND THE RAILROAD BILL

Mr. Chairman, I rise to make this comment: We as a Nation, during the dark hours of the financial depression that we have been passing through the past 3 years and are now passing through, owe a great debt of gratitude to the labor of this country and especially to organized labor.

They have been true, loyal soldiers, making great sacrifices for their homes and country. It is noticeable we have had less labor trouble and fewer strikes than ever before during a period of like conditions, and during such period labor has suffered more and taken more on the jaw than anyone else. Why have they cooperated with this country to such a great extent? Because of their patriotism and for the reason first of all they are true, loyal American citizens. American labor is the last one who wants any communism in this country; it is fighting it harder than anyone else. We cannot therefore pass laws that will result in more unemployment. We should not pass a railroad law that will result in fewer jobs on the railroad. The railroad employees are our finest and highest type of citizen; they have been reduced and cut time after time. When this panic first struck the country and the heads of the railroads met here in Washington with President Hoover they announced they would not discharge their employees, when as a matter of fact they were discharging them then and continued to do so in increasing numbers in direct violation of this agreement. The railroad brotherhoods and other railroad labor organizations have met every trying situation with great fortitude. They have taken care, through their lodge dues and contributions, of their unfortunate brothers. They are at the end of their rope. It is absolutely impossible for them to take care of and provide for all discharged railroad employees.

We are soon to consider the railroad bill, and if we pass this bill let us pass it with such amendments as will give the utmost protection to the railroad employees and the public (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 1, 1933, p. 4782).

N.R.A. AND THE CONSTITUTION

The farmers of this country were denied the privilege of fixing their prices when the Simpson cost-of-production amendment was turned down in the House a couple of weeks ago; yet, under title I, the first part of this bill, that has no relation to the public-works part of the bill, monopolies and trusts are permitted to increase and fix the price of products they expect to sell to the farmer.

There is another feature of this proposed bill, which under the rule cannot be amended except by the Ways and Means Committee, that may lead to a dictatorship over all the industries of this country and which could result in disadvantage to the little man and the little industry through favoritism of this system to the more powerful. Serious doubt has arisen as to the constitutionality of such an act. And if because of the present so-called "emergency" the Supreme Court should hold this act as constitutional, such decision in itself might result in what would amount to an abandonment of the Constitution. This old Constitution has carried us through all the storms of the past into seas of prosperity, has made us the greatest nation and people in the history of civilization. The storm of the Civil War that it withstood was worse than the present storm. It stood by us then and will stand by and carry us through the present storm. Then, in our hysteria of the present hour, we should not abandon it, for, if we do, not one can fortell the future; let us stay by it and ride the storm out to prosperity and a better day. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 26, 1933, p. 4402.)

THE COTTON CONTROL BILL

Generally when a proposition of this sort comes up which only affects one section of the country it is the usual practice to say, "Well, if this only affects that section, all right; let them have it." This is what I would be pleased to do in this case. But when such a revolutionary measure as this comes up for serious consideration by this Congress, of which I am a Member, I do not see how I can sit here and keep my mouth closed, or how I can explain to my farmers back home why I sat here and permitted such a measure, that may be the beginning of like

legislation affecting all agricultural commodities, to pass this body without my protest. I am in favor of any voluntary proposition for the regulation of agricultural commodities, or anything else in this country, but I am opposed to the involuntary servitude that is incorporated in this bill. This is the first step in establishing the Government of this country as the landlord of every farmer in the United States, and it is first step that I am opposing.

What does this law propose to do? In short, it gives the Secretary of Agriculture the right to tell every cotton producer just how many bales of cotton he can raise. To my mind, this is against the principles on which this Nation was founded, and would lead us into a sort of Russian communistic state in this country.

I think there are other ways to adjust our agricultural difficulties in this country, such as tariff legislation, silver legislation, and providing the naked and hungry with our surplus commodities. As I have said, in my opinion, such legislation as is included in this proposed Bankhead bill is against the principles upon which this Government was established, those principles that were responsible for the Boston tea party. Evidently the tea was good, but the tax was not so good, and the tax is not so good in this bill.

I have had some legislative experience, both here and in other legislative bodies, and it has been my experience that it is the desire of every legislator to include some kind of a tax provision in his proposed bill. I do not know of any provision in the Constitution, either of my State or of the Federal Government, that provides that every bill introduced in either the State legislature or in the Congress of the United States must include some variety of a new tax. If any meritorious bill is brought before the legislative assembly, either State or national, that does not have a new tax provision in it, it does not get very far, but if you can suggest some kind of a new tax to further add to the burden of the already tax-burdened people of this country, the bill generally has very little difficulty in being enacted into law.

Congress in this emergency has already delegated considerable power of taxation to the Secretary of Agriculture, and if we keep constantly creating additional taxes, where is this power of taxation going to lead us?

Those advocating this proposed legislation appear to have great hopes for its success and therefore I say, I fear its success so far as the future liberty of the citizens of this country are concerned, more than its failure. * * *

The principal reason therefore, given for this kind of legislation at this time is based upon a declaration of emergency. I care not what the emergency is, it is not great enough to start this country on a course of further governmental interference that will lead us to such a state wherein we will be denied the "blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity", as set forth in the preamble of the Constitution of the United States." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Mar. 15, 1934, p. 4459.)

OBJECTION TO PROCESSING TAX ON CATTLE AND OTHER GOVERNMENT CONTROL

However, in my judgment, this is merely the second step in establishing the Department of Agriculture and the Secretary of Agriculture as the landlord over all the farms in this country. As I have heretofore stated on this floor, I am in favor of any voluntary means of regulating agriculture surplus or any other kind of surpluses in this country, but I am not for any compulsory plan included in this and in the cotton control bill.

You may ask me what would be my plan to take care of the surpluses. My reply is that my plan would be for the Government to set a minimum price for domestic consumption upon all our agricultural products and then provide or build Government warehouses where the surpluses could be stored. These warehouses could be built or supplied by the P.W.A. funds or any other emergency funds and operated by the Government to permit the farmers to store their surplus in these Government warehouses. Such warehouses could be furnished and maintained with very little expense to the Government, almost infinitesimal with the amount that is being collected by processing and other taxes and being spent by the Government according to the present methods in payment of nonproduction of agricultural products.

If such a plan was adopted we would, in case of drought or other shortage, as in the days of Egypt, always have available wheat, foods, and supplies on hand for the country, and we would not run the risk entailed from plowing under and destroying crops, food products, and other surpluses.

My principal objection to this sort of legislation is that the next step would be to bring in a similar bill in regard to wheat, and that would affect me directly. Then, in the next progressive step would be similar legislation in regard to corn, and then hogs, and then cattle. The farmers out in my country are now objecting to the processing tax on hogs. Their experience has been that instead of increasing the price of hogs it has decreased the price of hogs to the producers. A great deal of working capital of the farmers in my country is raised from the production of hogs, and the present condition of the hog business is the worst thing that we have to combat out there today. The great fear in my country, which is a large cattle-producing country, is that a processing tax may be placed upon cattle. I am absolutely opposed to such a tax, and I am objecting and letting my objections be known in every way possible to such a tax. The price of cattle, and especially heavy cattle, is better now than it has been for several years. Such fact has brought a great deal of encouragement to the cattle industry. All of this without any processing tax or governmental interference in this business. Therefore the cattlemen arise with fear and trembling every morning as they face the hot sun and the prospects of a drought condition for fear a processing tax will be placed upon cattle, and that such tax, according to their experience with hogs, will result in the price of cattle being reduced to the farmer and the cattleman" (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 6, 1934, p. 10655).

RELIEF FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF SERVICE-CONNECTED VETERANS

Mr. Speaker, in the status of civilization that we are living in now, and in the standards of living and the path of social legislation that we are on, this is one of the steps along the right direction.

In our legislation during this session we have been looking forward to taking care of the needy. That is what this Government is doing. In this connection we should first look after those who have some service connection with the Government, and this class would include the veterans who fought for the Government and for its maintenance, and after they have answered the last call we should look after their widows and orphans.

I am pleased, as a member of the World War Veterans' Committee and a Member of the Congress, that I am going to be able to take home with me some relief for these people.

As has been stated, in every congressional district we have cases of this kind. They are on our doorstep and, therefore, on behalf of these widows and children who are looking to us for relief, I wish to express my appreciation, along with the other members of the committee, of the hard work and the good work that our chairman has done with respect to this bill. It would not have done any good to have brought up a bill here and for all of us to have made a lot of speeches in favor of the veterans unless we were going to get the bill through. This is exactly what the chairman of our committee has stated time after time—that he wanted to get through a bill that would amount to something. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 16, 1934, p. 12147.)

With the permission of Congressman JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr., of Virginia, I am copying tables setting forth the comparisons of bank failures, trade, business, and income under the Hoover administration and the Roosevelt administration, and the percentages of increase in employment, production, and business from March 1933 to March 1934, taken from his remarks on pages 11243 and 11245–11246 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 12, 1934.

Record of bank failures

UNDER MR. HOOVER

	Number of bank failures	Amount of deposits involved
1929	642	$234,532,000
1930	1,345	864,715,000
1931	2,298	1,691,510,000
1932	1,456	715,626,000
1933 to Mar. 4, to which should be added banks that failed to open after bank holiday	420 1,417	200,000,000 2,207,964,000
Total	7,578	5,914,287,000

UNDER MR. ROOSEVELT

1934	None	None

Business comparisons

	Hoover	Roosevelt
1. Federal income collected up to June 6, 1933, on fiscal year ending June 1, 1933	$1,831,309,309.33	
Income collected up to June 6, 1934, on fiscal year ending July 1, 1934		$2,792,556,689.55
2. Income of farmers:		
For year 1932	$3,979,000,000.00	
For year 1933		5,530,000,000.00
Income on basic farm commodities:		
Cotton	[1] $425,488,000.00	[2] $856,776,000.00
Tobacco	[1] $104,529,000.00	[2] $214,130,000.00
Wheat	[1] $194,846,000.00	[2] $367,153,000.00
Corn	[1] $146,090,000.00	[2] $242,117,000.00
Hogs	[1] $428,000,000.00	[2] $457,000,000.00
3. Profits of corporations:		
180 representative corporations lost in 1932	$46,000,000.00	
Same corporations made in 1932		$560,000,000.00
4. Commercial failures:		
1932	31,822	
1933		20,307
March 1933	1,948	
March 1934		1,162
5. Banks:		
Number of bank failures under Hoover	7,578	
Deposits involved	$5,914,287,000	
Number of bank failures in 1934		None
6. Foreign trade:		
Exports:		
1932	$1,576,151,000	
1933		$1,647,220,000

[1] 1932. [2] 1933

Business comparisons—Continued

	Hoover	Roosevelt
6. Foreign trade—Continued.		
Imports:		
1932	$1,322,774,000.00	
1933		$1,449,559,000.00
Exports:		
March 1933	$106,293,000.00	
March 1934		$187,495,000.00
Imports:		
March 1933	$94,860,000.00	
March 1934		$153,075,000.00
7. Freight-car loading:		
1932 ..... cars	28,180,000	
1933 ..... do		29,037,000
March 1933 ..... do	2,355,000	
March 1934 ..... do		3,059,000
8. Production:		
Automobiles ..... number	[1] 1,370,000	[2] 1,959,945
Pig iron ..... tons	[1] 8,657,000	[2] 13,211,000
Bituminous coal ..... do	[1] 309,710,000	[2] 327,940,000
Cotton sales ..... bales	[1] 5,016,000	[2] 6,210,000
9. Farms financed:		
Number	[1] 7,208	316,000
Amount loaned	[1] $27,569,800	$791,000,000
10. Homes financed:		
Number	[1] None	274,980
Amount loaned	None	$822,829,888
11. Unemployment:		
March 1932	13,203,000	
March 1933		8,021,000
12. Wages:		
Factory wages increased since Roosevelt took charge ..... percent		22
Wages of retail trade increased since Roosevelt took charge ..... percent		26
Wages of anthracite coal miners increased since Roosevelt took charge ..... percent		63
Wages of bituminous coal miners increased since Roosevelt took charge ..... percent		91

[1] 1932. [2] 1933.

Percentages of increase in employment and business from March 1933 to March 1934

	Percent
Increase in factory employment	37
Increase in factory pay	22
Increase in retail trade pay	26
Increase in factory pay rolls	72
Increase in retail employment	22
Increase in manufacturing production	48
Increase in automobile production	194
Increase in iron and steel production	200
Increase in mineral production	25
Increase in electricity used	35
Increase in freight-car loading	31
Increase in value of 421 representative stocks	86
Increase in department-store sales	46
Increase in variety-store sales	86
Increase in construction contracts awarded	197.4
Increase in rural general-store sales	66
Increase in wholesale prices	22.4
Increase in the cost of living	9.3
Decrease in commercial failures	44

President Roosevelt on June 8 sent a message to the Congress of the United States, in which he states:

> You are completing a work begun in March 1933 which will be regarded for a long time as a splendid justification of the vitality of representative government. I greet you and express once more my appreciation of the cooperation which has proved so effective.

The message recognizes that the first responsibility of this Nation is the welfare of the people of this country and especially to insure to them the safety of the home, the family, and the security of the individual as provided in the Constitution of the United States.

The President makes the following statement in his message:

> Among our objectives I place the security of the men, women, and children of the Nation first.

There has been a great deal said lately about the Constitution of the United States. In this connection, the President is looking to the Constitution of the United States to obtain these objectives. He states:

> If, as our Constitution tells us, our Federal Government was established, among other things, "to promote the general welfare", it is our plain duty to provide for that security upon which welfare depends.

It is very gratifying, therefore, that we have a man at the head of this country who really feels in his heart genuine sympathy for the ordinary citizen and is willing at all times to help all the people of this country, including the farmers, the laborers, and those engaged in all industries, with relief in the form of action, not merely by words, boards, commissions, or investigations.

COSTIGAN-WAGNER ANTILYNCHING BILL

Mr. SUTPHIN. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in the few remaining days of the session there is one bill that I believe is most meritorious and justified and should receive our favorable consideration before adjournment. That is the Costigan-Wagner antilynching bill and its companion bill introduced in the House by Congressman FORD, of California. Far too long has America been held up to shame and ridicule throughout the world because of the unrestrained activities of lawless mobs which have lynched and even burned human beings at the stake. Among the victims have been not only men but also women and even children. Approximately 5,053 lynchings have disgraced our country since 1882.

Surely there is not a Member of this House who is opposed to this measure. No civilized race would tolerate or approve any measure which would tend to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction adequate security. It is undoubtedly true that everything possible has been done to deter lynchings, but nevertheless they have occurred. This so vitally affects the honor of the Nation and the very character and integrity of our institutions that I trust you will think me justified in speaking very plainly about it.

I oppose the mob spirit which has recently here and there very frequently shown its head amongst us, not in any single region but in many and widely separated parts of the country.

There have been lynchings, and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice. No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the Governments of the States and the Nation are ready and able to do their duty.

We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. How can we preach democracy to other peoples if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak?

I therefore very earnestly and solemnly beg that this Congress pass this much-needed legislation.

PARTIAL REPORT OF SERVICE RENDERED

Mr. STRONG of Texas. Mr. Speaker, when the Democratic administration came into power March 4, 1933, all are familiar with the fact that 12 years of Republican rule had brought absolute ruin to our country.

Our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, is standing bravely at the helm and guiding the ship of state back to a safe harbor where all the people can enjoy peace, prosperity, and happiness. Our President has been very frank and outspoken with the people. His task is the greatest known to mankind today. He needs and should have the help of all citizens of this Nation to bring our Government back to the people. No one can afford to spend time in fault-finding; what is needed is real service.

I desire to give in this statement a few facts and brief mention of services I have rendered as Congressman at large for Texas.

There are 162 Members of Congress now serving their first terms in that body. It has been stated in newspapers that this Congress has passed more beneficial legislation for all the people than has any former Congress within the history of the Nation. One reason assigned for this splendid service is the fact that the 162 new Members participating in the proceedings of Congress have recently come direct from the people, and well know the people's needs.

I consider it a great honor to have participated in the sessions of the Seventy-third Congress as my first term and rendered all the service possible in the efforts to bring this great country of ours back to normal conditions, where all the people may be properly served, without favoritism

to any special class or interests, for I believe in and shall contend for "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

There are measures now pending which I have introduced and feel sure will be enacted if I am fortunate enough to serve another term in Congress.

I cannot take the time and space here to discuss all these measures, and will mention those which most affect the interests of the people. Aside from farming, the oil business is bringing more money into Texas than any other business; therefore, our people are largely concerned about the production of oil, the transportation of same, and the manufacturing of oil products.

I feel the producers of Texas oil, the refiners, and the landowners, also the consumers of oil products are receiving unfair treatment in the administration of the oil code. It is stated, by those in position to know the facts, that the production of oil in Texas has been reduced, under the oil code, to less than one-half of 1 percent of the possible production. Notwithstanding this fact, there is being shipped from the California oil fields, by way of the Panama Canal, to our Gulf ports and Atlantic ports an average of 81,000 barrels of oil and its products per day, these shipments passing right by our front door in Texas. The gasoline thus shipped has been selling in New York at 12½ cents per gallon after being shipped more than 5,000 miles, while the same quality of gasoline has been selling in the States of Oregon and Washington, less than 500 miles from the California oil fields, at 16 cents per gallon.

The freight rate on oil from California shipping points to New York is 55 cents per barrel, while the freight rate from Texas points to New York is 19 cents per barrel. There is also being shipped into Gulf ports and Atlantic ports of this country from other nations about 130,000 barrels of oil per day.

It will be seen there are about 210,000 barrels of oil shipped each day into territory which should be supplied with Texas oil, while the oil production in Texas is reduced to less than one-half of 1 percent of the possible production. Counting this oil at $1 per barrel, which is being shipped into Texas territory from the Pacific coast and from other nations, causes a loss to Texas oil producers of $210,000 per day, or more than $75,000,000 each year.

I have a bill now pending before Congress to divorce pipe lines from oil production. The term "pipe-line divorce" is just so much Greek to a great number of people; yet pipeline divorce is a matter greatly affecting all of our citizens.

To illustrate the situation, I ask you to imagine that you are one of five coal-mine operators, all earning your livelihood by producing coal which you sell to customers at a distant point; one of these five coal producers owns a railroad serving the mines and extending to the point of consumption of your product.

Let us say that it costs each of these five coal miners $1 per ton to produce their coal and deliver it on the cars belonging to the one owning the railroad, and that the rate of transportation from the mine to the market is $1.50 per ton.

Let us assume still further that the actual cost of transportation from mine to market is 50 cents per ton.

Is it not obvious that the four coal miners who do not own the railroad each pay to the miner who does own the railroad $1 per ton profit, and that this $1 per ton profit will enable the miner owning the railroad to undersell his four competitors to the extent of $1 per ton?

However, in the oil industry the penalty exacted by the owners of the pipe-line systems gives them a further advantage than that indicated in the foregoing example. This advantage consists in the ability of the pipe-line owners to absolutely fix the price paid their competitors for their product. In the oil industry it is unquestioned that the owners of the pipe lines invariably fix the price paid producers for their oil.

Price fixing in the production end of the industry does not necessarily affect the consuming public to any great extent, but it does, however, enable the parent or affiliates of the pipe-line company to sell their finished product to the consuming public at a price below that which their competitors can afford to sell.

Ninety-five percent of the crude oil of this country is transported by the pipe-line companies owned or controlled by 19 integrated oil companies, and due to such control these 19 companies can and do raise or lower, not only the price of crude oil, but the price of gasoline to the ultimate consumer as well, and this with absolute disregard of the natural law of supply and demand.

During the years of this depression these pipe-line companies have paid dividends averaging above 25 percent per annum on their net investment, and I submit that such phenomenal earnings clearly indicate the existence of an uneconomic factor into which the consuming public should carefully inquire. The Humble Oil & Refining Co., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, testified before the Legislature of the State of Texas that while their producing and refining operations were creating a net loss of $500,000 per month each, their pipe-line operations were yielding a net revenue of $1,500,000 per month; such unbalanced profits and losses are a clear index of unusual conditions in the oil industry.

The only protection between the consuming public and extortionate prices for gasoline and other oil products is the independent operator in the oil industry, and it is through control of the pipe lines that the major oil companies are slowly but surely exterminating the competition of the independents.

Unless legislation of the character which I have introduced in Congress is enacted at an early date, I am convinced that monopoly will control the petroleum industry of this country, and that the consumers will foot the bill. What this bill will be was indicated at a recent oil-legislation hearing before the United States Senate when the general manager of the American Motorists Association, Mr. Keefe, testified that it was the purpose of the integrated companies to increase their retail prices of gasoline 7 cents per gallon. By divorcing the oil pipe lines from shipper ownership, the independents in the oil industry will be placed on a parity with the major companies and unfair practices, resulting in unfair prices to the consuming public, will be eliminated.

I have put forth all efforts possible to secure legislation which will overcome this great injustice being heaped upon Texas oil producers. I believe some relief will be realized soon, and permanent relief before the end of the next term of Congress.

There is a wide difference of opinion among oil operators, and among Congressmen from oil-producing States, as to the remedy which should be applied to bring justice and permanent relief to all concerned. This being so, I believe Congress acted wisely in refusing to enact legislation at this time, but authorized that a committee be appointed to thoroughly investigate conditions prevailing in the oil business throughout the country and report its findings to the next session of Congress next January. I am sure this committee, authorized by Congress, will be composed of able, conscientious men who will sincerely perform their duty, and I firmly believe their report as to conditions prevailing in the oil business will enable Congress early in the next session to enact measures which will cause all concerned in the oil business to receive a square deal.

Another issue which is causing all good citizens much concern is the great volume of crime being committed throughout the Nation. I have been actively supporting all measures which I believed would protect the life and property of our people against the depredation of criminals: for the principal function of government is the protection of life and property of its citizens.

I have discovered that organized crime, in a large way, exists in the Capital City of our Nation. The only effort I could make at this time, toward abolishing this lawlessness, was to give notice to the public officials whose duty it is to enforce the law in the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland, that action will be taken unless they protect the

people; for I learned these facts too late to institute an investigation at the present session of Congress. Therefore, I made before the House of Representatives the following statement, which is printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 16:

GAMBLING NEAR THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Mr. STRONG of Texas. 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 Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. STRONG of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a statement to the House concerning crime at the seat of our Nation's Capital. I will make this statement feeling sure that each Member of this Congress desires to see the law of our Nation reign supreme, and especially in the city of Washington, where the laws are made for the purpose of protecting the citizenship of this Nation.

There is in the State of Maryland, just over the line of the District of Columbia, one of the largest gambling dives, no doubt, in the whole world. This gambling den has representatives at many places in the city of Washington who will convey persons in automobiles who desire to visit this lawless den and participate in gambling. The person so conveyed to the gambling den must first satisfy the representative of this den that he has money he expects to use in gambling when he arrives at this lawless place. I am further informed that if any person visiting this gambling hell wins money, the proprietor of that den will furnish him transportation back to the city and a guard to see that he is not held up and robbed in returning to the city with his ill-gotten wealth.

There are also large gambling places within the city of Washington, and I have the names of the persons operating such places and the street number of same. I have information showing that these gambling dens have representatives whose special duty it is to solicit Government employees to visit these gambling dens.

I am also informed that there is a special gambling place of large proportions in the city of Washington, especially for women, and that the proprietor of this den has women representatives soliciting patrons among the women of our Capital City.

My first intention was to ask Congress for a committee of investigation, but I, being a member of the Committee on Accounts, know what it costs the Government to carry on such investigations and decided to make this statement and notify the officers in the District of Columbia whose duty it is to see that all laws are properly enforced and also to notify the proper officers in the State where the immense gambling concern is located, just over the line out of the District of Columbia, if they do not enforce the laws and put an end to this awful crime—almost in the shadow of the Capitol of our Nation—that I will at the next session of Congress ask for an investigation and take steps to have such officers impeached who fail or refuse to enforce the laws against gambling.

The Committee on Accounts, of which I am a member, supervises expenditure of public funds in many instances. During the past year this committee has reduced expenditures several hundred thousand dollars. I feel highly honored to present herewith a letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, which came unsolicited by me:

MY DEAR MR. STRONG: With the near close of the Seventy-third Congress, I wish to say to you in writing what I have so many times said in person, and express to you my deep appreciation of your fine work as a member of the Committee on Accounts and the cooperation that you have at all times given me as chairman of the committee.

As you know, ours is more or less an unpleasant committee; that is, we have to constantly say "no" to the ever-present demands for increased expenditures in the House. During your entire service on the committee you have stood for the strictest economy, and your vote has always been cast in favor of holding down expenditures and against the creation of new positions. It has been a great pleasure to me to have been associated with you and work with you, and you well know that I hold you in the highest respect and esteem.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

LINDSAY C. WARREN,
Chairman Committee on Accounts.

I am also a member of other committees which are given much opportunity for service, namely, the Pensions and Census Committees, and the Committee on Territories. The Census Committee reported a bill to the House, which was adopted, requiring the enumeration of all unemployed citizens of the United States, and other data as aid to the administration in carrying out measures of relief. The taking of this census would have given more than 100,000 people several months' employment, and would not have called for extra appropriations, as this service would have been paid for with funds set aside for the unemployed. This measure failed to pass the Senate.

The Pensions Committee has refused applications for pensions to widows of Army officers, which officers have drawn big salaries for many years, and upon retiring from service have drawn large pensions until death, leaving estates valued at $50,000 and more. These widows have splendid homes, and are living in comfort; therefore our Pensions Committee concluded it would be an injustice to grant such pensions, especially when there are World War veterans and families who are in great need of help from our Government.

The Committee on Territories has approved measures permitting the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii to issue securities with which to secure funds for public improvements.

I came to Washington to enter upon the duties of Congressman with but one object in view, to render the very best service possible to all the people. This I have endeavored to do in as active a way as possible.

I fully realize when any person passes from this life, and stands to receive the reward to be allotted by the Supreme Ruler of the universe, the only asset of worth will be the services rendered to mankind. I am allowing this great but plain truth to fully control my actions as a servant of my people.

I will add a greater truth, which may sound unusual in connection with governmental affairs or matters political, yet there is no reason why it should not be stressed in the most impressive manner possible and heeded by all who desire that right should prevail. If the teachings of the Man of Galilee were properly respected by all and fully complied with in our daily life, it would correctly solve all problems, rightfully adjust all issues, and in reality give us a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

LET US PROVIDE AN HONEST MONETARY SYSTEM

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, I am addressing the Members of this House not as a Republican, not as a Democrat, not as a partisan, but as a citizen of the United States; more concerned with the problems that confront this Nation of ours than with party politics and party politicians; more concerned with the welfare of all the people than with political patronage or the enrichment of a few. I would rather take 130,000,000 men, women, and children one step up along the highways and byways of civilization than a few individuals a million miles.

I regret to say to you that this Nation is still in agony—that millions are still hungry and in rags in the midst of plenty, and that millions more are on a disguised dole system. I deplore the fact that this Congress is about to adjourn without giving any fundamental relief to the crying needs of the country. I regret that during this session, as during the special session, no legislation has been seriously considered by this Congress that would meet the needs and requirements of the country. All that this Congress has done is to plunge the country further into debt—authorizing billions more of tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds—plunging the Nation further into the "red."

The present Congress appropriated $2,000,000,000 to the Secretary of the Treasury with which to gamble in gold, foreign exchange, and such other foreign instruments and securities as he deems necessary to stabilize the exchange value of the dollar abroad. I had thought that we had gotten enough of this class of securities during the previous administration, when, under the theory to increase the buying power of foreign exchange, Krueger and the international bankers were encouraged to unload on our unsuspecting public billions of questionable foreign bonds and securities; history repeats itself, so does ignorance. In the handling of this $2,000,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury need render no account to the Congress or to the people of this Nation. His manipulations with foreign international bankers—foreign racketeers—will remain a secret, a closed book to the public.

I am confident that if the Secretary of the Treasury attempts to gamble in foreign exchange and securities, that the result will be that the Government of the United States

will have on its hands several billion more of worthless foreign bonds and securities. I do not believe that the Secretary of the Treasury can enter that game with the European gamblers and manipulators and come out victorious. Anyway, it is not an honorable or legitimate game. In our courts gaming contracts are held void. Even if, in these market manipulations, the Secretary of the Treasury should be successful, how could he collect from our European friends who already have refused to pay us what they legitimately owe? My advice to the Secretary of the Treasury is to stay at home. If our Government must gamble, let it gamble with its own people. I am afraid we are getting altogether too internationally minded.

Such a dollar is not an honest dollar. Such a monetary system is corrupt. It has outlived its usefulness. It has grown senile with age. What this Nation needs and wants is a monetary system based on the average price level of the principal commercial commodities and not on one or two commodities, least of all upon the gold commodity. When we get that system, then the debtor will be able to pay his debts with an honest dollar of approximately the same value when pay day comes, as it was when the obligation was contracted. Let us provide an honest monetary system—an honest dollar with which we can correctly measure the things produced by the brain and muscular energy of our people, and then we need not worry about its exchange value in foreign markets. That will take care of itself.

As emergency measures, let Congress give to the farmers the Frazier-Lemke bill—let it pay the soldiers what it owes them in cash. It will not then be necessary for cities throughout the Nation to issue trade money—scrip—there will be enough real money to do the Nation's business. As a permanent remedy, let Congress give the farmers the cost of production plus a reasonable profit for that part of their products consumed within the United States. Let Congress pass H.R. 3834, a bill that I have introduced for the purpose of establishing the Bank of the United States, owned, operated, and controlled by the Government of the United States, in charge of a board of directors consisting of one director from each State. That would give us a national currency, and not a currency manipulated by Wall Street. Give to that bank the control of the money and the credit of this Nation, let it take up all the tax-exempt interest-bearing outstanding bonds, let it supply us with ample units of exchange with which to measure the energy of our people, and then we will never again find a condition where millions are hungry in the midst of plenty, where everything is to be done and nothing being done, because we have not a sufficient medium of exchange, not sufficient money.

Give to this bank the $4,878,500,000 of paper money which our Government now gives to the Federal Reserve and national banks—add $2,000,000,000 more—use it as a revolving fund with which to take up the $32,000,000,000 tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness that will be outstanding at the end of this year—and you will save this Nation $1,120,000,000 in interest each year. In addition, this money, used as a revolving fund, would be sufficient to do the Nation's money and credit business. With that much money used as a revolving fund, the bank of the United States could not only take care of the needs of the Federal and State Governments, but could provide a sufficient medium of exchange for all of its people. If this bank charged 1 percent interest for this service, it would make another $800,000,000 net profit annually.

But if the Government should take this money away from the international bankers and use it as it was intended to be used by the Constitution of the United States, then the Wall Street Journal will yell "fiat money." It is sound money when the Government gives it to the banks for nothing save the cost of printing, but when the Government uses it in the interest of all the people, then it becomes fiat money—greenbacks.

In 1864, President Lincoln had issued and outstanding $447,300,203 of greenbacks—paper money without anything back of it save and except the credit of the Government of the United States. In 1933, there were still outstanding and in circulation $346,681,016. These greenbacks have been in constant and are still in use in transacting the Nation's business. No one, not even a banker, refuses to take them. If, in place of issuing these greenbacks, President Lincoln had issued tax-exempt 5-percent interest-bearing bonds, the interest to date on these bonds would amount to over $11,500,000,000. The people of this Nation cannot be fooled much longer—they are going to get the Frazier-Lemke bill as an emergency measure and the Bank of the United States as permanent legislation—they will not submit longer to the issuing of tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds so that the international bankers can clip billions in coupons out of the misery and the suffering of the toiling masses.

The statement was made on the floor of this House that the people were praying and crying that Congress adjourn. I am sorry that I cannot agree with that statement because I know that the farmers are praying and crying that Congress remain in session until it has passed the Frazier-Lemke bill. I know that the veterans of the World War are begging and praying that we stay here until the soldiers are paid in cash. I know that the unemployed and those on a disguised dole system are begging and praying that we stay in session until something fundamental is done to meet the deplorable conditions that still exist. Consequently, I am forced to believe that the begging and crying for adjournment comes rather from the international bankers and politicians, and not from the people.

It has been said that those in power never learn anything from the fate of their predecessors. Those in charge of the legislation in the special session and in charge of the legislation during this session, certainly have not learned anything from the fate of the preceding administration. Not only are they as indifferent about the Frazier-Lemke bill as the previous administration, but they are equally indifferent on the cost of production for that part of the farm products consumed within the United States. Surely no honest or intelligent person wants to continue to consume the farmers' products below the cost of production.

Whenever we came within striking distance of having enough signatures on the petition at the Speaker's desk to bring the Frazier-Lemke bill out on the floor for discussion and passage, some invisible force, working through subterranean channels, seems to be able to get some Members to withdraw their names from that petition, and when the required number of signatures were finally obtained the gag rule was adopted for the express purpose of preventing this and other progressive legislation from being voted on at this session of Congress. I am not entirely unfamiliar with that invisible, subterranean force. I know something about the threat of loss of patronage, but I can assure the Members of Congress that the people of this Nation are no longer seriously concerned as to who is appointed as their postmaster. They demand something more fundamental. They demand the Frazier-Lemke bill.

I have taken occasion before to correct erroneous statements made by Members of Congress concerning this bill. Yet, in spite of this fact, these erroneous and incorrect statements persist. Needless to say, these statements are based upon misinformation by Members who talk too readily on subjects on which they are not informed and who accept rumors as facts when the facts chould have been readily and easily ascertained.

This bill has been before Congress for 3½ years. In the Senate it has had three extensive hearings. These hearings were printed. The first consisted of 128 pages devoted exclusively to the bill; the second of 219 pages, including other bills; and the third 90 pages devoted exclusively to this bill. No Congressman, therefore, is excusable who misquotes or misrepresents this bill. Yet some of those who have withdrawn their names have attempted to justify their action by incorrect statements and misinterpretations of the bill. The cold and indisputable fact remains that they withdrew their names when we were within a few signatures of going over the top, and that they withdrew their names when those who opposed this bill made their drive to get names removed.

I am compelled to conclude that this was the cause of the withdrawal of the names rather than the assumption of facts which do not exist except in the minds of those who withdrew their names and who have not reinstated them or those who have withheld their names and are attempting to justify their action before their electorate.

However, on Saturday, June 2, as you all know, we succeeded in getting sufficient signatures to discharge the committee and bring the Frazier-Lemke bill up for discussion and passage. One hundred and forty-five Members—in spite of the subterranean force—in spite of the opposition of three cabinet officers and the leadership of the majority and minority alike—have placed their names on the petition with the determination that they stay there and that the Members of Congress be given an opportunity to vote on this bill.

This bill is a nonpartisan measure. Of the 145 Members who have signed the petition, about half are progressive Democrats and the other half progressive Republicans and Farmer-Laborites. This bill would pass if it ever got to a vote and roll call. Even such conservative papers as the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal conceded that. When we finally got the required 145 signatures, they gave up the ghost and shouted "inflation." The farmers' homes were about to be saved—there was about to be an intelligent expansion of the currency—which would make it unnecessary for the Government to sell more tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds, which would have put an end to the disguised dole system.

Under the rule, this bill would have come up for a vote on Monday, June 11. The rule provides that when 145 Members have signed a petition to discharge a committee, that then the bill can be brought up on the second or fourth Monday of the month. It further provides that the 145 signatures must be on the petition for 7 legislative days before the Monday on which it is brought up. The friends of the bill felt confident that it would be brought up on June 11 and passed by a large majority; that at last the farmers, and thereby all the people, would get justice.

But then something happened. There was an apparent filibuster by the bellwethers of the Republican Party against some unimportant bills. This filibuster apparently was started because of an unwarranted decision made by the Speaker when he refused to recognize the fact that there was not a quorum present, although the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shows that to be a fact. Somebody must have been asleep—generally those matters are revised so that the RECORD will justify the actions of those in control.

As I have stated before, the petition must be signed 7 legislative days before it can be brought up. Under the rules, as you know, by recessing from one day to another, any number of days can be put into one legislative day. Before the passage of the gag rule, the young Democratic colts were promised that this gag rule would not be used against farm or other pending legislation, but after these Members had been tricked into voting for the gag rule the majority leader quietly moved that the House recess on Wednesday, June 6, 1934, and continued to recess each day. On Saturday before last a motion was made to recess until 12 o'clock Monday. Protests were heard—a roll call was demanded, but the House was adjourned without a roll call. This is Monday, June 18, and the RECORD shows that we are on the second legislative day since Wednesday, June 6, although we have been in session every day since that time. This gag rule not only gags the Members of the House, but it gags the will of the Nation.

There are many Members on both sides who feel that this filibuster was a frame-up between the reactionary leaders of both parties. They feel that there cannot be so much pretended bitterness one minute between these leaders and all sunshine the next. They feel that these bellwethers cannot be fighting mad one minute and put their arms around each other the next, and that is just what has taken place. But be that as it may, we have a right to draw our conclusions, and that is the conclusion that many of us have drawn. It was a frame-up to get the proper atmosphere so that the progressives would support the gag rule. There is further evidence of this fact because the majority leaders of the House promised the progressive Democrats, as stated before, that this rule would not be used against the Frazier-Lemke bill and other progressive legislation. That was the promise, but it has not been kept.

I am convinced that if this Nation is to grow and prosper, our whole system of government must once more be made responsive to the will of the people. Washington is too close to the international bankers—it is too far away from the 130,000,000 men, women, and children of this Nation. The whole atmosphere is wrong. It is hoary with age, seniority rights, party regularities, and corroded with time—it is too bureaucratic. We are fast approaching a feudal system with the bureaucrats, the lords, and the barons here in Washington, and the feudal vassals in the cities and towns, and with the farmers and the laboring people as the feudal serfs.

This condition can only be remedied when the people are able to correct these evils by laws they themselves enact. Therefore, I have introduced House Joint Resolution 356 amending the Constitution so as to provide for the national initiative of legislative measures by the electors. Many States in the Union now have the initiative including the referendum, but the latter is not necessary because a law can be repealed by an initiated measure the same as it can be defeated by referendum. The initiative in these States has been a success. As a whole, better laws have been initiated by the people than those passed by the legislatures, and the fact that the people can make their own laws has made the legislators more responsive to their will.

Under the proposed amendment, 10 percent of the electors at large from a majority of States may propose any measure by initiative petition. Every such petition must contain the full text of the measure and must be filed with the Secretary of State of the United States not less than 120 days before the election at which it is to be voted upon. The Secretary of State is required to mail certified copies to the Governors of all States with instructions that same be placed upon the ballot at the next congressional election. The veto power of the President does not extend to measures initiated by the electors and they can only be amended or repealed by two-thirds vote of all the Members elected to each House.

I want to say to Members of this Congress, I have been telling my constituents, "You must organize and make your influence felt." The reason for all organized government and taxation is that, as a group, people are more powerful and have more protection than as individuals. This is true as long as those in charge of a government perform their sacred duty and impartially protect the lives, liberty, and property of all. Patriotism is the feeling that you are somebody. It is the feeling that you belong to a nation that is not only powerful, but that is interested in your welfare. The contract between the individual and his nation is reciprocal. He tacitly agrees to protect the nation in time of danger, even unto death, and that nation tacitly agrees to protect him in his life and liberty and property. This is the compact between the nation and the individual. Without this feeling of security and reciprocity there can be no true patriotism on the part of the individual; there is no nationalism. In union there is strength, patriotism, nationalism.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND BANK PAY-OFF BILLS

Mr. REILLY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to address myself to two features of the pending bill: First, the provision extending the temporary period of the bank-deposit guaranty law from July 1, 1934, to July 1, 1935, and also, for raising the amount guaranteed, during that period, from $2,500 to $5,000. Second, to that provision of the bill which provides for the liquidation of the frozen assets in all banks of the country, State and National, that have closed their doors since January 1, 1929.

At the last session of Congress a law was passed providing for the insuring of bank deposits, not by the Government

but by the banks. However, under the terms of this law, the Treasury of the United States was to furnish $150,000,000 as the Government's contribution to the bank-insurance fund. This $150,000,000 representing the amount of money that the Treasury had received from the Federal Reserve banks in the shape of a franchise tax since these banks were instituted.

The Federal Reserve banks under this law were required to pay into this fund one-half of their surpluses, or about $141,000,000, the balance of the fund necessary to insure bank deposits to be furnished by the banks as a result of assessments.

This law, as it went into what might be called "partial effect" on January 1, 1934, provided that up to July 1, 1934, all bank deposits up to $2,500 were to be insured in full. This law provided further that on July 1, 1934, all the bank deposits up to $10,000 were to be insured in full; from $10,000 to $50,000, to the extent of 75 percent of the amount of the deposit; beyond that limit the insurance was to cover only 50 percent of the deposit. The idea of Congress being that during this preparation and perfecting period there should be an insurance to the amount of 100 percent of deposits up to at least $2,500 to take care of what might be called the "small depositor", who can ill afford to lose his savings. Such a limited insurance would prevent, to a large extent, any runs on the banks, because 95 percent of all our depositors have deposits not in excess of $2,500 to their account in the bank.

About 5 months have passed since this guaranty of bank deposit law went into effect, and the results so far have been very satisfactory. In fact, the workings of the law during this temporary period have more than met the expectation of its sponsors. Not a single bank has failed since last January and bank deposits have increased, it is estimated, in the sum of more than $2,000,000,000.

It may be asked, if the law has worked so satisfactorily, why not have it go into full effect on July 1, next, as provided in the original law? I say that law has worked satisfactorily, because in the few months it has been in operation it has accomplished two of the purposes for which the law was written—the prevention of losses to depositors and the keeping of the money of the country in the banks, and not in stockings, mattresses, and vaults, for the use of commerce and industry.

Many banks failed in the past 2 or 3 years that never should have failed, and never would have failed if we had had a bank-guaranty deposit law on the statute books of this country. People drew their money out of the banks and compelled many banks to close their doors, because they had lost confidence in the soundness of our banking system.

We have in this country only about $6,000,000,000 of money and $40,000,000,000 of bank deposits, so it is quite evident that if the depositors begin to draw out their money through fear for the safety of their savings it would not take long to close all the banks of the country.

In extending the period for the operation of the temporary provisions of the bank-guaranty deposit law, Congress has voiced no lack of confidence in the merits of the law, but rather has bowed to the judgment of the Government officials who are charged with the duty of administering the law.

The officials of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—Chairman Crowley, Director Bennett, and Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. O'Connor—have all appeared before the Banking and Currency Committee and urged the passage of a bill providing for the extension of the temporary features of the guaranty-bank deposit law for 1 year. These men are all friends of the guaranty-bank deposit law. This bill is not being passed at the demand of the opponents of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, but rather at the request of the friends of the law.

There is no question but that a great many bankers are opposed to the insuring of bank deposits, but it can also be stated as a fact that the great majority of the bankers are in favor of such a law, and it is my judgment that the longer this law is in operation the more friends it will have among the bankers.

The passage of the present bill does not mean that the guaranty deposit law will not be repealed. The administrators of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have all expressed their confidence in the wisdom of the legislation and their belief that it will be a permanent feature of our banking system.

It may be stated that when the Federal Reserve law was passed the great majority of the bankers of the country were opposed to it. As the opposition to the Federal Reserve System by the bankers faded away, so it is confidently believed that opposition of certain bankers to the guaranty deposit law will likewise fade out of the picture.

The provision of the pending bill that provides for the liquidation of assets in banks, State and National, that have closed since January 1, 1929, is intended to release about $1,000,000,000 to the depositors of these banks without any great cost to the Government. This bill contemplates that the Federal Deposit Insurance Incorporation shall purchase the assets of these closed banks not at their present value but at a value based upon what they are fairly believed to be worth when liquidated over a period of several years.

One reason why bank depositors have suffered greatly as a result of bank failures is because of the forced sale of the assets of the closed banks. This new law proposes to hold up the sale of these assets until industrial and business conditions will make it possible to sell the same at a more advantageous price. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation can loan on these assets if it should see fit to do so instead of purchasing the same. When the assets are purchased by this corporation and, in the end, more should be realized than paid for, then this excess will go to the depositors.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation to date has loaned on the assets of closed banks about $800,000,000 which has been paid to the depositors, and it is estimated that this bill will release to the depositors about $1,000,000,000 more.

It is possible that this corporation may lose some money by this law, that is providing a too optimistic appraisal is made of the assets of the closed banks. However, the paying out at this time of $1,000,000,000 to millions of depositors cannot help but have a beneficial effect on economic conditions and money lost by the Government will probably be made up by the reduction in relief appropriations.

The so-called "McLeod bill", which has been on the front pages of the papers of the country for the past month or so, would pay all the depositors in national banks and in member banks of the Federal Reserve System in full, regardless of the assets of these banks. In other words, under the terms of the McLeod bill, the Government would take over the assets of all closed banks, pay the depositors off in full, no matter what the assets of the bank might be worth. Of course, under the McLeod bill the Government would be holding the bag, and would have to stand all bank losses since 1929, which it has been estimated would amount to about $2,000,000,000 if all the closed banks of the country were treated alike, and they all should be treated alike if the Government is going into the business of standing all the losses of our bank failures since the panic began.

The McLeod bill makes no provision for paying off the depositors in closed State banks. The pending bill includes in its operations State banks as well as national banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System.

It is difficult to see why a depositor in a closed State bank is not entitled to just as generous treatment from the Government as those in a national bank or a member bank of the Federal Reserve System.

If the United States Government should pay in full depositors in all closed United States banks a principle would be established that would wreck the United States Treasury as no treasury was ever wrecked before. Every citizen who has lost money through investment in land banks or in institutions supervised by the Federal Government would be looking to the United States Treasury for reimbursement.

All depositors in closed banks can ask is that the Government provide for the payment in full at this time what is coming to them under a fair appraisal of the assets of their banks, and, of course, if as a result of an orderly liquidation of the assets of these banks over a period of time more is realized from the said assets than they were appraised, the excess will and should go to the depositors.

SHALL THE FARMERS OR THE COMPANIES GET THE TOBACCO-TAX REDUCTION?

Mr. BROWN of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, the Ways and Means Committee has held extensive hearings on the question of reduction of the present tax on tobacco products and has reported to the House a bill calling for a 40-percent reduction in the tax on tobacco products. Tobacco products last year paid into the coffers of the Federal Government in excess of $400,000,000, and this reduction in the tax will amount to an excess of $165,000,000. The farmer in the year 1932 received for his crop $68,000,000, while the companies took a net profit in the same year of $146,000,000.

I am interested in this tax-reduction program being so enacted that the benefit will go to the farmers of the United States; but unless it is so written, it is rank hypocrisy to hold out to the farmers the lure of tax-reduction benefit and then leave them to the tender mercies of the tobacco companies. In other words, unless this law is written so that the Government makes it compulsory that the reduction be paid to the farmers, the farmers will get no benefit. This reduction is sufficient in size to have made the 1932 crop bring $160,000,000 more than the amount paid by the companies to the farmers for the crop, or to have made it bring almost four times as much.

I have previously set out in a speech on the floor of this House the amount of bonuses drawn by the presidents and vice presidents of the various tobacco companies. In the year 1932 the president of the American Tobacco Co., Mr. Hill, drew in salary and bonuses $1,051,630 and in that same year the 34 leading tobacco companies had a net profit of $137,000,000. With the memory of this excessive profit and with the receipt on the part of company officials of exorbitant bonuses such as that of Mr. Hill, they yet went into the market the next year and bought the farmers' crop for the lowest price in the history of the tobacco market.

I submit therefore to you as the representatives of America's tobacco farmers that unless you write the law in an iron-bound fashion so as to make the companies pay this tax reduction to the farmers, the farmers will get no benefit from it but that it will inure exclusively to the profit of the tobacco companies.

As evidence of the soundness of my position in this matter, I submit that the tax placed on tobacco products during the Spanish-American War period caused an increase on the part of the manufacturers in the price of their product, but that in 1901 and 1902 when there was a reduction of from $1.50 to 54 cents per thousand on cigarettes, the companies did not reduce their prices but rather maintained the same price level and thus added the reduction in tax as an additional profit.

The farmers have been led to believe that if the tax were reduced the companies would sell at a lower price and that consumption would be increased. The history of the practices of the tobacco companies refutes this argument. We should write into the law that either the consumer or the farmer must be given the benefit of this tax reduction. The tobacco companies have made more net profit during this depression than any other business in America. I have no antipathy toward these companies. I want them to make a fair profit, but in writing a law I believe that first consideration should be given to the down-trodden farmers, second consideration to the consuming public, and that the manufacturers should not be allowed to pocket this tax reduction.

We have the power to write such a law. We can provide that cigarettes sold in excess of the present market price less the tax reduction shall be subject to the same old tax. This would make it compulsory that the consumer receive the benefit of the tax reduction. On the other hand, we can set aside the tax reduction of approximately $160,000,000 into a special fund to be paid direct to the farmers through the A.A.A. tobacco-reduction contracts. We have the machinery already set up in the Department of Agriculture for the disbursement of this money direct to the farmer on either an acreage or a poundage basis.

In the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, there appeared a large delegation of farmers pleading for this tax reduction, under the impression that they would get the benefit of this program. I am reliably informed that a great many of these delegates were financed by the tobacco companies, and that their expenses were paid to Washington for this trip. I ask them to turn back to the hearings before this committee and read the statement of the counsel for the Big Four tobacco companies, Mr. Junius Parker, and they will see from his statement how little the farmer can expect in actual benefits from this tax-reduction program unless this Congress so writes the law as to guarantee the farmer a benefit.

On page 126 of these hearings, Mr. Parker, in answer to the question "Does any thought of cost of production enter into the price that the buyer pays for the tobacco?", replied, "I should not think so."

In answer to the further question, "You buy the tobacco at the price you can get it; that is a correct statement, is it not?" Mr. Parker, representative of the tobacco companies, answered, "Yes, sir."

"You have your buyers and you buy it at the price you can get it." To which statement Mr. Parker replied, "Yes, sir."

"If it is below the cost of production, the poor farmer has to bear the burden." And Mr. Parker to this statement answered, "It sounds rather brutal, but it is true."

Now, I submit to the farmers of America and to you gentlemen of the House of Representatives, who ought to take care of the farmers' interests in the writing of this law, that if we leave the farmers to the tender mercies of these companies, according to the statement of their own representative, these companies will buy the farmers' crop at the lowest price they can get it. Our duty seems to me clear. There should be no quibbling in this matter. We should write this law so that the Agricultural Department will pay this tax deduction direct to the farmer, or we should so frame the law that if the consumer does not get the benefit the companies cannot take the excess profit. If we do this, the companies will still have their million-dollar bonuses for their presidents and other officials, but the farmers of this country will get at least twice the present price for their product and the consumer will buy at a lower cost.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, today marks the close of the Seventy-third Congress, and in my opinion the most important Congress that ever sat in the history of the United States. Loyal and cooperative service has been rendered to the President and to the people of the Nation.

The course of this Congress was charted on March 4, 1933, when there appeared on the Capitol steps at Washington a man to whom the people of this country had entrusted their future. Fate had placed in his hands the destiny of the world. Confidence beamed in his countenance. His virile voice repeated the oath of office, and then to the multitude of people assembled before him and to every metropolis and crossroad of this land radio carried his thrilling message; thrilling to the toilers who had no work; thrilling to the farmers whose produce rotted in warehouse and granary; thrilling to the citizens who feared that rectitude and honor would never return to public places, and after all thrilling to the despairing foes of privileged public plunder, greed, and avarice.

President Roosevelt's inaugural address was comparable to Lincoln's second inaugural address for its courage, brevity, and quality of statesmanship. The signal for the new deal was sounded in the mandate given to the Seventy-third Congress of the United States, emphasizing its responsibilities and duties to the people of our great country. The Nation can never forget President Roosevelt's true appraisal

of the economic and social distress which confronted our people on March 4, 1933. In part he said:

Yet our distress comes from no failure of substance. We are stricken by no plague of locusts compared with the perils our forefathers conquered because they believed and were not afraid. We still have much to be thankful for. Nature still offers her bounty, and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply. Primarily, this is because the rules of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed, through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence have admitted their failure and have abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men. The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths.

Five days after the President was inaugurated, Congress convened in extraordinary session. A bank holiday was declared. The Executive was given power to suspend all operations of our banking structure. The next day every banking institution in the United States closed its doors. Control of the banks was designed for the protection of the depositors. The money changers had looted and destroyed the lifesavings of millions of depositors. Sound banks were immediately reopened. Unsound and defunct institutions were seized by the Government. Conservators were placed in charge to salvage what was left of the liquid assets. Federal and State indictments came forth to punish those criminally responsible.

March 22, 1933, marked the passage of what is called the "relegalized beer bill", assuring considerable revenue to the Government and the destruction of the illicit traffic resulting from the enactment of the sumptuary legislative law known as the "Volstead Act."

In rapid-fire order the Agricultural Adjustment Act, offering relief to the great farming regions of the country, was enacted. Later, the most important legislation designed to meet the emergency was created. This was the National Recovery Act. This measure relieved industrial or trade associations from the operation of the Sherman-Clayton Anti-Trust Law, provided they would function under codes of fair competition, agreements, and licenses. It insured for labor the right of collective bargaining under the terms of section 7 (a), title I, and outlawed the "yellow dog" contract. It was my privilege to support this constructive legislation, as it was to endorse from the floor of the House in the Seventy-second Congress the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which put a limitation on the power of Federal judges to issue preliminary injunctions in labor disputes without full hearing, and nullifying the "yellow dog" contract. Thousands of industries are now operating under codes supervised by the Government, which spells a new day for both capital and labor, if the Governmental supervision remains active.

It was my pleasure to support the Civil Works Emergency Act in the extra session and later in the regular session to support the amendment providing $950,000,000 to continue the Civil Works program for direct relief purposes. No one can fully estimate the value of the Civil Works Administration relief program last winter and early spring. This work was a godsend to millions of men and women out of employment and in danger of actual starvation because of the break-down in local relief agencies.

The Norris "lame duck" amendment to the Constitution; the repeal of the eighteenth amendment; the Guarantee of Bank Deposits Act; the Tennessee Valley Authority Act; which provides Government operation of Muscle Shoals; and the resolution providing for the United States going off the gold standard; all these bills received my approval and support.

Perhaps the most noteworthy legislation enacted in the Seventy-third Congress was the Home Owners' Loan Act, which permits the small-home owner to save his only place of shelter from the cruel process of foreclosure and eviction. I pleaded for this kind of legislation in the Seventy-second Congress and enthusiastically supported the recreated act of 1933 and the amendment guaranteeing both principal and interest of the bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Hundreds of thousands of young men have been taken off the streets and placed in employment, where they receive compensation in addition to subsistence, clothes, and medical attention by virtue of the Civilian Conservation Corps, as authorized by the reforestation program approved March 31, 1933.

I have enumerated some of the important measures enacted during the extra session. The regular session, which convened January 3, 1934, was equally prominent in the character of its legislation; the many measures under consideration were designed to carry on the recovery program of the new deal sponsored by the great President of the United States.

The Philippine Independence Act; the new revenue act, increasing Federal taxes, including income taxes; the revision of the air-mail contracts; the Fletcher-Rayburn bill, creating a commission to regulate the stock exchanges; the payment of adjusted-service certificates, commonly known as the "bonus bill"; the Silver Purchase Act; and the revaluation of gold; all these measures received my support and vote.

The closing days of the Seventy-third Congress witnessed the passage of the Crosser Act, providing old-age security for railroad employees. Railroad retirement acts have been attempted many times before. I was happy to vote for this measure, with every confidence that it will be approved by the President of the United States.

It is to be regretted that the Wagner Labor Disputes Act did not receive considerate attention in the early days of this session. However, as a friend of organized labor I supported the resolution granting to the President power to appoint a commission for the adjustment of industrial disputes. This resolution contains a clause guaranteeing to labor the right of collective bargaining.

I did not support the Economy Act of 1933, because of a gag rule which prevented the offering of amendments to protect the disabled veterans of the World War, the aged Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Federal employees who had suffered financially for a period of 1 year as a result of the furlough system enacted under the Hoover Administration. I believe my judgment was vindicated when the Congress, including a large number of the President's party, voted to override the veto to the independent offices supply bill, thereby restoring to the distressed veterans the consideration they justly deserve, and to Federal employees 10 percent of their pay cut, which in my humble opinion was justified by the increase in commodity prices.

I was glad to sponsor successfully the antifurlough bill, seeking to discontinue administrative furloughs in the Postal Service. It was a disappointment when the Mead bill, guaranteeing 100 hours per month to Postal substitutes, did not receive Executive approbation. In the metropolitan districts, where substitutes suffer most, receipts are increasing and every effort will be made to solve the problem in these areas.

Two equally important matters were under consideration during the present session of Congress—the Connery-Black 30-hour week bill, and the McLeod bank pay-off bill. I signed petitions to discharge committees on both of these measures for the purpose of securing action. The Connery-Black bill failed of sufficient signatures. The McLeod bill, although having sufficient signatures, was precluded from receiving action in the House by a parliamentary situation. An amendment to the Steagall Act, however, through a permissive feature authority was extended to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to take over the liquid assets of distressed banks to pay depositors off in proportion to their value.

Another piece of constructive legislation was the act granting loans to industry, which received in the early days of the session my whole-hearted support.

It was my pleasure to lead a delegation of both Republican and Democratic Congressmen to the White House and present to the President of the United States arguments in support of a national housing act. In my presentation to the Executive I pointed to the fact that approximately 40,000 skilled workmen in Cleveland were out of work, some

of them for as long a period of time as 3 years; that they would benefit by the passage of such legislation; and that the condition in Cleveland among this class of craftsmen was but a cross section of the entire country. It was pointed out that the necessity for the construction of new homes was apparent to all of us. The President gave very sympathetic attention to our plea, which resulted in the National Emergency Council drafting the National Housing Act, which was passed in the closing days of the session. This act provides for loans for construction of new homes and for repairs, at a low rate of interest and long-term credit, with mortgages insured by the Government up to a certain amount.

I have consistently supported all legislation tending to liberalize our immigration laws, to reunite families and loved ones who are separated by severe restrictions imposed by statutes.

In summing up the activities of this great Congress, let me express my gratitude to my constituents of the Twentieth Ohio Congressional District who made it possible for me to participate in the deliberations of this historic legislative body. Members of Congress should never become public rubber stamps, but should express the independent judgment their constituents expect of them when entrusted with the responsibilities of their office.

President Roosevelt is quoted as saying he does not expect to be right all the time, but if he is right 75 percent of the time he will be absolutely happy. I am thoroughly in accord with that philosophy, and I do feel that the people of the great cosmopolitan Twentieth District of Ohio will agree that, as their humble servant during this session of Congress, I have assisted materially in the reorganization of our political, social, and economic structure.

LINCOLN DAY ADDRESS

Mr. REECE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to present an address delivered by my able colleague, the Honorable J. WILL TAYLOR, on the occasion of the Lincoln dinner, in Nashville, Tenn., February 12, 1934. It is a thoughtful, illuminating, and philosophical discussion of the economic and political trend of the times and, as such, is well worth the attention of the Members of Congress, as well as thoughtful American citizens generally. The address is as follows:

Mr. Chairman and fellow Republicans, we have again assembled to commemorate the birth of the immortal Lincoln, but, as we again contemplate his greatness and the tremendous influence of his life and example throughout the earth, we are brought to the grim realization of the utter futility of any effort we can possibly make to do justice to his memory. Lincoln, like Washington, occupies such an exalted place in the world's history, that any attempt to appraise his service to mankind partakes of a sacrilegious mockery. Nevertheless, my friends, it is, indeed, meet and proper that we observe this occasion, because in doing so we not only honor the great emancipator but we likewise honor ourselves. With due humility, therefore, we reverently once more summon from the shades of the past the hallowed shadow of his colossal figure.

Mr. Chairman, this is our fourth consecutive celebration of this event, and while the party which Lincoln founded does not enjoy the same measure of power and prestige which it had on the three former occasions, it is, indeed, gratifying to observe that your loyalty and enthusiasm to the cause has in nowise abated. This magnificent meeting is a most positive and conclusive demonstration that loaves and fishes are not indispensable to your party fealty. You show by your presence here tonight that while your heads may be bloody they are still unbowed.

While it is true that in the last campaign we sustained a most overwhelming and decisive defeat, however, there is consolation in the fact that there are worse things than defeat. For is it not written that "the Lord loveth those that he chasteneth"?

We were not defeated on account of any failure on our part or on the part of those charged with administrative responsibility, my friends. We were defeated purely because our party had the misfortune to be in power at a time when conditions beyond human control dethroned reason, and frenzied discontent dictated the actions of men. No President in the history of our Republic ever strove harder to stem the tide of adverse conditions than did President Hoover, and he might have succeeded had he had the sincere support and cooperation from the legislative branch of the Government to which he was entitled. But during his entire 4 years of office he had a Senate on his hands which was positively inimical and sought in every conceivable way to nullify or abort his every effort to break the backbone of the greatest depression in the world's history. I know it is contended that a majority of the Senate was Republican, but as one who was on the ground, I say unto you that this so-called "majority" was purely fictitious and hypocritical. The country knows that there was and still is a little group in the Senate of the United States masquerading under the color of Republicanism who did more to embarrass President Hoover than all of the Democrats of that body combined.

These wolves in sheep's clothing bored from within, and that sort of opposition is not only the most insidious and cowardly, but the most deadly and damnable also. During the last 2 years of his administration the House was Democratic, and as such, they put politics above patriotism. Forgetting the fine example set by the Republicans in Congress during the critical days of the Wilson administration, this Democratic majority was willing and did sacrifice the welfare of the country for purely partisan advantage. They were willing that the depression might go on, with its attendant human misery, inspired by the hope of political flesh-pots patronage and party plunder.

In spite of this atmosphere of hostility, President Hoover evolved that great instrument for industrial relief and recovery, known as the "Reconstruction Finance Corporation," which he virtually wrung from a reluctant and recalcitrant Congress. But for this highly constructive measure there would have followed such a wholesale collapse of banking, railroad, and life-insurance institutions throughout the country that would have startled the world. We can all remember how he was pilloried by an unfriendly press and scathingly denounced by his enemies in and out of Congress for this important piece of legislation. We can also well remember how this criticism, with increased volume, venom, and intensity, continued throughout the Presidential campaign. And yet, my friends, a few days ago we witnessed the Congress, dominated by an overwhelming Democratic majority, praise the work of the R.F.C. and unanimously vote to extend the life of this invention of President Hoover for another year, after injecting into its vitals 850 millions of new money.

"Oh, consistency, thou are indeed a precious jewel!"

I realize, Mr. Chairman, that anyone making criticism of the present administration inevitably invites the charge of being unpatriotic and a Tory; nevertheless some of its acts have been so extremely radical and so palpably un-American that I do not hesitate to subject myself, if necessary, to this indictment.

The gross misrepresentation that was indulged in by the Democratic Party during the campaign of 1932 through skilled and conscienceless propagandists employed and paid to smear President Hoover and his administration is still fresh in our memory. And in addition to this campaign of misrepresentation, the credulity of a discontented electorate was constantly fed and fired by every conceivable promise of Utopian reform that the fertile brains of the most ingenious magicians could invent. The earth and the fullness thereof was promised with a facility and prodigality that transcends description. Already the administration has either ignored or directly violated many of its preelection pledges, and just how many more may be set at naught only the future can reveal.

Mr. Chairman, a few days before the November election of 1932, in order to allay widespread suspicion that he did not stand for sound money, the Democratic candidate for President, in the most emphatic and unequivocal terms, pledged himself to the maintenance of our traditional sound-money basis. Apprehensive that this announcement might not suffice to satisfy those interested in financial security, he procured that well-known authority on finance, the venerable Senator GLASS, of Virginia, to arise from a sick bed and over a national radio network address the country backing up what Candidate Roosevelt had said and guaranteeing the faithful performance of his promise.

Alas, my friends, what has happened in the meantime?

Immediately following the inauguration last March, the devaluation of the American dollar began, and to all intents and purposes, we went off and continued off the gold standard; and a few days ago, at the urgent behest of the White House, a supine Congress not only confirmed this policy but by solemn enactment actually reduced the value of the dollar to from 50 to 60 cents as the President might determine. It is true that the Government by some sort of legerdemain did net a profit of more than $2,800,000,000 by this transaction. This staggering sum as a so-called "equalization fund" has been placed in the hands of one man, the Secretary of the Treasury, with which to play the markets of the world in a gigantic gambling stratagem. And it is freely predicted by those skilled in international finance that when Uncle Sam arises from the green-covered table his twenty-eight hundred million will have evaporated into thin air. If our experience in this adventure shall be similar to our past experience in diplomatic relations with European nations, Uncle Sam will be exceedingly lucky if he escapes with his shirt.

Instead of jeopardizing this $2,800,000,000 in a gambling venture, in my judgment, it would have been far better to apply it to the payment of the remainder of the bonus to the World War veterans. In addition to discharging a solemn debt of honor which we will be forced to meet in 1945, and with funds, too, that cost Uncle Sam absolutely nothing, we could have put this tremendous sum into immediate circulation, thus greatly enhancing the President's pet program of inflation.

Mr. Chairman, we were told by the administration that inflation would stimulate the prices of farm commodities, but the exact reverse has been true. It is a well-known fact that the prices of agricultural products except those that have enjoyed a Government subsidy have steadily declined since the beginning of the devaluation of the dollar. As a direct result of the act devaluating gold, foreign debts due this country were automatically

reduced 40 percent, and instead of the dollar being stabilized its value continues vascillating, visionary, and extremely uncertain.

The American dollar which a year ago was at a premium in every mart in the world is today on its knees in the world's money markets passing, if at all, at a discount. Oh, my friends, but yesterday the American dollar might have challenged the financial resources of the earth—now lies it there and none are so poor as to do it reverence.

And, Mr. Chairman, it might not be amiss to add that while the President's so-called "gold bill" was under consideration in the Senate a few days ago, the same Senator GLASS who on the eve of the election in 1932 underwrote Candidate Roosevelt's pledge for sound money, arose in the Senate Chamber and denounced the measure as not only utterly unsound, but highway robbery, and a cowardly betrayal of the confidence of the American people.

During the campaign the Democratic candidate promised in the event of election to put every idle man and woman in the Nation immediately to work at a living wage. Coming from the Presidential candidate of a great political party, of course, this promise was accepted in good faith and naturally had a powerful influence on the result of the election. It is contended by the friends of the administration that some four or five million people have been put to work, but by the same process, my friends, the administration might have employed four or five times that many. Paying workers out of the public till and with taxpayers' money is a simple operation so far as those in charge of the C.W.A. are concerned; but what about the already overladen taxpayers who will ultimately have to bear the burden? If the Democratic administration considers this an achievement and can get any possible consolation out of it, it is certainly welcome to the glory.

As a Member of Congress, Mr. Chairman, I have endeavored to go along with the administration in its recovery program, and have uniformly done so, except in the case of the so-called "Economy Act", which I opposed because of its injustice to the ex-service men, their widows and children. With great agony of heart and anguish of soul, I voted for the administration's "gold bill", on the hypothesis that the American people had commissioned President Roosevelt as their leader, and I did not wish to put myself in the attitude of being an obstructionist.

But, my friends, during the past few months I have witnessed in this country a series of happenings that must have made the sacred remains of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln turn over in their graves and wonder whether after all their sacrifices were really worth while. I have seen constitutional government ravished and reduced to a travesty. I have seen hitherto boasted State sovereignty offered up on the Moloch of centralized power. I have seen the Congress of the United States absolutely abdicate its authority to the Executive. I have seen a dictatorship spring up which must have made the noses of Herr Hitler, Stalin, Mussolini, and Mustapha Kemal of Turkey turn green with envy. Independence in private business is a thing of the past, and individual liberty is only a memory. Paternalism is rampant, and local initiative and responsibility have completely broken down. Municipalities, counties, States, and individuals have practically ceased to function as such, and are looking to Washington for relief and deliverance. Under this terrific strain the Federal Treasury is going into the red at the rate of more than fifteen million a day, and the question is how long we can survive the ordeal. Of course, those who are enjoying the benefits of this governmental manna cry out "on with the dance", but who is going to pay the fiddler?

I am reminded of the colored woman who was bragging about her husband. She said: "Sambo is sure good to me. He brings me in more washing than I can do." The American taxpayer must feel that this administration is sure good to him, because it is spending more money than he can possibly rake and scrape. That great Democrat, Grover Cleveland, once said that the people were supposed to support the Government and not the Government to support the people. This administration, however, has probably never heard of that great exponent and disciple of democracy.

During the last campaign a great deal was said about the forgotten man. His miserable plight afforded a constant theme for both the Democratic press and the Democratic spellbinders, of whom there were legion. It seems to me that the forgotten ones of today are clearly the American taxpayers and the American veterans. They seem to have been completely overlooked and ignored by the "brain trust" in its promulgation of the benevolent new deal.

Mr. Chairman, if we were making real progress toward national rehabilitation it would be an entirely different picture, but are we? Within the last 10 days Harry L. Hopkins, generalissimo of the C.W.A. branch of the alphabetical administration, made the following startling statement:

"We have got the bull by the tail, and we are afraid to hang on and afraid to let go."

He said further:

"We are spending tens of thousands of dollars just to investigate cases of graft that fairly fill the air. The lid is liable to blow off any minute. Some of our projects are 'lousy' and we know it."

And in one final climax, Hopkins declared with great emphasis: "The whole thing is a 'flop.'"

Mr. Chairman, in view of what Mr. Hopkins has said and what we ourselves already know, I wonder if when an investigation of the C.W.A. is made hereafter, it will not be found that Hog Island, with all of its gruesomness, will smell like new-mown hay in comparison.

It is charged, my friends, that the relief activities under the C.W.A. are permeated and honeycombed with partisan politics, favoritism, nepotism, and downright graft. Alas, what a sad commentary! John J. Ingalls, the great Kansas orator and statesman, once said: "No one but an Indian will scalp the dead." Any party or individual that would condescend to coin profit and advantage out of the misery of human unfortunates belongs in the same category thus characterized by the brilliant Ingalls; because if they would do this, they certainly would not hesitate to scalp the dead.

My friends, I regret that time will not permit me to go through the gamut of the various and divers and sundry alphabetical agencies, with their innumerable high-salaried personnel scattered throughout the land, which have been set up by the present administration. They are more multitudinous than the lice of Egypt, and more pestiferous than the frogs and grasshoppers that drove poor old Pharoah to desperation and despair.

Under the great A.A.A., we are regulating the birth control of pigs by the certain method of slaughter of the mother hog. To stimulate the price of pork, tons and tons of meat were destroyed while millions of American people were starving for food. Thousands of acres of growing wheat and cotton were plowed under at a cost of several hundred millions to the American taxpayer; and yet this same Mr. Hopkins said a few days ago that the cotton crop this year would be a normal one. Think of destroying acres upon acres of cotton and wheat ready to be harvested when millions of American people are naked and starving! A few days ago they burned up 200,000 bushels of blue grass seed in Kentucky with the express purpose of stimulating the price of the remainder. Why burn it up. Why not distribute it among the colleges, the churches, the cemeteries, the parks and other public institutions throughout the country to beautify their grounds?

It occurs to me that the C.C.C. might have found good use for those seeds in their battle with erosion throughout the country.

My friends, I may be dumb. I certainly cannot harmonize this program of destruction with sound economic reason—especially when there is so much penury, distress, and destitution throughout the length and breadth of the land. But, Mr. Chairman, this seems to be the philosophy of the great "brain trust", and who would have the temerity and the hardihood to challenge or gainsay the wisdom and infallibility of this immaculate aggregation?

But the pathos of the whole proposition is that all these things have been done by a party which in the past has boasted of its opposition to bureaucracy and centralized authority!

God save the mark!

Since the days of Thomas Jefferson and Old Hickory Jackson the Democratic Party has prided itself on its opposition to the Federal Government invading the functions of the States. State's rights has been their one outstanding religious fetish. I have heard them denounce Republican bureaucracy until the very welkin rang. But today there are more bureaus in Washington than the proverbial Carter had oats. There is seldom a day that a new bureau or commission is not born, and on Sundays and holidays the new deal gives birth to twins and triplets. It is said that a man was found in an alley in Washington City a few days ago and that he was so dazed by intoxicants or otherwise that he didn't even know what commission he was on.

You will also recall, my friends, that during the campaign the Democrats loudly denounced what they denominated the "robber-tariff" policy of the Republican Party. They insisted that a majority of our ills was directly chargeable to our tariff laws; and, although this administration has been in power almost 11 months, and a completely Democratic dominated Congress has been in session for more than 5 months of that time, not one single, solitary gesture even has been made toward a revision of the tariff. It has been an open secret for sometime that, as a matter of fact, Democrats are rapidly becoming more tariff-minded than Republicans.

Mr. Chairman, I must not impose on your indulgence longer. I don't want to put myself in the category of the fellow who, after speaking so long that he exhausted the patience of his audience, by way of apology said that he had forgotten to observe his watch. Whereupon a fellow in the audience yelled out, "You don't need a watch, my friend, what you need is a calendar."

However, I cannot conclude my remarks without commenting briefly on one other matter which is certainly of paramount importance.

Mr. Chairman, if during the campaign the Democrats stressed one promise more aggressively than another it was the unequivocal pledge of their Presidential candidate to balance the Budget and reduce the national debt. When Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated President of the United States our national debt was only $1,000,000,000. When 8 years later he relinquished office, our national debt had reached the staggering and almost incomprehensible aggregate of $28,000,000,000. This was the exceedingly crucial and dismal situation which confronted Warren G. Harding when he assumed the Presidency on March 4, 1921. During the 12 years of Republican rule, by a strict and economical adherence to the Budgetary law enacted by a Republican Congress, our national debt was reduced to 17 billion. However, by virtue of the recovery activities sponsored by President Hoover, which included a public-building program costing nearly a billion, and funds for the R.F.C. amounting to another 2 billions, and other recovery projects, when Mr. Hoover went out of office on March 4, 1933, our public debt was approximately $20,000,000,000. During

those 12 years our Budget was guarded with scrupulous vigilance, with the result that when Mr. Hoover retired from office, it was practically balanced.

When the Roosevelt administration started off it gave glowing promise of fulfillment of its pledge to maintain a balanced Budget and reduce the national debt. It gave notice that drastic economies would be inaugurated. It had Congress pass a bill authorizing the discontinuance of useless and unnecessary bureaus and the consolidation of others. Under the lash of the White House whip, the Congress also passed what is known as the "Economy Act", which took 15 percent from all Government employees and either deprived the veterans of the Nation of their pensions or reduced their pension ratings to a mere pittance. As a result of this ruthless legislation, thousands of sick and disabled Americans who had honorably worn the Nation's uniform were ruthlessly evicted from Government hospitals without any provision for food or clothing, and along with hundreds of thousands of their comrades thrown upon the cold charity of the world. The public was given to understand that this utterly indefensible action of the administration was based on necessary economy. A shudder of horror went over the Nation at this act of cruel ingratitude to those who had sacrificed their health in the service of the colors and to the widows and orphans of those who had made the supreme sacrifice. But, reassured that it was a necessary economy and that, after all, the veterans would be dealt with in a spirit of the most sympathetic consideration, the wave of indignation soon subsided.

But, my friends, instead of dealing with the veterans gently as they promised, the veterans were treated like so many impostors, and so great was their humiliation and chagrin that many of them died of sheer shock and disappointment, and hundreds of others sought solace in suicide. And instead of applying the $400,000,000 which they took from the veterans under the pretense of balancing the Budget, they proceeded to apply it and innumerable additional millions to finance the great alphabetical Frankenstein that has sprung up in this country. Not only the present generation, but generations unborn will writhe and sweat under the tax burdens inflicted by this gigantic monster, even as the children of Israel writhed and agonized in Egyptian bondage.

And in the meantime, the boys, who with elastic step and in the flower of youth in 1917 went forth with every assurance of pride and gratitude and with every promise of future appreciation that the English language could convey, are today walking the highways and byways—that is, those that came back, and those that are able to walk—and like the poor unfortunate man of Jericho, who fell among thieves, they tread the wine press of disease and destitution while Uncle Sam, like the proud indifferent Pharisee, passes by on the other side. It seems, Mr. Chairman, that this administration has no time to waste on the veterans, their widows, and orphan children. It is too busy plowing up cotton, planning birth control of pigs, conducting dancing schools, planting saplings, and making bonfires of bluegrass seed. But a good samaritan will come along some day who will hear the groans of the disabled soldiers and the wails of their widows and children, and he will not be so occupied with the material things of earth that he cannot find time to bind up their wounds and wipe away their tears. And God speed that hour.

I have faith in the spirit of American justice to believe that this ghastly and disgraceful condition cannot continue indefinitely. And before the present session of Congress comes to a close, I predict that the God of right and justice will so quicken its conscience that, regardless of any influence that may be exerted, it will expiate this foul crime committed against our disabled heroes and wipe this ignominious stain from our national escutcheon.

Among the various accomplishments of the "brain trust" there is one that stands out most signal and commanding, and that is the two systems of bookkeeping which its experts in accountancy have evolved and inaugurated. They maintain two ledgers—one ledger they use for the normal Budget and the other for the emergency Budget. When they discover that the normal Budget is about to show a deficit a messenger is promptly dispatched to the office of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ickes, and sufficient emergency funds are immediately allocated to bring the normal Budget back into balance again. This ridiculous operation is repeated like the directions on a patent-medicine bottle "as often as is necessary."

Of course the whole performance is a cheap, transparent subterfuge and clearly shows that the Government at present is in the hands of a lot of financial quacks and tyros. Under this nonchalant, lackaday, slipshod system appropriations that have been disapproved and rejected by Congress because of its effort to maintain a normally balanced Budget, by this art of hocus-pocus are provided for out of emergency relief.

Just now our so-called "emergency Budget" shows a nice little deficit of more than $7,000,000,000, and, according to the President himself, our national debt will aggregate thirty-two billions at the end of the fiscal year 1935. This means that at that time the annual interest charge on our public debt will be more than the amount of the total national debt when the Democrats took charge in 1913. But what else could you expect, my friends, from a gentleman who as Governor of a great State ran it $114,000,000 in the red, forcing his successor to resort to a sales tax to meet the State's financial emergencies. And lo! a little later, when this former Governor became President and some of his satellites mentioned a sales tax to maintain a balanced Budget, he threw up his hands in disgust and declared that he was horrified at the suggestion. Personally, I have always opposed a sales tax; but, bad as it is, the Government may ultimately have to resort to it to meet the exigencies of the situation.

My friends, I realize that statistics are dull and tedious, but in order not to be deceived, please ponder these figures for a moment.

On January 1, 1933, there were 3,800,000 families on relief in the United States. Averaging 3½ persons to the family, we had a total of about 12 million people on our relief rolls. On January 1 of this year, the number of families on relief had increased to 7 million, or by the same token, 25 million people.

Has normal employment increased under the N.R.A.?

The code was adopted in September of last year. At that time according to figures compiled by the American Federation of Labor, normal employment was 74.3 percent. In October it was 73.9 percent. In November it was 72.4 percent. And in December it had gone down to 71.8 percent.

In the light of this revelation, I ask you, where are we headed? Unless we change our system, only the living God can answer.

There is one thing certain, however, and that is we can't drink and spend our way back to prosperity.

My remedy would be to provide for direct Government loans to private industry through the medium of the R.F.C., whereby real pay rolls would be established and genuine purchasing power created, thereby employing our idle workers at living, decent wages. I would then establish agricultural colonies to provide for those unable to compete in industry. I would furnish them tools and seeds and give them a chance to earn something for themselves. In this way they would regain their self-respect and relief would inevitably come to the taxpayers of the Nation.

So, in conclusion, my friends, in this solemn presence tonight, let us highly resolve that the martyrdom of our illustrious patron saint shall not have been made in vain. Let us renew our faith in the proposition that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" and not from their coercion. Let us rededicate and reconsecrate ourselves to the preservation of the institutions of Liberty for which the immortal Lincoln sacrificed everything that he had—even his life—to the end that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

THE BATTLE IS ON

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, the battle is on—we have had several skirmishes—the farmers have again been betrayed by the reactionary standpatters of both parties. A bipartisan coalition against the Frazier-Lemke bill was formed between the reactionaries of the Republican and Democratic Parties. All the power these bellwethers could exert has been brought upon the Members who signed the Frazier-Lemke petition to withdraw their names and upon others not to sign. In spite of this we obtained the required 145 signatures, only to be delayed by the gag rule and the end of the session. The battle lines, however, are being drawn tighter and tighter on all fronts, and will continue until the November election, when the people of this Nation, I am confident, will win a final and complete victory. In the last election we drove the money changers from the first floor into the basement, where they are still mixing the medicine and influencing the legislation of this Nation. In the next election we will drive them out of the basement and permanently out of Washington. Let the standpatters of both parties beware.

In the meantime, progress is being made. The American Federation of Labor, through its president, William Green, has come to the aid of the farmers—to the aid of all the people of this Nation—to the support of the Frazier-Lemke bill. Hundreds and thousands of farmers, bankers, business and professional men and women throughout the Nation have written and wired their Members of Congress demanding to know under whose instruction and direction these bellwethers acted when they opposed the only emergency farm refinancing legislation before this Congress—the legislation that will give real and not make-believe relief, not only to the farmers but to 130,000,000 men, women, and children. They demanded that their Representatives in Congress ignore these bipartisan bellwethers and sign the petition to discharge the committee and to bring the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill out on the floor for discussion and passage.

The international bankers would now lead us to believe that there has already been an expansion of the currency—this is absolutely false. Not only has there not been an expansion of the currency, but during the first year of this administration there has been a contraction, a deflation equal to $9.83 per capita. The Treasury reports show that on February 28, 1933, there was $52.23 per capita circula-

tion while on February 28, 1934, there was $42.40. Thus, in spite of all the wild and exaggerated claims of expansion, there has been a deflation of $9.83 per capita. In order to cover up this deflation we have borrowed billions of dollars and issued tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds to bolster up our tottering financial structure, but there is danger ahead because we cannot borrow ourselves out of debt. We cannot save ourselves from a final accounting—from Judgment Day—by a further contraction of the currency and accumulation of the wealth of this Nation in the hands of a few—in the hands of the coupon clippers.

There is danger ahead—the Government is still trying to get prosperity by borrowing—by issuing billions more of tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds. By the end of this year this Nation's debt will be some $32,000,000,000. The average interest on this huge sum will be about 3½ percent, which amounts to $1,120,000,000 per annum. This is the national debt. It does not include that of States, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions. These States, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions, as well as individuals, have all stretched their credit to the limit.

This Nation is bankrupt; every State in this Union is bankrupt; the people of the United States as a whole are bankrupt. The public and private debts of this Nation, which are evidenced by bonds, mortgages, notes or other written instruments amount to about $250,000,000,000; and it is estimated that there is about $50,000,000,000 of which there is no record, making in all $300,000,000,000 of public and private debts. The total physical cash value of all the property in the United States is now estimated at about $70,000,000,000. That is more than it would bring if sold at public auction. In this we do not include debts or the evidence of debts, such as bonds, mortgages, and so forth. These are not physical property. How are we going to pay $300,000,000,000 with only $70,000,000,000? It cannot be done unless we first put more money into actual circulation—not by doubling it in the hands of a few, but by putting it into circulation among the people. Let Wall Street call that debasing of the currency and make the most of it. We are more concerned with not debasing American manhood and womanhood.

At 5 percent the interest on this vast indebtedness amounts to $15,000,000,000 annually, or $120 a year for every man, woman, and child. The amount of money in actual circulation in this country is about $2,000,000,000. By that I do not mean money lost or destroyed, hoarded, or in foreign countries. Therefore, in order to pay the interest on our public and private debts, each dollar in actual circulation, in actual use, will have to be used as a revolving fund and be paid over seven and one-half times a year.

Yet in spite of this vast indebtedness, in spite of these dizzy, incomprehensible figures, millions of our people are forced to seek positions on the Federal pay roll or on a disguised dole system. There is not enough money among the people to enable them to employ and utilize the energy of these men and women in necessary and useful work; there is a money famine. We have made beggars out of a once proud people. States, counties, cities, school districts, and other quasi-public institutions are all asking for help from the Federal Government. Some of these are offering so-called "frozen assets" as security for loans, forgetting that these assets are no longer frozen but have long since evaporated. There is danger ahead, a collapse, and a collapse may mean devastation and destruction.

What, then, caused this condition? It was caused by the monopolization, not of the wealth of this country but of the medium of exchange; the monopolization in the hands of a few financial monarchs of the money of the country, the unit of exchange. This was brought about by skillful manipulation of the currency, by a monopolizing tariff, by gambling in stocks and bonds and the necessities of life. It was brought about first by virtually doubling the money in circulation through the Federal Reserve banks during the war and then by cruel, brutal, and inhuman deflation, by virtually cutting the money in circulation in two.

To loosen this strangle hold upon our people, we propose as a remedy the Frazier-Lemke bill. This bill provides that the United States Government shall refinance existing farm indebtedness at 1½-percent interest and 1½ percent applied on the principal on the amortization plan, not by issuing bonds but by issuing Federal Reserve notes secured by the best securities on earth, first mortgages on farm lands; better security than gold or silver, because you cannot eat gold or silver but you can eat the products that grow on the farms; therefore your life depends upon the farms. They are the best security on the face of the earth. If our Government has enough intelligence to do this, it will make a profit of six billion three hundred and forty-five million at 1½-percent interest in 47 years, the time required for amortization of the farm indebtedness.

Let us compare the Frazier-Lemke bill with the one passed by the special session of Congress, written in New York in the atmosphere of the money changers. Under that bill, if all the farm indebtedness were refinanced, the farmers of this Nation would pay $12,492,500,000 in 39 years to the bondholders. Under the Frazier-Lemke bill the farmers would have to pay just $6,149,500,000 less interest in 47 years, and at the same time the Government would make a net profit of $6,345,000,000 and to that extent lessen our Federal tax burden.

Under the present Farm Mortgage Act the farmer is asked to pay 4½-percent interest if he lives in a Federal Farm Loan Association district and 5 percent if he does not, and in addition pay 1 percent for administration and buy stock in an amount equal to 5 percent of the loan, making 10½ or 11 percent for the first year and thereafter 4½- or 5-percent interest, together with 1 percent for amortization, making 5½ or 6 percent annually until paid, while under the Frazier-Lemke bill he will pay 1½-percent interest and 1½ percent on the principal, or $30 for each thousand dollars borrowed, for approximately 47 years. Under the Frazier-Lemke bill a farmer could carry a $17,000-mortgage loan, as far as his ability to pay goes, as easily as a $5,000 loan under the present law. The Frazier-Lemke bill takes into consideration the farmer's ability to pay. Under the provisions of this bill a farmer, on a $10,000 loan, will have to pay $24,000 less in interest in 47 years than he would have to pay if he got the same loan for 6 percent straight. Surely we are all for that. Another difference is that under the present law hundreds and thousands of farmers are losing their farms by mortgage foreclosure because of their inability to meet the requirements and limitations of that law, while under the Frazier-Lemke bill they could be refinanced and their homes saved.

Under the provisions of this bill there would be issued and put into circulation between two and three billion dollars of new money—Federal Reserve notes. This, used as a revolving fund, will be sufficient to refinance all of the farm indebtedness and save the farmers from ruination. If we had passed this bill in the special session, this two or three billion dollars used as a revolving fund would have given us an intelligent expansion of the currency and would have made it unnecessary for the Government of the United States to issue billions of tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds. That is the difference between the Frazier-Lemke bill and the present policy of the Government borrowing money and guaranteeing bonds.

If this bill had been passed there would have been enough money to do the Nation's money business. There would have been enough money so that the great State of Illinois would not have to compel its teachers and employees to accept scrip—paper money manufactured by Armour & Co., the National Tea Co., the Standard Oil Co., and the chain stores. The back of this scrip, or paper money, reads as follows:

This coupon is issued by Armour & Co. at the request of, and in cooperation with, school and local governing bodies, and is part of an arrangement through which we purchase tax-anticipation warrants, so that the salaries and wages of school and city employees can be paid pending resumption of normal tax collections.

In other words, this is proof that our Government has not supplied the people of Illinois with sufficient money to do the State's business, with sufficient money so that its people can pay their taxes, but compels the people of Illinois to turn their teachers and other State employees over to the mercies of Armour & Co., the Standard Oil Co., the National Tea Co., and the chain stores, for scrip or trade money. It is proof that there is an overproduction of just one thing in the United States and that is an overproduction of ignorance in Washington, D.C., proof that the so-called "brain trust" has gone into bankruptcy.

Our Government now prints Federal Reserve notes and gives them to the Federal Reserve banks at 0.7 of 1 cent per bill, the cost of printing. It makes no difference whether that bill is a $1 bill or a thousand-dollar bill, or whether they keep it for 1 year or for 20 years; all they ever pay your Uncle Sam for it is 0.7 of 1 cent per bill. The amount of all the paper money given by the Government to the banks amounted on January 1 last, to over $4,878,500,000, of which amount over $3,332,000,000 were Federal Reserve notes. What is back of this paper money? Is there gold back of it? There is not. Is there even a farm back of it? There is not. There is simply the indebtedness of the United States—a Government bond—back of it. There is no gold back of it and if any of you think there is, just take a Federal Reserve note to the United States Treasury and try to get gold for it, and you will find that you cannot get it. If you could get it, then I could have you arrested for violating the law and having monetary gold in your possession—money is made by law.

After your Government had given all this money to these bankers, it found it necessary to borrow back some of the money that it gave away. It had to sell bonds and certificates of indebtedness. The amount of these bonds and certificates of indebtedness on January 1 last amounted to over $25,000,000,000 and will be some $32,000,000,000 by the end of the year. These bonds bear interest on an average of about 3½ percent and are tax exempt. In other words, these bankers use the $4,878,500,000 paper money which your Government gave them as a revolving fund, with which they bought the $25,000,000,000 tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness.

These bankers not only now have the $25,000,000,000 tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds and certificates, but they also have the $4,878,500,000 of paper money which your Government gave them and which they used as a revolving fund to buy these bonds. At this time the Government is borrowing about a billion dollars a month. It prints tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds to that amount and hands these over to these bankers, and in return the bankers hand to the Government deposit slips. No money is exchanged; the whole thing is merely a bookkeeping transaction. The banks draw interest on the bonds, but the Government draws no interest on the deposit slips. The Government checks on these deposit slips and the persons who receive the checks redeposit them in the banks. The Government, of course, is short-changed. If the banks need more money as a revolving fund, they take these bonds and put them up as security for more Federal Reserve notes.

If our Government can do this for the big bankers, why can it not do it for the farmers? Why not do it for agriculture? Why not issue Federal Reserve notes secured by better security than these bankers put up—secured by the farms of this Nation? Why not do the reasonable thing, the intelligent thing, the only thing, and pass the Frazier-Lemke bill? When this bill becomes a law it will reduce the farmers' indebtedness by three-fifths in 47 years because of the lower rate of interest and in addition the Government will make a net profit of $6,345,000,000.

We have everything at our fingers' tips to bring about the greatest prosperity the world has ever seen. We have plenty of raw material; plenty of education; plenty of mechanical skill; plenty of willing workers; plenty of highly efficient machinery—everything necessary to create a great and lasting prosperity—except money. When the Frazier-Lemke bill passes there will be issued and put into circulation among the people, several billion dollars of new money—Federal Reserve notes. It will again give purchasing power to the people. The farmers will pay their bankers, their merchants, their lawyers, and their doctors, and they in turn will pay their bills and all will start in again repairing and improving their homes. Unemployment and starvation will cease. Enforced idleness of millions of men and women will disappear and we will hear no more of overproduction. Consumption will again be normal and the industrial life of the Nation will return.

This bill has the official endorsement of the National Farmers Union; it has the official endorsement of some State Farm Bureau organizations and of many Bureau and Grange locals throughout the Nation. It has the approval of 95 percent of the farmers of this Nation; it has the approval of every intelligent banker, business, and professional man and woman. Twenty-one State legislatures have asked Congress to pass this bill. They are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. It has the approval of the lower house of the State Legislature of New York, the President's own State, as well as that of Ohio and of Delaware. Surely no Member of Congress from these States is justified in ignoring these mandates from his State.

To the 30,000,000 who live on our farms, to you 130,000,000 everywhere, to you patriotic, liberty-loving citizens, I say there is danger ahead; the "brainless trust" is still bent upon the regimentation of agriculture, regimentation of everything, upon the establishment of a feudal system with the bureaucrats, the lords, and barons here in the departments in Washington, the vassals in the cities and towns, with the farmers and laboring men as the feudal serfs throughout the Nation. The vandals in the Department of Agriculture are still bent upon the destruction of food and clothing in the midst of starvation and want; it is a period of planned starvation and planned rags.

You farmers are asked to curtail production by permitting 40,000,000 acres to lie idle, while at the same time we are importing agricultural products that would require 40,000,000 acres to produce. Last year we imported 43,000,000 pounds of canned beef from the Argentine—this was equivalent to 250,000 head of cattle. At the same time the Department of Agriculture was guilty of the wanton destruction of over 6,000,000 pigs in the midst of hungry millions. The Department is now engaged in the destruction of dairy cows; still we imported 50,000,000 pounds of cheese, equivalent to 2,000,000,000 of raw milk. The Department is still engaged in the destruction and curtailment of cotton production, while millions of our people go to bed without mattresses or bedding or sufficient clothing. This is the work of madmen. Our problem is not overproduction but underconsumption and maldistribution.

There is danger ahead—danger of an intellectual collapse of our bureaucrats. I appeal to the farmers—to all liberty-loving people—to refuse to sell themselves and their children into bondage for a mess of pottage. I appeal to you of the East to write and wire your Congressmen demanding the passage of the Frazier-Lemke bill at the next session of Congress. I appeal to you of the South and to you of California—out there in the Golden West—to do likewise. Agriculture must be refinanced—the farmer's homes must be saved.

In closing may I state that the responsibilities of government are yours; that Congress is the only safeguard of your liberties; that the trouble is not with Congress but with you? As a whole, the Members of Congress represent the average honor, integrity, intelligence, and ideals of the people who elect them, no more, no less, and that is as it ought to be. If your Member of Congress is not representing you correctly, then it is your fault. You farmers of America, tell your Congressman you want the Frazier-Lemke bill to refinance you; that you want the Thomas-Swank bill giving you the cost of production for that part of your products consumed within the United States; and the Bank of the

United States, owned, operated, and controlled by the Government of the United States and in full and complete control of the money and credit of this Nation.

I have confidence in the future. We are going back to the democracy of Jefferson and Lincoln—forward to a happy, prosperous, self-reliant, and self-governed people, a people with hopes and aspirations; forward to the true grandeur of this Nation, where every man is a king.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE NEW-DEAL CONGRESS

Mr. DOBBINS. Mr. Speaker, we are evidently in the closing hours of the new-deal Congress. With an enormous legislative program accomplished, we may pause to take stock of the accomplishments of what is well described in one of the Washington papers this morning as the most colorful and outstanding peace-time Congress in the Nation's history.

For my part, it is difficult to regard this as a "peace-time" Congress. When we assembled here in March of last year, in preparation for the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as the new President of our beloved country, there was no peace in the mind nor heart of the thoughtful citizen. Unemployment was at its worst stage in our history. Commodity prices were at ruinous levels. Confidence in our private institutions was all but gone, and was ebbing fast in the Government itself. Many asked the question, "Will the Government last?" Oftener the inquiry was more hopelessly worded: "How long can it last?" True, the gunnery of warfare was not heard—there seemed not enough spirit left in the people for fighting. But more dreadful than the sound of distant cannon was the crashing of banks on every side and in every part of the land.

That, Mr. Speaker, was the setting in which more than 100 men who are in this Chamber today began their first terms as Representatives in Congress on March 4, 1933.

At noon that day I stood with my present colleagues at the back of the canopied structure erected on the front steps of this Capitol Building awaiting the appearance of the central figure in the national drama of that day. Facing us were 150,000 of our fellow citizens, dull of eye and heavy of heart. Long denied the inspiration of leadership, they had almost forgotten what it is like. Then with the vivid thrill of a desert sunrise came the awakening. It came in the form of one of their own kind, moving slowly out of the east portal of their Capitol, with broad shoulders squared and an eye as clear as the morning's dew. Straight at them he looked, and his voice was the voice of a leader and a friend, gentle in its encouragement, inspiring in the thought it expressed, confident in its purpose, and resolute and undaunted in its determination.

Thus Franklin Roosevelt took the oath and spoke to all of us on that day. Thus he has continued to look, to speak, and to act.

As he proceeded with his address before that great inaugural audience their dull eyes brightened, then glistened, and soon tears were rolling unashamed down the cheeks of strong men and women, conscious of revived hope and confidence. As it was with them there, they knew it must be in the minds and hearts of their fellow Americans, listening on every radio in the land. In this spirit the people of America continue to look to their leader, and our reliance upon him has become a part of our nature.

His instant and decisive course in the banking crisis cast into oblivion the dire prophecy of the 1932 campaign that he would not be a man of action.

Soon he called this Congress into special session. The greater part of the time from then to now we have been here grappling with the problems of the Nation. A mere recital of the national recovery legislation and progressive laws enacted in 1933 and 1934 is long and impressive. And they have all been in harmony with that wonderful message that marked the dividing line between despair and hope.

The President then assured his countrymen that this great Nation would endure, revive, and prosper. So it has; and under laws enacted by us with his approval its credit is safe and secure, national wealth is increased, banks are sound, commodity prices are improved, and unemployment steadily decreases.

He advocated honesty in financial transactions, and we have followed his lead with an honest security law and another banishing the devices of the crooked gambling house from our great security markets. Banking has been put on a firm basis, and the depositor is insured against the losses that in recent years brought agony, destitution, and death.

He advocated unselfish honesty in public service, and his watchful regard for that goal has been rewarded with an administrative record free from scandal.

He said, "This Nation asks for action, and action now." Suiting the deed to the word, he has been tireless and indefatigable in his activity; and the example he set is reflected in the arduous labors of this Congress.

"Our greatest primary task", he said, "is to put people to work." That we have done in the Civilian Conservation Corps, by Civil Works projects on the roads, on public buildings, waterworks, and, better yet, on railroads, in shops, stores, factories, and on the farms. We have accomplished this through legislation unprecedented in character and scope, and the results have justified the daring experiment.

He deplored the increasing foreclosures on homes and farms. Congress responded with appropriations of billions for mortgage relief and the machinery for its generous distribution.

He spoke for an adequate but sound currency. That has been provided. The gold dollar has been equitably revalued, and provision for a broader but sound base for currency is afforded through increased coinage of silver. The croakers who predicted a financial crisis if this should be attempted are chagrined as they contemplate a national credit that is firmer than it ever was before.

In world affairs he spoke for the policy of a good neighbor. We have respected that pledge in all legislation affecting foreign affairs.

Labor stood in mortal fear at the thought of the inroads unemployment and want had made upon its advancement of workingmen's rights and standards of living. Today, under laws enacted by this Congress, and under an administration devoted to the welfare of the people as a whole, the laboring man faces the future with hope and confidence.

Fairness characterizes the legislation of this Congress. The criminal and the fraud face laws more stern and binding than before. That is as it should be.

Government contracts that were awarded like juicy plums have been canceled. In the air mail $10,000,000 a year is saved by insistence upon the fair principle of competitive bidding, and the service now surpasses any we have had before. I pride myself upon an active participation in that accomplishment. In the great saving to our taxpayers there is ample reward for the incessant labor it involved.

As agriculture is our most important industry, particularly in my own State, I am deeply gratified by the intense interest in its problems that has been shown by this Congress, under the earnest and constant leadership of our President. In former years it has taken years of congressional effort to overcome Executive resistance to legislation in the farmer's behalf. Now the President and Congress are equally solicitous in a determination to see that the farmer shall receive a decent reward for his enterprise and labor and that the value of our farms and their products shall be restored.

Mistakes have been made, and we will make more. The only man who makes no mistakes is the one who never tries to do anything. The only hunter who never missed a bird is he who never fired at one.

There are those who urge that we let things alone, and contend that prosperity will return of its own accord. My history tells me that we once had a political party that was derisively called the "Know-Nothing Party." Its life was short and its death was ignominious. A "do-nothing party" would be as bad, in my opinion. What would have happened to this Nation in 1933 if the President and Congress had done nothing?

I am happy in the conviction that this Congress, now fading into history, has been stupendous in its endeavors and

great in its accomplishments. I shall carry with me through life a feeling of deepest gratitude to my fellow-citizens who made it possible for me to take a modest part in its proceedings. The responsibilities of membership in the House of Representatives are grave indeed. I have steadfastly endeavored, Mr. Speaker, to bear those responsibilities with honor, and to discharge them industriously and intelligently.

The task is by no means finished. Our President, in his recent message to the Congress, points the way to further duties that we and our colleagues must not shirk. They involve the full recovery and protection of sacred rights in homes, livelihood, and individual security. Some of our opponents say this is only a fantastic dream, and can never be realized. They would have said the same thing (and with a greater show of confidence) of some of the plans that are now in the course of fulfillment. If the next Congress approaches these problems with the same courage and determination displayed here during these 2 years, we need have no fear of the result.

POLITICAL DEMAGOGUERY AND GAG RULES

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention not only of the House but of the country as well to an exhibition of political demagoguery that has exceeded anything within the time of my service here. Of course, I am comparatively a new Member, this being my second term, and it may be that at the close of the session the political sharpshooters of the minority party find it necessary to indulge in a practice which to my mind is unethical. I desire to call the attention of the House to a statement of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. McGUGIN] in the RECORD of June 2, in which he attributes the passing of the rule of June 1 to a desire on the part of the House managers to kill off the McLeod banking bill and the Frazier-Lemke bill. Anyone who has any knowledge of the attitude of our conservative Republican leadership, as exemplied by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL], is well aware that the majority of the Republicans are opposed and have been opposed to both the Frazier-Lemke bill and the McLeod bank bill. In fact, one rather liberal Republican remarked to me that the MeLeod bill was asinine. He said it was good politics but bad economics. So you can see the attitude of the Republican Membership on this bill.

Now, with reference to this rule, our Republican friends began their preliminary tactics to force this rule on May 30. On May 31 and June 1 they precipitated eight roll calls each day. It generally takes three-quarters of an hour to complete a roll call. The House ordinarily assembles at 12 o'clock. With eight roll calls, at three-quarters of an hour each, it would take 6 hours, or from 12 to 6 o'clock, doing nothing but calling the roll. Imagine such a silly situation, but this was aggravated on the morning of June 1, when the Republican leader, Mr. SNELL, demanded the reading of the Journal. This took nearly 3 hours, as all the roll calls of the previous day had to be read. This had not occurred before in the House for some 30 years. The passing of the rule giving the Speaker power to recognize whomever he pleased and, on motion of the floor leader, to recess instead of adjourning, was done for the purpose of preventing the Republican minority from consuming the entire day on roll calls and the reading of the Journal. It was a deliberate attempt on the part of the Republican leadership, in which the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. McGUGIN] took an active part, to stop any further legislation, including the Frazier-Lemke and the McLeod bank bills. There was practically no backing for the McLeod bank bill at this particular time, as a substitute had been provided, to which a large part of the Membership had agreed, with the exception of the Michigan delegation, which was in favor of passing a 100-percent pay-off bill.

When this rule was voted by the Democratic Membership it had followed 3 days of doing little or nothing but monotonously calling the roll, one roll call succeeding another. Everyone knows a Congressman has considerable work to do besides answering roll calls. He has a tremendous correspondence to answer. He has a number of contacts to make with various departments, and he usually has to attend committee meetings in the forenoons.

Most of the Republican Membership went on with their work in their offices, leaving 15 or 20 Members on the floor to pursue their policy of obstruction. Under the circumstances the balance of the Roosevelt program had to be scrapped or the House leadership had to pass a rule that would prevent the carrying out of this policy of obstruction. After 3 days, with no accomplishment except answering to our names on roll calls, you can imagine the state of mind of the Membership. Without having in mind anything but orderly procedure and a determination to complete the Roosevelt program, we passed the rule which stopped the filibuster. The charge of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. McGUGIN] that this rule was passed for the purpose of defeating the McLeod and Frazier-Lemke bills is false, and as evidence of what the gentleman from Kansas had in mind at the time he engaged in the filibuster, it is only necessary to call your attention to the fact that on the day following the passing of the rule he prepared his article under permission to extend his own remarks and made his untruthful charge, and immediately had it printed and started flooding the country with it. This was but a thin political trick, and anyone with a knowledge of the facts could easily see through it. Without the passage of this rule the Frazier-Lemke bill and the McLeod bill were dead as a mackerel, because no business was being transacted. As a result of the passage of this rule Congress was able to complete its program, which included the passage of the Frazier-Lemke bill providing for the scaling down of farm debts and a moratorium on interest charges, as well as the President's housing bill and several other pieces of very important legislation.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House, I have considered it my duty to devote as much attention as possible to the operations of the government of the District of Columbia.

I have not had the time to devote as much attention to the subject as I have desired. The District of Columbia is the Capital of the Nation, and the kind of municipal government we have in the District is, and should be, of interest to every Member of Congress, because Congress passes the laws governing the District of Columbia.

There is one of the executive departments of the District of Columbia government in which I have become deeply interested. That is the department of weights, measures, and markets. My unusual interest in this particular branch of the municipal government has perhaps been aroused by the fact that George M. Roberts, Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets for the District of Columbia, was raised and resided in the district which I now represent in the House until he came to Washington some 20 years ago. Mr. Roberts, as head of the department, is charged with the duty of administration of the law establishing standard weights and measures in the District of Columbia, which is intended to protect consumers against deception and fraud in the purchase and sale of merchandise of every description. The law is also intended to protect upright and honorable business men against unfair and dishonest competition. A careful examination of the law in question discloses that it is perhaps one of the most comprehensive statutes on the subject in force anywhere in the country.

The subject of standard weights and measures is of much greater importance than many people believe. It is a subject of such importance that the Constitutional Convention, in order that weights and measures might be uniform, provided in the Constitution that Congress shall have power to fix the standards of weights and measures. It is especially essential that uniformity should be maintained in a city like Washington. To emphasize that fact it is only necessary to state that the merchant who delivers only 15 ounces for a pound not only subjects his honest competitor to grossly unfair competition but reaps a tremendous and unjustifiable

profit from consumers. For instance, there is consumed in the District of Columbia approximately 8,450,000 pounds of butter per year.

At the average price a shortage of only 1 ounce per pound would defraud consumers of more than $160,000 per year. On the 23,000,000 pounds of fresh beef sold in Washington per year short weight of 1 ounce per pound would defraud consumers of more than $360,000 per year. A similar shortage on dressed poultry would defraud consumers of about $80,000 per year; on Irish potatoes, $156,000 per year; on cheese, $280,000 per year; on bread, $365,000 per year; and on other commodities amounts relatively large.

It may astonish the average automobile owner to learn that an average short measure of only 1 pint on each 5-gallon sale of gasoline in the District would defraud consumers of gasoline of about $250,000 per year, yet short measure of more than a gallon on 5-gallon sales has been found by investigators of this department and the violators prosecuted.

Investigations made under the direction of the Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets have disclosed that in many instances merchants whose customers are chiefly among the poor and ignorant classes of people cheat the most. Some of them, according to the last report of the Superintendent, have been found resorting to most reprehensible practices. Such persons have, of course, been prosecuted. The people of the District of Columbia are fortunate to have a Department of Weights and Measures which is operated exclusively in the public interest, and with a degree of diligence which it would be difficult to excel. The record of this department in one respect is amazing. Of the hundreds of cases in which prosecutions have been instituted for defrauding customers or for other violations of the law during the past 6 years only one case resulted in acquittal. This fact, it seems to me, may be reasonably accepted as a fair measure of the diligence with which this department is conducted.

The District of Columbia standard weights and measures law contains many wholesome provisions. It is not confined to penalizing sales by short weight or measure. In the interest of fair dealing, it regulates in detail the methods which shall be employed in the sale of commodities essential to everyday life. It is calculated to prevent fraud, as well as to punish those guilty of fraud. It requires, of course, that scales, gasoline pumps, and all other commercial weighing or measuring instruments shall be tested before they are placed in use, and at least semiannually thereafter, to see that they comply with legal standards and regulations.

But the testing of weighing or measuring instruments lacks much of covering all the duties and activities of the weights and measures department. For instance, the law fixes certain standard weights for bread which may be manufactured or sold within the District. It provides that every loaf of bread shall bear a label stating the weight and the name of the baker. That insures consumers of bread that the weight shall not be reduced below the fixed standard. The law requires that coal dealers shall sell by the long ton of 2,240 pounds. It provides that ice shall be weighed at the time of delivery. It provides that all commodities shall be sold by net weight, thus preventing inclusion of wrappings in the weight of foodstuffs. It limits the amount of liquid which may be contained in oysters to 10 percent. It fixes the capacity and regulates the labeling of milk bottles. It fixes standard sizes for all fruit and vegetable containers used by wholesalers. It provides that package foods shall be marked with the correct quantity of contents. It regulates slot vending machines, providing that same shall be maintained in working order and shall deliver the commodity or service expressly or impliedly promised. It provides that the purchaser of any commodity shall receive a sales ticket on demand stating in definite terms the quantity of commodity involved in any particular sale. There are other wholesome provisions in the law which I might mention, but the foregoing are sufficient to indicate its scope in a general way.

Enforcement of the provisions mentioned make necessary constant investigation and constant vigilance. All complaints from the public are fully investigated. However, this department does not wait for complaints. It initiates many investigations. It has undercover investigators buy merchandise, foods, gasoline, and other necessities from stores, filling stations, and other establishments in regard to which suspicion for any reason may be aroused. The quantities received are carefully checked. In that way the facts are ascertained in regard to whether or not the public is being defrauded. Package goods in stores are reweighed by investigators to determine whether they contain the quantities of merchandise represented. Package merchandise shipped into Washington in carload lots is weighed to ascertain whether or not manufacturers or processors are shipping short-weight goods into Washington. If such is found, steps are taken to prevent its sale here. Investigators are sent into bakeries in the nighttime to weigh bread as it comes from the ovens to see that it is full weight. In fact, investigators of this department work any and all hours, day or night, to protect the pocketbooks of the half million population of the National Capital.

Manifestly, a department of the municipal government which enters so largely and so thoroughly into the welfare of the everyday life of every resident of the District of Columbia should receive unstinted support not only from the governing authorities of the District, which I believe it does, but from the general public as well. It should also be supplied with every reasonable and necessary facility, both of personnel and equipment, for performing its duties.

THE FORGOTTEN MAN

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, we have heard much during the last few months about the forgotten man. That phrase has been a watchword. He who was supposed to be the forgotten man, when that expression was coined, today finds himself one of a motley crowd. There are many forgotten men, and not only forgotten but forsaken, and most of them are left on the economic field of battle, bleeding at every pore. I purpose to identify at least one of these forgotten and forsaken men.

THE TAXPAYER

He is the taxpayer, staggering under a crushing load of debt, paying tribute on every turn of his hand. Unfortunately we have not realized where we were going and the speed with which we were traveling, but we are now becoming nationally tax conscious. We are suddenly finding that the immense sums appropriated with apparent ease and unconcern are piling up a load that will bear on the backs of every man, woman, and child in this and in several future generations. We are learning, as learn we must, that the structure of recovery cannot be built upon such foundations as an unbalanced budget, rubber dollars, staggering expenditures, confiscation of property by taxation, and a chaotic public policy. The rising avalanche of Federal debt is not an evidence of progress. Most every governmental agency has power to tax and is, in fact, taxing almost everything within its jurisdiction. As matters stand, taxing units set up toll gates at the points where money passes and take a crack at cash in passing. We have customs duties, entertainment taxes, excise taxes, income taxes, inheritance taxes, poll taxes, sales and luxury taxes, processing taxes, compensating taxes, and general property taxes—all snarled together in a matted, confusing mass of conflicting jurisdictions and governmental cross purposes. If we do not pay taxes directly, we pay them indirectly. We pay them in the rent, the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the gas we burn, the gasoline we use, for the privilege of doing business, for the right to manufacture, the right to process goods, the right to exercise the God-given privilege of growing crops; and if we happen to produce too much of some given commodity we are penalized by an exorbitant tax; in fact, we pay taxes in every item of the cost of getting born, growing up, growing old, even in dying.

Federal, State, and local governments combined are spending approximately $70,000,000 a day, or $48,000 plus every time the clock ticks. In 1913 the spending was at the rate of $8,000,000 a day. The great Chief Justice Marshall

said that the power to tax is the power to destroy; in other words, the power to confiscate. The use of tax legislation to punish, to confiscate, and redistribute wealth has no place in the American program.

The tax burden has become so terrific that the taxpayer no longer has the ability to pay. Evidence of this is clear, for taxes are everywhere in default. We have moratoriums and special legislation to defer the ultimate day of payment of existing taxes, and the result will be an increased burden in the coming years. What a heritage we shall leave to our children!

It is startling and appalling to note the mounting expenditures of government as contrasted with its receipts. Observe:

Year	Federal Government expenditures	Receipts
1913	$748,000,000	$747,500,000
1925	3,697,400,000	3,780,100,000
1929	3,848,400,000	4,033,200,000
1931	4,219,900,000	3,317,200,000
1932	5,006,500,000	2,121,200,000
1933	5,306,600,000	2,238,300,000
1934 (8 months)	4,848,000,000	2,305,700,000

Mr. Speaker, all the while increasing demands are being made upon the Federal Government from every corner of the United States in this wild scramble to dip into the Federal Treasury, the reason for which is to be found in the fact that cities and counties and States have exhausted their bonding capacities and depleted their treasuries. They are now throwing the burden upon the Federal Government, apparently unmindful of the fact that the Federal Government will pass the obligation back to them through the power of taxation in one form or another. The people of the Nation have become inoculated with the idea that if these burdens can be passed on to the Federal Government they will obtain the desired relief and aid without having to bear any portion of the burden. The tragedy and danger of this tendency are that the farther the Government is removed from the people, the more wasteful and corrupt it will become.

As showing the growth of total National, State, and local expenditures and the rising expenditures of the National Government as compared with the State and local governments examine the following figures:

Years	Total expenditures, national, State, and local	Percent by National Government
1913	$2,919,000,000	24
1925	11,126,000,000	34.2
1930	13,564,000,000	30
1934	[1] 20,000,000,000	56

[1] Estimated.

There are two primary causes for the change in trend indicated by the foregoing figures:

First. Local governments have limited powers to levy taxes and are therefore unable to collect the needed revenue to carry the extraordinary expenses of the depression resulting in their willingness to side-step the obligation. The States with varying degrees of persistence have declined to take up the burden where local communities laid it down.

Second. The Federal Government has jumped into the breach opened by the local communities and the States and adopted a plan of action through which it hopes to buy back prosperity through liberal appropriations in many directions. The cities and States have spent pennies while the Federal Government has poured out dollars.

During the first session of the Seventy-third Congress there was appropriated upward of $4,600,000,000. The Democratic leaders so far have not announced their estimates of the appropriations and authorizations of expenditures made during this session, but these new obligations assumed by the Government will make a total that is at once amazing and appalling. From information now available it would appear that during the second session upward of $3,600,000,000 was provided under regular appropriations and some $13,000,000,000 or more were provided under extra appropriations for various governmental agencies.

We have been launched upon a program of spending billions of dollars as a means of returning prosperity; but we cannot squander ourselves into prosperity nor borrow ourselves out of debt. Waste results in want. Reckless spending creates debt and demands ever increasing and burdensome taxes.

The old types of excise taxes and tariffs have long since broken down as adequate vehicles to raise the necessary Federal revenues to meet the tremendous expenditures. Strange, new, and un-American tax devices have been devised and adopted to raise revenues to feed the insatiable maw of the spending Frankenstein fastened on the body politic, and as a case in point I wish to remark on the processing tax under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

PROCESSING TAX

The processing tax levied under this act, like all other taxes, is passed on to the taxpayer and adds to his burden. Moreover, this processing tax under the act is highly discriminatory and operates to enrich one group of States to the detriment of another group. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has provided figures showing the total receipts from the processing tax for the period from July 1, 1933, down to and including April 30, 1934, and the Department of Agriculture has provided figures showing the payments to farmers for the same period. The taxpayer and the consumer will be interested in examining those figures, which I obtained from the Honorable JOHN TABER, Representative from New York.

Processing tax collections and payments to farmers, July 1, 1933, to Apr. 30, 1934

State	Collections from processing tax	Payments	
		Rental and benefit to farmers	Surplus removal
Alabama	$6,561,392.33	$9,612,245.97	
Arizona	274,859.79	282,420.66	
Arkansas	509,207.74	10,834,045.88	
California	7,928,675.96	976,853.60	$116,015.93
Colorado	2,435,758.02	1,472,063.06	
Connecticut	1,680,705.38	198,818.94	
Delaware	352,312.16	77,069.96	
Florida	496,428.30	416,128.17	
Georgia	13,948,539.26	8,783,020.88	81,119.00
Hawaii	554,129.04		
Idaho	333,992.18	2,346,406.80	
Illinois	36,087,849.30	1,732,612.41	28,298,572.91
Indiana	4,316,308.43	1,342,068.33	
Iowa	6,020,205.67	339,670.96	
Kansas	10,030,643.66	16,816,355.88	
Kentucky	3,368,490.93	218,091.72	
Louisiana	1,273,742.95	5,005,782.42	
Maine	1,780,648.63		
Maryland (including District of Columbia)	3,401,726.92	558,541.65	
Massachusetts	17,107,741.54	96,468.40	
Michigan	3,476,569.99	587,606.57	
Minnesota	19,582,527.61	1,311,666.13	2,668,767.83
Mississippi	686,950.99	10,068,853.02	
Missouri	13,847,164.70	2,925,070.92	3,400,261.93
Montana	1,315,666.70	4,238,282.28	
Nebraska	3,238,421.57	4,040,745.52	15,104,990.63
Nevada	120,567.93	20,838.30	
New Hampshire	1,504,183.06	2,288.60	
New Jersey	3,012,596.54	8,020.41	
New Mexico	129,035.21	709,190.45	
New York	31,847,946.10	55,806.63	
North Carolina	24,365,272.53	4,406,051.91	
North Dakota	860,571.01	9,812,130.29	
Ohio	9,961,054.12	1,505,042.75	580,853.99
Oklahoma	2,873,353.17	16,419,276.92	
Oregon	2,087,367.55	1,829,248.25	4,004,421.72
Pennsylvania	8,029,497.60	662,275.09	
Rhode Island	2,879,197.62		
South Carolina	13,864,159.44	5,567,614.86	
South Dakota	358,617.06	3,523,326.18	
Tennessee	4,552,530.64	3,417,320.06	
Texas	8,176,941.67	47,044,240.10	
Utah	325,480.56	466,945.61	
Vermont	252,613.48	2,724.95	
Virginia	4,942,704.96	831,510.88	
Washington (including Alaska)	3,026,776.96	3,979,787.90	
West Virginia	899,862.63	52,743.42	
Wisconsin	2,593,380.40	469,342.93	
Wyoming	159,942.57	283,894.49	
Washington, D.C.			$762,332.98
Total	287,434,311.56	185,380,511.11	55,016,336.92

Expenses of administration for this period, $13,833,187.20.

Scrutiny of the foregoing figures reveals some startling facts. For example, my State, California, paid over $7,900,000, while its farmers received rental benefit payments of approximately $977,000, almost $7,000,000 less than the amount collected in the State. Illinois paid over $36,000,000, and its farmers received less than $2,000,000 rental benefit payments. Massachusetts paid over $17,000,000, and received less than $97,000. New York paid approximately $32,000,000, and received less than $56,000.

The ramifications of the processing tax reach into almost every activity in American life. Not only has it been imposed upon the basic agricultural commodities as defined by law, but Congress, not with my vote, however, foolishly delegated power to the Secretary of Agriculture to extend his taxing arm under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. What appeared to be a comparatively harmless provision is now proving to be a heavy and sharp weapon in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. By his dictum a tax aggregating millions and millions of dollars is being imposed upon the American farmer in the guise of a so-called "compensating tax" on commodities, such as jute or burlap bags and paper bags, which have been found by the Secretary to have come into competition with cotton. This can be said, without danger of successful refutation, that the farmers of California, the Pacific Northwest, and other States using jute or burlap bags in which to market their agricultural products are subsidizing the cotton grower, or, at least, were doing so until recently when Congress passed an act abating this compensating tax on jute or burlap bags. I am happy to say that my strenuous efforts to have the compensating tax on jute or burlap bags removed have been rewarded.

Mr. Speaker, lest anyone believe to the contrary, let me say that the $287,434,311.56 collected from processing taxes are collected within the Department of Agriculture as a special tax and are not a part of but are in addition to general revenues collected by the Government to be used for general expenditures.

The national debt has reached a new high point for all time at near $30,000,000,000, exceeding the national debt at the close of the World War. With a huge spending program in prospect, the Federal debt will continue to mount rapidly during the present fiscal year and probably the following year.

Optimists in high official positions have attempted to allay apprehension of the mounting debt burden by stating that the Nation can carry its projected national debt of $32,000,000,000 without serious concern. In such optimism lurks great danger, since that $32,000,000,000 does not take into account the long-term obligations of States, communities and cities, real-estate mortgage loans, debts of railroads, utilities, and like obligations of corporations, which comprise an approximate grand total of $130,000,000,000, or one-half of the estimated national wealth. The present and future generations are mortgaged with that amount. What will happen when the next depression comes, as come it will no doubt, when our reserve power is so encumbered? We must pause to ask how this Nation can recover by spending billions and thus creating additional billions of debt. No one who gives serious consideration to this matter can hope for a revived industry and commerce and a restoration of confidence in the minds of those who are expected to carry on. It is time to remember the forgotten man, the taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Arthur W. Hyde, former Secretary of Agriculture, recently delivered an able address before the Missouri Republican Club of Kansas City, and the following language particularly arrested my attention:

> This year government in the United States has spent an amount equal to 42 percent of the national income. If the Government takes in taxes one-fourth of the national income next year, that means that the people must work one-fourth of their time for the Government. Neither men nor governments can eat next year's seed corn without foreclosing the hope of next year's crop.
>
> Somebody must pay. Somebody must pay the processing taxes levied upon bread and meat and clothing. They will amount, we are told, to $1,800,000,000 for the first 2 years. Somebody must pay the mounting deficit. Somebody must pay for the $10,000,000,000 program. Somebody must pay for manicuring the nails of the inmates of southern hospitals, for cleaning up rural fence rows, for hiring artists to paint murals, for catching rats in Brooklyn, for the army of bureaucrats scattered through every county in America drawing money which was appropriated for the relief of the needy.
>
> Somebody must pay these huge sums, these mounting deficits. The Government has no funds except those it collects from its citizens by taxation. Who pays? The consumer pays. Sometimes he pays directly in taxes; sometimes he pays indirectly in the price of what he buys. But always the consumer pays, because the consumer is all of us.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that my record in this Congress has been consistent with and builded upon the pledge I gave the people of my district when I aspired to this high office. I promised them then that I stood for a reduction in the high costs of government which have made property ownership a burden; for lower taxes and the equalization of the tax burden; for the reorganization of the governmental structure to (a) eliminate unnecessary duplications of bureaus, commissions, waste, and extravagance; to (b) establish more efficiency and greater economy in government; and that I stood against political expediency as represented in pork-barrel legislation, the patronage system, the spoils system, pay-roll racketeering, and other sharp political practices which have contributed to the ever-increasing high cost of government. I now stand committed to the accomplishment of the foregoing purposes.

SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT ON BILL H.R. 9570, AMENDING THE SUGAR ACT OF MAY 9, 1934, BY FIXING A DEFINITE RAW-SUGAR QUOTA FOR PUERTO RICO AT 375,000 TONS, AND REMOVING ALL LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON ITS DIRECT-CONSUMPTION SUGAR

Mr. LANZETTA. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the report of the Subcommittee on Agriculture on bill H.R. 9570:

REPORT

The Subcommittee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 9570) to amend the act of May 9, 1934, entitled "An act to include sugar beets and sugar cane as basic agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", having considered the same, report thereon and recommend to the committee as a whole that the bill do pass.

J. R. MITCHELL, *Chairman.*

SCOPE OF THE BILL

Briefly stated, this bill is presented to correct a condition not contemplated by the President's sugar legislation, and particularly by the Sugar Act of May 9, 1934. This bill affects no other sugar-producing area of the United States. It is offered for two purposes, namely:

First. To remove the restriction on the industrialization of sugar in Puerto Rico—a restriction which does not apply to sugar refineries in continental United States and which was neither contemplated in the original sugar legislation nor favored by the Department of Agriculture.

Second. To assure Puerto Rico of a fixed sugar quota of 875,000 short tons, raw value.

GENERAL STATEMENT

This bill has as its object the stabilization of the sugar industry in Puerto Rico. Unless immediate relief is given the people of Puerto Rico will suffer untold hardships and social and industrial unrest will increase on the island.

This bill follows substantially to a great degree the President's sugar message of February 8, 1934. The general plan outlined in the President's message, with a fair allowance for hurricane losses, is all that this bill contemplates.

Puerto Rico now ranks eighth in the world market for products produced in continental United States. Puerto Rico purchases its entire consumption needs of every basic agricultural commodity, with the exception of sugar and tobacco, from the United States, its mother country. To maintain this purchasing power in these commodities and to help replace it in the position it formerly occupied as the sixth best world market for continental products, it is necessary that this bill be passed.

Four-fifths of the island's population of 1,600,000 is entirely dependent on sugar. This bill will assure Puerto Rico of stability in the one crop upon which practically the entire island is dependent, and to repeat, the other areas of the United States will not be affected by the passage of this bill.

The people of Puerto Rico feel deeply the discriminations directed toward them in the Sugar Act of May 9, 1934. They

have reason for this feeling in that the Sugar Act of May 9, 1934, sets them apart as a different kind of American citizen than those resident in continental United States. The passage of this bill will forestall a total collapse of the sugar industry and will strengthen the morale of the people on the island.

The people of Puerto Rico feel the Sugar Act of May 9, 1934, in limiting the industrialization of refined sugar on the island and at the same time permitting unlimited refining of sugar on the mainland, together with the lack of assurance of a fixed quota of raw sugar, is too much discrimination. Especially so when a foreign country is not asked to share a proportionate burden, but is, on the contrary, assured of increased benefits at the expense of American territory.

To insist on the continuance of such a policy tends to completely demoralize the industry and the morale of the 1,600,000 American citizens in the island. Wide-spread discontent and unrest is already reported.

The existing facilities in the island for the industrialization of refined sugar are fixed investments, expanded at the special request of the government of Puerto Rico. These investments represent several million dollars. To allow the Sugar Act of May 9, 1934, to stand uncorrected amounts in effect to a confiscation of this property.

The War Department has substantially approved the substance of this bill and recommended changes in the Sugar Act of May 9, 1934, as is shown in the memorandum of that Department.

The people of Puerto Rico, through their legislature, have petitioned the United States Congress for statehood. With such a spirit predominant among 1,600,000 American citizens on the islands, it is a matter of justice that this bill, which will remove the stigma of discrimination against them, be acted on favorably by the Congress.

RALPH F. LOZIER, A FRIEND OF THE VETERANS

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Speaker, during my congressional service of nearly 12 years I have handled many thousands of claims of veterans and their dependents. Of course, I made no charge for this service. In those 12 years I have probably established more compensation and pension claims than any other Member of either the House or the Senate. My long experience as an attorney enabled me not only to construe the technical details of the pension and compensation laws but also to understand the character and quantity of evidence necessary to establish a pension or compensation claim. In preparing the case of a veteran, I proceeded as carefully as if I were an attorney preparing a case for trial. It was a pleasure to serve the veterans of all wars.

THE 1933 VETERANS' LEGISLATION COMPROMISE

In June 1933, during the closing days of the first Congress following President Roosevelt's inauguration, I served as a member of a veterans' committee appointed by the House Democratic steering committee to confer with the President and bring about an increase in pensions and veterans' allowances, and to secure liberalization of the entirely too drastic regulations promulgated by the Veterans' Administration under the provisions of the Economy Act. Largely as a result of the work of that committee a compromise was reached which materially liberalized the regulations relating to pensions and compensations, and added $100,000,000 to the payments received by veterans for the year 1933.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS RESTORED TO PENSION ROLLS

This compromise negotiated by my committee also restored to the pension rolls the widows and dependents of 36,000 deceased World War veterans without any reduction whatever in their pensions. While this compromise materially increased Spanish-American War pensions and put back on the pension rolls many thousand Spanish-American War veterans whose pensions had been withdrawn under the regulations prescribed by the Veterans' Administration under the Economy Act, still the compromise did not give the Spanish-American War veterans their just proportion of the $100,000,000 increase as a result of said compromise, nor did the compromise give to the World War veterans increases to which they were entitled. That compromise in June 1933 embodied the best terms that could then be obtained.

BILL TO CORRECT INJUSTICE OF ECONOMY ACT

In the early days of the present session of Congress I introduced H.R. 7853, to restore and increase pensions and compensation allowances to veterans of the World War and their widows and orphans. This bill embodied the clarified provisions of the four-point program of the American Legion.

PRESUMPTIVE CASES

It provided that where service connection for a disease, injury, or death had, prior to March 19, 1933, been established, either directly or presumptively under the laws then in force, and which service connection was severed by the Economy Act or regulations thereunder, such service connection and rates for payment for direct or presumptive service-connected disabilities should be restored.

PENSIONS FOR WORLD WAR WIDOWS

My bill provided for needy widows and children of World War veterans at the rate of $15 a month for the widow, $5 a month for the first child, and $3 for each additional child, on the same conditions and rates provided for the widows and dependents under then existing law.

RESTORATION OF HOSPITAL PRIVILEGES

My bill called for the restoration of hospitalization privileges restricted to Veterans' Administration facilities where a veteran needs hospitalization and is not able to pay for it.

REGULATIONS UNDER ECONOMY ACT TOO DRASTIC

No person who has studied the subject can escape the conviction that the Economy Act and regulations promulgated thereunder made an unreasonable and entirely too drastic reduction in veterans' pensions and compensation, and my bill proposed to correct this injustice and substantially restore the rates in force before the enactment of the economy bill.

THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD DEAL FAIRLY WITH VETERANS

It was my thought that inasmuch as the Government was spending billions to aid and rehabilitate numerous industrial, financial, business, and other groups, much of which expenditure is in reality a gift or thinly veiled dole, then under these conditions a sound public policy demands that, as to service-connected disabilities, there should be a restoration of the rates that prevailed before the enactment of the Economy Act.

As long as the Government deals with prodigal liberality with practically every other group of our citizenry, we should not deal stingily or penuriously with our veterans whose service-connected disabilities have substantially reduced, and in many cases destroyed, their capacity to earn a livelihood.

SPANISH-AMERICAN PENSIONS

I also introduced H.R. 7868, an act to increase the pensions of Spanish-American War veterans. Unquestionably the pensions that were paid this group under the Economy Act were grossly inadequate. Following the enactment of the economy bill, Spanish-American War pensions were subjected to a more drastic reduction than pensions of any other group of veterans, but my bill proposed to correct this injustice and practically restore the Spanish-American pension rates that prevailed before the passage of the Economy Act.

It also proposed the payment of pensions to widows of veterans who served 90 days or more in the service during the Philippine insurrection or the China relief expedition, from April 21, 1898, to July 4, 1902, at the rate of $30 per month during their widowhood, together with a pension to minor children under the age of 16 years in the sum of $6 per month.

In short, the two bills introduced by me would have substantially restored the compensation of World War veterans and the pensions of Spanish-American War veterans to the level that prevailed before the passage of the Economy Act.

VETERANS' LEGISLATION, SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

During the present session of Congress I actively supported legislation to correct the grave injustice that had been done

veterans and their dependents by the harsh regulations issued by the Veterans' Administration under the so-called "Economy Act." I voted for the House amendments to the independent offices appropriation bill, which substantially met the demands of the World War veterans, while the Senate amendment increased pensions and allowances to a point where it was very evident that the President would veto the bill if it carried the Senate provisions, and with the Senate amendment in the bill it could not be passed over the President's veto, while, on the other hand, it was generally believed that the President would approve the bill if it carried the House amendment.

With reference to Spanish-American War pensions, there was but little difference between Senate and House amendments. The Senate amendments provided that Spanish-American War pensions should be restored to 90 percent of the rates that prevailed before the passage of the Economy Act, while the House amendment provided that the increase should not be less than 75 percent.

While the House amendment did not give the veterans all they demanded, or all I think they were entitled to, nevertheless I believe that it represented the most that we could hope to get for the veterans at that time and under existing conditions. As a friend of the veterans, I thought it would be a mistake to insist on the Senate amendments, well knowing that their adoption would invite a certain veto, while we hoped that the bill carrying the House amendments would meet with Executive approval.

Nothing was to be gained by demanding something for the veterans that we knew could not possibly be obtained. In legislative matters I have always tried to be practical and look at every question from a practical standpoint.

Believing that the rates prescribed by the House amendments were not excessive, and that while reasonably fair to the veterans they were not unfair to the Government, I voted to override the Presidential veto of this measure. No Member of Congress has more loyally or whole-heartedly supported President Roosevelt's forward-looking, epoch-marking, history-making program, and this I will continue to do.

I have a profound respect and unfeigned affection for our great President. His admirable qualities, intellectual integrity, broad catholicity, tolerance of opinion, and charity by which he judges the motives and sincerity of his fellow men have made him a world character, and securely anchored him in the confidence and affections of the American people. At no time has the President applied or sought to apply any species of pressure or coercion to force Members of Congress to oppose legislation which they believed to be wise and necessary or to support legislation which they considered inexpedient, unwise, and unsound.

The President's greatness, broadness, and tolerance are reflected in his generous estimates of other men's virtues, good qualities, and sincerity of purpose. I am sure the President would not have Members of Congress surrender their honest convictions in reference to important legislation, but he would have Congress exercise its constitutional prerogatives, and its Members vote in harmony with their convictions and deliberate judgment. The President has never claimed that his judgment and policies were infallible, but has said that he would be satisfied if experience demonstrated he was right 75 percent of the time. Slightly disagreeing with the President on veterans' legislation, I, nevertheless, have a record of practically 100-percent loyal support of the President and his policies.

SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS STRENGTHENED AGRICULTURE AND BANKING

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, when the history of the Seventy-third Congress is written it will be known as the "Congress of constructive and Nation-building achievements."

I notice that the Seventy-third Congress is next to the shortest Congress in the last hundred years. It will be recorded in the pages of history that it was not only the shortest but that there was less said by Congressmen in this session than in any other session in the last 30 years, and more accomplished than any Congress since the Civil War.

In a former statement in the RECORD I said that the Constitution was broad enough and flexible enough to protect all the people all of the time. To protect all of the people all of the time we must have a legislative program that adjusts itself to the needs of all of the sections of the country. The Seventy-third Congress gave to the people of the Nation a nation-building and citizenship-building program, and just like all well-organized companies, such as railroad companies and banking institutions and manufacturing institutions, elect a president to oversee or superintend the carrying out of the program that the board or executive staff agrees upon, so the Seventy-third Congress placed in the hands of a superintendent—the President of the United States—the power in many instances to put into effect and carry out the various measures enacted by Congress, so that the very best interests of all of the people of all of the Nation will be best served.

The whole program focuses toward one broad comprehensive aim—to put all of the people who wish to work back to work at a living wage. To do this it was absolutely necessary to enact certain pieces of legislation that were unlike former legislation enacted by Congress. For instance, in agriculture:

When I was a boy, and later a high-school teacher and principal, I was interested in agriculture. I would go back to the old farm where I was born and reared and my brother would ask me, "What are they doing for the farmer?" I would tell him of the various acts of Congress, but in 1932 he proceeded to tell me that he was of the opinion that all of the acts of Congress with reference to helping the farmer were failures. In a large measure he was right. In former sessions of Congress they were just as sincere as the Seventy-third Congress when it came to their wishes and desires to help the farmer. However, it is believed now that they did not have the right set-up of procedure. In fact, the only conclusion you can draw is that the conditions of the country with reference to the farmer and his activities were growing worse and worse each year.

Something had to be done. The Seventy-third Congress set up the N.R.A. The N.R.A. has been successful in its 9 months of application. The principles embodied in the N.R.A. are here to stay. The name may change and the method of application, the procedure, may change, but the fundamental principles embodied in the N.R.A. as a Government procedure to care for its people are here to stay for all time.

In May 1933 Congress passed the Farm Relief Act which embodied in substance the following:

For direct agricultural relief by authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to force increased farm prices either through allocating production or through leasing of land for the purpose of withdrawing it from production and to license and tax processors of agricultural products to pay the cost of this program.

It arranged for farm-mortgage relief by granting authorization for the refinancing of farm mortgages at 4½-percent interest through the issuance of not more than $2,000,000,000 in Government bonds, the interest of which—but not the principal—would be guaranteed by the Government.

It authorized a broad inflation program involving the expansion of Federal Reserve credits by as much as $3,000,000,000 in Treasury notes secured not by gold but solely by the credit of the United States Government; also authorized the President—in the so-called "Thomas amendment" to devalue the gold content of the dollar as much as 50 percent, and for 6 months from the passage of the act to accept up to $200,000,000 of silver at a price not exceeding 50 cents an ounce in payment for war debts due from any foreign government to the United States.

It empowered the R.F.C. to make loans in an aggregate not exceeding $50,000,000 to drainage, levee, irrigation, and similar districts.

Additional measures that we passed to stabilize the farmers of the Nation are the Farm Credit Act and Farm Mortgage Refinancing Act, both measures passed during this session of Congress. Added to these we gave the farmers the Crop Loan Act, the Cotton Control Act, the Sugar Act,

and the cattle, cotton, dairy relief resolution. We gave the farmer stabilizing legislation in the same proportion and of the same comparative strength as we had always given to manufacturers and manufacturing institutions. Then to make him secure, the Seventy-third Congress passed in its final hours the Farm Mortgage Act, which protects those who were trying to keep and pay for their farms. As soon as the farmers learn of the details of this act they will be forever grateful to the Democratic Party and the Seventy-third Congress. Being a farmer boy, I am happy that I had a part in making it possible for the farmer to receive the same consideration as other big industries and big institutions.

BANKING AND SECURITIES

Even the children 10 years old remember the gloom that hung over the Nation March 4, 5, 6, 7, 1933. The gloom was caused by weak and ineffective banking laws and measures of the Nation and the several States. And as a result, crooks and jokers and bad managers of banks and similar institutions not only robbed the masses of multiplied billions of dollars but created a social and industrial condition that closed down our mills and factories and mines, and threw multiplied millions of our men out of work and put them in the soup houses and bread lines all over the Nation, where the Democratic Congress found them on March 3, 1933.

It is an inspiration to all the people all over the Nation when they see the effects of the new banking laws passed by the Seventy-third Congress. The bankers themselves are happy, and the multiplied millions of depositors know now for the first time in the history of banking in this country that if they take $1,000 to any authorized bank carrying the insurance feature, that a thousand dollars will be there for them when they go back to get it. They know that the bank door will not be shut in their face. They know that if they take $2,500 to the bank, that it will be there when they go after it. It gives the individual as well as the community and the Nation a feeling of confidence and stability.

The banking structure built by the Seventy-third Congress will not be fully appreciated for some few years to come. There are many reasons why it will be appreciated, but two of the main reasons are that a large group of the people lost everything they had and don't have much use for a bank, and another large group, mounting into the millions in number, have lost all confidence in banking institutions, and it will take some time before they will use the banks as they did in the years prior to the financial deluge of November 1929.

The gold repeal joint resolution Congress passed in June 1933, plus the Gold Reserve Act of January 30, 1934, and the stabilizing Silver Purchase Act, which is now in the hands of the President for his signature, are measures that when thoroughly applied over a space of years will stabilize the monetary system of not only our system but the nations of the world, and add to the strength of our banking institutions.

The stenographers, the clerks, the postal employees, the caddies, the waitresses, the farmers, the miners, and all other groups, including the stock-exchange people themselves, are complimenting the Seventy-third Congress and the Democratic Party for having the courage and the wisdom to give the Nation the Securities Exchange Act. This act will protect everybody that wishes to invest in the several securities, whether they be bonds, stocks, or whatnot. This act is of such vast importance and of interest to such a large group that I will here give you a brief interpretation of the bill, because you can use it in your everyday walks of life:

The act provides for the regulation of securities exchanges and over-the-counter markets operating in interstate and foreign commerce and through the mails and the prevention of inequitable and unfair practices on such exchanges and markets.

It granted far-reaching control over the exchanges to the Federal Government and undertakes to curb excessive speculation and unethical practices and protect investors.

It establishes a bipartisan securities and exchange commission of five members, appointed by the President with Senate consent, to administer the act and also to take over from the Federal Trade Commission the administration of the Securities Act of 1933.

It requires the licensing of all stock exchanges and the registration of all listed securities with the new commission, the registration statement to contain 10 categories of facts, set out in the act, and any further financial statements which the commission might deem necessary. Corporations with registered securities to be required in addition to file periodical reports certified by independent public accountants.

It defines the functions of dealers, brokers, and specialists, bans manipulative practices to establish artificial prices for securities, and provides penalties of $10,000 or 2 years' imprisonment, or both, for those willfully and knowingly violating its provisions or any rule or regulation made under the act.

The maximum penalty where an exchange is the violator is set at $500,000.

It provides for the regulation of margins and brokers' credit by the commission and the Federal Reserve Board, and that the Federal Reserve Board should prescribe rules and regulations with respect to the amount of credit that may be initially extended and subsequently maintained on any security—other than an exempted security—registered on a national securities exchange.

It stipulates that for the initial extension of credit such rules and regulations should be based upon the following standard: An amount not greater than whichever is the higher of (1) 55 percent of the current market price of the security or (2) 100 percent of the lowest market price of the security during the preceding 36 calendar months, but not more than 75 percent of the current market price.

It empowers the Federal Reserve Board to raise or lower the margin requirements for the initial extension or maintenance of credit when it deems such action necessary.

It grants to any person aggrieved by an order of the new commission the right of court review in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States.

It carries several modifying amendments to the Securities Act of 1933 to meet severe criticisms of business and industry.

FARM BANKRUPTCY ACT

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 23, from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., Station WMAL, Washington, D.C., over a Nation-wide hook-up of the National Broadcasting System, I shall address the people of the United States and acquaint them with the details and merits of the most humane legislation ever passed by a Congress of the United States.

The legislation I refer to is the Farm Bankruptcy Act, enacted into law on the last day of the session of Congress.

The address will be made during the national farm hour. The time will be divided between Mr. Edward E. Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers Union, who will speak from Chicago, and myself speaking in Washington, D.C.

A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Farm Bankruptcy Act passed both the House of Representatives and Senate today. With the enactment of this bill, which now awaits the President's signature to become operative, a new era of peace and hope dawns upon the American farmer.

No longer will he fear the summons of the sheriff. No longer will he scan in mortal terror the columns of his newspaper to learn whether judgments have been taken, foreclosure proceedings started, or orders of sale issued. No longer will he wear out hand and heart and brain, slaving and toiling under the brutal lash of the iron-hearted money lenders and Shylocks. This bill provides a moratorium for 6 years.

Four years ago, when I started a national crusade for the enactment of a national moratorium against foreclosure of farm real estate, I was laughed at, scoffed at, ridiculed by the bankers, insurance companies, real-estate dealers, ruthless lawyers, professional politicians, and the 36-percent loan sharks. These inhuman leeches and vampires were sucking the lifeblood of the farmers day by day and wanted no interference. They wanted to bleed them white.

In the primary and election campaigns of 1932 a farm moratorium was the first plank in my platform. Promptly upon entering the Seventy-third Congress I introduced two

bills which provided for a complete cessation of foreclosures, and which, if enacted into law at that time, would have stopped the bloody slaughter of at least 500,000 farmers. During that history-making special session of the Seventy-third Congress I waged a single-handed fight for the enactment of this humanitarian measure.

Shortly after Congress convened in its regular session I laid on the Speaker's desk a petition to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the bill. Following an interval of several weeks, my efforts, together with that great friend of the farmers, Congressman WILLIAM LEMKE, of North Dakota, were concentrated in a long but successful drive to secure 145 signatures on the petition to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of the Frazier-Lemke bill to refinance existing farm mortgages at 3-percent interest, which included amortization of the loan.

Our efforts succeeded in securing the requisite number of signatures, but consideration of the bill was blocked and prevented by parliamentary tricks from those who opposed its passage.

In the meantime I had prepared a bill of my own which would not only have established an immediate moratorium against all foreclosures, orders of sale, and deficiency judgments but which included also all the salient features of the bill prepared by Mr. LEMKE and introduced by Mr. MCKEOWN. However, owing to the rapidity with which Congress was completing its work and preparing to adjourn, once again I deferred to my friend and colleague, Congressman LEMKE, and supported his bill vigorously and militantly.

When the Senate bill reached the House, the major portion was stricken out and the House bill substituted. After a series of trips back and forth from Senate to House, House to conference, conferees to Senate, and so forth, there came the momentous hour when it was a race against time to secure final action by both Houses before adjournment.

About 11 o'clock Saturday night, I was informed by the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] that a Senate amendment had been added, and it would be necessary for the House conferees to accept the amendment and secure quick action, since we both expected that adjournment would be taken within the hour. Hurriedly, I summoned the Honorable MARVIN H. JONES, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and WILLIAM LEMKE, author of the bill, with the result that the amendment was accepted and adopted by the House.

It so happened, however, that the House and Senate, instead of adjourning, recessed until Monday. After convening Monday, to our amazement it was learned that the bill had been lost in conference and could not be found. Immediately upon the receipt of this information, the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, Mr. HUEY P. LONG, announced that a filibuster would be conducted unless the bill was found and acted on promptly.

I obtained from the majority floor leader, the Honorable JOSEPH W. BYRNS, and the illustrious Speaker of the House, the Honorable HENRY T. RAINEY, assurances that the conference report would be called up for consideration and action just as soon as it was found and presented.

I am happy to conclude this statement by saying that within 2 hours the bill was found, promptly acted upon by both the Senate and the House, thereby writing a new declaration of independence for the tillers of the soil—the real knights of nature's nobility—and without whom this great country of ours would soon perish.

THE NEW DEAL AND THE COLORED CITIZEN

Mr. GAVAGAN. Mr. Speaker, representing the Twenty-first Congressional District of New York, including the greater part of Harlem, the native State of both President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Hon. James A. Farley, Postmaster General of the United States and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, I therefore take peculiar pride in setting forth in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as I see it just how the colored citizen has fared under the new deal.

It is understood, of course, that as part of the whole citizenry the colored American citizen has and will enjoy the same wholesome benefits to be derived from higher standards of living, increased wages, and better housing conditions in the national recovery program as his fellow compatriots.

It has been increasingly evident that President Roosevelt, unlike his predecessor, as well as Mrs. Roosevelt, have drawn no color line at the White House.

The Chief Executive of the United States entertained President Stenio Vincent, of Haiti, and then posed with him for a picture and the sound movies. He was no less diffident in the honor freely bestowed upon his classmates of Harvard University, among them some 14 distinguished colored citizens. They and their families found the sociability of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt as they chatted on the White House lawn most stimulating. The little 6-year-old colored boy during the Easter-egg rolling fete who was "shot" in the picture with the three other youngsters got a great thrill out of holding the hand of the First Lady of the land while she beamed the Roosevelt smile before the battery of cameramen for the edification of all and sundry everywhere, at home and abroad. It recalled a like picture taken on her visit to the Virgin Islands. Mrs. Roosevelt's deeds have been no less significant than her speeches, especially the admonition to the educational leaders of the Nation assembled in Washington when she stoutly condemned double standards in teachers' salaries, buildings, equipment, and educational opportunities practiced to the detriment and social welfare of the whole country, and the colored citizen more specifically.

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, addressing a group of race educators in Washington, declared:

> The day of really working together has come. We must learn to work together regardless of race, creed, or color.

After telling the conference that she favored equal educational opportunities for every child in the land, she said:

> We can have no group beaten down, underprivileged, without reaction on the rest. Where the standard of education is low, the standard of living is low.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Roosevelt's address did not receive the widespread publicity it should have had. Such preachments as she uttered should be especially emphasized in the South, where black men and women have been deprived of education and training, which would have been beneficial both to them and the communities in which they live.

We congratulate Mrs. Roosevelt in her courageous stand for those principles which, if adhered to, will ultimately banish the brutalizing influences of the southern white man and enable him to recognize that the South cannot rise to its proper place economically, socially, and politically until it becomes educated beyond the distressing influences of hate, greed, and selfishness.

The colored race must be educated, to be sure, but the Nation must be educated as well to the point where it can appreciate the advantages to be obtained from a unified spiritual accord inherently applicable to all citizens alike.

The fact that President Roosevelt granted Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an hour in the White House study Sunday a fortnight ago to get the facts as only he could reveal them on the history of lynchings and mob violence in this country must be construed as a distinctly forward step.

The President's personal interest, and that of the administration, was further borne out by the pressure upon Congress to pass the Wagner-Costigan Federal antilynching bill, favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is the first serious effort in this direction taken in the past 6 years that I have been here. Many promises to introduce and push such legislation had been written into certain party platforms, but up to the advent of this administration no action had been taken to put it through Congress.

In passing, a citation of the fact that there are 52 employees in the White House proper, of which 28 are colored

men and women, today is pertinent; 5 chauffeurs, 3 of them colored, and a half dozen messengers in the office of the President, and 1 clerk, Edgar Pryor, who was requested because of his expert knowledge of naval affairs, acquired while employed in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the position held by the present Commander in Chief during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson.

President Roosevelt's personal bodyguard is Gus Grenich, and his constant attendant Irvin Henry McDuffie, incorrectly designated by a newspaper writer as a Scotchman, but he is, as a matter of fact, a highly respected member of the colored race, once a partner of the Herndon Barber Shop, of Atlanta, Ga., one of the most successful businesses of its kind in America. Mrs. Allen, steward and director of the White House cuisine, holds a most responsible position. She is a colored woman of splendid training and fine personality.

The country has become so certain of the wholesome implications of the new deal in all its ramifications that no question was raised and not a dissenting vote cast in the United States Senate against the confirmation of Dr. William J. Thompkins, of Kansas City, Mo., for recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia. The fact that President Roosevelt saw fit to honor a distinguished colored citizen by such an appointment was sufficient to receive the unreserved official public approbation of North and South alike and every one of the 96 Senators' affirmative votes.

Missouri's particular pride in this unprecedented recognition of one of its most renowned leaders in professional, civic, and business achievement has known no race limitations and New York joins in its felicitations. President Roosevelt, as Governor of New York, portended this greater national recognition of our colored citizens when he signed the bill, twice vetoed, which made possible the election of the two only municipal judgeships in the country held by colored lawyers, excepting the District of Columbia.

No little credit for Dr. Thompkins' high place today in the United States Government may be attributed to the faithfulness in which Postmaster General James A. Farley and the dynamic leader of the party has carried through the promise of the platform of the 1932 Democratic National Convention written in Chicago, "Equal rights for all, special privileges for none."

G. Victor Cools, of New York, a graduate of Columbia University, and well-known economic expert, and John Prescott Murchison, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., have been appointed regional project managers with two other colored leaders for the subsistence homesteads division. Many States have been recognized in this very important organization as well as the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Thousands of families have been given a new start in life through these services. Several laws passed by Congress during this session will enable the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to better protect the interests of the tenant farmer in the South, so many of whom are colored.

The President outlined in his final message to Congress legislation which will guarantee in the future to every family, regardless of race, creed, or color, absolute security of a job, unemployment insurance, a home, an education, and old-age pension. It is significant that in Richmond, Va., one of the two most successful "self-help subsistence projects"—the other is Lansing, Mich.—out of 300 under the supervision of Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, of the Federal Emergency Relief Commission, that both colored and white families are working together for decent American living standards.

The Civilian Conservation Corps has absorbed 50,000 white and colored boys, who were hitch hiking over the country, to the great boon of these fine American youngsters out on their own; likewise the general peace and safety of every community in the country; has been thereby brought a little nearer reality. Many others from large families in urban centers have added the full weight of their mighty sinews of brain and muscle to reforestation and the like, while providing at the same time $25 a month cash relief to the folks back home. Employment, too, has come to colored recreational leaders, doctors, and nurses from the establishment throughout the country of these C.C.C. camps. There has been no color line in this service to American boys and American families. It is estimated there are a million colored men and women on work relief by the Federal Emergency Relief Commission. Positions as accountants, auditors, clerks, stenographers, case aides, tabulators, statisticians, technical supervisors, nurses, teachers, doctors, foremen, timekeepers, skilled and unskilled laborers have been created under this new-deal governmental set-up to a greater degree than ever before afforded the colored citizen. Many thousands of these are scattered over the five boroughs of New York as elsewhere.

The "little cabinet" and the much-discussed "brain trust" have had their counterpart in the administration bringing into the Government such well-known colored leaders and highly trained social experts as Eugene Kinkle Jones, Yale University graduate, and for 25 years executive secretary of the National Urban League, with headquarters in New York, as the special adviser on Negro affairs to Secretary of the Department of Commerce, Hon. Daniel C. Roper; Forester B. Washington, director Atlanta School of Social Science, as an assistant to the Honorable Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Commission; and Earl R. Moses, M.A., University of Chicago, and research director of the Chicago Urban League, as a member of the Research and Statistics Bureau of the Federal Emergency Relief Commission; Robert L. Vann, Special Assistant Attorney General under Attorney General Cummings; William Hastie, Harvard University, and Theopolius Mann, Illinois University, attorneys in the Department of the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Harold L. Ickes; and Prof. H. D. Hunt, of Fort Valley, Ga., in the Farm Credit Administration; T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee, and J. B. Pierce, Hampton Institute, in the Department of Agriculture, under Secretary Henry A. Wallace. L. A. Oxley, of North Carolina, was appointed as labor arbitrator and adviser on Negro affairs in the Department of Labor by Secretary Frances Perkins.

In the 17 Southern States, with nearly 2,000,000 illiterates and a 10,000,000 population of colored citizens, over a half million colored persons were taught to read and write during the past year, according to Dr. Coliver, former dean of Fisk University and assistant to Dr. Alderman, head of the adult educational program under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration; too, the school term was extended 2 months and the salaries of a thousand colored school teachers increased. A real frontal attack against illiteracy has been made and is continuing under the personal impetus of Mrs. Roosevelt's leadership.

In Chicago 114 colored school teachers are now employed under the new deal continuation summer school at a salary of $100 per month, and an equal number of nurses are also on the job. A like opportunity is presented to every community in the United States and the islands of the sea under our jurisdiction. One hundred and twenty colored colleges of higher learning provided between 15 and 20 dollars a month per capita during the past year from Federal funds which benefited nearly 4,000 colored students. Howard University and the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington received $2,000,000 from the Public Works Administration.

These generous and general doses of new educational opportunities made possible along constructive social lines in every State of the Union for all alike should prove an incalculable asset in the development of an enlightened and happier citizenship.

In the department of Government giving permanent employment to the largest number of colored workers notable progress has been made under Postmaster General James A. Farley, both in status and working conditions.

Thousands of ex-service men and their families were benefited by the extra jobs in the post office, created by the holiday rush of the Yuletide.

The New York post office has made many promotions in the past year, a policy, I understand, carried out all over the country along with the erection of many modern post-office buildings.

In Pittsburgh at the Wylie Avenue post office, the office of the district supervisor is capably filled by a colored postal employee, promoted under Postmaster General James A. Farley to the new rank, now, for nearly a year. It was one of the first official acts of this high official in the President's Cabinet.

Colored men share the positions as elevator operators in the Washington Post Office Building dedicated last week. A colored girl and a supervisor are assigned to the private elevator of the Postmaster General in this newest of the Capital's buildings, second in size only to the great Department of Commerce Building, where colored women elevator operators serve as in so many of the Government buildings.

It is estimated upwards of 60 colored farmers in each of the thousand to 1,500 counties of the South have been loaned an average per capita of $200 for seed, fertilizer, livestock, and machinery for planting cotton or plowing it up under the direction of the A.A.A. Administrator. This runs into millions of dollars in direct financial assistance for these people from the Government.

It certainly cannot be denied that no class of our citizenry has received larger benefits in general and specific employment than the colored worker from the repeal of prohibition, which was carried through as one of the first big objectives of the new deal.

Finally I may say, with pardonable pride, that my vote for all the new-deal legislation and my unswerving and enthusiastic approval of President Roosevelt's leadership in Congress are a source of inexpressible joy to me, because they have made possible the greatest service to my constituents, high and low, Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, all alike, regardless of race or color.

OUR MONEY ISSUED BY CORPORATIONS OWNED BY PRIVATE CORPORATIONS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the 12 Federal Reserve banks should be owned by the Government. They are owned at this time by the member banks, private corporations, and the Government does not own one penny of their stock; neither does any individual own a penny of their stock. These banks occupy the unusual position of being permitted to issue Federal Reserve notes—paper money, currency—which represent a blanket mortgage upon all the property and incomes of all the people of this Nation, without paying a cent in the form of compensation for its use. They pay about 27 cents a thousand dollars for the cost of printing. The Constitution provides that Congress shall coin money and regulate its value. Instead, Congress has farmed out to these 12 banks the great privilege of issuing money.

BILLION-DOLLAR FRANCHISE

Under existing laws these banks use the credit of the Nation free of charge and are exempt from the payment of all Federal, State, and local taxes, except taxes upon the real estate that they own, which is very small because their real-estate holdings are confined to the buildings that they occupy. They pay their officers as much as $50,000 a year in salaries. In December 1933 an effort was made by certain large bankers to get the $50,000 salaries raised to $75,000. They have an unlimited expense account, charge off all losses they desire to charge off, have unlimited power and authority to use the Nation's credit, yet do not pay anything for the use of this great privilege—just the cost of printing the money, about 27 cents per $1,000. It is a billion-dollar franchise that has been given on a silver platter to private corporations. The business of these banks is transacted in secret. Members of Congress do not know how they operate or how they use the Nation's credit, or for what purpose the credit of the Nation is used. No private concern on earth ever had so much power and authority without restraint, restriction, or cost.

RACKETEERING BANKING SYSTEM

The people of this Nation would not stand for the existence of such a racketeering banking system 24 hours if they all knew the truth about it at the same time. The administration in power must be careful not to advance too far ahead of public sentiment. Therefore, in order for the administration in power to be warranted in making such changes as are necessary to be made in the people's interest, it is necessary that we get the truth to the people.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MAY FUNCTION WITHOUT TAXATION

H.R. 9855 of the Seventy-third Congress was introduced by me in the House and by Senator CUTTING in the Senate. This bill is intended to enable the Government rather than private interests to profit by the use of the Nation's credit, thereby to lessen the burden of taxation. I am convinced that if the Government will use its credit in the interest of the people, and get a fair compensation for its use, the Federal Government may function without taxation. In addition, credit may be furnished for all public benefits, including highway construction and education, without interest charges. Under present laws and policies a few large bankers have a monopoly on the use and abuse of the Government's credit. They pay nothing for its use, but charge the people with whom they deal for the use of their own credit. H.R. 9855 will be reintroduced in January 1935 and its passage insisted upon.

MY RECORD IN THE SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS

Mr. ELLENBOGEN. Mr. Speaker, the greatest peacetime session of a Congress of the United States has just come to a close. Today the curtain falls on a spectacle which will live forever in the annals of the American people. Every Member of Congress whose good fortune it has been to take part in that spectacle cannot but feel a thrill of pride in the contributions which he himself has made to this record of achievement.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS

It fell on us, as Members of the Seventy-third Congress, to assume the leadership in marshalling all the resources at our command to combat forces as destructive as those resulting from the most terrible of wars—the forces of starvation and want, of misery and despair. Looking back on the darkness which seemed to envelop us during those terrible years, when the faith of a nation was steadily sinking, when only stark hopelessness loomed ahead—looking back, I say, on that fallow period and then turning to what has been since—to the emergence of a new leadership and the rebirth of a new and steadfast hope—we must give thanks for the opportunities which have been given us to help in the great battle for the restoration of better times to the American people.

THE LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

It has been our great good fortune, in helping to accomplish this change, to serve under an inspired leadership, and to be strengthened in our purposes by that leadership. The voice of the new President of the United States on March 4, 1933, brought to discouraged and despairing millions the message of a new deal. The confidence that voice instilled revived a nation, and since that day every action, every message, every piece of legislation which has come from Franklin D. Roosevelt has shown the American people that he is leading them steadily forward to the goal of a new national prosperity and a new national security.

We embarked on a war against depression. We attacked poverty and unemployment. We said that starvation must cease, that millions of unemployed must go back to work, that homes must be saved for their owners.

These broad principles have been translated into reality by the President and by the Seventy-third Congress, and I take great pleasure in knowing that I have done my full share in helping to carry out this constructive and humanitarian program.

THE GRAVE PROBLEM OF THE DISTRESSED HOME OWNER

Among the grave national problems which confronted this session of Congress, none was more serious than the plight

of the small home owner. There were literally hundreds of thousands of small home owners in this country who were faced with foreclosure, with sheriff sales, and with eviction.

I addressed myself to this problem long before the second session of this Congress convened. My observations in my own State of Pennsylvania, and studies of conditions in the country as a whole, convinced me that further legislation was necessary to provide adequate relief.

THE HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

We have already set up a governmental agency, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, for the purpose of exchanging the bonds of this organization for distressed mortgages on small homes, and thus saving them from foreclosure. I believed then—and subsequent developments have fully confirmed the accuracy of my contentions—that this legislation, admirable as it was in the purpose, was functioning under severe handicaps which mitigated against its usefulness and hampered its work.

DEFECTS OF THE ORIGINAL HOME OWNERS' LOAN ACT

In the first place, the bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation were guaranteed by the Government only as to interest, and not as to principal. Their value was immediately questioned. Many holders of mortgages definitely refused to accept them, and others were reluctant to take these bonds in exchange for the mortgages which they owned.

Second, I not only believed, but knew, that the total amount of bonds which the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was authorized to issue—$2,000,000,000—was not nearly sufficient to afford the relief which the home owners of this country required.

A careful study had shown me that, at the most conservative of estimates, not less than $7,000,000,000 in home mortgages in the United States were in default, and eligible for aid from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

THE H.O.L.C. BONDS WERE NOT ACCEPTABLE

Those were two outstanding defects of the existing structure—no guaranty of principal, and insufficient capitalization.

How serious the first was can be shown by the fact that a special ruling, which I obtained from the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States and from the attorney general of Pennsylvania, was necessary in the State of Pennsylvania for certain financial institutions. These institutions had shown no enthusiasm for accepting the bonds, at first claiming that they could not do so, and, after it became clear that they could, refusing to do so, because only the interest on the bonds was guaranteed.

Of what avail was it to the small home owner, who had seen in the enactment of this legislation the salvation of his home—of what avail was it to him that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation accepted his application for refinancing if the holder of the mortgage on his property refused to accept the bonds of the Corporation?

BILLS TO REMEDY THE H.O.L.C. SITUATION

Such a situation was intolerable, and I prepared legislation for its relief.

Within a week of the opening of the second session I introduced three bills—H.R. 6141, H.R. 6147, and H.R. 6564. The last of these bills embodied in full the changes I believed necessary in the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 if it was to be a real instrumentality for the aid of the distressed home owner.

My bills provided for the guarantee of the principal of the bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, as well as their interest; they increased the amount of bonds which the Home Owners' Loan Corporation could issue to $5,000,000,000 and contained still another important provision—to set aside $1,000,000,000 for new-home construction.

THE CONGRESS ADOPTED THE CHANGES ADVOCATED BY ME

I am truly happy to say that these and other changes in the Home Loan Act which I suggested were adopted by Congress.

The Congress increased the amount of bonds which may be issued to $3,200,000,000 and provided that the bonds should be fully guaranteed by the Government, both as to principal amount and as to interest payments. These bonds are now Government bonds, as good as cash, and no reasonable person will reject them.

PROVISIONS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

And now I shall discuss my housing program. It contemplated the repair of existing homes and the construction of new homes, both individual homes and low-cost housing projects. The importance of this program is twofold: a substantial new-home construction program on a national scale means both a tremendous decrease in unemployment among the building and construction trades, and the providing of clean, decent homes for the middle class and for hundreds of thousands of small wage earners and their families.

EFFECTS OF THE DEPRESSION ON THE BUILDING TRADES

Of all the trade groups which have suffered from our economic depression, none has felt the blow more keenly than those which depend on building construction for a livelihood. The moment a country starts downward into an economic and financial slough, the construction of new buildings declines sharply.

At the height of the depression, I should estimate the total of unemployed in the construction and allied groups to have been nearly 4,000,000 men, and when I started advocating a broad construction program the number had not yet diminished.

There was no construction. No one was building. No capital was available, no mortgage loans could be procured.

What was happening to these millions of men—highly skilled and capable though they were? Most of them were on the relief rolls. A part of the huge total was taken care of in C.W.A. and later in R.W.D. projects; the rest had to apply for direct relief.

How much better, how much more far-seeing, to transfer their energies, to take the load of relief money off the Government through putting them back to work, to that type of work for which they were most suited and which would produce lasting benefit to this country. It was work which could be translated in terms of homes—new homes, small but sturdily built, homes for the middle class and for the small wage earner who has always dreamed of owning that most precious of all material possessions—a home.

DOES THIS COUNTRY NEED NEW HOMES?

Our country can use such homes—hundreds of thousands of them. When I first introduced and began to advocate this legislation many people were amazed when I told them that 24 Government agencies here in Washington had made studies on this very point and that their estimates varied from 400,000 to 700,000 new homes necessary to be built each year for the next few years. Natural deterioration, destruction by fire, the increase in the population, marriages, and other factors combined to create a demand for new homes.

If you think that we cannot use new homes in this country, come with me to Pittsburgh, where I can show you hundreds of hovels for which the word "home" is a sorry travesty.

Yet in this squalor people live, crowded three and four in a room, in wretchedness, without sanitation, little air, and, worst of all, without hope of anything better in the future.

What kind of lives can such people live? What contributions can they make to the well-being and to the progress of their community?

Their lives are vacant and empty, and their contributions to society are found in the crime headlines of the daily papers and in the criminal records of our courts.

SLUM CLEARANCE AND NEW-HOME CONSTRUCTION

The slums must go. That is the beginning. With it must come a huge Nation-wide housing-construction program. Such a program can be the greatest single force for the return to normal times and at the same time bring a new era in good housing to this country.

This, then, was the program I had in mind and for which I introduced my bills in Congress.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT APPROVES THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF MY HOUSING PROGRAM

I had the honor of discussing my housing program with President Roosevelt in January 1934. The President was very sympathetic and in accord with the fundamental principles of the program. He immediately referred my bill to his advisers for study and report. I later introduced H.R. 9118, which contained the housing program in revised form, and discussed my plans and the need for a revival of the construction industry with the departments and bureaus charged by the President with the study of this question.

CONGRESS PASSES THE HOUSING BILL

Finally a bill was evolved which had the complete endorsement of President Roosevelt and his administration. It has just been passed by Congress. I am hopeful that this means the beginning of a huge construction program which will employ thousands upon thousands of unemployed from the building trades and allied industries and will bring about the repair and modernization of our present homes and the construction of needed new homes.

The housing program, if properly carried out and continued over a number of years, will bring about a new era of housing for the American people. It will provide decent, comfortable, and pleasant living quarters for the small merchant, the professional man, the white-collar employee, and for the industrial worker. It will make life worth living and bring contentment and peace to millions of our citizens. If properly started and adequately continued, the housing program can pull us out of the depression and become one of the major achievements of this century.

I am frank to admit that I am gratified at the passage of this legislation and of the home-loan legislation, for both of which I worked so hard. I feel that I have made a contribution of lasting value for millions of our citizens. I feel that I have done my part in making life more livable for the American people.

OLD-AGE SECURITY

I have been deeply concerned with advancing the movement for social legislation—legislation for improving the social welfare of our people.

Paramount in such a program is insurance against old age and unemployment. We must remove from our people the dread of the insecurity of old age.

A person who has spent his life in hard and honest work, who has raised a family, and has been a useful part of his community, can justly call upon society to help him in his old age, when he is unable to work or cannot find employment. Security for our old people will be a blessing to them, a humane act, and a benefit to society.

I have given much study to the problem of old-age pensions. As a result of that study, I have advocated in the Congress of the United States a system of old-age insurance which differs from the systems prevailing in our States in two fundamental points:

First. I propose a national system, uniform throughout the United States, under the administration or at least supervision of the Federal Government.

Second. I propose that the money should be raised by contributions by the employers and the employees—and perhaps also the Government—and not be paid out of the Public Treasury, which means payment from general taxation.

Some of our States have systems of old-age pensions. Most of them, I fear, will not bear too close a scrutiny. I regret that Pennsylvania must be placed in that category. In this State the system in effect is not really an old-age pension system. It is in truth a pauper law.

DEFECTS OF STATE OLD-AGE PENSION SYSTEMS

State systems are no solution. Some are stop-gaps. Others are sops thrown to pioneers in social legislation. There is little or no uniformity between the various State systems. In every one a long previous period of residence within the State is required for eligibility, so that, in order to receive the benefits, one cannot leave the State after he is 45 years or 50 years old, depending upon the particular State.

It is only through a national system that we can truly promise the aged of this country security and avert for them the tragedy of old age.

ADVANTAGES OF A NATIONAL SYSTEM

First. Only a national system can protect all dependent persons of old age, because in those States which have old-age pension systems there are residence requirements to 10, 15, 20, and even 25 years. Thus, in a State which requires 15 years and pays pensions beginning with the age of 65, a person 50 years or over could not leave the State and thereafter be eligible for a pension.

Second. Some States would not adopt old-age pension systems, and thus only a part of the citizens of the United States would receive pension benefits.

Third. The amounts of the pension would greatly vary.

Fourth. A Federal system by States would place one State at an economic disadvantage against another. In those States which adopt old-age pensions the cost of manufactured goods is affected. Many States will therefore refuse to adopt an old-age-pension system, because they will be placed at an economic disadvantage against competing industrial States which do not have such systems.

Fifth. The Federal Government is more remote from local political influence. It is more reliable in handling the funds which would be available in such a system, and could also invest these funds more advantageously than State agencies.

THE CRUELTY OF THE POORHOUSE

All the tragedy of life—the bitter trail of misery and empty existence—can be seen in the gnarled hands and pitifully rounded shoulders of a poor old woman. It can be seen in the faces of gray men standing in our unemployment and bread lines, only to be told, "Too old."

We have been able to offer these aged of ours thus far only the supreme degradation—the poorhouse. This has been our solution of a problem—to separate a husband from his wife, a parent from his children; to wrench old people from the surroundings which they have known and loved for a lifetime; force them to leave their homes, in which they love every one of their belongings, small and insignificant though they may be. In return we have given them the poorhouse, a place where there is no privacy, where the sick mingle with the well, where their everyday lives and smallest acts follow a regimented course.

THE POORHOUSE SYSTEM IS NOT ECONOMICAL

This, you may say, is argument to the emotions. Let us then examine it from a more practical point of view—that of dollars and cents. Accurate statistics are available to prove conclusively that the cost per person is lower under a pension system than under a poorhouse system. In a poorhouse there is property to be maintained, depreciation costs to be written off, staff to be housed, fed, and paid. In addition to being a cruel system, it is a very expensive one.

The poorhouse is much more costly than a system of old-age pensions. For instance, in New York State it costs $39.61 per month to maintain a person in the poorhouse and only $23.80 to pay him an old-age pension.

RESOLUTION FOR A CONTRIBUTORY SYSTEM OF OLD-AGE PENSIONS

On January 8, 1934, and on February 2, I introduced in the House of Representatives House Resolution 212 and House Resolution 234, respectively, both on the subject of old-age pensions. The last resolution directs the House Committee on Labor to hold hearings, to investigate the actuarial, legal, and other problems involved, and to report to Congress on or before January 3, 1935. The most important feature of this resolution is that it definitely contemplates a contributory system of old-age insurance. The Committee on Labor is directed to prepare necessary studies and data for the drafting of legislation to establish a national system of old-age pensions on a contributory basis.

CONGRESS PASSES THE ELLENBOGEN RESOLUTION

My resolution was unanimously passed by the House of Representatives on February 15. This is the first time that the attention of Congress was directed to the contributory system

PROVISIONS OF THE CONTRIBUTORY SYSTEM

Permit me to explain briefly what such a system contemplates. The contributory system is an insurance system, under which employer and employee contribute weekly sums to a central fund, and a pension is paid out of this fund when the employee reaches the pensionable age. During periods of unemployment no contribution is made, of course, and the contribution itself is a very small one. For example, it has been estimated that for a person of 18 years the total contribution would be about 28 cents per week, so that if it is divided equally between employer and employee each would contribute about 14 cents per week.

The contributory system is widely recognized as superior. Out of 42 foreign countries which have old-age pension systems, 31 have adopted the contributory system.

Country after country has recognized its obligation to its aged by the adoption of a national system of old-age security. In fact, of all the large countries of the world, the United States shares with only India and China the dubious distinction of not having a national system of old-age insurance or pensions.

THE PRESIDENT HAS ENDORSED THE NATIONAL CONTRIBUTORY SYSTEM PROPOSED BY ME

The faith I had in the value of the contributory plan has now been vindicated. The President has endorsed the plan of old-age insurance, which I first introduced and which I was the first to advocate in the Congress of the United States. The President has endorsed both fundamental principles of my resolution, namely, the contributory system of old-age insurance and a system to be national in scope.

On June 8 President Roosevelt sent to Congress a message which will become, I predict, an imperishable document, for it lays down principles which, if adopted, will establish a new era in the social security of this land.

Among our objectives—

Said the President—

I place the security of the men, women, and children of the Nation first. * * * Next winter—

The President continues—

we may well undertake the great task of furthering the security of the citizen and his family through social insurance.

Specifically, how is this to be brought about? President Roosevelt says:

I am looking for a sound means which I can recommend to provide at once security against several of the great disturbing factors in life—especially those which relate to unemployment and old age. I believe there should be a maximum of cooperation between the States and the Federal Government. I believe that the funds necessary to provide this insurance should be raised by contribution rather than by an increase in general taxation. Above all, I am convinced that social insurance should be national in scope.

LEGISLATION WILL BE INTRODUCED AT THE NEXT CONGRESS

In the message the President states that the actuarial and other necessary studies for the formulation of national legislation have begun. Because of my interest in this work, I have been asked to participate in this highly important preparatory work, and I shall be more than glad to do all I can.

I was alone in the Congress in advocating the contributory system. I am truly happy that it has now been endorsed by President Roosevelt. The President's message made a deep impression upon the Congress, and upon the country. It has brought my program of national old-age insurance on a contributory basis immeasurably closer to realization.

The next session of Congress is now committed to the consideration of the program I have long advocated. I hope that it will be adopted.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION CENSUS

In the session which has just come to an end, I also introduced legislation for the taking, on November 12, 1934, of a national census of unemployment, population, occupations, agriculture and livestock. This plan was embodied in the following legislation which I introduced: House Joint Resolution 234 on January 17; H.R. 7765 on February 7, and H.R. 8436 on March 2.

This census plan was passed in the House of Representatives on June 7, 1934. The last national census which was held in the United States took place in 1930. Since that time, this country has passed through 4 years which have completely changed its entire economic structure. There have been population shifts of unprecedented size from one locality to another. Members of families have been separated; communities whose existence depended on one large manufacturing establishment or factory have lost their economic security and much of their population. Hundreds of thousands of unemployed have left the cities and have gone back to the country.

ALL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ENDORSED THE CENSUS PLAN

The Secretaries of Commerce, of Labor, and of Agriculture favored my census plan. It was also endorsed by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, and by the Director of the Budget.

The date, November 12, 1934, was fixed for the holding of the census after much study and several conferences with the departments for the following main reasons:

First. So that the unemployment figures would be available toward the end of December.

Second. Because in the interest of accuracy, a census on unemployment should be taken, when unemployment was neither at its peak or depth, but at an average period. November appeared well suited for this purpose.

Third. The Department of Agriculture desired November, after the crops have been harvested and before tenant farmers remove to new farms.

INFORMATION TO BE DERIVED FROM THIS CENSUS

To those who opposed this plan I say this: I challenge you to tell me with a fair degree of accuracy the number of unemployed in this country. Tell me how much population has drifted in the last 4 years, even in your own community. What trades and industries have contributed most to unemployment? What are the occupations of the unemployed? How many young men and women are there in this country, graduates of high schools and colleges, who have never had a job since leaving school?

You have in the educational systems of your communities, vocational schools, for the purpose of advising young men and women as to their future occupations and trades and preparing them for these. Tell me, if you can, how you can give such advice and conduct such courses when you do not know what occupations have the largest number of unemployed and the least probability of giving employment to newcomers.

THERE IS AN URGENT NEED FOR THIS INFORMATION

These are but some of the aspects of this problem which we must know. It is clear, and admitted by everyone, that we do not have such information, that any estimates of unemployment are guesses, and that we must have these statistics as soon as possible.

We cannot have lasting recovery without an intelligent solution of the unemployment problem, and such a solution is impossible without the data which the census would give us. The welfare of the unemployed and the welfare of our country demand a census on unemployment, occupation, and on population. I am glad that the House of Representatives recognized this by passing the plan for the census.

OTHER LEGISLATION SPONSORED

Among other legislation which I have sponsored, I should like to mention several bills which I have introduced providing for adequate and equitable care for veterans of the United States; bills appropriating additional funds to continue the great work of the Civil Works Administration and Public Works Administration; and bills which have had for their purpose the eradication of certain conditions which have worked against the public good.

HONEST ELECTIONS

Included in these are H.R. 8620, which reduces the fees charged for copies of naturalization certificates. Such a reduction was enacted at this session, also H.R. 9204, which

gives Federal courts the right of actual supervision of elections involving Federal offices, thus preventing dishonest elections and insuring for the citizen the protection of his electoral franchise.

SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

As I review the roster of legislation which has been part of the President's program, and which has been enacted into law in the last 6 months, I shall always take pride in knowing that I was able to give my full support to the program of a great leader, and was a Member of a body which has established the greatest legislative record ever achieved by an American Congress.

The Presidential program is now history. We, the Members of the House of Representatives, have enacted this program of the President, enjoying his confidence and in return pledging our every effort of help.

Included in this epoch-making roster are many far-reaching bills. We have established the gold dollar at a new value and have vested the ownership of all gold in the Government. We have strengthened our income-tax laws, plugging up loopholes which permitted some of the wealthiest men to escape the payment of a fair share of taxation; we have given new hope to the unemployed and the hungry through appropriations for work relief, direct relief, and a program of public-works construction; we have enabled the President to make trade agreements with foreign countries in order to save a dwindling foreign trade; aid has been extended to a harassed educational system, and provision has been made for Government loans to industry.

THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE

This session of Congress has accomplished much. It has laid the cornerstone for permanent recovery and for a better and happier life for all our people.

We have profound confidence in our country. We believe it has weathered the storm and is safely progressing toward better times, a fuller life, and a great future. With this faith, we look forward to the future. We shall not fail.

MICHAEL ILITZ

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, on January 3, 1934, I introduced H.R. 6280 for the relief of Michael Ilitz.

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws or any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons retired from the United States Army, Michael Ilitz, who served as master sergeant, Hospital Corps, shall be held and considered to have been retired as captain, Military Storekeeper, United States Army, on June 28, 1916: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, or bounty shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

On April 26, Senator ELBERT D. THOMAS of Utah introduced a similar bill.

H. R. 6280 received favorable action by the House Military Affairs Committee on April 25, 1934. The report on the bill was made by Hon. Thomas C. Coffin, of Idaho. S. 3499 received favorable action by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on May 18, 1934.

Michael Ilitz was a comrade of mine in 1898. The same as myself, he was a volunteer. At the end of the Spanish-American War he voluntarily nursed yellow fever in Cuba. He went from Puerto Rico to Mount Pelee when that terrible earthquake disaster occurred.

Sergeant Ilitz had active service in the Philippines, where he was cited for gallantry in action against insurgent forces on Marinduque Island, September 12, 1900, in attending wounded under fire.

Sergeant Ilitz designed the roller kitchen which he had patented, and gave the Government free and unrestricted use of his invention.

He was retired on June 28, 1916, and offered his services to his country at the outbreak of the World War. Following the World War he entered the Army Transport Service, where he became quartermaster agent at New York, detailed especially in connection with the Gold Star Mothers' pilgrimage.

This measure will not only reward an individual who has had more than 31 years' service as an enlisted man and employee of the War Department, but will enable the War Department to secure a qualified and trustworthy military storekeeper with an exceptional knowledge of the duties required of him.

At a hearing before the Subcommittee on Appropriations in charge of Army appropriations at a recent Congress, Major General DeWitt, who was Quartermaster General at the time, made the following statement:

He is an old employee, an old soldier, who has been in the service for many years, and he has been invaluable, Mr. Barbour, in connection with the arrangements made for taking care of the mothers and widows in connection with the pilgrimage to the battlefields of Europe.

To show how the War Department valued the services of Michael Ilitz, I quote herewith letter addressed to the chairman of our committee by the Secretary of War dated March 13, 1934:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 13, 1934.

Hon. JOHN J. MCSWAIN,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. MCSWAIN: Careful consideration has been given to the bill (H.R. 6280) for the relief of Michael Ilitz, which you transmitted to the War Department under date of January 22, 1934, with a request for information and the views of the Department relative thereto.

A generally similar bill (H.R. 6602) was reported upon by the War Department as follows, under date of January 24, 1931:

"Careful consideration has been given to the bill (H.R. 6602) for the appointment of a military storekeeper, transmitted with your letter of December 22, 1930, with request for a report thereon.

"The office of military storekeeper was abolished as a permanent grade in the Army over 50 years ago. Congress has, on two or three occasions, authorized its revival for the benefits of some individual in consideration of outstanding service. The last incumbent was Maj. Charles F. Daly, for whom the office was revived by a special provision in the Appropriation Act of August 29, 1916, in consideration of his many years of faithful and especially efficient service as chief clerk in the office of the Quartermaster General. Major Daly died November 13, 1926, and under the provisions of the law authorizing his appointment, the office ceased to exist on that date.

"The records of the War Department show that Michael Ilitz, the proposed beneficiary of H.R. 6602, entered the military service of the United States in 1898 as a volunteer for the War with Spain. He enlisted in the Regular Army December 9, 1898, in the Hospital Corps, and had practically continuous service therein until June 28, 1916, when he was placed upon the retired list as a sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps. He had 13 years and 5 months foreign service which, under the law then in force, counted as double time for purposes of retirement. By the act of May 28, 1928, Sergeant Ilitz was advanced to the grade of master sergeant on the retired list.

"In the last few years as a civilian employee of the War Department he has rendered excellent service to the Government, not only in connection with the administration of the Transport Service, but especially in connection with the Gold Star Mothers' pilgrimage.

"The War Department is consistently opposed to special legislation of this general character, but in view of the precedent which exists, no objection is interposed to the enactment of this bill."

The War Department, therefore, does not desire to interpose any objection to the enactment of the legislation.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. H. DERN, *Secretary of War.*

Brigadier General Williams, Quartermaster Corps, has stated in part:

Mike is thoroughly capable of filling the position of captain and military storekeeper, and I think will be of great value to the service in that capacity.

The annual report, Port of Embarkation, New York City, on the pilgrimage of war mothers and widows, 1930, contains the following extract:

Whatever measure of success achieved in carrying out the mission assigned me was made possible by the untiring work and hearty cooperation during the whole summer of Quartermaster Agent Michael Ilitz.

In my opinion Michael Ilitz was the most efficient civilian employee of the War Department that I have ever seen, and I am extremely gratified that he has been rewarded for the great services he has rendered the Army and the country in the past.

THE AMERICAN FARMER UNDER THE OLD AND NEW DEALS—A CONTRAST

Mr. EICHER. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me important that before adjournment of the Seventy-third Congress there be presented for the benefit of the Members of the House and of the American people, a dispassionate and accurate

review of the progress we have made toward restoring agriculture, the Nation's basic industry, to its rightful place in our economic order. I shall endeavor to portray as concisely as may be the financial condition of our average farmer as he finds himself today and as he was on March 4, 1933, together with his prospects for continued improvement under the policies of a sympathetic administration. The very encouraging figures and statistics that I shall set out are vouched for by the Department of Agriculture and I believe them to be accurate. The problem of rehabilitating the American farmer will be carried through to a successful solution. We have set our hands to the plow and we will not turn back.

Let me express the hope at the outset, however, that my remarks may not be construed as indicating my complete personal satisfaction with all the methods that have been adopted nor with the results that have been accomplished. For instance, the existing provisions for the refinancing of farm mortgages as handled by the Federal land banks are in my judgment inadequate. Also, the producer must be protected in his cost of production so that the prices of his products may not fluctuate down to suicidal levels; marketing costs must be controlled, and the increasing spread between the price received by the producer and the price paid by the consumer of meat products, particularly, must be substantially narrowed; and direct packer buying of livestock must be regulated to the end that the producer may benefit by the full influence of supply and demand on market price as reflected by sales on free and open competitive markets. That effective supplemental legislation along the foregoing lines will be enacted by the next Congress, I have not the least doubt. Bills to accomplish these purposes are already pending. I introduced, during this session, H.R. 9508 to make mandatory the proclamation of a minimum price representing cost of production for hogs, and Representative WEARIN of Iowa introduced a bill, H.R. 8099, in the preparation of which I collaborated, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act in vital particulars.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CRITICS

When President Roosevelt entered the White House, there came to the American people for the first time since 1920 a leadership which recognized the vital importance of farm improvement in any successful program for national recovery. The greatly improved condition of the farmers today is unquestionably due to the President's outstanding statesmanship. The farmers are battling their way back toward prosperity. They have been given a fighting chance, and with the machinery that Congress, under the President's leadership, has provided, they are working upward out of the valley of depression.

In 1 year, the short-memoried critics of the President have forgotten the bitter sufferings of the farmers under Mr. Hoover and his rugged individualism. In the hope that the victims may have forgotten the extremities of their plight under the old deal, the reactionary apostles of discredited Hooverism are scheming to decoy the people back into the bondage of 1932. Among them is Senator DICKINSON of Iowa, acting as self-appointed heckler of every advocate of the recovery efforts.

What is it that these false leaders are trying to substitute for the new deal? Every thinking man knows what they want. They want the old order. They want a perpetuation of the vast power of concentrated wealth built at the expense of impoverished agriculture and labor. They want to dominate the incomes, the homes, and the hopes of 30,000,000 farming people. To achieve these aims, these exploiters of agriculture want at any cost to stop the fight that the present administration is making to give the farmers a chance to unite for control of their own economic destiny.

PROSTRATE AGRICULTURE BRINGS A PROSTRATE NATION

For the farmers, the black year of 1932 was the consummation of Hooverism. It is true that the farm depression years before had become so chronic the old guard used to call it "normalcy." But on the day Mr. Hoover left the White House, a stricken country finally realized the utter ruin wrought by the 12-year policy of blind and persistent neglect of agriculture.

Prostration of agriculture plunged the Nation into economic chaos. Wheat in 1932 sold for the lowest prices in centuries. In some States it did not bring 25 cents a bushel on the farm. In some markets, oats and barley were worthless. Farmers burned corn to keep their families from freezing. Cotton sold for 5 cents a pound, a price so low that the producers often could not buy any cotton clothes. Tens of thousands of farmers lost everything through bankruptcy. Rural tax delinquency piled increasing tax burdens on solvent taxpayers. The collapse of farm prices spread devastation to the cities. When 30,000,000 farming people could not buy, the home market for city-made products vanished. Hunger marches formed in the shadow of elevators bulging with an unsalable surplus of 386,000,000 bushels of wheat. Factories which once hummed with the task of supplying goods for farmers were grimly silent. Affluent champions of rugged individualism made merry, to the Nation's peril, with bear raids in Wall Street. While the Hoover administration refused to acknowledge Federal responsibility for human relief, bread lines were lengthened by people so desperate that denial of food and other relief on doctrinaire grounds was a ghastly quibble. Finally, by reason first of vanished farm buying power and then of the reflex effects of industry, a panic swept out of the West, and the whole financial structure of America fell to the ground. And that was the glorious climax and grand finale of rugged individualism and the old deal.

ACTION AND UPLIFT

All through the depression apologists for the old order kept emitting the refrain that prosperity must be just around the corner, but not until March 4, 1933, when Mr. Hoover went away, did the American people catch their first glimpse of recovery in fact coming around the corner.

While plunging into the task of reopening the banks and restoring public hope and confidence, the President and the new Democratic Congress swung swiftly into action to help the farmers and thus build the foundation of recovery. The Agricultural Adjustment Act became a law on May 12, 1933. Under the act the Agricultural Adjustment and Farm Credit Administrations were quickly established. They launched a double-barrelled attack on the farm problem. While the Agricultural Administration set in motion machinery to increase farmers' income, the Farm Credit Administration began emergency lending operations to stop foreclosures and help the farmers save their farms. Thus in 60 days a Democratic President and Democratic Congress broke the log jam which for 12 years had blockaded at the Capitol or stopped at the White House legislation which was demanded and vitally needed by the farmers of the country. Whether it had a "brain trust" or not, the Roosevelt administration had the brains to know that quick action was imperative.

Under energetic leadership, the Farm Credit Administration mobzilized to pull agriculture out of the worst credit restriction in history. Loans totaling nearly $1,300,000,000 were made to farmers in the first year. The Farm Credit Administration stopped the epidemic of foreclosures, lowered interest costs and reduced the weight of the mortgage load.

Meanwhile the Agricultural Adjustment Administration began placing its program one after another in operation. The work of both the Farm Credit and Agricultural Adjustment Administrations was substantially reenforced by the President's monetary policy and by the relief and employment operations of F.E.R.A., P.W.A., and C.W.A. I know there are criticisms of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration—bitter criticisms inspired by flour millers, packers, and other processors, who are determined to brook no interference with their traditional privilege of buying cheaply from the farmer. But let us sweep aside this antiadministration propaganda and get the facts. Agricultural cash income increased from $3,979,000,000 in 1932 to $5,530,000,000 in 1933. That is a boost of 39 percent. Yet some of our critical friends yearn to go back to the bankruptcy days.

We all recall the mountainous unsalable surpluses of wheat, cotton, tobacco, pork, and other products which weighted down farm prices before the Agricultural Adjustment Administration came on the scene. The Smoot-Hawley tariff bill, which was rammed down the farmers' throats in 1929, destroyed our export markets. We had no place to sell excess products from the farm. The surplus backed up in this country and ruined farm prices here.

THE VOLUNTARY PRODUCTION-CONTROL PROGRAM AND ITS RESULTS

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration provided the necessary machinery to reduce the production of surpluses during the emergency period until the export markets could be recovered. Now, if they were good-faith friends of the farmer, the Republican high command would be supporting production control for this purpose. Every Secretary of Agriculture since 1920 has urged production control to help farmers. William M. Jardine in the Coolidge Cabinet and Arthur M. Hyde in the Hoover Cabinet were emphatically for it. But they only talked about it. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has acted, recognizing the need for it as an emergency call.

The A.A.A. provided machinery to make possible the voluntary cooperation of farmers to control their own supplies, just as big industrialists control their output to fit the market. Always before, the farmer who stayed out stood to gain at the expense of his fellows by his noncooperation. But the A.A.A. plan gave benefit payments to those who joined their fellows in production control. These payments were carefully planned to compensate farmers fully for signing up in adjustment programs, and to make it more to their advantage to join than to stay out.

A real difference exists, however, between industry and agriculture in that reduction of industrial output attains higher prices through real scarcity, whereas the A.A.A. plan seeks to adjust production to normal consumption, endeavoring merely to prevent waste and not to induce scarcity.

What resulted was not, as has been charged, "regimentation" of agriculture, but the greatest democratic movement of farmers in history to help increase their own incomes. In 1 year 3,000,000 American farmers voluntarily joined county production control associations, and signed up in the corn and hog, and the wheat, cotton, and tobacco campaigns. This voluntary sign-up was as much a democratic movement as was the march to the polls on election day. And these campaigns, fortified by our administration's other recovery measures, have certainly brought concrete and helpful results.

ON CORN AND HOGS

The pain in the Corn Belt was cruel during the depression. With foreign tariffs going up, and American exports going down, prices of pork in this country were buried under increasing unsaleable surpluses.

In January 1933 hog prices averaged $2.68 per hundredweight—the lowest of the depression. One million two hundred thousand corn-hog producers signed production adjustment contracts. Benefit payments financed by processing taxes are now beginning to move out in volume to the producers. The hard-pressed farmers this year get their income in two parts—first in market price, and second in benefit payments. Through most of this year since last November when the processing tax was levied, farmers have received higher prices for hogs than a year ago. In addition, they get their benefit payments of $15 for each hog they don't raise which this year will add perhaps as much as $160,000,000 to their incomes.

Besides this, the A.A.A. took hold of the hog-supply situation with the emergency campaign of 1933. More than $30,0000,000 was spent, edible products from the surplus animals representing at least 90 percent thereof were distributed to hungry people by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and farmers realized cash from pigs which otherwise, because of drought and feed shortage, would either have been forced on the market, or else would have starved.

CORN LOANS

The A.A.A. backed up its corn-hog campaign with corn loans on 290,000,000 bushels. These loans at 45 cents per bushel added 8 to 15 cents per bushel to the cash value of every bushel of corn sealed on the farm, or 25 to 40 million dollars in its total sale value. Corn values at the time the loans were made were more than double the prices of a year before. The corn-hog program will add greatly to the Corn Belt's income this year.

ON WHEAT

Wheat prices on the farm had sunk to an average of 31.6 cents in December 1932 and in the West were even lower. The average farm price of wheat in 1933 was 73.1 cents, or more than double the 1932 price. Wheat farmers in 1933 harvested 200,000,000 bushels less wheat than in 1932, and received $200,000,000 more for it. Gross farm income from wheat jumped from $282,203,000 in 1932 to $385,365,000 in 1933. Added to this is $98,000,000 in benefit payments to 575,000 farmers. This brought the total to $483,365,000 for 1933—an increase of more than $200,000,000 in 1 year of the new deal.

ON COTTON

The cotton program brought renewed hope to the South. One million cotton farmers signed contracts to reduce their cotton acreage. With 1 year's supply of American cotton on hand, the 1933 plan averted a crop as large as that of 1927. Cotton prices more than doubled. The farm income from cotton rose from $425,488,000 in 1932 to $857,248,000 in 1933, or an increase of 101.5 percent. Included in this increase was $112,000,000 benefit payments and $48,000,000 on options. When speculators raided the cotton markets last autumn and threatened to break the price, the Government stepped in with loans of 10 cents per pound. This action gave to the farmers instead of the speculators the price benefits of production control and the liberalized monetary policy. That the Government should do that—that the Government should serve the farmers instead of the speculators—is regarded as an outrage by the professional critics of the new deal. It has been demonstrated, however, that this administration stands for public welfare, not for special privilege. The workings of the cotton plan show that.

ON TOBACCO

Four hundred thousand American families deriving all or most of their income from growing tobacco know all about the so-called "blessings of Hoover prosperity." What happened to them is one of the most glaring examples of the disadvantage large numbers of unorganized farmers face when dealing with strongly centralized processors.

Let us see what befell the tobacco farmers under the old deal! From 1923 to 1932, with upward and downward fluctuations, the general trend of annual returns to farmers from tobacco was a decline from over $120,000,000 to $70,000,000. In 4 years, from 1929 to 1932, the income per farm family fell from $720 to $250. That's what happened to the tobacco grower under the old deal.

Now, how about the manufacturer? Total annual profits of 52 leading tobacco manufacturers rose from $76,000,000 in 1923 to $146,000,000 in 1932. As the farmers' income went down, company profits went up. These profits were $12,000,000 larger at the depths of the depression in 1932 than at the height of so-called "prosperity" in 1929. The companies paid less to the farmers, and less in wages to employees, and took more in profits. In 1932, when the financial structure of the country was tottering because of lack of farmer and worker purchasing power, a dozen tobacco company executives received more than 2½ million dollars for personal services—or as much as was received by 10,000 farm families for their tobacco crop.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration may have its faults—but lack of courage is not one of them. The job it did on tobacco in 1933 proves that. The A.A.A. tackled these powerful tobacco companies, won from them marketing agreements to pay the farmers higher prices, and backed up the agreements with production control and benefit payments financed by processing taxes.

When the 1933 marketing season opened, prices were so low as to drive farmers to desperation. Riots flared in the South. Governors of some States closed the markets by proclamation, to give the A.A.A. time to help. It was up to

the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to act, and it did act. Marketing agreements were negotiated to cover each one of the types of tobacco. In every instance the agreement was backed up by production control. As a result, tobacco farmers in 1933 received $186,000,000 from market sales and $28,000,000 from benefit payments besides. This gave them a total of $214,000,000, or about 100 percent more than they received for their tobacco in the final year of Mr. Hoover—1932. The net profits of the tobacco companies declined to $60,000,000, which gave them just a little less than 10 percent on investment, as compared with 25 percent in the immediately preceding years.

ON MILK

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration's work on marketing agreements and licenses for fluid milk producers constitutes one of the liveliest chapters in its entire history.

Farmers serving 23 of the large cities of the country now are operating under A.A.A. milk licenses, covering 18 percent of all fluid milk and cream consumed by the nonfarm population. These licenses establish prices only for farmers. Many different schemes practiced by distributors for underpaying and overcharging farmers are eliminated. Millions of dollars have been added to dairy farmers' income by abolishing distributors' overcharges on freight rates, country station and terminal costs, and charges for weighing and testing, with additional benefits to farmers through elimination of price cutting.

MARKETING AGREEMENTS

Working steadily, the A.A.A. has grappled with a series of complicated farm problems through marketing agreements and licenses. Nearly a million farmers now are operating under these agreements and licenses.

The marketing agreement for peanuts affected 250,000 growers in 12 States, and the increase in their income in 1933 over 1932 was more than $15,000,000.

Seventeen marketing agreements are now in effect for California clingstone peaches; California fresh deciduous tree fruits (apricots, cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and prunes); Tokay grapes, ripe olives; walnuts; fresh asparagus; California and Arizona citrus; Texas citrus; Northwest deciduous tree fruits, including apples; California raisins; California dates; Florida celery; Florida package and queen bees; and gum turpentine and resin. These special crop agreements are estimated to have added $40,000,000 to farm income up to the end of May 1934. They have given help to farmers who could not have been aided in any other way.

DROUGHT

Drought, blind and devastating, tested the A.A.A. just as it did the Hoover administration in 1930. The philosophy of do-little for farmers never is so cruel as in time of calamity. The old deal regarded weather as one of the risks farmers had to face. Until March 4, 1933, Government aid for drought-stricken farmers was confined to granting credit, encouraging freight-rate concessions, and calling on the Red Cross to give help.

But before this drought came, Congress had provided the President with the emergency machinery to protect the people in the drought areas. The A.A.A. swung into action again, operating a cattle-buying program, with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration furnishing supplies and employment to prevent hunger, control insect pests, and buy feed. The F.E.R.A. processed for relief distribution the surplus cattle it purchased. Determined to preserve the foundation stock of beef and dairy herds, the Farm Credit Administration supplied loans to finance feed shipments to farmers.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS A GODSEND

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration benefit payments never were so greatly needed as in the drought regions. Because these payments are based on past average production, they are not affected by current crop failure. The farmers' crop may be dried out, burned out, hailed out, or be destroyed by frost, weevils, or chinch bugs, but the farmers get their benefit payments just the same. The cash the South Dakota farmers got in benefit payments was nearly 20 times the amount they received for the sale of the share of their poor little wheat crop left over for market in 1933, after seed and feed needs were met. Thus the benefit payments maintain farmers on their farms, giving them a chance to get a new start, instead of permitting drought to drive them into the ranks of the city unemployed, depopulating regions and destroying the producing power of drought areas for years to come.

For decades farmers have wanted crop-income insurance, and the benefit payment program at last has provided them with the greatest crop-insurance operation ever undertaken anywhere in the world.

The A.A.A. benefit payments are designed to give the farmers as nearly as possible the difference between their current average farm prices and fair exchange value as measured by pre-war buying power of farm products for that part of the crop consumed in this country. These payments are the farmers' tariff. The processing tax might be called an "equalization fee", except that the farmers themselves proposed to pay the fee, whereas the tax is mostly passed along.

The farmers need this help. Comprising 30 percent of the population, the farmers under the old deal had seen the exchange value of their products reduced to less than 50 percent of the pre-war average. For many of them, this meant penury. Now after a year of Agricultural Adjustment Administration effort, agricultural products generally, including benefit payments, have attained 72 percent of parity. But the value of the seven commodities defined as basic in the law as passed, including benefit payments, has increased 100 percent from March 15, 1933, to May 15, 1934. The total spent by the administration for benefit payments to farmers and emergency hog and dairy purchases up to June 15 was $323,912,961.45.

The benefits of this strengthening in farm products prices have been felt in every branch of industry, but especially in those factories and trades serving agriculture. By July 1933 industries that use primarily agricultural products had stepped up production to 122 percent of the 1923–25 average, while other industries in general advanced to 100 percent.

The recovery in farm buying power has proved as contagious as its loss, and will undoubtedly be cumulative in its influence. It is a factor in declining unemployment, in higher wages, in fewer farm foreclosures, in the stopping of bank closings, in stimulated manufacturing and retail trade, in the pick-up in advertising, in lessened tax delinquency, and in increased railroad activity. In general, the improvement of agriculture has a most essential place in national recovery.

This is what it means to have a man in the White House who is friendly to the farmers, and a Congress to back him up in courageous efforts to improve the state of agriculture.

The Roosevelt administration has served notice that the old order of ruthless exploitation of farmers is gone. The era of an economic democracy, progressing hand in hand with a political democracy, is here. The farmers of this country will not go back to Hooverism. They will not go back to the unbridled Bourbonism of those spokesmen of the processors and distributors who attack the efforts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, but offer nothing that is reconstructive in their stead. They will stand by their President as he has stood by them, and the struggle for economic freedom and equality for agriculture will be carried on under the banner of the new deal.

FARM RELIEF

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Speaker, I voted and worked for the Frazier-Lemke-McKeown Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act. Its passage was not seriously resisted in either the House or the Senate. A large majority of the Members of Congress realized that agriculture had not received its fair proportion of the benefits accruing from emergency legislation and the national recovery program, and although agricultural conditions have materially improved and the prices of major farm products substantially advanced since the inauguration of President Roosevelt, nevertheless the basic industry, agriculture, has not been as yet stabilized or farm commodity

prices pushed to a point that will reimburse the farmer for the cost of production, plus a fair and reasonable profit.

Realizing that the American farmers have not had a square deal, that the proper balance between industry and agriculture has been dangerously disturbed, that the purchasing power of farmers has been tremendously reduced and in many cases destroyed, and convinced that there can be no return of prosperity or normal national life unless agriculture participates in that prosperity and has its just share of the new wealth that annually accrues to the American people—thus believing, Congress diligently endeavored to formulate a plan that would restore agriculture to the list of profitable occupations and halt the march of our farmers toward a condition of peasantry similar to that prevailing in many European States.

In its search for a remedy for agricultural ills, Congress was confronted by an exceedingly difficult situation. There is no magic wand, the waving of which will revitalize and restore a decadent agriculture to its former prosperous condition; no formulae or plan that overnight will work a miraculous change and rebuild the shattered fortunes of the agricultural classes.

While loyally supporting the President's emergency and recovery policies, and going along with his agricultural program, Congress nevertheless felt that the agricultural situation was sufficiently grave to justify, in fact necessitate, more direct treatment, in order to afford immediate relief to a myriad multitude of farmers whose homes are being sold at sacrificial prices that sweep away the earnings and accumulations of a lifetime.

After carefully and conscientiously considering all the proposed farm-relief measures, and taking into consideration the attitude of the President and his departmental heads toward all the pending bills, Congress selected the Frazier-Lemke-McKeown farm mortgage moratorium bill as the one measure that could be passed through the House and the Senate, which embodied a sound public policy, and which would not only afford immediate and substantial first aid, but permanent relief to millions of mortgage-burdened farmers throughout the Nation.

The Frazier-Lemke-McKeown bill is now on the President's desk awaiting Executive approval. In my opinion, it is a real "honest-to-goodness" farm relief measure, and its wise and sympathetic administration will bring more benefits to the American farmers than all previous so-called "farm-relief acts."

I believe in this bill. Every thoughtful student of the agricultural problem knows that if the farmers are to escape peasantry relief must come from one of two sources:

First, the price of farm products must be radically advanced and stabilized on a level comparable with the prices that prevailed when most of the farmers' debts were contracted. That is to say, farm commodity prices must rise to a point where a stated quantity of corn, wheat, beef, pork, produce, or other farm products will pay as many dollars' indebtedness as that same quantity of farm products would have paid at the time the farmers' debts were created. The abnormal decline in the price of farm products automatically doubled or trebled the farmer's mortgage or other indebtedness, because two or three times the quantity of farm products are now required to pay a certain amount of indebtedness as were required at the time the mortgage or other debts were contracted.

It is, therefore, a self-evident truth that the farmer cannot survive and pay his present indebtedness in full unless and until the former ratio and relationship between the farmers' commodities and his indebtedness is restored.

Second, the only other alternative is to scale down the indebtedness of the farmer in proportion to the decline in the value of farm lands and farm products. There is not sufficient money in the United States to pay even the mortgage indebtedness owed by the American farmers, much less the total indebtedness of the agricultural classes. It is, therefore, quite obvious that unless the prices of farm commodities are restored to substantially the same levels that prevailed when the existing farmers' debts were contracted, and unless such high prices are permanently maintained, a scaling down of the farmers' indebtedness is inevitable, just as from time to time large corporations have utilized the bankruptcy courts and receiverships to reorganize their financial structures and thereby scale down their bonded indebtedness.

If approved by the President, the Congress, through the Frazier-Lemke-McKeown Farm-Mortgage Moratorium Act, will do for the farmers what it has heretofore done for corporations, railroads, cities, and towns. An overwhelming majority of farmers are honest and are not responsible for their present deplorable financial condition. They are largely the victims of class legislation, governmental favoritism, and a maladministration of our economic laws under which they have been penalized and impoverished for the enrichment of the industrial classes. Inasmuch as their failure to meet their obligations is an honest failure, no odium or disgrace should attach to the farmer who utilizes the procedure established by this act to secure a moratorium or reduction of his mortgage or other indebtedness.

Some newspapers are predicting that the President will veto this measure, but I hope there is no basis for this prophecy. The farmer needs this legislation and without it he cannot keep his head above water; and if the farmer sinks he pulls with him every other vocational group to the bottom of the pool of insolvency and Nation-wide liquidation. If it is right for the Government to enact legislation to permit the railroads, corporations, and cities to use the machinery of the bankruptcy courts to scale down their indebtedness, why is not the farmer entitled to the same privilege?

In answer to those who charge that this legislation means a Nation-wide, arbitrary, and ruthless reduction or scaling down of farm mortgages and other farm debts, I point with the undeniable fact that with the present value of money and the present price of farm products it is absolutely impossible for the American farmers to ever pay their debts or escape bankruptcy.

In addition it must be borne in mind that under the bill now being discussed the amount of the indebtedness owed by a farmer cannot be reduced without the consent of a majority of the creditors in number or amount. But it does provide for an extension of 5 years upon the payment of a reasonable rental annually for that part of his property of which he retains possession.

There are millions of persons and thousands of corporations in the United States indebted far beyond their ability to pay, because their income at present prices is insufficient to enable either the individual or the corporation to meet current expenses and discharge maturing obligations. It seems to me that individuals and corporations holding mortgages on farm lands or farm chattels might just as well realize now as later that their security has shrunk and is not worth one hundred cents on the dollar, and with the decline in the value of the farm and farm products it is inevitable that there be a corresponding shrinkage in the value of the mortgages on that farm and the chattels.

I realize that the mortgage holder has acted in good faith, and he hates to acknowledge that his mortgage is not now worth as much as when he made the loan. When the security back of a mortgage shrinks in value, just as certainly as night follows day, there will be a corresponding shrinkage in the value of the mortgage.

I repeat, that unless a large majority of farm mortgages can be scaled down in proportion to the decline in the value of farm lands and farm products, sacrificial foreclosure sales are inevitable and the farmer is doomed; and as to him the future is without hope.

The Frazier-Lemke-McKeown Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act will afford the American farmer genuine farm relief, because under it the farmer's mortgage indebtedness will be reduced or scaled down to a point where he will have a chance to ultimately discharge it. As Congress has already prescribed a similar remedy by which railroads, corporations, cities, and towns may scale down their indebtedness, I

know of no sound reason why the same procedure and the same relief should not be made available to the American farmers.

I will say in conclusion that the approval of the farm mortgage moratorium bill would give assurance to thousands upon thousands of farmers that in no circumstances would they be dispossessed within 5 years, and would put on the shoulders of the creditors (where it rightfully belongs) the load which many creditors are now trying to shift to the shoulders of the Government.

When the creditor class discovers, upon the approval of the bill, that a court may grant a moratorium to a debtor without the consent of the creditor, the creditor will make a virtue out of a necessity and will be more amenable to reason and more willing to adjust the situation existing between the creditor and the debtor.

At present, innumerable cases arise where Federal land banks are unwilling to lend a farmer sufficient funds to refinance his mortgage. The farmers have construed the efforts of the President on their behalf and his statements in connection therewith as a guaranty on his part that a farmer shall not be dispossessed, and that come what may the President will see that mortgages on farms will not be foreclosed. The approval of the bill would make that guaranty good. The Frazier-Lemke-McKeown Farm-Mortgage Moratorium Act furnishes an agency and formula by which the President's pledge to the American farmers may be speedily fulfilled.

IN THE INTEREST OF JUSTICE

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, on last Friday my colleague [Mr. SIMPSON], much to my regret, assailed the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ickes, because of a statement by the Secretary just before the primary election of last Spring, which statement, as I understand, caused Mr. Simpson's defeat.

Personally, I feel that if Secretary Ickes had been better acquainted with young Mr. SIMPSON and his activities in this House he would not have been so harsh in his criticism of our colleague. Most of the criticism was in fact due to the activities of our colleague's sire.

I have not often been charged with defending Republicans, but in this case I feel honor-bound to say that I think Secretary Ickes has done Mr. SIMPSON an injustice and deprived this House of the services of a young man who has the making of a truly good legislator.

I am satisfied that our colleague's views are not the views of his father. I have, I am happy to say, found Mr. SIMPSON to be liberal and really desirous of serving the best interests of the whole people, rather than the special interests that seem to be the object of his father.

I have had a good chance to observe our colleague's activities. I know that he has taken great interest in his legislative duties and aided me in my efforts to effect relief legislation for school teachers; and, therefore, I regret that his services have been cut off as they have by the undeserved criticism of Secretary Ickes.

On the other hand and unfortunately, Mr. SIMPSON himself is not without blame. He has unwarrantably accused the Secretary of the Interior of being behind the legislative investigation of Judge Wilkerson, in an effort to have the Secretary's law partner made United States judge in place of Judge Wilkerson.

I think that justice demands a true explanation, and I feel that it is my duty to set both these gentlemen right. The facts are these: When the Chicago Examiner and the Chicago American about 2 years ago published an allegation that many irregularities and abuses existed in the Federal courts in Chicago, specifically mentioning the receiverships and other Federal matters connected with Federal bankruptcies, and the Chicago Bar Association made a report thereon, a demand was made upon me to file impeachment proceedings against Judge Woodward. However, I felt in view of the sad experience of the Senate in two other impeachment proceedings that I, as well as the House, should have more evidence before acting, and therefore I sponsored the passage of a resolution to investigate these conditions and abuses in a sane and dignified manner before acting. After effecting the passage of the resolution authorizing and directing the Committee on the Judiciary to make the investigation, many abuses came to light. Whereupon the Committee voted to impeach Judge Woodward, and contemplated the impeachment of Judges Wilkerson and Lindley also; but the committee and I felt that before final impeachment charges were filed against these two judges, more convincing evidence should be obtained, as I always discourage impeachment proceedings unless there is unmistakable supportive evidence.

During the entire time of this transaction I never heard of Secretary Ickes taking any active part; therefore the charge of my colleague, Mr. SIMPSON, who has no doubt suffered at the hands of Secretary Ickes, is not well grounded. Both of these incidents I very much regret.

I feel that Secretary Ickes, although a Republican, is making good. True, many Democrats feel that, holding a cabinet position under a Democratic administration, he should not discriminate against the Democrats; but I take it that he, having been a Progressive Republican all of his life, has not familiarized himself with the splendid ability of many prominent Democrats who, I know, are just as competent, just as able, and much more deserving than those he has appointed to various positions of responsibility; but he still has the chance to right the wrong.

I know that while the President does not want his official staff to play politics, yet he feels that Democrats should not be discriminated against. I fully realize that it is the supreme aim of the President to give the country an efficient, economical, and honest administration of its affairs in these excessively trying times. Personally, I feel that such can be accomplished only by the selection of those who are whole-heartedly in sympathy with the Presidential views and policies. I hope that in the future those in public life will recognize that, above all else, that honesty is the best policy; that fairness ever should be uppermost even in political matters.

SOLDIERS OF ALL WARS

Mr. SPEAKER. Mr. Speaker, the new deal is going across in a big way. The Nation is coming out of the depression slowly but surely. All the major industries of the country show a decided increase in business during the last 15 months. Confidence is being restored everywhere. The automobile dealers and the salesmen of the Nation are most enthusiastic. The makers, distributors, and salesmen of farm implements are boosting the new deal. The department stores, the grocery stores, the clothing stores, and other stores are boosting the new deal. Some 6,000,000 men and women who had no work 15 months ago but are working now under the new deal are enthusiastic supporters.

However, I notice that in my own State, Pennsylvania, where they threw up their hands 2 years ago and cried for Federal aid and Federal help, they have a committee headed by a Mr. Williams to study whether or not the new deal is incompatible with the Constitution.

It appears also that they are somewhat worried about the State rights. One would think that anyone living in Philadelphia for the last 30 or 40 years, where corruption in municipal affairs and election affairs has been bold enough to be known Nation-wide, would not think of State rights.

You would naturally think that a State with so many advantages, so rich in natural resources, and so bountifully blessed in all respects—a State where the Republican leadership has dominated supremely for at least 40 years—would be almost self-assured of its security. It was and is because of bad management, or lack of management, on the part of the rulers of Pennsylvania for the last 40 years that the Federal Government is now obliged to pour millions and millions of dollars into the State to give food, shelter, and clothing to the men and women who are unemployed. Pennsylvania has been under the head of Republican dictators and Republican leaders for the last 40 or 50 years. The farmers, the laborers, and the little business men have been going along with this group year after year. Year after year these leaders would feed them on promises of lower taxes and better living conditions, but instead the taxes were in-

creased year after year after year until now they are almost unbearable. Now, when these same farmers and laborers and business men have awakened to the fact that they have been fooled all these years, and that a Democratic administration and a Democratic Congress have to come to their aid to give them not only relief money to keep their children from starving but set up projects for employment, these same Pennsylvania Republican leaders and dictators think they can attract the attention of the masses by talking about the constitutionality of the Roosevelt program.

The people have learned to pay little attention to these prowlers who want to lean on the Constitution when they themselves fail. The people pay little attention to some local judge or committee passing on the constitutionality of this or that measure; they know that in most cases it is nothing more than political propaganda or publicity. The people are satisfied to wait until the Supreme Court of the United States hands down a decision on the constitutionality of this or that, and especially the new deal. Those who expect to get a lot of consideration by crying that the new deal is not altogether constitutional will be disappointed.

Even junior high schoolboys and girls know that the Constitution of the United States is broad enough and flexible enough to protect the people of the United States. Millions of our men, women, and children who stood in bread lines and in soup houses during the latter part of the Hoover administration, when they were led to believe by the action of those in authority that the Constitution could not protect them by giving them food, shelter, and clothing, now realize that the Constitution of the United States is being applied as Jefferson himself would have it applied in the new deal. The Seventy-third Congress of the United States gave the laboring man nothing new as far as the Constitution is concerned, but they interpreted the old Constitution so that labor now has the right of collective bargaining.

SOLDIERS OF ALL WARS

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to see the day close at hand when there will be but one Federal set-up to care for the veterans of all wars. At present we have a set-up for the Civil War veterans, the Spanish War veterans, the World War Veterans, and other veterans.

If a man is called to service for his country, or he volunteers to serve his country under the banner of legalized warfare, he is entitled to the same consideration, the same regulations concerning hospitalization, pensions, and so forth, regardless of which war he happens to have served in.

Upon inquiry we find that every Congressman is of the same opinion, and it will undoubtedly reach a place in congressional procedure within the next few years where there will be one set-up.

If a man had his right arm shot off in the Spanish-American War, he should receive the same pension as a man who had his right arm shot off in the World War, all other things being equal. It is believed that fully 90 percent of the soldiers of all wars now see that it is or will be for their own good and the good of their widows and orphans that adjustments were made in the pension system, and especially the pension requirements.

If a nation declares war and sends its young men into battle and these young men become physically impaired in any way, whether in battle or in training or camp, they should be cared for by the Government that sent them into war. Our Government has always cared for its soldiers. According to the data direct from the several civilized nations, the soldiers of the wars of the United States, whether Mexican, Civil, Spanish, or World War, are treated better socially and financially than are the soldiers of any other nation in the world.

This is as it should be. Our deserving soldiers should be cared for. The unfortunate widows and orphans should be cared for. History will record that the Seventy-third Congress laid the foundation so that these groups would be cared for as they older grew.

I know that some few find fault with some of the Congressmen for voting for the National Emergency Economy Act. However, when the great percent of them are acquainted with the fact that it was only to build a stronger foundation for the doughboys and the privates and those who deserve pensions and care so that they will be looked after by proper Government agencies, they will see the wisdom of the adjustments made in the recent legislation.

Their records show that on and before March 4, 1933, we had thousands of service-connected doctors and lawyers and others on our salary list, as well as on a pension roll. The Honorable THOMAS L. BLANTON, of Texas, inserts, on page 6279 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 22, 1933, a few of the 5,600 topnotchers as to the salary they were drawing and the pension they were receiving, and gives the names so as to identify the case: Dr. Winthrop C. Adams, salary $7,500, retired pay $150 per month; Dr. Wilfred E. Chambers, salary $6,500, retired pay $206.25; Dr. William C. Gibson, salary $6,500, retired pay $125 per month; Dr. Ignatz D. Oowey, salary $6,000, retired pay $206.25; Dr. George C. Skinner, salary $6,500; Dr. Dallas B. Smith, salary $6,500, retired pay $262.50 per month; Dr. Howard C. Von Dahn, salary $6,500, retired pay $150 per month; Levi A. Beem, salary $3,300, retired pay $165 per month; Mr. Charles E. Schaeffer, salary $3,700, retired pay $150 per month; Dr. Thomas F. Dodd, salary $4,800, retired pay $187.50 per month.

I have here before me the names of the rest of the 5,600 that are in this category of special privileged, but will not ask your time to read them. My intent and purpose in this whole matter is to work toward a goal that will give every deserving soldier his just rights. The taxpayers rebel against paying this group as mentioned above such salaries and pensions. I find that every person wants the little doughboy and the private, and the little lieutenant, and the rest of them, to have the same show when it comes to getting pensions. I have and will support all such measures pertaining to soldiers' and widows' pensions.

SERVICES RENDERED SOLDIERS IN MY DISTRICT

During the first 16 months of my term as the Congressman from the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania my office rendered service in behalf of soldiers' pensions and awards, hospitalization, and so forth, as follows:

Claims for pension of different soldiers	662
Requests for military and hospital records	365
Insurance adjustments	9
Certificates in lieu of lost discharge certificates	19
Other cases and awards	131
Total	1,186

The average number of letters it takes to close one of these cases is a little more than six; or we had from our office more than 7,116 written communications, or letters, as separate units of service rendered the soldier boys. We are happy to do this but at the same time we think it is only fair that the public should be informed of the fact that we have through our office in these 16 months dug up more military records for soldiers in our district than were dug up in 10 years prior in the same district. To this we add hundreds of telephone communications and personal taxicab trips to the Veterans' Administration offices in order that nothing be left undone.

NEW PENSION RATES TO GO INTO EFFECT

On March 28, 1934, Congress passed legislation further liberalizing the pension laws governing World War veterans' and Spanish War veterans' cases:

WORLD WAR VETERANS

Under the provisions of this new law World War veterans who were drawing pensions for service-connected disabilities under the old laws will be restored to the pension rolls at 75 percent of the pension formerly received, subject to the provisions of the new law.

Under the provisions of this new law World War veterans are entitled to the following benefits:

First. If suffering from a disability traceable to the service during the war, he is paid from $10 to $100 a month, depending upon disability, pre-war occupation; also additional amounts under certain conditions.

Second. If his death is caused by such disability, his widow or other dependents receive a pension from the Government.

Third. Entitled under certain conditions to receive hospitalization and medical care for service-connected or non-service-connected disabilities; also transportation to and from the hospital.

Fourth. If he served 90 days, was honorably discharged, and is permanently and totally disabled, regardless of cause except misconduct, may receive from the Government $30 a month if not in a hospital or soldiers' home. In that event, $6 a month. If he has dependents, they receive the remainder.

Fifth. Certain preferences and advantages in obtaining positions with the Government.

Sixth. Burial allowances, including headstone.

Seventh. Any honorably discharged veteran may be buried in any national cemetery, including Arlington Cemetery in Washington, D.C.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS

The act of March 28, 1934, provides that every soldier who served 90 days or more, commencing between April 20, 1898, and August 12, 1898, during the Spanish-American War, and was not dishonorably discharged, is entitled to the following rates of pension:

First. If suffering from a disability traceable to the service during the war, he is paid from $10 to $100 a month, depending upon rate of disability, and so forth.

Second. The widow of such a soldier would receive $30 per month, with $10 additional for first child and $6 for each additional child.

Third. Entitled to receive hospitalization and medical care for either service-connected or non-service-connected disabilities. Also transportation to and from the hospital.

Fourth. If indigent and disabled, he is entitled to live in a Government soldiers' home.

Fifth. If permanently and totally disabled, regardless of cause except misconduct, may receive from the Government $45 per month, and if in need of an attendant, $54 a month.

Sixth. If partially disabled, regardless of cause except misconduct, he is entitled to receive the following rates of pension:

One-tenth disability	$15.00
One-fourth disability	18.75
One-half disability	26.25
Three-fourths disability	37.50
75 years of age	45.00
72 years of age	37.50
68 years of age	30.00
62 years of age	22.50

Widows of such veterans will receive $22.50 a month and $4.50 for each child.

President is giving consideration to Executive order to give relief to Spanish War veterans who enlisted after August 12, 1898, and who served outside of the continental limits of the United States, and place them on war-time-service basis instead of the peace-time basis under which they are at the present time classified.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF WORLD WAR VETERANS

A bill was passed by the House and Senate on June 16, 1934, which provides payment of pensions to widows and dependents of World War veterans, and it is hoped and believed that the bill will be signed by the President.

The bill provides the payment of pension to widows who were married to the soldier prior to July 3, 1931, and who have not remarried, if the soldier had a 30-percent service-connected disability rating at the time of his death, notwithstanding that death was not the result of such service-connected disability. It is estimated that 13,900 widows and children will be benefited by this new law the first year at an approximate cost of $4,114,000.

The monthly rate of pension will be as follows: Widow but no child, $22; widow and 1 child, $30, with $4 for each additional child; no widow but 1 child, $15; no widow but 2 children, $22, equally divided; no widow but 3 children, $30, equally divided, with $3 for each additional child; total compensation shall not exceed $56.

It is the consensus of opinion of those who are on the inside that the veterans of all wars are satisfied as a whole with the legislation as it is now progressing. Of course, now, as in all times past, we have that one-half of 1 percent who are at the helm of the soldiers' organizations who are always clamoring for something more. However, in checking up we find that 90 percent or more of the soldier boys are right back of the Roosevelt program for permanent recovery. In closing I might say that I am for the masses in the soldiers' organizations. I never met anyone representing the National Economy League. They sent no lobbyists around to me. I know nothing of their work or their organization. I am for the farmer, the laborer, and the little business man at all times.

THE FRAZIER-LEMKE-M'KEOWN FARM MORATORIUM BILL

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Speaker, I favor this legislation. The Seventy-third Congress, now drawing to a close, passed three laws on the subject of bankruptcies, all of which are for the benefit of the farmer. I voted for each of these bills.

Before taking up these several bills in detail, it is well to consider for a moment the subject of bankruptcies. I use the phrase just quoted because the power of Congress to pass laws of that nature is derived from the Federal Constitution, and the Constitution uses the words, "the Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States."

Taken by itself and considered alone, the word "bankruptcy" is frequently regarded as a term of reproach and carries with it a sense of disgrace. But this meaning should only be applied in exceptional cases, for rightly considered, the word was long construed by an eminent judge, Mr. Justice Catron, to extend "to all cases where the law causes to be distributed, the property of the debtor among his creditors." And as early as Leviticus (Lev. 25:10, and following) we find provision for a year of jubilee, the fiftieth year, when it became the duty of a creditor or a purchaser to "return every man unto his possession."

There is not sufficient money in existence to pay the debts owing by the farmers of the United States. Unless there is a tremendous increase in the price of farm commodities, unless the prices of farm products go back to the high levels that prevailed when existing farm debts were contracted, and those high prices are permanently maintained, there must be a scaling down of the farm debts, just as from time to time large corporations have reorganized their financial structure and cut down their bonded debt.

The Congress in 1934 has done for farmers that which has heretofore been done for corporations, railroads, and cities and towns.

Again, every time Uncle Sam has directly or indirectly loaned money to a farmer to enable him to settle with the person or corporation that had a mortgage on his farm or personal property, the transaction left the farmer still in debt, in no manner reduced his liabilities, and created a condition whereby all the farmers in the country would become the debtors of Uncle Sam, thus opening the door for a concentrated effort on the part of debtors to cancel all debts owing the Government. This would create a very serious situation. Refinancing farm mortgages for the amounts now due on them may afford the farmer a short breathing spell and postpone the judgment day, but unless the farmers get better prices for their farm products their doom is sealed and foreclosure sales inevitable. There is no hope for the farmer unless his debts are scaled down or unless farm commodity prices are radically advanced and maintained on practically the same level that prevailed when their debts were created.

This also is true: Every time the Government takes over a farm loan it is necessary for the Government to either issue bonds or paper money. Every dollar of debt thus incurred or circulation thus issued decreases the value of the dollars heretofore issued. To carry such process on to the extent necessary to finance all farm debts ($9,000,000,000), would be to inflate our currency to such an extent that the dollars heretofore issued would be seriously impaired in value. Such a result would make our money conditions very hazardous and dangerous.

Three new bankruptcy laws are of peculiar and direct value to farmers, and one of indirect value to those engaged

in agriculture. Taking the three laws of direct value to farmers—approved March 3, 1933, approved June 7, 1934, and the one passed June 18, 1934—and reading them together, as is necessary to understand them, we find:

The act of March 3, 1933, made special provisions for agricultural compositions—that is, reduction of debts and extensions—and extensions. The Federal district court in each district is required to appoint one or more conciliation commissioners in each county having a population of 500 or more farmers. The commissioner is paid $25 for his services in each case, the payment to be made out of the Federal Treasury.

A farmer desiring to take advantage of these laws must file a petition with the conciliation commissioner for his county, and pay a fee of $10 to the commissioner, who, in turn, is required to send the petition and the docket fee to the clerk of the court.

After the filing of such petition the court may order a supervision of the affairs of a farmer, if requested by creditors, but not more than one-half of the cost of the supervision is to be paid by the farmer.

The petition required to be filed by the farmer must state that he is insolvent or unable to pay his debts in full and that he desires to effect a composition; that is, to have his debts reduced in amount, or that he wishes to have granted him an extension of time in which to pay his debts.

The petition must be accompanied by a schedule or statement of the assets and liabilities of the debtor.

The Conciliation Commissioner is required to assist any farmer in preparing and filing a petition and in all matters arising in the proceedings, and farmers are not required to be represented by an attorney in any proceedings under the law.

A meeting of creditors is required to be held, at which the farmer is to be examined as to his property. Thereafter the farmer submits his proposal for composition and extension to creditors, and, if agreed to by a majority in number and amount of the creditors, and approved by the court, the composition or extension is put in force. The composition or extension may extend the time of payment of debts, provide for payment of secured debts ahead of unsecured debts, and may contain such other provisions as may be just and reasonable in the premises.

If a majority in number and amount of the creditors of a farmer do not consent to the terms proposed by him, the court may approve, without the consent of creditors, "an extension including a feasible method of financial rehabilitation for the debtor, which is for the best interest of all the creditors, including an equitable liquidation for the creditors whose claims are affected." This latter provision is found in the act approved by President Roosevelt on June 7, 1934.

Translated in plain English, this means, as I understand it, that if the creditors of a farmer do not consent to an extension or composition, the court, without the consent of creditors may approve any composition or extension which the court deems just and reasonable.

Under the act passed June 18, 1934, the farmer can get his farm released from the mortgage by having it appraised by appraisers appointed by the court, by paying a comparatively small amount annually for 5 years, and the balance is to be paid in full at the end of that time. All this must be done with the consent of the creditors. But if the creditors do not consent, the court may lease the farm to the farmer for 5 years at a rental to be fixed by the court. During this 5-year period the mortgage cannot be foreclosed. At the end of 5 years the farmer may buy back his farm or release it from the mortgage, by paying in full the appraised value thereof.

The remaining Bankruptcy Act, approved May 24, 1934, relates to debts of cities, counties, and other governmental organizations. Adjusting these debts will reduce the taxes due and payable by farmers.

In short, this Frazier-Lemke-McKeown farm mortgage moratorium bill does no more for the farmers than previous bankruptcy acts do for railroads, cities, towns, and business corporations. I repeat, that we are facing Nation-wide liquidations, which, in plain words, means a Nation-wide scaling down both private and public debts. With the present volume of money and the present price of farm commodities it is absolutely impossible for the American farmers to pay their debts or escape bankruptcy. There are millions of persons and thousands of corporations in the United States indebted far beyond their ability to pay, because their income at present prices is insufficient to enable either the individuals or the corporations to meet current expenses and discharge their maturing obligations. It is my deliberate opinion that there are forty or fifty million people in the United States who are unable to meet their obligations and whose income, under existing conditions, will never permit the liquidation of their indebtedness. These millions of men and women are facing voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy. Their earnings and accumulations of a lifetime have either been dissipated or sooner or later will be taken over by their creditors. This is a tragic and pathetic situation, because a large majority of these people who are facing hopeless poverty are deserving and not responsible for conditions which threaten to make them objects of charity in their old age.

Individuals and corporations holding mortgages on farm lands might just as well realize now as later that their security is not worth 100 cents on the dollar, and with the decline in the value of the farm it is inevitable that there be a corresponding decline in the value of the mortgage on that farm.

It follows, therefore, that unless the farm mortgages in the United States can be scaled down in proportion to the decline in the value of farm lands, the farmer is doomed, and as to him the future is without hope. Frankly, and much to my regret, we are rapidly drifting toward conditions which will inevitably reduce the farmers of America to a condition of peasantry, and ultimately we will face Nation-wide repudiation of public and private debts.

The Frazier-Lemke-McKeown bill will, in my opinion, afford the American farmers more real farm relief than all the farm legislation enacted in the last 12 years, because under this act the farmer's mortgage indebtedness will be reduced or scaled down to a point where he will have a chance ultimately to discharge it.

Moreover, the 5-year moratorium will be a godsend to millions of farmers whose condition is desperate and who are facing the loss of their farm homes under sacrificial foreclosure sales. Under the provisions of this act the farmer retains his home for 5 years by making small annual payments, and by that time it is believed that conditions will have improved so as to enable the farmer to readjust his finances and save his home.

In my first speech in Congress I discussed the farm problem and advocated the prompt enactment of farm-relief measures for the rehabilitation of the agricultural classes, and during my 12 years' service in Congress I have consistently and aggressively, by voice and vote, loyally supported the legislative program of the American farmers. Very few Members of the House have spoken more frequently than I in favor of legislation that designed to place agriculture on an equality with industry, give the farmer a square deal, increase his purchasing power, and restore agriculture to its proper place in the list of profitable occupations. My loyalty to agriculture and to the cause of the American farmers is indelibly written in the records of Congress. By that record and by my 12 years' service I am willing to be judged.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND BUDGET ESTIMATES, SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, so many statements have been made of divergent character respecting the total of appropriations granted at the past session and the effect upon the Treasury of those appropriations and other relief measures that I feel it incumbent upon me as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives to present a brief résumé of the work of the Congress in that respect, based upon such facts as exist at this time and upon the best estimates that can now be made as

to the effect of these measures upon future operations of the Treasury.

The fiscal problems confronting the second session of the Seventy-third Congress surpassed even those of the war-time Congresses. With industry and agriculture continuing to suffer from the economic depression, and with this condition accentuated by the most devastating and extensive drought which has affected the West and Middle West for 50 years, the enactment of further remedial legislation and the furnishing of huge sums in appropriations for relief purposes became vitally necessary in continuation of the President's program to rehabilitate the Nation. In spite of the corrective measures applied as the result of legislation of the special session, millions of our citizens are still without employment and continue to need support and aid from Federal, State, and local sources, and this situation alone has made necessary the appropriation of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The appropriations made at the present session have been supplemental to those of the special session in continuation of the programs and policies adopted and in addition for the initiation of new measures to furnish further assistance in various phases of national recovery.

APPROPRIATION TOTAL—$7,526,382,866.53

The gross total of appropriations made at the present session, including the permanent and indefinite appropriations, which are continuing and automatic, is $9,665,682,423.53. However, included in this sum are two amounts appropriated from the special receipts created by the increment resulting from the reduction in weight of the gold dollar, namely, the appropriation and setting aside of a fund of $2,000,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury—in order to stabilize the exchange value of the dollar—to deal in gold and foreign exchange and other instruments of credit and securities, and also to invest and reinvest in the direct obligations of the United States, and a further sum of $139,299,357 for payment to the surplus of the Federal Reserve banks in connection with the making of industrial and commercial loans. These two sums, aggregating $2,139,299,557, payable as they are from these special receipts and not affecting either the Budget or the public debt, are properly deductible from the usual total of stated appropriations, leaving the net amount of the direct appropriations for all emergency and general purposes, including postal, at $7,526,382,866.53. A listing of these appropriations will be found in table I.

Since the establishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, funds furnished by that Corporation have not been included in the total of appropriated moneys with the single exception of the amount originally appropriated for the capital stock of the Corporation. There is one instance at this session, however, where funds of the Corporation may, in the discretion of the President, be used to supplement the appropriations for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and/or the Public Works Administration, but in this case the amount to be so taken is limited to $500,000,000. This sum is analogous to a direct appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury and, even if this full amount be assumed to be necessary to supplement the funds directly appropriated for either or both of these administrations, the listing of it as an appropriation would raise the stated total in table I from $7,526,382,866.53 to $8,026,382,866.53.

BORROWING AUTHORITY OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION INCREASED BY A BILLION AND A HALF

In addition to the appropriations directly made from the Treasury, the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have been made available in a number of instances for financing new emergency enterprises where loans are to be made, securities purchased, or capital stock subscribed to furnish funds for corporate or other operations and where assets will be received in some form as security therefor. The measure of the responsibility for this session of Congress for Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds is the amount by which the borrowing power of the Corporation has been increased by granting authority to issue additional notes, bonds, or debentures. This sum totals approximately $1,500,000,000. Included in this figure is $850,000,000 in the act extending the life of the Corporation, $250,000,000 in the Emergency Appropriation Act, 1935, to purchase securities owned by the Public Works Administration, $250,000,000 in the act extending provision for the insurance of bank deposits for purchase of obligations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and an estimated amount under the indefinite authority in the National Housing Act.

TOTAL OF APPROPRIATIONS AND NEW OBLIGATIONS NOT IN EXCESS OF $9,526,000,000

Including the total of appropriations made during the session which is chargeable against general receipts—excluding the increment of gold—the postal revenues, and the public debt, $7,526,382,866.53, the $500,000,000 made available from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for direct expenditure by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and/or Public Works Administration, and also including $1,500,000,000 of new commitments made at this session to extend the borrowing power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, there is a total of obligations at the maximum, both for appropriations and additional R.F.C. funds, of not to exceed $9,526,382,866.53.

It is true that at this session, just as at many sessions in the past, new authorizations have been made which may require appropriations in future years. These authorizations, however, will not enter into the fiscal picture until they materialize into estimates of appropriations upon which future Congresses will have to pass before there is any direct obligation against the Treasury of the United States. They should not now be included as a charge against the Treasury or the public debt. To do so is misleading.

DIVISION BETWEEN RGULAR AND EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS

An analysis of the total of appropriations made during the session shows that more than half of the total sum is for emergency purposes, as contrasted to the general or regular appropriations. There will be found in table II, attached to this statement, such a segregation of the appropriations. Of the total of $7,526,382,866.53, the sum of $3,904,829,428 is for distinctly emergency purposes and $3,621,553,438.53 is for regular purposes. The appropriations for regular purposes have been reduced to a minimum. They carry the salaries of officers and employees on a 90-percent basis and are practically devoid of sums for new construction, such purposes being covered in the appropriations made available for the Public Works Administration at the present and the previous session.

Included in the total of $3,904,829,428 for emergency appropriations and the added amount of $500,000,000 by which it may be supplemented from savings in funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a total of $4,404,829,428, are the following purposes:

Civilian Conservation Corps	$285,000,000
Federal Emergency Relief Administration and Civil Works (from February 1934 to March 1935)	1,517,000,000
Public Works Administration (including $40,700,000 for naval purposes)	500,000,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	48,000,000
Relief in stricken agricultural areas (drought)	525,000,000
Roads	[1] 119,500,000
Financing cotton held by the Secretary of Agriculture	100,000,000
Reduction in interest and deferment of principal and interest on farm mortgages	82,950,000
Public buildings	65,000,000
Cattle and dairy industries	150,000,000
Crop-production loans	40,000,000
Miscellaneous	15,820,000
Advances to Agricultural Adjustment Administration, payment of rentals, benefits, and refunds	[2] 831,022,428
Interest on the public debt (that portion of the interest chargeable to emergency purposes)	125,537,000
Total	4,404,829,428

[1] In addition to this sum, contracts may be entered into for another $100,000,000 for public highways for 1935, making a total available for direct contract obligation of $219,500,000.

[2] Estimated.

NORMAL REDUCTION OF $13,572,667.40 IN BUDGET ESTIMATES

The total of the appropriations, $7,526,382,866.53, compared with the total of the Budget estimates, $7,439,955,533.93, shows an excess of appropriations over Budget estimates of $86,427,332.60, as found in table III. Included in the total of appropriations is the sum of $100,000,000 for the financing of cotton held by the Secretary of Agriculture for the United States for which no Budget estimate was submitted. This item was included by the Senate in the deficiency appropriation act as an emergency appropriation to provide the Secretary of Agriculture with funds to finance the holding of this cotton in the event of failure to secure a renewal of the present loans; there is little likelihood of the fund being needed or drawn upon. Eliminating this item from consideration, there is a net decrease in Budget estimates in all other items of appropriation of $13,572,667.40. In arriving at this net reduction the nine regular annual appropriation acts show a net reduction in the Budget estimates of $25,529,293.60, the deficiency and emergency appropriation act shows a net increase of $8,532,839.20 over the Budget estimates, and the miscellaneous appropriations an estimated increase of $3,423,787 over the Budget estimates.

The House of Representatives has continued to maintain its record of economy in keeping appropriations within the Budget estimates. At the past session the total of the appropriation measures as they passed the House was a net of $23,767,702.68 under the Budget estimates submitted for consideration in connection with those same bills.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS REPEALED

The Congress at this session made a thorough review of the so-called "permanent" appropriations. This type of appropriation continues from year to year without any annual action by Congress, being automatic in character. A general tendency has developed for the creation of this form of appropriation. The investigation and hearings leading to the enactment of the bill involved the examination of several hundred statutes making permanent appropriations, some of them dating back 130 years. By the terms of the new law obsolete appropriation statutes are repealed, active permanent appropriations are put on an annual basis commencing July 1, 1935, and many changes are made in the classification and method of handling accounts. While not all of the permanent appropriations have been reached in the repeal provisions of the new law, an important forward step has been taken toward the elimination of permanent appropriations and placing all appropriations on an annual basis subject to review and consideration by each Congress in the same manner as the regular annual appropriations. The notable exceptions to the repeal of permanent appropriations are those for agricultural extension work, land-grant colleges, and vocational education.

MINIMUM OF DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Although the present session extended for nearly 6 months, the passage of only one deficiency and supplemental appropriation bill of a general character was necessary. The usual practice and necessity has been the enactment of two such bills, one at the beginning and one at the end of each session. The bill at this session carried both regular and emergency appropriations. The amount included in that bill for regular activities, both deficiency and supplemental in character, is $15,642,365.59. This small amount for deficiencies and supplementals to finish out the present fiscal year, and even some for next fiscal year, is evidence of the success of the President and the Director of the Budget in keeping the spending agencies of the Government within the limits of the appropriations or the amounts allocated to them for expenditure purposes.

REORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Authority was granted the President to reorganize agencies in the executive branch of the Government so as to bring about economy and more efficient service.

The most notable achievement under this legislation has been the establishment of the Farm Credit Administration through the consolidation of the agencies dealing with agricultural credits, namely the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the functions of the Secretary of Agriculture with regard to loans in aid of agriculture, and those of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pertaining to the management of regional agricultural credit corporations. This consolidation has resulted in providing for the benefit of the farmers a separate department of the Government dealing with credits for agriculture. It brought together the scattered agencies, eliminated duplications and unnecessary overhead, and has saved millions of dollars in administration. By an Executive order, dated June 10, 1933, the President provided for numerous consolidations, transfers, and regrouping of activities. A procurement division was established in the Treasury Department to determine the policies and methods of procurement, warehousing, and distribution of property, facilities, equipment, stores, and supplies. This division took over the construction activities of the Supervising Architect's Office and the Government fuel yards and rendered unnecessary the continuance of the General Supply Committee. Also by the same order there was provided a centralized disbursing agency in the Treasury Department to take over the function of disbursement of Government funds as rapidly as the new agency could develop to handle the duties; the military and naval services are excepted from this consolidation.

By the provisions of other Executive orders the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol and the remaining functions of the Bureau of Prohibition are restored to the Bureau of Internal Revenue in connection with the administration of the liquor-taxing laws. The Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization in the Department of Labor were consolidated into a single bureau to be known as the "Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization." The United States Shipping Board was abolished and its functions and duties transferred to the Department of Commerce. The scattered duties of administration of public buildings, reservations, national parks, national monuments, and national cemeteries were consolidated under the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior. Many minor consolidations, transfers, and abolitions have been made and the study of reorganization under the President's authority is still continuing. Definite figures are not available as to the exact saving in dollars and cents that result from these reorganization activities, but they are substantial amounts in addition to providing better service.

AUDIT OF EMERGENCY EXPENDITURES

Desirous of providing every safeguard about the expenditure of emergency funds and to insure that they would be expended for the relief purposes to which they are devoted, the President on January 3, 1934, issued an Executive order directing that emergency agencies established since March 4, 1933, should submit their accounts and vouchers to the General Accounting Office for examination. From emergency funds the sum of $500,000 was made available for this audit, and Congress by an appropriation in the final deficiency act provided $1,000,000 in addition. Certain Government corporations with Federal funds for capital stock and incorporated under State laws do not fall within this requirement. Their corporate existence was provided to enable them to function smoothly, expeditiously, and without the usual retarding influence of the normal regulatory statutes. Each of these corporations has its own control and auditing organization.

REPUBLICAN APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES REDUCED A BILLION DOLLARS

A comparison of the appropriations made at the present session of Congress for regular activities of the Government compared with those made at the third session of the Seventy-first Congress when the Executive and both Houses of Congress were in full control of the Republican Party shows a substantial reduction of regular appropriations at this session under those of the Seventy-first Congress, third session, on a comparable basis. Table IV sets out the totals and the differences for both sessions. This tabulation shows that after deducting the amount for the sinking fund on the World War debt and making an allowance esti-

mated at $615,000,000 for emergency appropriations, drought relief, and public works, the net appropriations made at the third session of the Seventy-first Congress was $4,095,015,062.95. The deductions for emergency purposes are made from the gross for the Seventy-first Congress in order to place those appropriations on a comparable basis with the appropriations for regular purposes at the present session. The appropriations for regular activities at the present session, after deducting the estimated amount for the sinking fund, amount to a net total of $3,095,789,588.53. This sum shows a decrease under the net for the third session of the Seventy-first Congress of $999,225,474.42, or 24 percent plus.

On the basis of actual expenditures an equally good record has been made. The total expenditures (exclusive of trust funds and capital stock of the R.F.C.) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, which were under appropriations almost wholly made during, and all expended by, the Hoover administration, aggregated $4,336,000,000. The general or regular expenditures for the present fiscal year, the first full fiscal year under the present administration ending on the 30th of this month, exclusive of certain emergency items for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Farm Credit Administration, will total approximately $2,892,000,000. This comparison shows a decrease of $1,494,000,000. Included in the expenditures for 1932, however, are some emergency expenditures of the character of those classified in the 1934 expenditures as emergency items, but, even after making a liberal allowance for expenditures of this category in the 1932 figure, there will still be a reduction in the general expenditures for 1934 under comparable expenditures for 1932 of approximately $1,000,000,000.

These reductions in appropriations and expenditures are a very practical compliance with the plank in the Democratic platform of 1932 calling for a 25-percent reduction in the expenses of the Government.

ECONOMY LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE SAVINGS

The economy measures of the Democratic Administration commenced with the election of a Democratic House of Representatives in the fall of 1930. The first Budget submitted to that new House by President Hoover came in December 1931. It showed no comprehension of the problem of bringing about economies nor did it contain any substantial recommendations for decreasing appropriations. The Democratic House on its own initiative created an economy committee and wrote into the statutes a comprehensive economy law. The new administration, when it came into power in March 1933, expanded the provisions of this economy legislation through the enactment of the National Credit Act. The estimate of the annual economies which were brought about by this special legislation during the Seventy-second Congress and as expanded by the Seventy-third Congress is in excess of $675,000,000. By the enactment of veterans' legislation at the special session, the orders of the President restoring benefits, and the overriding by Congress of the President's veto of the independent offices bill at the present session in connection with the salaries of Government employees and World War and Spanish-American War veterans, this annual saving under special economy legislation has been cut approximately $300,000,000, still leaving economy laws bringing about estimated annual savings of $375,000,000.

The District of Columbia and Independent Offices Appropriation bills as recommended to the final session of the Seventy-second Congress by President Hoover totaled, respectively, $36,795,770 and $1,027,786,501. They failed of final enactment in the Seventy-second Congress. As the result of economy legislation passed at the special session, and also as the result of curtailment of those Budget estimates by President Roosevelt, these two bills as finally enacted at the first session of the Seventy-third Congress totaled, respectively, $30,375,834 and $631,802,546, making decreases under the amounts recommended by President Hoover for these same bills of $6,419,936 and $395,983,955.

Upon assuming office President Roosevelt directed that economies be made wherever possible by administrative action in the expenditure of the appropriations that had been made upon the recommendation of the previous administration to the final session of the Seventy-second Congress. A careful checking of the savings by the Bureau of the Budget indicates that the funds thus saved will approximate $100,000,000.

NEW REVENUE PROVIDED

Supplementing the economies that have been made, the support of the regular activities of the Government has been strengthened by the enactment at this session of a revision of revenue laws designed to raise $417,000,000 annually, and the Liquor Taxing Act, estimated to collect from taxes on alcoholic liquors $320,000,000. These laws are also designed to close the gap on taxes escaping return and collection and to prevent frauds upon the liquor revenue by breaking up illicit distilling and traffic in alcoholic liquors.

EXPENDITURES AND PUBLIC DEBT

Confusion often exists in the public mind, accentuated frequently by the statements of those who seek for political purposes to exaggerate the state of our finances, between appropriations, authorizations for appropriations, expenditures, and loans and investments. In any consideration of the total of appropriations for this session of Congress and the use of any funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it should be remembered that the appropriations just enacted and the authority granted for use of R.F.C. funds are, with several exceptions, but the enactment into law of authority to make the estimated expenditures which the President outlined in his Budget last January for the 2-year period commencing July 1, 1933, and ending June 30, 1935. The Budget estimated these expenditures at $16,500,000,000 for the 2-year period and predicted that if these expenditures eventuated, the public debt would stand at $31,834,000,000 on June 30, 1935. The estimated expenditures of $16,500,000,000 for the 2-year period included estimated expenditures of approximately $10,500,000,000 for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. Expenditures during the present fiscal year will not reach that sum, falling short approximately $3,500,000,000, or a total of general and emergency expenditures of approximately $7,000,000,000.

Expenditures for the fiscal year 1935, as based upon the Budget estimates for 1935, and additional appropriations, were placed at approximately $6,000,000,000. Some part of the $3,500,000,000 not materializing in 1934 will occur in the fiscal year 1935 in addition to the $6,000,000,000 so that it might be possible for the entire $16,500,000,000 to be reached by June 30, 1935. Several disarrangements of this spending program, which could not be anticipated, occurred at the past session to affect this total at its maximum. The unprecedented drought made it necessary for funds to be sought for relief in the stricken agricultural areas in the sum of $525,000,000. The overriding of the President's veto of the independent offices appropriation bill upset the Budget expenditures in the amount of $228,000,000. Additional funds have been made necessary for extension of insurance of bank deposits, the purchase of securities taken in connection with loans and grants for public works, the new housing law, and so forth. These modifications would have the effect of increasing the estimated gross expenditures of the 2 years by approximately $1,000,000,000, and raising the estimated possible 2-year maximum from $16,500,000,000 to $17,500,000,000.

It is my opinion expenditures, even with the modifications and increase made in the President's program at this session by reason of the drought and other emergencies, will not reach that total. With the estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1934 approximately $3,500,000,000 short of the predicted figure and the entire estimated total possibly raised by approximately a billion dollars, it is my judgment that the original estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1935 of $6,000,000,000 will not go beyond $9,500,000,000 and the original estimated total of $16,500,000,000 for the 2-year period will hardly be reached by June 30, 1935.

With strong forces for recovery well under way and the entire Nation feeling the impetus of the steps taken by the

Federal Government to assist in this recovery, there is good prospect that the President will hold the total expenditures under all the funds placed under his control well within the figures that he estimated last January and achieve the goal which he set at that time for a balance between receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1936.

The President, in his message of last January, also stated that with expenditures for the 2-year period estimated at $16,500,000,000, the public debt on June 30, 1935, would reach the figure of $31,834,000,000. It is also my judgment that this figure will not be exceeded, if indeed it is reached by that time.

RECOVERY COSTS AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS

In consideration of these large figures of public debt and expenditures, attention must be given to the large proportion of these funds that constitute loans, investments, and other securities that within every reasonable consideration may be expected to be returned to the Treasury in good measure. At the time the Budget, last January, was submitted it gave the estimated book value of assets held as security for loans at $5,462,000,000. It is fair to assume that as the result of additional commitments this figure will be raised at least to $6,500,000,000.

When the present administration took office in March 1933 the public debt stood at $20,934,000,000. If the public debt on June 30, 1935, does not exceed the estimated figure of $31,834,000,000, there will have been an increase in debt during this period of $10,900,000,000. Deducting from this figure the estimated book value of assets held as security for loans of $6,500,000,000, there remains an increase in the public debt during this period not offset by these assets of $4,400,000,000, which, if not otherwise represented by investment in Government property, might properly be charged off against recovery. However, large expenditures have been and will be made by way of capital outlay in Government property as a by-product of this recovery. Included in this category is the enlargement of the Navy and the replacement of obsolete vessels, roads, lighthouse property, public buildings, aviation, housing at military posts and stations, naval shore station improvement, reclamation, Boulder Dam, Tennessee Valley Authority, river and harbor improvement, flood control, conservation, improvement of national parks and national forests, post offices and other public buildings, prevention of soil erosion, establishment of subsistence homesteads, and a host of minor projects that constitute permanent and lasting improvement. In addition to these Federal improvements, more than $600,000,000 will have been available in this 2-year period for expenditure on public State highways.

In connection with any statements of the cost to the Nation of recovery measures there must be kept in mind as a very definite asset the sum of $2,811,000,000 now held as a separate account in the general fund of the Treasury as the increment resulting from the reduction in the weight of the gold dollar. By special appropriation $2,000,000,000 of this increment is set aside as a special fund to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to stabilize exchange and to invest and reinvest in United States securities. When these transactions have been completed, there will be a very substantial sum in this increment in the general fund for such disposition as may be made by law.

Mr. Speaker, statements have been issued recently from opposition political sources severely criticizing the outlays for recovery purposes, and in several instances exaggerating the amounts directly chargeable to the Federal Government. The figures of cost for this session in several cases are not in agreement, one opposition spokesman placing the total commitments for the session at $17,000,000,000, and another, in a more conservative body, placing the amount at $14,000,000,000. It is the function of the minority to criticize but it should be constructive criticism. Exaggerated statements do not aid recovery; they tend to retard it by unduly frightening business and making the individual timid by believing that the Government is entering upon commitments which it cannot finance without oppressive taxation and Government regulation.

CONCLUSION

The only hope in this depression of millions upon millions of our citizens for the preservation of their homes, their farms, their business, their financial recovery, and even their daily bread and butter, is the Government of the United States. Our people have the courage, the vision, and the industry to lift themselves from this slough of despondency, but they need the helping hand of the Federal Government. Under the leadership of our great President they are receiving that assistance. Whatever measures are necessary, whatever funds are requisite, the American people are willing to furnish him to carry on this herculean task. They do not begrudge the outlays. All they ask is that the money be well and carefully expended along sound recovery lines.

The cost of the participation of the United States in the World War, exclusive of the loans to the Allied Governments and the expenses of our Government on a peace basis, was $23,400,000,000. We are engaged in a different kind of a war at this time, but one just as important to the people of this Nation. If the cost of defeating this depression should approximate one-fourth our cost of the World War, it would be money well expended. A new United States will emerge from this era, one with greater hope, greater opportunity, greater vision, and a greater soul. We are on our way out of the economic morass and better days are ahead.

TABLE I.—*Appropriations made during the Seventy-third Congress, second session*

Regular annual appropriation acts:		
Agricultural Department and Farm Credit Administration		$62,621,673.00
District of Columbia		35,411,177.94
Independent offices		[1] 588,574,714.00
Interior Department		31,474,319.00
Legislative Establishment		25,075,995.00
Navy		284,658,799.00
Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor:		
State	$13,885,618.00	
Justice	28,700,778.00	
Commerce	32,267,321.00	
Labor	14,030,805.00	
		88,884,522.00
Treasury and Post Office Departments:		
Treasury	150,092,430.00	
Post Office	669,628,940.00	
		819,721,370.00
War Department:		
Military activities	255,526,147.00	
Nonmilitary activities	60,702,844.00	
		316,228,991.00
Total regular annual acts		2,252,651,560.94
Emergency and deficiency appropriation act:		
Title I. General appropriations (regular)	15,642,365.59	
Title II. Emergency appropriations	1,808,270,000.00	
		1,823,912,365.59
Miscellaneous acts carrying appropriations:		
Chinch-bug control and other miscellaneous	[2] 5,000,000.00	
Federal Emergency Relief Administration and Civil Works	950,000,000.00	
Relief of cattle and dairy industries	150,000,000.00	
Crop-production loans	40,000,000.00	
Exchange stabilization fund (to be paid from receipts authorized by sec. 7 of Gold Reserve Act of 1934)	2,000,000,000.00	
Amount for payment to surplus of Federal Reserve banks in connection with making of industrial and commercial loans (to be paid from receipts authorized by sec. 7 of Gold Reserve Act of 1934)	139,299,557.00	
		3,284,299,557.00
Permanent and indefinites:		
Advances to Agricultural Adjustment Administration (rentals, benefits, and refunds)	[2] 831,022,428.00	
Interest on the public debt	[2] 824,349,000.00	
Sinking fund and other debt retirement funds	[2] 525,763,850.00	
All other permanent and indefinites	[2] 123,683,662.00	
		2,304,818,940.00
Grand total		9,665,682,423.53
Less appropriations from the receipts created by the increment resulting from the reduction in weight of the gold dollar (receipts under sec. 7 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934):		
Exchange stabilization fund	2,000,000,000.00	
Payments to surplus of Federal Reserve banks	139,299,557.00	
		[3] 2,139,299,557.00
Net grand total of appropriations		7,526,382,866.53

[1] Does not include any estimated amount under the indefinite appropriation for payments resulting from decrease in the percentage of reduction in salaries and other changes in economy laws.
[2] Approximated.
[3] Appropriations from these receipts in no wise affect the public debt or the Budget. For that reason they are deducted.

TABLE II.—*Division of appropriations in table I, Seventy-third Congress, second session, between regular appropriations and emergency appropriations*

Regular appropriations:		
Amounts in regular annual appropriation acts, including postal		$2,252,651,560.94
Amount in title I, deficiency appropriation act, for general (regular) purposes		15,642,365.59
Amounts in miscellaneous acts		[1] 5,000,000.00
Permanent appropriations:		
Interest on the public debt (being interest on the amount of debt as of Feb. 28, 1933)	$698,812,000	
Sinking fund and other debt retirement funds	525,763,850	
All other permanent and indefinite appropriations	123,683,662	
		1,348,259,512.00
Total, regular appropriations, incluging postal		3,621,553,438.53
Emergency appropriations:		
Emergency Appropriation Act, 1935 (title II of emergency and deficiency act):		
Fund for allocation by the President to Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Public Works Administration, and Civilian Conservation Corps	899,675,000	
Relief in stricken agricultural areas, including loans (drought relief)	525,000,000	
Roads, including public highways, forest roads and trails, park roads, public-land roads, and Indian-reservation roads	119,500,000	
Emergency Appropriation Act, 1935 (title II of emergency and deficiency act)—Continued.		
Petroleum Administration	$1,500,000	
Fund to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to protect the title to cotton held by him for the United States	100,000,000	
Reduction in interest rate and deferment of payments of principal and interest on farm mortgages, Federal land banks	82,950,000	
Public buildings	65,000,000	
Sundry items under the Treasury Department	14,645,000	
		$1,808,270,000.00
Federal Emergency Relief Administration and Civil Works		950,000,000.00
Relief of cattle and dairy industries		150,000,000.00
Crop-production loans		40,000,000.00
Permanent appropriations:		
Advances to Agricultural Adjustment Administration for payment of rentals, benefits, and refunds	[1] $331,022,428	
Interest on the public debt	[2] 125,537,000	
		956,559,428.00
Total, emergency appropriations		3,904,829,428.00
Grand total		7,526,382,866.53

TABLE III.—*Comparison of Budget estimates and appropriations, Seventy-third Congress, second session*

Act	Budget estimates	Appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Regular annual acts:			
Agricultural Department and Farm Credit Administration	$64,616,671.00	$62,621,673.00	−$1,994,998.00
District of Columbia	35,154,843.94	35,411,177.94	+256,334.00
Independent offices	595,218,914.00	[1] 588,574,714.00	−6,644,200.00
Interior Department	31,524,656.00	31,474,319.00	−50,337.00
Legislative establishment	25,362,856.60	25,075,995.00	−286,861.00
Navy	286,332,392.00	284,658,799.00	−1,673,593.00
State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor:			
State	13,475,098.00	13,885,618.00	+410,520.00
Justice	31,359,704.00	28,700,778.00	−2,658,926.00
Commerce	32,282,406.00	32,267,321.00	−15,085.00
Labor	14,044,145.00	14,030,805.00	−13,340.00
Total, State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor	91,161,353.00	88,884,522.00	−2,276,831.00
Treasury and Post Office:			
Treasury	150,527,869.00	150,092,430.00	−435,439.00
Post Office	676,849,240.00	669,628,940.00	−7,220,300.00
Total, Treasury and Post Office	827,377,109.00	819,721,370.00	−7,655,739.00
War:			
Military activities	260,624,208.00	255,526,147.00	−5,098,061.00
Nonmilitary activities	60,807,851.00	60,702,844.00	−105,007.00
Total, War	321,432,059.00	316,228,991.00	−5,203,063.00
Total regular annual appropriation acts	2,278,180,854.54	2,252,651,560.94	−25,529,293.60
Deficiency and emergency appropriation act:			
Title I, general appropriations (regular)	14,783,526.39	15,642,365.59	+858,839.20
Title II, emergency appropriations	1,700,596,000.00	1,808,270,000.00	+107,674,000.00
Total, emergency and deficiency act	1,715,379,526.39	1,823,912,365.59	+108,532,839.20
Miscellaneous acts carrying appropriations:			
Chinch-bug control and other miscellaneous	1,576,213.00	[2] 5,000,000.00	+3,423,787.00
Federal Emergency Relief Administration and Civil Works	950,000,000.00	950,000,000.00	
Cattle and dairy industries	150,000,000.00	150,000,000.00	
Crop production loans	40,000,000.00	40,000,000.00	
Total, miscellaneous	1,141,576,213.00	1,145,000,000.00	+3,423,787.00
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	[2] 2,304,818,940.00	[2] 2,304,818,940.00	
Grand total	7,439,955,533.93	7,526,382,866.53	+86,427,332.60

[1] Does not include any estimated amount under indefinite appropriation for payments resulting from decrease in the percentage of reduction in salaries and other changes in economy laws.
[2] Estimated.

TABLE IV.—*Comparison of appropriations (less emergency appropriations) made during the Seventy-first Congress, third session, with those made during the Seventy-third Congress, second session*

Total appropriations made during the 71st Cong., 3d sess., for the fiscal year 1932, and prior fiscal years		$5,178,524,967.95
Deduct:		
Sinking fund and other debt retirement funds	$468,509,905	
Emergency appropriations for drought relief, emergency construction, and public works (estimated)	615,000,000	
		1,083,509,905.00
Net appropriations, 71st Cong., 3d sess		4,095,015,062.95

TABLE IV.—*Comparison of appropriations (less emergency appropriations) made during the Seventy-first Congress, third session, with those made during the Seventy-third Congress, second session*—Continued

Total appropriations for regular purposes made during the 73d Cong., 2d sess., table II, for the fiscal year 1935, and prior fiscal years		$3,621,553,438.53
Less sinking fund and other debt retirement funds	525,763,850.00	
Net regular appropriations, 73d Cong., 2d sess		$3,095,789,588.53
Decrease, total appropriations for 73d Cong., 2d sess., for regular purposes, under comparable appropriations for 71st Cong., 3d sess		999,225,474.42

[1] Estimated.
[2] Remainder of item of $824,349,000 for interest on the public debt after deducting the sum of $698,812,000 of interest on the amount of debt as of Feb. 28, 1933.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS FOR WORLD WAR VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, on May 15, 1934, I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement showing the present status of World War veterans, Spanish-American War veterans, and their dependents. About 100,000 of these statements were printed and distributed by Members of Congress, veterans' organizations, heads of departments, and others. Since that time H.R. 9936, introduced by the Honorable JOHN E. RANKIN, Chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, has become a law. It passed Congress June 16, 1934. It is a law to compensate widows and children of persons who died while receiving or entitled to receive monetary benefits for directly service-connected disabilities, and relates only to persons who had World War service.

It includes widows and children but does not include dependent parents.

The deceased veteran must have served in the World War before November 12, 1918, or, if serving in Russia, before April 2, 1920; and his death need not have been or be caused by a service-connection disability.

Such veteran must have been receiving or entitled to receive at the time of his death compensation pension or retirement pay for a 30-percent disability or more which was directly incurred in or aggravated by service in the World War. It does not include presumptives.

The law includes cases where such a veteran dies in the future.

No widow or child shall receive such compensation unless exempt from the payment of a Federal income tax.

A widow with no child will receive $22; widow and one child, $30, with $4 for each additional child. No widow, but one child, $15; no widow, but 2 children, $22 (equally divided); no widow, but 3 children, $30 (equally divided), with $3 for each additional child, total amount to be equally divided, provided the total compensation shall not exceed $56. These are the same rates provided for dependents of peace-time soldiers.

The term "widow" means a person who was married to a veteran prior to July 3, 1931, and who has not remarried.

The term "child" shall mean an unmarried person under the age of 18 years.

If the child is going to school or college, the compensation may be continued until the age of 21.

The act provides that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to receive evidence and adjudicate claim for compensation under this act when it is claimed that the veteran was 30 percent or more disabled immediately prior to his death from disease or injury established to the satisfaction of the Veterans' Administration prior to date of death to have been directly incurred in or aggravated by service in the World War, although a determination of 30-percent disability or more had not been made by the Veterans' Administration prior to the veteran's death.

Payments will be effective from the date of enactment into law of this act in all cases where death occurred prior to its enactment. In all other cases payment shall be made from the date of the application of the widow or child.

A claim by the widow or child for pension or compensation under Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, or Public Law No. 141, Seventy-third Congress, on account of death of veteran from a directly service-connected disability will be accepted as a claim for benefits under this act. An additional statement will have to be filed, however, showing that the claimant is exempt from the payment of a Federal income tax. The same requirements apply to children.

The law does not apply to cases where a veteran dies of a disability, the result of his own misconduct.

The law will apply to 13,900 cases at this time, and will cost $4,114,000 the first year.

Until the enactment of this law no widow or child of a World War veteran received a pension or compensation from the Government unless the veteran's death was caused by a service-connected disability. In other words, as pointed out by Judge RANKIN, while speaking for this legislation, if a veteran had his eyes shot out on the western front, but died of some other cause, his widow and orphans have not been able to draw one penny of compensation from the Government. If a veteran was at the point of death by reason of tuberculosis, or any other disease that was service connected, but was killed by an automobile or street car, under prior laws, the Veterans' Administration was forced to hold that his death was not caused by a service-connected disability, and, therefore his widow and children were not entitled to compensation.

In conclusion, it should be remembered that in order for a widow to draw compensation under this act she must show that her deceased veteran husband was receiving compensation for a disability which was rated 30 percent or more directly service connected at the time of his death or she must show within 3 years that he was entitled to a rating of at least 30 percent at the time of his death for a disability shown to be directly service connected. The cause of death is immaterial if not due to misconduct. If his death was caused by a war service-connected disability she and her children will be entitled to higher rates.

STATEMENT OF COST OF VETERANS' BENEFITS BEFORE THE SO-CALLED "ECONOMY ACT" AND SINCE THAT TIME

Without the so-called "Economy Act" of March 20, 1933, the Government would have expended $866,830,000 for compensation, pensions, hospital and domiciliary care, and administration for the year ending June 30, 1934. By reason of reductions made by regulations under the Economy Act the Government expended for these purposes during the year the sum of $600,811,504. All war service-connected veterans are now receiving the same compensations they received prior to the Economy Act. All widows and children of war service-connected veterans, including the presumptives, have remained on the pension rolls without any deduction whatsoever.

ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES

This bill was first introduced in May 1929, providing for full payment to each veteran of the full amount of his adjusted-service certificate in cash.

Although we were not successful in getting the bill passed, we were successful in getting the interest rate reduced to 4½ percent from 6 percent to 8 percent on February 27, 1931, and the veterans allowed to borrow 50 percent of the face value of their certificates. The fight for full payment continued, and on July 21, 1932, we were successful in getting the interest rate reduced to 3½ percent. The House of Representatives on June 15, 1932, during the Seventy-second Congress, had passed the bill H.R. 1, providing for the full and immediate cash payment of the certificates. The Senate defeated the measure.

At the beginning of the Seventy-third Congress, in March 1933, I again introduced a bill providing for full payment, which was known as "H.R. 1." This bill was passed in the House of Representatives on March 12, 1934. It was defeated in the Senate.

I have already filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives a new bill, which will be known as "H.R. 1", for the Seventy-fourth Congress, which will convene January 3, 1935. This bill provides for the full payment of the adjusted-service certificates without interest on loans prior to October 1, 1931. It will be the same bill as H.R. 1, of the Seventy-third Congress, which passed the House March 12, 1934. The payment is to be made in the same kind of money that is issued to national banks and Federal Reserve banks every day. The Federal Reserve banks pay 27 cents a $1,000 to get the money printed. They pay nothing for the use of the Nation's credit. The national banks deposit Government bonds drawing 3⅜-percent interest and receive new money in return. They pay a tax of one-half of 1 percent annually on the money, but continue to get interest on the bonds, thereby getting a bonus for putting money in circulation. We have a better plan to put money in circulation, and instead of it costing the Government money it will save the Government money. If this bill passes, it will give the holder of an average certificate $500 in cash. It will not cause taxes to be raised to make the payment. It will not

cost the Government an extra penny, but will actually save the Government $112,000,000 a year until 1945, in addition to the millions of dollars it will save in administration expenses of present laws between now and 1945.

I have prepared statements showing the amount of money that will be received by veterans in each county of the United States in the event this bill is enacted into law.

WAR-RISK INSURANCE CASES

The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision on June 4, 1934, in the cases of Lynch & Wilner against United States Government, which confers certain yearly renewable term-insurance rights which were thought to have been withdrawn under section 17 of the Economy Act of March 20, 1933. Action is being taken to place into effect the requirements of the decision. As a result of the decision, the Government is expected to expend approximately $22,000,000 in payment of these cases during the next year, and a total of approximately $40,000,000.

Mr. Speaker, I desire to call attention to the following information in regard to the number of veterans and dependents on the pension rolls and the disbursements for fiscal years 1933–35.

The number of veterans and dependents on the pension rolls and the disbursements for fiscal years 1933–35

	Fiscal year 1933		Fiscal year 1934		Fiscal year 1935	
	Actual number on rolls Mar. 19	Actual disbursements	Actual number on rolls Mar. 31	Estimated appropriation required under Public 2 and Public 78	Estimated number on rolls	Estimated appropriation required
World war veterans:						
Service connected	338,544	$184,824,666	308,978	$115,969,212	329,853	[1] $167,141,674
Nonservice connected—D.A.	425,894	85,186,547	33,252	10,142,760	32,320	11,989,784
Peace time			10,374	2,303,028	9,991	2,353,480
Emergency officers' retirement	6,037	9,968,980	1,527	3,300,000	1,517	2,905,252
Total	770,475	279,980,193	354,131	131,715,000	373,681	184,390,190
World War dependents: Service connected	101,542	35,582,821	100,039	36,830,000	100,039	34,549,538
Total World War	872,017	315,563,014	454,170	168,545,000	473,720	218,939,728
Spanish War veterans:						
Service connected	458	313,442	6,212	16,785,000	6,212	73,184,423
Nonservice connected	195,387	108,703,218	117,861	36,606,644	174,388	
Total	195,845	109,016,660	124,073	53,391,644	180,600	73,184,423
Spanish War dependents:						
Service connected	1,244	364,627	1,598	700,000	1,598	12,023,431
Nonservice connected	37,929	15,924,365	31,091	7,700,000	33,302	
Total	39,173	16,288,992	32,689	8,400,000	34,900	12,023,431
Total Spanish War	235,018	[2] 125,305,652	156,762	61,791,644	215,500	85,207,854
Grand total [3]	1,107,035	440,868,666	610,932	230,336,644	689,220	304,147,582

[1] Does not include cost of new claims under Steiwer amendment to sec. 28, Public 141, which amendment was added after preparation of estimate.
[2] Includes approximately 13 months disbursements due to change in date of payment.
[3] Wars prior to 1898 not included; no peace-time cases included except World War transferred to peace time.

FARM LEGISLATION

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following radio address to be delivered by me June 23, 1934:

Fellow members of the National Farmers' Union and friends from coast to coast and Gulf to Lakes, to be a guest speaker on the national farm and home hour, under the auspices of the National Farmers' Union, without paying tribute to its fighting, courageous leaders, past and present, would be rank ingratitude indeed. Hence I not only pay tribute but silently eulogize our former great leader, John A. Simpson, as in memory's fleeting eye I see him in the corridors of Congress fighting always for right and justice to the American farmer.

Great leader that he was, the National Farmers' Union is fortunate in having as his successor a leader in whom there is no diminution of courage, no sacrifice of principle, no weakening of zeal, and who has no superior now as a fighter for our common cause, E. H. Everson.

Neither does our secretary, Mr. Edward E. Kennedy, need introduction, eulogy, or alibi from lips of mine. The Book of Books says, "By his works ye shall know him best." So, measured by this gage, our mutual friend, Ed Kennedy, stands out in the hearts and minds of all who know him best.

During the recent session of Congress it was my privilege not only to know and to learn E. H. Everson and Ed Kennedy well but to admire, revere, and respect them as champions of our common cause. During the not too encouraging days that we fought for signatures on the Lamke petition Ed Kennedy was a tireless worker, as loyal to the Union as the stars to their appointed courses.

Last Monday night, when Congress adjourned, it was proposed to have certain State delegations sing their State songs. Objection was made to this on the grounds that such a procedure would be undignified; that it would cause disrespect and derision to be thrown upon the Congress of the United States.

My reply was that for once in this session Congress had cast aside its so-called "dignity." It had scattered to the four winds of heaven its exalted eminence and got down to the level of the common people by passing the most deserved, the most humane legislation enacted within the memory of this generation—H.R. 9865, a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

My reply was that I was happy for the first time during all the tempestuous moments and hectic hours of the session, because at last a new Declaration of Independence had been written when the farm bankruptcy bill was passed. With the enactment of this bill, which now awaits the President's signature to become operative, a new era of peace and hope dawns upon the American farmer.

No longer will he fear the summons of the sheriff. No more will he scan in mortal terror the columns of his newspaper to learn whether judgments have been taken, foreclosure proceedings started, or orders of sale issued. No longer will he wear out hand and heart and brain slaving and toiling under the brutal lash of the iron-hearted money lenders and Shylocks. This bill provides a moratorium for 6 years.

My fellow members of the Farmers' Union, have you heard the latest news? No? Well, Dillinger and his gang are in town. Perhaps you feel safe and secure in your country homes in Ohio, in Illinois, in the Northwest, the Southwest, and the Southeast.

Let me warn you against any false sense of security. This Dillinger can and does reach his long arm of destruction into every farm home in America. Like a hungry and famished wolf he stands now at the door of every farm home upon which there is a mortgage about to be foreclosed. I refer to the Dillingers of Wall Street and their fellow pirates, the international bankers and money lenders, the high-salaried executives of life-insurance companies.

Since the passage of the Farm Bankruptcy Act they have invaded Washington like Ali Baba and his 40 thieves. Their avowed purpose is to induce the President of the United States to veto this bill. Yes; they are here for that sinister purpose in the very face of the well-known fact that they have been benefited more by special legislation than any other class of people in America today.

They come despite the fact that they have been lent millions of dollars by the Government, which will ultimately be paid by the taxpayers, which includes you and I and 120,000,000 more of common people.

Like the Shylocks of old they come, demanding their pound of flesh! Now, do you realize your danger? Do you realize the imminent peril that hangs like the sword of Damocles over the heads of every one of you farmers who has a mortgage that may be foreclosed? Do you see now how the long arm of these Dillingers of

Wall Street reaches right now through your door, and its grasping, clutching tentacles are clawing at this very moment at your throat to empty your very veins of their lifeblood?

If this bill is vetoed, there is no hope, no encouragement, no chance. The future is black. We are at the end of the rope. Between now and during the next 12 months these human vultures will pick clean the bones of every American farmer who is in distress. They will confiscate farms at the same rate as now, 3,000 per day.

The rising and setting of the sun are not more certain than this.

This must and will be prevented when the President signs the bill on his return to Washington next week.

Four years ago, when I started a national crusade for the enactment of a moratorium against foreclosure of farm real estate, I was laughed at, scoffed at, ridiculed by the bankers, insurance companies, real-estate dealers, ruthless lawyers, professional politicians, and the 36-percent loan sharks. These inhuman leeches and vampires were sucking the lifeblood of the farmers day by day and wanted no interference. They wanted to bleed them white.

In the primary and election campaigns of 1932, a farm moratorium was the first plank in my platform. Promptly upon entering the Seventy-third Congress I introduced two bills which provided for a complete cessation of foreclosures, and which, if enacted into law, would have stopped the bloody slaughter of at least 500,000 farmers.

During the history-making special session of the Seventy-third Congress I waged a single-handed fight for the enactment of this humanitarian measure.

Shortly after Congress convened in its regular session I placed on the Speaker's desk a petition to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the bill. Following an interval of several weeks, my efforts together with that great friend of the farmers, Congressman WILLIAM LEMKE, other Members, and Ed Kennedy and E. H. Everson, were concentrated in a long but successful drive to secure 145 signatures on the petition to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of the Frazier-Lemke bill to refinance existing farm mortgages at 3-percent interest, which included amortization of the loan.

Our efforts succeeded in securing the requisite number of signatures, but consideration and vote on the bill were blocked and prevented by parliamentary tricks from those who opposed its passage.

In the meantime I had prepared a bill of my own which would not only have established an immediate moratorium against all foreclosures, orders of sale, and deficiency judgments, but which included all the salient features of the bill prepared by Mr. LEMKE and introduced by Mr. MCKEOWN. However, owing to the rapidity with which Congress was completing its work and preparing to adjourn, once again I deferred to my friend and colleague, Congressman LEMKE, and supported his bill vigorously and militantly.

When the Senate bill reached the House, the major portion was stricken out and the House bill substituted. After a series of trips back and forth from Senate to House, House to conference, conferees to Senate, and so forth, there came the momentous hour when it was a race against time to secure final action by both Houses before adjournment.

About 11 o'clock Saturday night, I was informed by the distinguished Senator from Alabama, Mr. BANKHEAD, that a Senate amendment had been added and it would be necessary for the House conferees to accept the amendment and secure quick action, since we both expected that adjournment would be taken within the next hour. Hurriedly, I summoned the Honorable MARVIN H. JONES, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and WILLIAM LEMKE, author of the bill, and other conferees, with the result that the amendment was accepted and adopted by the House.

It so happened, however, that the House and Senate, instead of adjourning, recessed until Monday. After convening Monday, to our amazement, it was learned that the bill had been lost in conference and could not be found. Immediately upon the receipt of this information, the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, Mr. HUEY LONG, announced that he would conduct a filibuster unless the bill was found and acted upon promptly.

In the House of Representatives I made a point of order that there was no quorum present. Members besieged me, urging that the point of order be withdrawn. Finally, I was informed by the leaders that there was not a quorum present in Washington. Consequently, had I insisted on the point of order, it would have been impossible to have adjourned Congress. When the majority floor leader, the Honorable JOSEPH W. BYRNS, and the illustrious Speaker of the House, the Honorable HENRY T. RAINEY, gave assurances that the conference report would be called up for consideration and action just as soon as it was found, I withdrew the point of order.

I am happy to conclude this statement by saying that within 2 hours the bill was found, promptly acted upon by both the Senate and the House, thereby writing a new Declaration of Independence for the tillers of the soil—the real knights of nature's nobility—and without whom this great country would soon perish.

What is this new Declaration of Independence, this modern Magna Carta? What does it do for the people with the heaviest debt burden and the least able to pay it?

First, it says that any farmer failing to obtain the acceptance of a majority of creditors may petition the court to appraise all of his property, real and personal, and be allowed to retain possession of said property and pay for same within or at the end of the 6-year period. Said property shall be appraised at its fair value. The referee in bankruptcy shall issue an order setting aside to the farmer his exemptions prescribed by the State law, subject to any existing mortgages or liens upon any such exemptions to an amount equal to the value as fixed by the appraisal or as covered by any mortgage or lien, and shall further order that the possession under the control of the court shall remain in the debtor, subject to a general lien as security for the payment of the value thereof to the trustee of the creditors.

(a) The farmer shall pay 1 percent interest upon the appraised price within 1 year.

(b) He shall pay 2½ percent within 2 years.

(c) He shall pay 2½ percent within 3 years.

(d) He shall pay 5 percent within 4 years.

(e) He shall pay 5 percent within 5 years.

(f) He shall pay the remaining unpaid balance of the appraised price within 6 years.

(g) The farmer must pay interest on the appraised price and unpaid balances of the unpaid price yearly as it accrues at the rate of 1 percent per annum, and all taxes shall be paid by the debtor.

(h) At the end of 5 years, or prior thereto, the debtor may pay into court the appraised price of the property of which he retains possession.

(i) The provisions of this act shall apply only to debts existing at the time this act becomes effective.

(j) If the debtor fails to comply with the provisions hereof, then the court may order the trustee to sell the property as provided in this act.

In plain English, we are giving our debt-burdened farmer a moratorium for 6 years. We are giving him that moratorium with a rate of interest of 1 percent, the only rate he can afford to pay and keep up his taxes, his buildings, and his plant and provide food and clothing for himself and family.

We are saying to the Shylocks and the money lenders: "Your brutal butchery and slaughter have come to an end. The black flag of piracy has been hauled down; the white flag of justice has been hoisted aloft. The dove of peace has come fluttering down. Succor has at last been granted to an ever-weakening foe. The armistice has been signed. From now on you must seek some other field upon which to continue your piratical blood-sucking, inhuman racketeering of legally stealing the farmer's property and setting him adrift to beg or to starve or to steal." We say to you that no longer can you compel the mortgagee to suffer all the loss while you sustain none. No longer shall you clip the coupons while the farmer goes deeper into the red. No longer shall you be the beneficiary of Government paternalism and doles and loans, while you, in turn, wantonly rape and plunder and murder the men of the soil, upon which your tallest citadels in New York and Chicago and the other great cities rest.

The time has come. The day is set. The hour is here. Like Belshazzar of old you can read on the walls of an outraged and pillaged farm populace the scalding and fiery words "Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin", meaning "Thou art weighed in the balance and art found wanting."

Newspaper scribes somewhat freely predict that the President will veto this bill. As one Member of Congress, who sounded the clarion call for this great humanitarian, Franklin D. Roosevelt, even before he had announced his candidacy for President; as one who spent his time at the Chicago convention for this President, who after election had the courage to tell Wall Street to go to hell; as one Buckeye Democrat who went hook, line, and sinker for Roosevelt while the Ohio delegation was still caucusing after the nomination had been made, and as a nominee for Congressman at large on the Democratic ticket, traveling and speaking from the placid shores of Lake Erie to the banks of the mellifluent Ohio, and from the industrial boundary lines of the east to the beginning of the great Corn Belt in western Ohio, urging the farmers, exhorting them, demanding of them, that they support this great friend and protector of the common people, I refuse to entertain, believe, personify, or dignify such scurrilous propaganda that the President will veto this bill, loosed upon a long-suffering people like a horde of Egyptian locusts by the paid mouthpieces and pencil pushers of a plutocratic press and the selfish, greedy minions of international bankers, insurance companies, and 36-percent loan sharks.

Washington is overrun today with executives of insurance companies. Fear them not. This battle is won if you act promptly.

How shall you act? Why, use the same methods as those employed by the big bankers, the great industrialists, when they are vitally interested in legislation. Wire the President today, urging him, imploring him, begging him to sign the farm bankruptcy bill.

Let our great President know that this is the farmers' bill, that it is the only bill that will save their farms and homes and their posterity. Let him know that even though he may incur the hostility and criticism of the greedy, selfish money lenders, it is as nothing because he has gained the everlasting thanks and the eternal gratitude of 30,000,000 tillers of the soil.

Let him know that our lobby is not one for special privilege. We are fighting for our lives, our homes, our posterity. Impress on him that in past administrations we petitioned for justice, and our petitions were ignored. We implored them to give us fair prices for our products, and we were told to work out our own salvation.

We begged them to save our farms and our homes, and we were scoffed at. And so now we petition no longer. We implore no more. We beg no more. We demand as our reward, as our just mete, and as simple justice that the farm-bankruptcy bill be signed and speedily, so that even now 3,000 of our farms may be

saved each time the sun rises and sets. And when that bill is signed, then we shall look not upon the setting sun in the west, but upon the rising sun in the east in all its splendor and glory. We look to the legislative program that must be enacted by the Seventy-fourth Congress:

(1) The Frazier-Lemke bill to refinance all farm mortgages at 3-percent interest.

(2) The establishment of a Nation-wide system of farm-credit banks making loans upon livestock, chattels, and upon the farmer's unsecured notes for a period of from 2 to 3 years at a low rate of interest.

(3) Establishment of minimum prices for every farm commodity based on the same premises as the commodities of industry.

(4) The farmer, laborer, and war veterans just join hands in this fight to the finish against organized capital and predatory wealth. Destroy the monopoly of the International Harvester Trust, with its high prices which rob the farmer.

(5) Abolish the army of professors, lawyers, and "crack-pots" in the Department of Agriculture and the A.A.A.

(6) Nationalize banks, the currency, and the credit. Let the Government take over the whole banking structure and collect the interest, thereby raising $10,000,000,000 per year—the solution of the taxation problem. Pay off the national debt with new currency.

(7) Redistribute wealth, scaling all fortunes down to $1,000,000.

(8) Limit all incomes to $50,000 per year. Take all the excesses, pay them back into the Treasury to finance unemployment.

(9) Enact old-age-pension laws that will give a minimum of $35 per month to every individual past 60 years of age unable to support himself.

(10) Unemployment insurance for all able-bodied men ready and willing to work who are denied work. To be financed by the excess profits and dividends of the millionaire corporations and idle rich.

Said Portia to Shylock in the Merchant of Venice:

"Tarry a little; there is something else.
This bond doth give thee here no jot of blood;
The words expressly are 'a pound of flesh':
Take then thy bond, take thou thy pound of flesh;
But, in the cutting it, if thou dost shed
One drop of Christian blood, thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, confiscate
Unto the state of Venice.

* * * * * * *

Therefore prepare thee to cut off the flesh.
Shed thou no blood, nor cut thou less nor more
But just a pound of flesh:—"

Under the farm bankruptcy bill we say to the modern Shylock that "you shall have justice. You shall have the penalty, but no more. Prepare to cut off your pound of flesh; no more, no less. Shed you not one drop of blood, because the law now says the farmers' indebtedness must be scaled down to its actual value. He will pay you usury no more. He will continue to own his home. You cannot set him out in the street, and no more deficiency judgments can you take."

"If thou cut'st more
Or less than a just pound, be it but so much
As makes it light or heavy in the substance,
Or the division of the twentieth part
Of one poor scruple, nay, if the scale do turn
But in the estimation of a hair,
Thou diest and all thy goods are confiscate."

FEDERAL COURT CHALLENGES LAWYER'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO BRING CHARGES AGAINST FEDERAL JUDGE

Mr. SHOEMAKER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to extend my remarks under the unanimous consent granted in order to call the attention of all Members of the House and all lawyers and citizens to a dangerous decision of the Federal court in the District of Columbia, which attempts to punish a lawyer by disbarment because he brought serious charges before the Judiciary Committee and in the court of appeals against a Federal judge.

There can be no doubt that a lawyer has the right and the duty to bring serious charges against a judge under the Constitution and under the Canons of Professional Ethics, recognized universally by the American bar and taught in all first-class law schools.

The first canon provides that it is the right and duty of the lawyer to bring serious charges against a judge, and further provides that he is to be encouraged and protected in bringing such charges which he believes justified. It is apparent, therefore, that a lawyer would be guilty of unprofessional and unethical conduct if he did not bring serious charges against a judge to the attention of the proper tribunals.

There is also a professional duty to bring such charges, when necessary to protect the interests of his clients; and the leading case on this subject, *In re Cottingham et al.* (66 Colo. 335), quotes with approval from an Ohio case holding that a lawyer should be "branded as a craven and a poltroon" if he failed to bring charges against a judge through fear of consequences to himself. The Cottingham case collects many appropriate cases upholding the independence of the American bar in dealing with judges guilty of improper conduct.

Furthermore, there can be little doubt that in America a lawyer is absolutely privileged in making charges during the course of a judicial inquiry and relevant or pertinent to the inquiry, as pointed out in collected decisions *In re Sherwood* (259 Pa. 254, L.R.A. 1918D, 447, Annotated).

In the first legal textbook published in America—at Philadelphia in 1803, St. George Tucker's American edition of Blackstone's Commentaries—this distinguished Virginia lawyer published in Note G a famous article on the American right to criticize any public official. Justice Brewer, in the case of *In re Pryor* (18 Kan. 72), said that after a case is disposed of a court or judge has no power to compel the public, or any individual thereof, attorney or otherwise, to consider his rulings correct, his conduct proper, or even his integrity free from stain.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the first amendment, guaranteeing the right of free speech, makes this a constitutional right of all citizens and all lawyers. It would certainly seem that the due-process-of-law clause would protect a lawyer or his client in bringing charges of improper conduct of a judge during a trial to the attention of the appellate judges. The right to the assistance of counsel, guaranteed by the sixth amendment and recently upheld in the Scottsboro case by the United States Supreme Court, must mean an effective counsel and not a lawyer who dare not criticize a judge or tell the higher court or Congress what a judge did to his client.

Despite the law and the Constitution, however, this Federal court did disbar the lawyer, and this reactionary precedent stands as a threat to every lawyer and citizen in America if not reversed in the higher Federal courts. One of the three judges dissented, however, and upheld the right to criticize.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ACTS

It is probable that it was this attempt of the local Federal court to protect Judge F. Dickinson Letts and punish the lawyer bringing the charges, Jesse C. Duke, a reputable member of the bars of Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the United States Supreme Court, which enabled Mr. Duke to get a hearing on his charges before the House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 1 on June 13, 1934.

Mr. Duke brought his impeachment charges against Judge Letts on December 5, 1932, by filing same with the Speaker of the House, who referred same under the rules to the Committee on the Judiciary for investigation, as appears from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This is a recognized method of initiating impeachment proceedings besides that of a Member of the House introducing an impeachment resolution on the floor, which is then referred to the same committee.

The committee referred the charges to a standing subcommittee and Mr. Duke was promised a hearing on his charges by Judge SUMNERS, the committee chairman, and by Judge TOM D. MCKEOWN, the subcommittee chairman. The latter, however, referred the charges to Hon. MALCOLM TARVER, Democrat, of Georgia, and Hon. EARL MICHENER, Republican, of Michigan, for investigation. They did not afford Mr. Duke any opportunity to be heard or to present his evidence, and, according to the press, reported to the committee in the closing week of the session that they had investigated the charges and found nothing to sustain same.

On seeing this item in the papers, Mr. Duke immediately protested to Hon. HATTON W. SUMNERS that he had been given no opportunity to present his evidence or to be heard by these two gentlemen, and sent copies of this letter to the press. The Washington, D.C., newspapers refused to publish same, but the Iowa newspapers did, and copies of clippings are on file with the committee.

The new Congress met in a short while thereafter and Mr. Duke filed the charges with the Speaker again on March 9, 1933, as appears from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

He did not press for a hearing at that session because of the emergency legislation and the Judge Louderback impeachment trial. However, new charges were filed on January 8, 1934, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary on the next day, as appears in the RECORD.

Judge Letts' friends had started a counter movement prior to that date by filing on October 10, 1933, disbarment charges against Mr. Duke, which alleged that his charges against Judge Letts were false and maliciously or recklessly made. Mr. Duke answered that his charges were brought in good faith and in the interest of his clients and were true. The case was set for trial on December 18, 1933, and lasted every court day until January 16, 1934, before Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat and Associate Justices Jennings Bailey and Daniel W. O'Donoghue.

Mr. Duke served as chief counsel, but called in a distinguished group of nonresident members of the American bar to assist him, including Hon. Waldo G. Morse, 37 Wall Street, New York City, chairman of the committee on practice and scope of the law of the New York State Bar Association; Henry Camp, Jr., Knoxville, Tenn.; Charles Pickett, Fairfax, Va., a member of the Virginia constitutional convention last year; and Dr. John Randolph Neal, Knoxville, Tenn. These prominent lawyers addressed the court at the close and denounced the trial as an interference with the constitutional right of free speech and as a danger to every lawyer representing his client. They told the court that they saluted Mr. Duke for having the courage to bring the charges and that, of course, the evidence before the court proved his charges to be true.

However, the three judges withheld any decision until late in March 1934, when Chief Justice Wheat handed down a decision, concurred in by Judge Bailey, disbarring Mr. Duke for bringing the charges. The decision was in the nature of a confession that a false record had been certified by Judge Letts, but attempted to avoid responsibility on his part by saying that—

> There is nothing in the evidence to indicate that it was not prepared in a conscientious endeavor to make it fairly and adequately cover the assignment of errors or was not signed in the honest belief that it satisfied those conditions.

This attempted defense is not only not in accord with the facts in evidence but is fully answered by the settled Federal law which, since 1919, has required appellate courts to consider all error in the record as a whole, regardless of objections, exceptions, and assignments of error. Furthermore, the Wheat decision ignores the very basis upon which exceptions are taken during a trial and would allow the judge and United States attorney to certify only such exceptions as they desired to have a defendant raise in the higher courts instead of all exceptions taken by the attorney for the defendant. In other words, they could commit any error they pleased during the trial and then prevent the defendant from having the appellate court reverse the case by refusing him a record containing the exceptions. In fact, this is what happened in the Moder case; and Judge Letts certified only 18 exceptions for the defendants, whereas the Department of Justice stenographic record shows that a total of 2,353 exceptions were taken for the 13 defendants during the 3 weeks of the trial, which is about 10 exceptions per day for each defendant. Furthermore, the 18 exceptions certified in the false bill of exceptions by Judge Letts contained only harmless errors, while the exceptions left out or deleted by him included serious reversible errors.

Justice O'Donoghue filed a dissenting opinion in which he pointed out that Mr. Duke was not accused of any conduct held to be unprofessional conduct; that he was not accused of any offense involving moral turpitude; and that he was not accused of betraying the interest of a client. He held that there was no cause shown for disbarment.

The order of disbarment was signed March 27, 1934. Mr. Duke soon thereafter applied to the United States Supreme Court direct for permission to file mandamus proceedings to require his immediate reinstatement by this court to the bar. He relied upon the ground that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia was disqualified because, first, they had passed on the matters concerning the case and, second, all five justices had been summoned as witnesses for respondent and either testified or had their testimony stipulated. The motion for leave to file the mandamus petition was denied without opinion, so an appeal was duly noted, and the appeal papers are being prepared now.

COMMITTEE HEARS DUKE

Some weeks ago the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary referred the impeachment charges pending before it to a standing subcommittee, no. 1, of which Gov. A. J. MONTAGUE, of Virginia, is chairman. Governor MONTAGUE appointed Hon. JOHN C. LEHR, of Michigan, to investigate the charges, and Mr. LEHR visited the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and examined the original court records and Department of Justice stenographic transcripts.

The matter then came on for formal hearing before the full subcommittee on Wednesday, June 13, 1934, which is the first time since he filed the original charges on December 5, 1932, that Mr. Duke has been able to get a hearing.

The subcommittee no. 1 thereafter filed its report, recommending the usual impeachment resolution giving authority to summon witnesses, appropriating $5,000 for expenses, and so forth. However, the early adjournment prevented further action at this session, and the matter now goes over until January.

It is estimated that the Committee on the Judiciary now has before it charges preferred on the floor of the House by Congressmen or referred to it by the Speaker in the form of petitions filed by lawyers or others which involve from 50 to 100 Federal judges. The American people have to look to this Committee on the Judiciary for the first action on complaints against Federal judges; and it is to be regretted that no hearings are had on these complaints or the hearings are delayed for such a long time, as in the case of Mr. Duke's charges.

During the impeachment trial of Judge Louderback, Hon. HATTON W. SUMNERS, chairman of this committee, told the Senate that at no time in the history of the country was the institution of the Federal judiciary lower and that at no time in the past was it more necessary for it to be higher.

Mr. Duke has supplied to the members of this subcommittee, and to others interested in the charges filed by him, a corrected copy of his speech at this hearing. It is a sad commentary on the way that impeachment charges are now being handled that a Federal judge, like Judge Letts, can remain on the bench for years after serious charges are made against him by reputable lawyers while a hearing is denied the complainants. It is to be hoped that some improvement in impeachment procedure is adopted, somewhat along the lines suggested some months ago by Judge SUMNERS.

In brief, the charges against Judge Letts brought by Mr. Duke is that he was guilty of falsification of records; that he hand picked the jury in violation of the constitutional rights of defendants and of decisions of the United States Supreme Court, so as to exclude all citizens who favored modification or repeal of prohibition laws; that he violated the constitutional rights to bail of litigants pending appeal, and tried to discourage their appeals by unfair and illegal methods of denying bail and falsifying their appeal records so errors committed by him would not appear in the appeal record; that he denied any bail whatever for nearly a year after an appeal was taken in the Moder case, upon the ground that Moder was a foreigner; that he admitted under oath at the Duke trial that he was not impartial in dealing with cases of foreigners but that he thought he should consider whether they were foreigners in dealing out justice to them; and a whole course of conduct in the Moder case which was partial, arbitrary, malicious, corrupt, and oppressive as to Moder and his fellow defendants.

Mr. Duke told the subcommittee that he had shown to Mr. LEHR the original Department of Justice stenographic record in the Moder case, made by the best reporters here, which contained 1,808 pages, besides which there were about 200 pages of exhibits, or over 2,000 pages of trial proceedings. Verbatim copies of certain of these pages are filed

with Mr. Duke's complaint before the Judiciary Committee and show that a total of 2,353 exceptions were actually saved by attorneys at the trial. The false bill of exceptions was also filed as an exhibit with the complaint, and shows only 169 pages as a total and only 18 exceptions; yet Judge Letts certified same as containing all of the exceptions and the substance of all of the evidence. The true stenographic record belonging to the Department of Justice and in the possession of Judge Letts and of the United States attorney has about 55,000 typewritten lines and the exhibits contain an estimated 5,000 lines in addition, or a total of about 60,000 typewritten lines. The false bill of exceptions sent up by Judge Letts contains only about 5,100 typewritten lines. The false Letts bill of exceptions certifies that Posey and Pellicano have only 1 exception whereas each is shown to have 181 exceptions in the Department of Justice stenographic record. Moder and J. Caparrotta are shown to have only 2 exceptions each in the Letts bill of exceptions, when the Department of Justice record shows they have 181 exceptions each.

Practically every layman who has ever been in court knows that whenever a lawyer objects to any ruling of a judge and his objection is overruled, the lawyer asks for an exception and the judge is bound to grant him an exception so that he can have the appellate court rule on this exception. The judge has to certify every exception taken and has no power to refuse to certify all exceptions. Otherwise, a judge could commit many errors but prevent a litigant from showing the higher court these errors by the device of refusing to certify that the exceptions were taken. It is impossible to accept the Wheat excuse for Judge Lett's conduct, because any judge knows this elementary principle: that exceptions belong to the party taking same and no judge or Government attorney can pass on the value of such exceptions or prevent the party from having the benefit of the same. Any other view would make the trial judge an autocrat and destroy the right to appeal and all appellate courts because no judge would certify his errors, or purported errors, if he did not have to do so.

Judge Letts and the United States attorney each had a copy of the true record of the trial, the Department of Justice stenographic transcript. Although the court rules gave Judge Letts full power to order this true record shown to Mr. Duke so he could prepare a full bill of exceptions, the judge and United States attorney refused to let him see this record, which was an official court and Government record. Mr. Duke was not attorney in the trial and was handling the case as a charity case because he had become convinced that the men had been unfairly convicted and their constitutional rights violated. It may be noted that the new criminal appeal rules of the United States Supreme Court require that all Federal judges shall see that such transcripts are produced promptly, so proper appeal records may be made up, but this court already had this type of rule in effect.

Justice O'Donoghue's dissenting opinion brands the action of the United States attorney in withholding the use of this official record as "uncommendable." However, Judge Letts also withheld his copy of this record and refused to order same shown to Mr. Duke, although holding the appellants in jail without bail until they did produce a bill of exceptions, which could not be prepared without this official record. It may be noted that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia also refused mandamus to compel the production of this official Department of Justice record of the trial.

As the Canons of Judicial Ethics of the American Bar Association, No. 22, as to review, particularly makes it the ethical duty of judges to see that litigants are given full and fair bill of exceptions and aided in presenting their appeals, it would seem that the actions of Judge Letts and of the justices of the court of appeals, in refusing to enforce the court rule and order this official record produced so a full bill of exceptions could be promptly prepared, were also "uncommendable", particularly as bail was refused to these men after they had appealed, by the same judges, until the appeal record was settled.

After the court of appeals refused to order the record produced by Judge Letts or the United States attorney, Mr. Duke tried another method of getting a complete record by filing a skeleton bill of exceptions in which he again incorporated a motion to require the official stenographic record to be produced and, in the alternative, that the United States attorney be required to amend same by adding all of the evidence and all of the exceptions.

Then Mr. Duke carried the matter to the United States Supreme Court by filing petition for bail, and reciting the refusal to produce the official stenographic record, with Chief Justice Hughes, who ordered the Government to answer the petition. While the matter was before Chief Justice Hughes, the United States attorney sent the Chief Justice word, through his law clerk, Mr. Reynolds Robertson—and Mr. Robertson testified to same during the disbarment trial after the United States attorney had denied sending such a message—to the effect that they were filing a bill of exceptions for Mr. Duke's clients, and they could thus take the whole matter to the court of appeals. Evidently, acting on this advice, the Chief Justice dismissed the petition for bail and motion for rehearing and left the city on vacation.

Mr. Duke was then furnished with the false bill of exceptions later certified by Judge Letts to contain all of the exceptions taken during the trial and the substance of all of the evidence. The falsity of this Letts bill of exceptions is apparent at a glance. The 104 Government exhibits and about 40 defendants' exhibits are missing from it. The 19 Government prayers for instructions and 24 defendants' prayers are left out, although assignment of error no. 5 sets out that the verdict was contrary to the evidence and to the instructions of the court and that Judge Letts erred in refusing to set same aside. Only 18 worthless exceptions are shown in the Letts record, while 2,353 exceptions were taken for the 13 defendants at the trial, and it was agreed by Judge Letts and the attorneys that any exception granted one defendant would be allowed to all 13, so as to save time in noting exceptions. It purported to set out the substance of 1,808 pages of the Department of Justice record and 200 pages of exhibits in only 169 pages, which was manifestly ridiculous.

Consequently, Mr. Duke filed a written motion to strike this false bill of exceptions, in which he again demanded that his clients be furnished with the substance of all of the evidence and all of the exceptions by amendment, or that he be permitted to see the official record and prepare such a true copy thereof.

In passing, it might be of interest to recall that it required about 3 weeks of time of two assistant United States attorneys and a stenographer, at a cost to the Government in salaries of about $1,000, to prepare this false bill of exceptions. All of this work and expense could have been avoided by simply permitting Mr. Duke to see the official record and allowing him to make up his own bill of exceptions. It seems quite obvious that neither the United States attorney nor Judge Letts had any idea of allowing a true record of the evidence and exceptions to become public and sent up to the higher court on appeal. Judge Letts wanted no record to be made public of the way he hand-picked the jury and judicially lynched these poor men.

DUKE WARNS JUDGE LETTS

The written motion to strike this false bill of exceptions was argued at length to Judge Letts by Mr. Duke on Monday, July 11, 1932, so that he had written and verbal warnings as to its falsity presented to him a few days before he signed it, but Judge Letts denied the motion to strike it on that day. On July 12, 1932, the matter of the skeleton bill of exceptions and the motion contained therein which demanded a full and complete record, and the signing of the proposed false bill of exceptions was again before Judge Letts and argued at length. At the conclusion of the arguments he announced that he would sign the proposed bill of exceptions prepared by the United States attorney. Then Mr. Duke again warned him that it was false and asked him to compare it with the Department of Justice stenographic record before doing so, which Judge Letts agreed to do, and continued the case to the next day, July 13, at which time

he announced to the attorneys that he had not finished going over the records, and asked them to come back on July 14, and the same occurred on the 14th, so the matter finally came up again on July 15, 1932.

Judge Letts then announced that he found the bill of exceptions proposed by the United States attorney all right and that he would sign same. Then Mr. Duke shook his finger solemnly at Judge Letts and warned him that he would not sign such a false bill of exceptions for anything in the world if he were sitting as judge. Nevertheless, Judge Letts gave a sigh and signed same, and Mr. Duke demanded an exception.

While Mr. Duke was cross-examining Judge Letts in the recent disbarment case, Judge Letts admitted having these written and verbal warnings of Mr. Duke as to the falsity of the record which he certified before he signed it. Mr. Duke asked if he remembered what his, Mr. Duke's, demeanor was when he warned him in open court that he would not sign such a false bill of exceptions for anything in the world if he were sitting as judge, and Judge Letts replied that he thought that Mr. Duke's demeanor at the time was "a veiled threat."

Judge Letts, after signing the false record, announced that he would then pass on the amount of bail pending the appeal, which he had refused to do for 3 months after the men had appealed and thus kept them in jail. He set excessive bail, in violation of the eighth amendment, on four of the men, ranging from $5,000 to $7,000 for men so poor that he had allowed their appeals in forma pauperis. As for Moder, who is a native of Switzerland, who has taken out his first citizenship papers here and married an American girl, he refused to grant him any bail upon the ground, among others, that he was a "foreigner." As a result of this illegal and unconstitutional denial of bail or fixing excessive bail, these men were kept in jail for nearly a year after they appealed, in a prohibition case, in violation of settled Federal law and the eighth amendment. See Justice Pierce Butler's decision in Motlow against The United States in Tenth Federal (2d).

DUKE FILES CHARGES

Mr. Duke then filed the record with the false bill of exceptions in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, together with a motion for certiorari, in which he charged that Judge Letts had deliberately and intentionally sent up a false, inaccurate, incomplete, deleted, and diluted bill of exceptions in the case, and that the United States attorney was equally guilty in this falsification of records and obstruction of justice.

These charges were filed on July 27, 1932, and the United States attorney immediately filed a motion to strike same, in which he swore that Judge Letts had sent up a complete bill of exceptions containing all evidence and all exceptions. Mr. Duke replied that his charges were true and swore to same.

COURT OF APPEALS THREATENS DUKE

On August 3, 1932, the court of appeals handed down a decision (see *Moder* v. *U.S.* (62 F. (2d) 462) striking Mr. Duke's charges as scandalous, impertinent, and defamatory, and stating that inasmuch as disciplinary action was required they ordered the United States attorney to file the Department of Justice stenographic record of the trial proceedings, which was filed that day.

Mr. Duke examined the record for the first time, and found that it proved his charges as to the falsification of records. However, the court of appeals, which had acted in a week on his charges, now refused to act further so as to clear him from the threat of disciplinary action and free his clients.

On August 20, 1932, Mr. Duke filed a formal motion for rehearing, and so forth, and filed therewith a memorandum which gave the details of the falsification of records and the page numbers in the two records of the exceptions and important matters, including the hand-picking of the jury by Judge Letts in violation of the Constitution and the Connors, Remus, and Ungerleider cases in the United States Supreme Court, so as to exclude all citizens who favored modification or repeal of prohibition. This is on file with the Committee on the Judiciary and in the United States Supreme Court, and conclusively proves the falsification of records by Judge Letts.

After waiting week after week and month after month for action by the court of appeals to clear him and his clients, Mr. Duke applied on December 5, 1932, to the United States Supreme Court for permission to file a petition for mandamus to force the court of appeals to decide whether Judge Letts had falsified the record. One week later the United States Supreme Court ordered rule to show cause to issue in this case against the court of appeals, returnable to January 9, 1933. Four days later the court of appeals handed down two memorandum opinions, neither of which decided the question of falsification of records, which suggested that the charges be filed in more succinct language and be supported by affidavits.

Mr. Duke declined in writing to change the language of his charges or to file affidavits in place of the original Department of Justice stenographic record, which he pointed out was his proof. Despite this answer of Mr. Duke, which also pointed out that to follow the court's suggestion would make his pending case in the United States Supreme Court a moot one, the court of appeals on January 3, 1933, decided that there was no answer nor affidavits filed by Mr. Duke and that it found that there was nothing to support his charges. Having secured a decision, Mr. Duke then dismissed his mandamus proceedings and asked at the same time for certiorari before judgment so that the United States Supreme Court could decide whether his charges were true or not, but the court denied same without opinion and without ordering up the stenographic record, as requested.

The court of appeals then tried the case on the false record and held it contained no error which Duke had already charged. Beginning on December 17, 1932, however, Duke's clients had been reached by attorneys, assistant United States marshals, and others, and inducements offered them to give up their appeals. The wives of two appellants testified that Judge Letts himself told them that if they would discharge Duke and give up their appeals, that he would do all in his power for them. In plain language, the case was being fixed up to hush up the charges against Judge Letts. However, Dominick Caparrotta refused to give up his appeal and Duke asked certiorari from the United States Supreme Court, but this was denied without opinion. Judge Letts did do about all in his power for the men who gave up their appeals by crediting them with time they had spent in jail illegally due to his fault and allowing sentences of two whose probation was illegally revoked to run concurrently, and they were paroled without his objection.

However, Mr. Duke had also filed his charges against Judge Letts with the House Judiciary Committee. This was handled by Messrs. TARVER and MICHENER, as noted, so that the hearing on June 13, 1934, is the first time he has been able to present his charges, and the prompt action of the subcommittee in recommending action against Judge Letts shows that they have no intention of allowing these charges to be hushed up by disbarment of Mr. Duke in their court or any other methods.

The New York bar has had considerable trouble with its judges, but the appellate division fired Judge Jean Norris off the bench for changing about two lines in an appeal record, while Judge Letts changed two or three thousand lines.

Nor is that the only case of falsification of records which Mr. Duke presented to the committee. He reminded Mr. LEHR that he had shown him two falsified jury verdicts in the Caroline Britton lunacy case, signed by Judge Letts, which caused this lady to be illegally confined in St. Elizabeths at the expense of the Government. The affidavits are undenied of record in this case, and after Justice Luhring allowed an appeal this was prevented because Justice Proctor refused to allow it in forma pauperis despite the Federal statute so providing.

Reference has been made to the fact that all instructions to the jury by Judge Letts were omitted from his bill of exceptions, although assignment of error no. 5 plainly

claimed that the verdict of the jury was contrary to the instructions of the court and there was error in refusing to set same aside. This involves particularly reprehensible conduct on the part of Judge Letts, as the jury were instructed that they must find the particular conspiracy proved and that they were members of a single conspiracy. The jury, however, freed five necessary defendants to connect the conspiracy, if there had been any such conspiracy as was charged. The United States attorney, in a brief filed in the court of appeals, admitted that they had to prove "the unlawful association of all of the 36 defendants as charged."

This principle of conspiracy law, for which see the case of *Mercante* v. *United States* (49 F. (2d) 156) and cases cited therein, also came up in the recent trial of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and Miss Burroughs for conspiracy to violate the election law when the jury was instructed that it must convict both or let both go free.

Instead of freeing the Moder case defendants, however, Judge Letts tried to hold them and to prevent their appeal by denying bail and withholding necessary court records, as has been set forth.

Justice Luhring admitted that the Britton verdicts were improper and violated the rules. He also admitted that the revocation of probation of Pellicano and Caparrotta by Judge Letts was in violation of the law and of the court rules. However, he declined to interfere with Judge Letts' rulings and said it would be necessary to carry the matter to the court of appeals.

Mr. Duke's friends have started a movement to bring the matter of his disbarment before the American Bar Association at the convention this summer so that it may decide whether to stand by its Canons of Professional Ethics or change these so as to no longer encourage or protect a lawyer like Mr. Duke in bringing serious charges against a Federal judge. The issue cannot be dodged. Mr. Duke has been disbarred for doing his ethical duty according to canon no. 1.

If Mr. Duke had not been a member of the bars of Virginia and Maryland, his disbarment would have been even more serious and costly to him, as he was denied a suspension of the disbarment while appealing. However, he is still able to handle his practice in the United States Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and in the Virginia and Maryland courts. A District of Columbia lawyer would have been absolutely prevented from further practice of the law until he won on appeal.

The fight of Mr. Duke in his appeal from disbarment and in his impeachment of Judge Letts is in the interest of every lawyer who wants to honestly and fearlessly represent his clients, and is also in the interest of every citizen who must rely upon lawyers to honestly and fearlessly state their views to any judge and against any judge when the life, liberty, or property of the citizen is at stake in the courts.

EDUCATION FOR A CHANGING WORLD

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, one of the functions of the congressional Committee on Education, of which I have the privilege to be a member, is to assist in determining the responsibility of the United States Government to education insofar as Federal legislation is concerned.

It also is the function of the Education Committee of the United States Congress to secure and interpret the new research findings relating to changing conditions in education throughout the Nation and to be guided by these facts in preparing legislative measures in the interest of education.

A third duty of the House and Senate Committees on Education is to formulate a practical businesslike policy of Federal cooperation with the States for the purpose of meeting such serious emergencies as this one which now threatens the educational advantages of unprepared and unadjusted millions of people.

THE GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST IN EDUCATION

Approximately one-fourth of our entire population, or 30,000,000 men, women, and children, are directly identified with education either as students or as professional educators.

Nearly 900,000 men and women are certified educators engaged in some branch of educational service—almost as large a number as is employed by all the railroads of the country.

The annual pay roll for education is more than twelve hundred million dollars. The buying power of the men and women on the pay roll of education exceeds the buying power of the motor vehicles, electrical equipment, and steelwork employees combined.

These are but a few of the many obvious economic reasons why the Federal Government, which is spending not only millions but billions of dollars to aid in economic recovery and to help business, is also deeply interested in what is happening to education in America today.

WITHOUT EDUCATION DEMOCRACY IMPOSSIBLE

Any recovery program spending thousands of millions of dollars to open factory doors but leaving schoolhouse doors closed would likely be discredited by the parents of the Nation who have the responsibility of training and educating their children to be the citizens of tomorrow.

We have every assurance from those in official position to speak with authority that under the new deal of the Roosevelt administration education is assured of a square deal.

PARENTS GOING BACK TO SCHOOL

It is the concern of legislators as well as educators that parents are going back to school. Never before has there been such demand for adult education, and this is a fact in which both State and National Governments have deep interest.

All agree that the safety and perpetuity of democracy depend in large degree upon the education of the citizenry.

No nation can rise above the level of what its citizens think, and its citizens cannot think above the level of what they know. When our citizens stop learning, our Nation will start dying.

LEGISLATORS SHOULD BE EDUCATORS

Believing that legislators for the people should also be educators of the people in such subjects as economics, social and political science, and the processes of government, I have conducted a large number of educational forums throughout the United States.

So great has been the response to these educational forums that in most cities many were turned away unable to find standing room in the packed auditorium. Nowhere has there been greater response than among the Ohio people at home whom I have the honor to represent in Congress, as was demonstrated in a series conducted previous to the second session of the Seventy-third Congress.

In several instances, in response to popular demand, the second and even the third programs were repeated in the same community to accommodate those who were unable to get into the crowded building at previous forum meetings.

The response has always been the same from special, professional, college, and university groups as that from groups composed of business men, wage earners, and the rank and file of men and women representing all walks of life.

POPULARIZING A DIFFICULT SUBJECT

Further experiments were made to get the reactions of people to adult education on subjects usually conceded to be too abstract to popularize.

As editor and publisher of a daily newspaper I endeavored several years ago to learn the attitude of our newspaper readers toward adult education on such technical subjects as the tariff. I conducted a tariff school as a special educational feature of my newspaper.

To assist in this educational work I engaged a noted authority on the tariff, Attorney Lee Francis Lybarger, whose presentation of this difficult subject had been highly commended by Hon. HENRY T. RAINEY, the present distinguished Speaker of the National House of Representatives, who is, himself, one of America's foremost exponents of the tariff issue.

This newspaper experiment in adult education, starting with the tariff, proved to be one of the most popular as well

as one of the most useful features sponsored in all the many years I had been engaged in the newspaper business.

COMMENDED BY WARREN G. HARDING

The late President Warren G. Harding, with a number of his business and political friends, attended our tariff school and commended it in the highest terms of appreciation.

These experiences are mentioned here merely to prove the growing interest in adult education and to prove that people who no longer respond to the old political appeal do very enthusiastically respond to the educational appeal which gives them a chance to ask questions and gain new facts so vitally essential to their intellectual equipment if they are to keep abreast of the times in a rapidly changing world.

We underestimate the intellectual hunger of the radio-bored masses of people. More men and women are intellectually lonely today for the companionship of new ideas and new knowledge than ever before.

NEWTON D. BAKER WARNS THE SELF-SATISFIED

Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, and frequently mentioned for the Presidency, recently said:

The man who graduates from college or university today and stops learning tomorrow is uneducated the day after.

The report of President Hoover's special committee on recent economic, business, and employment changes should awaken from their lethargy the intellectually indifferent who are satisfied with the education they received in school or college and cause them to realize the imperative necessity for making investment in new training, new knowledge, and new ideas if they hope to survive and get ahead financially.

LEARN OR PERISH

We are living in a swiftly changing world where people whose knowledge is stale or incomplete cannot compete.

Even in the most prosperous times employers are compelled to drop from their pay rolls the self-satified men and woman who have quit learning. The employee who does not have a program for self-improvement and who is not investing in new education of some kind eventually becomes mentally rusty and is as much of a menace to the industry that employs him as the machines that are allowed to become rusty and in need of repair.

Job-destroying, labor-saving devices, with electric brains and fingers of steel, are daily forcing unprepared thousands out onto the dangerous precipice of employment and business uncertainty to face a jobless future. It is either learn or perish.

OUTWITTING THE MIDDLE-AGE DEAD LINE

The middle-age dead-line employment policy is crowding countless numbers past 40 over the precipice of employment uncertainty partly because of their neglect to keep their personalities and their knowledge up to date.

One way for people to outwit the fatal, middle-age dead line is by modernizing their minds. The door of opportunity is everywhere being slammed shut in the empty, dull faces of smug, contented people who think they know enough.

Life ends at 40 for those who do not continue to keep abreast of the times. There is no middle-age dead line for men and women who have a new idea. Unfortunately, the last thing people invest in is an idea.

YOUR GREATEST DANGER

Because of the astounding new inventions, increasing thousands of labor-saving machines, billion-dollar-merger combines, overproduction, chain-store distribution, merciless new competition, the middle-age dead-line—employment policy, and other alarming revolutionary changes that are coming with terrifying swiftness, millions who have let their training and knowledge get out of date must quickly prepare themselves to readjust their lives by equipping themselves with new facts and new self-improvement or face stark tragedy.

The late President Calvin Coolidge pointed the way to those ambitious to advance themselves when he said that the chief hope of the average man today is in his mind.

YOUR GREATEST HOPE

Those who have been listening to the apostles of despair prophesying dangerous years ahead should take new hope in the more optimistic predictions of those educators, employers, and business leaders who state that the so-called "5 dangerous years ahead" will bring more reward, more happiness, more new opportunities for making money to those who modernize their training, knowledge, and thinking than have been known in any similar 5-year period in the business history of America.

At the last session of Congress we authorized the spending of millions to aid the unemployed, and justly so; but there has been little organized effort in behalf of the unemployable, who, in spite of growing prosperity, will continue to remain unemployed unless they increase their earning ability by specialized education.

THE GOVERNMENT CANNOT HELP PEOPLE WHO DO NOT HELP THEMSELVES

No matter how many billions of dollars the Government may spend to help people, yet much of the spending will be in vain unless people are encouraged to do something toward helping themselves by improving themselves.

No legislation, no government can change this fundamental basic law that to earn more it always will be necessary to learn more and be more. The moment men and women stop learning they begin slipping and no government can do anything about that.

Individualism may give way to collectivism or a variety of other "isms" but that will not change the fact that the individual, in the final analysis, will have to assume the responsibility of doing something for himself by following a program of self-development that will release and make usable his latent and often wasted ability.

Intellectual stagnation is probably the greatest calamity that can happen to a human being. But intellectual stagnation which handicaps people in getting jobs or holding jobs will ever remain a matter under the exclusive control of the individual himself.

WHY SO MANY COLLEGE GRADUATES FAIL

But you ask, if more education is the means by which many of the unemployable can make themselves more certain of securing employment, then why are so many college and university-trained graduates failures?

The answer to that question is our high schools, colleges, and universities, just like the railroads, banks, and most industries, have not been able to keep up with the new demands resulting from rapidly changing conditions, and therefore have continued to graduate thousands annually, equipped with obsolete education for which there is no market.

Obsolescence in education is responsible for the graduating of overstuffed minds without trained thinking capacity and the individual handicapped by a nonthinking mind has to be reeducated before he can be put on the pay roll at profit to himself and his employer.

Many educators agree with Arthur Brisbane, who says:

Students who spend 4 years in college acquiring a technical education, which only a few use afterward, forfeit about 50 percent of their chance of attaining practical success by deducting from useful effort their 4 most important years.

NEW METHODS IN ADULT EDUCATION

Chicago University, Columbia University, and many other leading universities of the country have done good work through their university extension courses in assisting people to acquire the additional margin of education necessary to increase their earning ability.

Those identified with the American Association for Adult Education, who recently held their annual convention in Washington, have done a great work in aiding people to secure the kind of knowledge necessary for their advancement.

The Peoples University Service is still another agency which makes available to adults in all walks of life a practical training that is original in that the facts are presented by the eye-learning method.

PICTURIZED KNOWLEDGE

By means of exhibits, stage demonstrations, and large numbers of colored financial and business charts research findings are simplified and so picturized as to be easily understood and easily remembered.

By this eye-learning method new business facts from the Department of Commerce of the United States Government, and other research bureaus of the Government are made practical and instantly usable.

In an effort to make available to men and women of all ages and from all walks of life the researches in every field of science this traveling university service has provided information in motion pictures featuring the kind of knowledge which extensive surveys have shown most practical in aiding people to adjust themselves to changing business, employment, and economic conditions.

TO HELP MEN INCREASE THEIR EARNING ABILITY

Facts are brought from every field of knowledge including biology, psychology, finance, investment, economics, sociology, salesmanship, advertising, personnel relations, and extensive information is given showing the various factors that decrease the earning power of the individual in various occupations.

Self-study plans are provided, and the students are shown how to organize a program for continued self-education and self-development.

Several tons of equipment and exhibits are used in presenting modern business methods and personal advancement lessons featured by this traveling university service, which is the most extensive and the first of its kind in the field of adult education.

It is the purpose of educational service of this type to simplify some of the vast storehouse of technical knowledge heretofore available only to laboratory and academic technicians and make it understandable and usable for the man in the street.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

It is an effort to show people how to solve their old problems with new knowledge. In his great speech to Congress at the close of the session President Roosevelt said:

Fear and worry based on unknown danger contribute to social unrest and economic demoralization.

The proper kind of adult education helps remove some of this "fear and worry" to which the President referred. The proper kind of adult education gives people scientific information about themselves. It shows them how to market their ability to a better advantage. It teaches them how to discover and develop their unused mental resources, how to train themselves for more effective business thinking, how to plan their future in line with a definite success goal, and how to advance themselves, by scientific methods, from where they are to where they want to be in life.

FREEING THE MIND FROM FEAR AND WORRY

Practical adult education of this type does not deal in academic theories, but does deal in the kind of practical, economic, and business facts that enable men to free themselves from some of the fear and worry inspired by a sense of insecurity.

Such educational agencies as night schools for adults, American Association for Adult Education, the People's University Service, and other practical agencies for aiding men and women to adjust themselves happily to a changing world are doing something toward removing fear and worry based on unknown danger which contributes to the social unrest and economic demoralization, the goal toward which President Roosevelt is directing the forces of the United States Government under his great constructive and fearless leadership.

MY RECORD IN THE SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, a little more than a week before the primary in 1932 a court decision, later reversed by the United States Supreme Court, held that the Kentucky redistricting act of 1932 was invalid, and caused the names of 27 candidates in the various districts to be placed on one ballot as candidates from the State at large. The result was that the seven incumbent Democratic Congressmen from Kentucky were renominated, and the remaining two nominations went to Hon. FINLEY HAMILTON and Hon. J. Y. BROWN out of a field of 20 contending for those two remaining places on the ticket. While it may seem like one of Ripley's Believe It or Not pages, nevertheless, it is true that, although my majority over Mr. BROWN in the State at large was more than 30,000, my majority over him in the 17 counties of the Sixth Congressional District was 11,444 and my majority over him in the city and county of his residence, Lexington and Fayette County, in which I carried every magisterial district and 88 of the 99 voting precincts, was 1,633, yet he received a place on the ballot, and in the Democratic tidal wave in November 1932 the entire ticket was carried to overwhelming victory.

Now he is my announced opponent in the primary, August 4, 1934, in the 17 counties of the Sixth District, which the United States Supreme Court has held is a valid district, and which my friends—as faithful in friendship and as loyal in party fealty as any men and women on this earth ever were—carried for me over Mr. Brown 2 years ago by 11,444 majority.

I am one who does not, never has, and never will clutter the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with speeches or remarks, such remarks consisting chiefly of blather and demagogy, all at a tremendous cost to American taxpayers.

Now, I feel that having spoken only a few times when occasion seemed to demand it on legislation with which I had veritably lived in my own committee, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, it is proper that I should make a brief report of some of my services to my country, my party, and my constituents before the final page of this session of Congress is written. The only real compensation which a Member of Congress receives is the consciousness of service rendered to his country and the satisfaction derived from performing services for his friends.

I shall not dwell upon the record which I made during my two terms prior to the loss of my seat in 1928 as a result of the Hoover landslide which swept Kentucky and other normally Democratic States into the Republican column, nor shall I use space in narrating my record in the Seventy-second Congress, last of the Hoover regime, when I served under the matchless leadership of that plumed knight of Democracy, the then Speaker of the House, Jack Garner.

All my life I have been and still am a Democratic Party regular from the precinct in which I vote in Paris, Bourbon County, to the marble corridors of the Nation's Capitol. I believe that the real, regular Democrats are entitled to all the jobs in the Government. I believe there are enough competent, honest, courageous, regular Democrats to fill creditably every office in this land. I respect the views of Andrew Jackson, who, when his "kitchen Cabinet" was in session at the White House one night considering Federal appointments, heard one of his advisers say, "General, I do not believe we can find a Democrat capable of filling that office", and Old Hickory, pounding the table with his clenched, bony fist, exclaimed: "Then, by the eternal, we will abolish that office."

My colleagues in Congress, advocates of national defense, and farmers and horse breeders, as well as the press, have been so generous as to give me principal credit for preventing, from the Sixty-ninth Congress—my first—until now, the destruction of the remount service of the Army.

I have always believed, with the Father of his Country, that one of the most effectual means of preserving peace is to be prepared for war, and have been a staunch advocate of national defense.

It was my good fortune to be the Representative of the old Seventh District, who led and won the fight, through months of battling with rival sections, that caused the location in that district of the magnificent United States veterans' hospital, presided over by that prince of Kentuckians, Dr. Jo M. Ferguson, who, with his excellent staff, ministers to those who wore their country's uniform and fought for their country's flag, with skill and patriotism and tenderness and love.

It also gave me great satisfaction to win after months of effort the fight to construct at Lexington a new Federal building to house the post office, the United States district court, and other Federal agencies, a beautiful edifice soon to be dedicated.

In 1931 my colleagues made me a member of one of the greatest committees in the House—Interstate and Foreign Commerce. I now have the honor through seniority of having rather high rank on that committee. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, under the leadership of Hon. SAM RAYBURN, of Texas, than whom I have never seen a greater committee chairman, has handled probably more major constructive legislation than any other committee in Congress, legislation constituting a large portion of the administration program.

Our committee has jurisdiction of all bills pertaining to transportation and transmission, also the Panama Canal Zone, lighthouses, Coast Guard, Public Health, bridge permits, and everything affected by the commerce clause of the Constitution.

Among major legislation handled by us during the Seventy-third Congress were:

Provided for a full and fair disclosure of the character of securities sold in interstate and foreign commerce and through the mails, and to prevent frauds in the sale of such securities. I spoke on the floor in favor of this bill, after spending 8 weeks in hearings and assisting to write it. If that bill had been a law during the past decade, $25,000,000,000 would have been saved to American investors who bought fraudulent or worthless securities. Its enactment constituted the redemption of one of the most important planks in the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1932.

The railroad systems of our country were on the brink of bankruptcy. The hundreds of thousands of brave men who run the trains, their wives and children, and the hundreds of thousands of owners of railroad securities—and that includes the savings banks with all their depositors, and insurance companies with all their policyholders—were vitally interested in saving the railroad systems from wreck and ruin. The President had promised to try to save them and asked our committee to formulate the necessary legislation. We did, and it passed both Houses and the railroad coordinatorship is now functioning for the benefit of railroad labor, railroad security holders, shippers, depositors in savings banks, insurance policyholders, and the general public. One of the strongest speeches the President ever delivered was his speech at Salt Lake City in 1932 on this subject, and his pledges were redeemed in the enactment of this bill sponsored by him and our committee.

Realizing the havoc wrought by the panic of 1929, the President asked us for legislation to regulate stock exchanges and over-the-counter markets operating in interstate and foreign commerce and through the mails, and to prevent inequitable and unfair practices on such exchanges and markets. Our committee responded by reporting a bill regulating practices of stock exchanges, without injuring or hampering any honest business of any kind in America. It was as technical and complex as any legislation ever considered by Congress. We spent 9 weeks in hearings, most of the time sitting both mornings and afternoons, and giving three-fourths of the time to opponents of the bill, who maintained the most powerful and bountifully financed lobby that ever infested the Capitol. It required 5 days to pass it. I spoke in favor of it. No finer example of real leadership can be cited during the past generation than the manner in which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], chairman of our committee, piloted this important administration legislation through the committee, and later through the House, without a gag rule and won a signal victory for the benefit of honest business men and the protection of American investors. It is one of the outstanding accomplishments not only of this administration, but also of the Democratic Party in all the years of history.

Then there came the administration bill to establish a commission on communications for the regulation of interstate and foreign communications by telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio. After weeks of labor on that important bill, affecting vitally the transmission systems of the world we reported and passed a constructive measure without even the necessity of a roll call in the House.

I assisted in reporting from the same committee, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, two bills vitally affecting the men who work on railroads; the men who run the trains and have in their care the lives and property of millions of American citizens. They were the bills sponsored by that valiant battler for right and justice to humanity, my colleague on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the chairman of the steering committee of the House, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER]. Those bills passed both Houses and are measures of right and justice and humanity. One of them provides a retirement system for railroad employees and for unemployment relief; the other amends the Railway Labor Act so as to guarantee prompt disposition of disputes between capital and labor. Both measures are just and righteous, and I deem it an honor to have enjoyed the privilege of assisting in framing and enacting them into law for the protection of the soldiers of the steel rails—those who risk their lives for the comfort and protection of the general public.

The able and diligent Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Mr. RAYBURN, named as the subcommittee on bridges: Mr. MILLIGAN, of Missouri; Mr. CHAPMAN, of Kentucky; and Mr. HOLMES, of Massachusetts. No man ever had more capable and vigilant colleagues on any committee than Captain MILLIGAN and Mr. HOLMES. We have jurisdiction over permits to construct all bridges over navigable waters, interstate and international boundaries. There were referred to us for hearings 176 bridge bills. After careful hearings, 104 were reported to the House, 86 of which passed both House and Senate, and 4 of which passed the House but did not pass the Senate.

As to general legislation in the committee, 184 bills were referred to us. We reported 36, while 17 of them passed both House and Senate and 9 additional bills passed the House.

We held hearings on bills to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate trucks and motor busses engaged in interstate commerce, bills to control the petroleum industry, and a number of other important measures, but did not report on them. We did provide for the appointment of a subcommittee, headed by the able Member from Maryland [Mr. COLE], to make a thorough investigation of the petroleum industry and report to us when Congress reconvenes in January. We are confident that the subcommittee will perform capably and courageously and provide us with facts on which to base whatever remedial legislation may be needed.

I have kept faithfully every preelection pledge which I made to the people of what I believe is the greatest congressional district between the two oceans—the Ashland District of old Kentucky. I have stood by the President on every proposal, including gag rules, except on one subject on which I had made preelection pledges and had deep conscientious convictions.

This reference is to veterans' legislation. I never have broken a promise and I never will. When that bill came before the House, it contained provisions which I had pledged my constituents I would not support, and I did not. As that bill came to a vote in the House it contained provisions that would have taken every Spanish-American War veteran's pension from him unless he could show that he had suffered actual battle casualties—had a leg or an arm shot off—and 35 years after that war, how many, if you please—with inadequate medical records; with comrades scattered and dead—how many do you think could possibly supply the requisite records to prove service connection unless they were actual battle casualties? It would be impossible. They, like their sons in the World War, had one impulse when time came to discharge them. They did not quibble over a health certificate on their discharges. They wanted one thing; their only thought and feeling was, "I want to go home."

Among the many atrocities, cruelties, and inhumanities in the so-called "economy bill" was a provision that a soldier with arrested tuberculosis could not receive compensation. Many soldiers having tuberculosis and receiving the proper care were able to arrest the disease. However, when

they went back to work in shops, mills, stores, or on the hillsides, as they labored on earning a livelihood for their dependents, naturally their tuberculosis would get worse, and the so-called "Economy Act", against which I voted, decreed that they should go down to their graves without relief from the country they had served, with their wives and children destitute and the veterans "unhonored and unsung."

Another thing I opposed in the so-called "economy bill" was the doctrine of prior adjudication. If a boy just back from France applied for compensation and lacked one-half percent of having a compensable degree of disability, and after going on through months of toil, earning a living, working in an office, a mill or on a farm, got in worse condition, and became 100 percent totally disabled, this bill closed the door of the Veterans' Administration to him. He might have been shell shocked and had mental troubles; he might have been gassed and had tuberculosis; he might have had heart trouble. He might be permanently and totally disabled, but this bill, which I voted against, said he never could go back and be examined again, that even though he was 100 percent totally and permanently disabled, the door of the Veterans' Administration was closed to him and that he never could reopen his case.

If the "economy bill" so-called, against which I voted, had become a law as it passed the House that day, a large majority of the veterans' hospitals would have been empty. The boys without any other means of support would have been turned out. The victims of the war in the Lexington Hospital would have been a pitiable sight, turned out, some sent to the already congested Eastern State Hospital and the rest tied to bedposts to save them from committing acts of violence against themselves and others.

In the same bill as it passed the House, when I voted against it, there was the provision that if a veteran during his service entered into an insurance contract with the Government, just as binding and sacred as any contract could be, had paid all his premiums promptly, and his policy contained the provision that if he should become permanently and totally disabled he could receive a specified amount each month, and if he did become permanently and totally disabled, and the Veterans' Administration refused to carry out the contract of insurance between him and the Government, this bill provided that he could not file suit to enforce his contract. It also provided that if he had already filed a suit that the so-called "Economy Act" was constituted as a demurrer and the dismissal of the suit. It also provided that if he had tried his case and received a judgment in the United States District Court that he never could collect that judgment as long as the sun shines.

The Supreme Court a few days ago decided a case involving these insurance rights of veterans. It held unconstitutional and void the attempt to prevent a veteran from suing upon said contract. It stated substantially that such contractual rights could not be taken away from such veteran.

Since the enactment of the so-called "Economy Act" the Congress has modified and liberalized it and repealed many of its worst provisions. I have supported every measure to liberalize it and make it less cruel and inhumane than it was the day it first passed the House, when I opposed it.

Among accomplishments for my constituents during the present session were:

I worked several months in cooperation with the Kentucky Bluegrass Seed Growers' Cooperative Association, of which Mr. R. Penn Taylor, of Winchester, is president, and Mr. John W. Jones, of North Middletown, is secretary, and the Lespedeza Growers' Association, of which Mr. R. R. Giltner, of Eminence, is president, in a successful effort to sell the seed surplus to the Government. The sale of the lespedeza surplus saved the growers from a critical situation and the sale of the 10,000,000 pounds of the 1931 surplus of bluegrass seed made a good price for the 1932, 1933, and 1934 crops and saved bluegrass producers from irreparable loss. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Giltner have been so generous as to issue statements to the seed producers giving me a large measure of credit for saving the seed producers in this crisis.

I cooperated with livestock auction managers in Kentucky in saving livestock auction markets from destruction when those markets, serving thousands of farmers and stock raisers in Kentucky, were threatened with destruction by the tentative code prepared by the big terminal markets.

I was instrumental in averting milk strike at Lexington, pending action of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, whose promise of cooperation I had secured.

Those most interested and active in behalf of tobacco growers have been so kind as to credit me with having taken a major part in the plan for reduction of tobacco taxes. Among my other activities in this behalf I introduced bills in this and the preceding Congress to reduce taxes on tobacco products. I shall continue this fight for the producers of Kentucky's principal money crop.

I took a leading part in advocacy of the bill to protect signers of acreage-reduction agreements between the Government and tobacco producers.

When the Agricultural Adjustment Act was passed I took an active part in securing a change in the base period for tobacco, which resulted in raising the parity price of burley from 10 cents to 16.3 cents per pound, which added millions of dollars to the income of burley tobacco farmers.

I opened and led the speaking campaign in December 1933 to secure signatures to acreage-reduction agreements in Kentucky, which resulted in more than 90 percent of the burley producers signing contracts with the Government to reduce the tobacco crop in 1934, as a part of the Agricultural Adjustment program.

I took a leading part in advocacy of the bill to protect signers of acreage-reduction agreements between the Government and tobacco producers, and believe it will prove to be a beneficial measure.

I supported the measure to guarantee the principal as well as interest on bonds of Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which should prove a great boon to home owners.

I introduced and succeeded in passing a bill to coin 600,000 half dollars, the profit from the sale of which will be used to purchase and donate to the Federal Government, as a national monument, Fort Boonesborough, Boones Station, Bryans Station, and the Blue Licks Battlefield, and also a measure by which the President is authorized to accept on behalf of the Federal Government those four historic sites as a national pioneer monument.

With the cooperation of the American Legion, Daughters of the Confederacy, and other patriotic and civic organizations, I introduced a bill to inscribe on the walls of the amphitheater trophy room at Arlington National Cemetery the immortal martial elegy "The Bivouac of the Dead", by the illustrious Kentuckian, Theodore O'Hara.

When a determined effort was being made by one Kentucky Member and some others to defeat the veteran Kentucky Democrat and former Congressman from my district, Hon. South Trimble, of Frankfort, for Clerk of the House of Representatives, I led the fight for his reelection, as I had for his election 2 years before.

I helped secure an airport for Danville and worked for favorable consideration of numerous other public-works projects for the sixth district, such as water-works plants, a college library, and so forth, and in several cases was successful. I also helped the citizens of Winchester in securing an additional story to the Federal building, which will house an important Federal activity.

I helped to open several closed banks in my district.

When two of the most brutal murders in the history of Kentucky were committed in Mercer and Jessamine Counties and local law-enforcement officers communicated their wishes to me that they needed assistance in recovering the body of one of the victims from Herrington Lake in order to secure the conviction of the perpetrator of the crime, I promptly secured the cooperation of the Navy Department, and three master divers were sent to Kentucky and were successful in their efforts.

The voters of the district, which it is my honor to represent, have placed upon me a debt of undying gratitude which I can repay only by rendering to them devoted, dili-

gent, faithful, and courageous service. That service I have sought to render in the past, and I pledge to them, who have reposed such confidence in me, a continuance of that service in the future.

JUSTICE FOR THE VETERAN AND HIS DEPENDENTS

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, it is gratifying to realize that some of the injustices suffered by veterans and their dependents as a result of the so-called "Economy Act" of last year have been corrected as a result of legislation passed by this Congress over the President's veto. There are yet many inequities and injustices that remain for correction by another Congress. The progress made by this Congress, however, in rectifying the wrongs committed by the previous Congress in its very drastic and unfair treatment of veterans' affairs, gives promise that there will be continued action until every wrong is righted. This change of attitude upon the part of many Members of Congress toward veterans' legislation brings a sense of justification to those of us who last year cast our vote against the legislation that sought to balance the Budget at the expense of deserving veterans, widows, and orphans.

The so-called "Economy Act" was passed under the pretense that a balanced Budget would result and that such was necessary to maintain the credit of the Nation.

If this had been true, and not the direct result of a high-powered propaganda carried on by the National Economy League in behalf of those who, because of their wealth, were subject to the payment of income taxes, there would have been no such outburst of indignation and cry of distress raised by veterans and Federal employees. But when all pretense of a balanced Budget was cast aside by ever-increasing expenditures to provide thousands of jobs of a political character for political workers—and there have been 81,000 additional and new jobs provided during the past year over and above what previously existed—it was natural for veterans and others to ask why should deserving veterans and Federal employees be required to pay for this orgy of spending by reduction, and entire loss in some cases, of disability allowances and compensation.

And furthermore it is well, when considering the necessity of a balanced Budget, to realize that there are three ways to accomplish the purpose. One method is to cut expenditures until they do not exceed income received; the other method is to increase the income until it equals the expenditures; or there might properly be a combination of both.

The injustice of the Economy Act was due to the fact that it only adopted the first method and thereby required disabled veterans, including old Civil War veterans and their widows and underpaid Government employees to suffer cuts in order that the Budget might be balanced. It is almost inconceivable that veterans disabled in the service of their country and even widowed scrubwomen working on the floors of Government buildings for a few dollars per week should be required to carry the burden of maintaining the credit of the Nation. Dictatorial power was given to the President to accomplish the purpose. It would have been more just if the dictatorial power had been broadened so as to include the right in the first instance to compel additional contributions from possessors of wealth, who were most able to pay. Why require the disabled veteran, the widow, and the scrubwoman to balance the Budget when the wealth of the country is permitted to invest in tax-exempt securities and thereby escape making any contribution to the Government? What right have these individuals and their associates in the National Economy League, many of whom benefit by mail and other subsidies and large retirement pay or pensions from the Government, to cry "Treasury raiders" at deserving veterans? It was the realization that a great wrong had been done a year ago that caused Congress, in answer to a Nation-wide demand, to reverse itself this year; and I am confident that a sympathetic and just treatment of veterans and Federal employees will continue to evidence itself until full justice has been done.

It is also gratifying to realize that in the closing hours of Congress favorable consideration is given to a bill that will extend relief to some of the widows and orphans of World War veterans who had previously been denied assistance of any kind. There are thousands of needy World War widows in the United States, with small children, who receive no aid of any kind from the Government. They are entitled to relief not only from a humanitarian standpoint but also as a matter of common decency and welfare to the country. This has been corrected to some extent, but the full victory is yet to be won.

The Government of the United States has a sacred duty to perform toward its defenders and their dependents. The men who offered their lives for the country's defense were given every assurance, based upon the former established policy of the Government, that they would be cared for in time of need and their dependents would not be permitted to suffer when they were gone. If it was not in the written contract between them and the Government when they enlisted, then it was most certainly there in principle. Through all the years of this Nation's history there has been a recognition of this obligation by the Government, and there is a duty upon each of us to see that it shall continue to be recognized. No nation should ever forget the sacrifices of its defenders, nor cease to be grateful.

THE COST OF THE NEW DEAL

Mr. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, a review of appropriations made and obligations incurred by the Seventy-third Congress for the first 2 years under the new deal discloses not only enormous sums which have been made available and are being expended but also the fact that the administration has not kept the pledges which the Democratic Party and the Democratic candidate for President made to the American people in 1932. Generally speaking, quite the contrary is true. It is not feasible to search out all the inconsistencies and cite them at this time, but it is essential that we call attention to certain statements made during the campaign of 1932, as these formed a basis on which the people of this country expressed themselves at the last national election.

At Chicago, Governor Roosevelt accepted the Democratic platform 100 percent, without reservations or qualifications of any kind. In his opening radio speech he said:

A platform is a proposal and at the same time a promise binding on the party and its candidates.

At Brooklyn, just prior to election, he said publicly:

I have been scrupulously careful to make no idle promises, to raise no false hopes.

The plank in the Democratic platform of 1932 on public economy reads as follows:

We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus, and eliminating extravagance, to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 percent in the cost of Federal Government, and we call upon the Democratic Party in the States to make a zealous effort to achieve a proportionate result. We favor maintenance of the national credit by a Federal Budget annually balanced on the basis of accurate executive estimates within revenues, raised by a system of taxation levied on the principle of ability to pay.

Compare that with administration policies of today.

Repeatedly while a candidate the President promised a reduction of 25 percent in the cost of the Federal Government. He was consistent in his demand for and promise of a balanced Budget, and in his first campaign speech said:

Let us have the courage to stop borrowing to meet continuing deficits. Stop the deficits. Revenue must cover expenditures by one means or another.

At Pittsburgh, in October 1932, he attacked the "unprecedented bureaucracy that had assembled in Washington" during the previous 4 years and promised to eliminate it. The results stand out boldly as unrebuttable proof that these promises were idle gestures. An examination of the record indicates that once in office and in control of the machinery of government the administration made no attempt to keep faith with the people who had been swayed

by promises accepted as sincere in 1932. In practically every instance where definite promises as to the financial policy of the Government were made we find that the present administration has failed to live up to its own standards as defined by it in the last campaign. The platform has been ignored.

As shown from these campaign statements, emphasis was laid on the growth of bureaucracy, on the cost of government, and the danger of Government borrowing and growing deficits, and solemn promises made to eliminate or reduce these operations in order to sustain our national credit. What has actually resulted?

BUREAUCRACY

Quite contrary to any announced plan prior to taking office, the President has launched into a program avowedly experimental, calling for not only the expansion of existing agencies and bureaus but the creation of many more, extending into industry, agriculture, business, and other fields of endeavor.

Instead of reducing bureaucracy, the administration has reverted to the spoils system in its worst stage, ignoring the civil-service requirements and proceeding to give many, many thousands of positions to members of its own party at the expense of the merit system. Instead of using the established agencies of the Government for the purpose of handling in an orderly way the billions of dollars which have been and are being spent, new agencies have been set up at such a pace that it is well nigh impossible to tell how many there are or whether they conflict with each other. While some transfers of commissions and offices have been made between the departments, reports show the number of civilian employees in the executive branch of the Government has increased from 563,000 on March 1, 1933, to 644,000 in April 1934. Figures are not available for those agencies not reporting to the Civil Service Commission. Neither does this include the enrolled personnel, such as the Army, Navy, and Civilian Conservation Corps. Over 40 new agencies have been created, such as the A.A.A., the P.W.A., the N.R.A., and other alphabetical designations, acting under authority granted to the President, responsible to the President, but not under budgetary control. The cost to the Government is not difficult to visualize. There is little cohesion between these new agencies, nor is there any general scheme of procedure—largely an assortment of governmental bureaus and commissions gradually regimenting the American people into a socialistic and paternalistic form of dictatorship. History shows that while it is very easy for the Government to take on new power under the guise of an emergency, to get rid of Government oppression and centralization of power is another and difficult matter. Most of the activities of our Government now considered permanent were originally established as temporary agencies on the basis of some emergency, and they still remain with us.

COST OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Appropriations and contingent obligations for the first 2 years of the present administration reach a staggering total of over $28,000,000,000. This amount, covering but 2 years, is five billions more than the total national debt at the time the present administration took office. Of this amount twenty billions represents outright appropriations.

Without making any attempt to clarify one's conception of just how enormous a billion is, some idea may be obtained through a comparison with the amount of currency in circulation. According to Treasury reports there is about $42 per capita, or five billions of money in actual circulation.

The total income of all the people of the United States during 1933 is estimated at approximately forty billions, and the total cost of all governments—Federal, State, county, and local—during 1932 at about fifteen billions.

The Federal Government under the present administration has already added to the contingent obligations of the people of the United States through appropriations and authorized bond issues an amount which is more than double the total value of monetary gold in the world as of January 1 of this year.

Congress has capitulated and delegated its legislative powers to the Executive. It surrendered its constitutional right of appropriating money, and placed this authority in the hands of the Chief Executive through its practice of lump-sum appropriations, accompanied by blanket and unlimited authority—all upon the excuse of meeting a national emergency. Such practice is absolutely un-American and undemocratic, and while defended on the ground of a national emergency, is absolutely pernicious in the extent to which it has been carried.

REDUCTION IN EXPENDITURES?

Instead of making the drastic reductions in governmental expenditures as promised by the present administration, there has been no real effort displayed to reduce such costs. The cost of Federal Government covers expenditures for both ordinary operations and emergency activities. Contrary to past practice, the administration today has set up a dual system of bookkeeping, one to cover the ordinary expenditures of the Government, the other the so-called "emergency demands", and in so doing now tells the country that its promises to reduce the expenditures of the Government by 25 percent were based on the cost of ordinary operations of Government. Even accepting this system of bookkeeping, a study of the activities of the Government during the past 2 years will indicate that these reductions have fallen far short of the 25 percent promised. Great emphasis has been laid upon the regular appropriation measures which do show some reduction, and in many instances have been reduced by Congress below the Budget estimates of the Executive. This, however, is misleading, as practically all the funds for such purposes as highways, public buildings, river-and-harbor improvements, flood control, reclamation works, and naval construction, all carried in the regular appropriation bills of previous years, and considered ordinary operations, have been taken out of the annual appropriation bills. These activities are provided for, however, in greatly increased amounts through so-called "emergency allocations and appropriations", and if added to the regular appropriation totals would show an actual increase in the cost of regular appropriation measures. A study of the appended tables will indicate the extent to which so-called "emergency funds" have supplemented the regular appropriation activities.

We have never before established an emergency Budget in the Federal Government. It has been the policy of other administrations to consider all expenditures in one Budget which must be met by governmental receipts. Even during the World War all the expenses of that emergency were included in the regular Budget. It remained for the new deal to set off by themselves the expenditures termed "emergency", many of which are not mentioned or considered in statements emanating from the Executive with regard to balancing the Budget.

It is evident to all that the actions of Congress and the majority leadership merely represent the will of the Executive. From time to time we have read statements of the majority leaders, particularly those of the House, to the effect that the practice of making blanket emergency appropriations for expenditures as the Executive saw fit was contrary to the best interests of the country, and that items in supplementary emergency appropriation bills would hereafter be earmarked for the purpose of restricting expenditures. Nevertheless, the House passed only recently, under the gag rule and with only 40 minutes' debate, the tremendous supplemental appropriation bill carrying not only $1,823,000,000 of funds definitely appropriated, but giving authority to the President to use approximately $1,500,000,000 of the funds previously allocated by the Public Works Administration and the borrowing power of the R.F.C., involving an additional $750,000,000, at any time or for any purpose the President desired, so long as he deemed it an emergency. This measure went so far as to authorize the R.F.C. to purchase bonds and other obligations accepted by the P.W.A. from beneficiaries, and the proceeds to be automatically available to the P.W.A. for additional Public Works projects. These funds are among those which will not appear in Budget statements. However, this is another case of using money which must eventually be repaid without

charging it as an expense. It is, to say the least, an unbusinesslike procedure. Time alone will tell the far-reaching effect of such blanket legislation as this.

There are evidences that the actual expenditures made by the administration against appropriations requested of and authorized by Congress will fall short of the amount suggested by the Chief Executive in the Budget message to Congress for this fiscal year. Two reasons are advanced for this—one being that it is impossible to spend the huge sum suggested by the Executive in so short a time; the other that the expenditure of a large part of this vast amount of money is being withheld until after the close of the fiscal year on June 30 for political reasons. Both views undoubtedly have a large degree of truth in them. However, we will find that expenditures are planned to be rapidly increased, and that, generally speaking, funds made available will ultimately be used so that any statement showing disbursements at this particular time does not represent a true picture of what may be expected.

An examination of the appropriations discloses a prospective total of $3,800,000,000 for the fiscal years 1934 and 1935 through the Public Works Administration. In addition, it will have at its disposal receipts from the sale to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of any securities which it holds and which will not be shown in the Budget statements. The Emergency Relief Administration anticipates a total expenditure of approximately $3,000,000,000 by February 28, 1935. The Government will have spent about $1,000,000,000 for agricultural relief—not including ordinary Agriculture Department operations—in addition to which there is an immense indefinite fund of nearly a billion dollars at the disposal of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration obtained through various processing taxes, another constantly growing sum not appearing in the Budget.

BUDGET BALANCING—ELIMINATION OF DEFICITS

Instead of meeting charges for these tremendous outlays and activities as we go, in accordance with the statement that "revenues must cover expenditures by one means or another", the administration is expanding its activities on borrowed money in the same way for which it has criticized private enterprises and which it has acted, dramatically, to prevent private business from doing in the future. This, again, is another of the many inconsistencies of the administration's policies. During the campaign of 1932 attention was directed to the tremendous increase in the debt of the State of New York under the administration of Governor Roosevelt. Despite all campaign promises, he and his administration have brought to the Federal Government the same extravagant policy. The most exaggerated prophecies of opponents in the campaign of 1932 are far exceeded by the orgy of spending which we are experiencing. A policy of spending our way to prosperity through Government expenditures and Government borrowing has been adopted. Such a policy is predicated on vast expenditures of the taxpayers' money and places a burden upon business and industry, which prevents its return to a normal basis and normal conditions and all that that implies.

Our current revenues fall far short of Government cost of operation. There is little of sound business practice in Government financial affairs as they are now being conducted. Power has been delegated to the President and tremendous sums placed at his disposal, all at his request. His is the responsibility for both the serious financial situation which we are now facing and for the outcome.

It must be borne in mind that, although much has been made by the administration of a relatively few small items passed by Congress without specific recommendation from the Chief Executive, the President has asked for and recommended personally and through the Director of the Budget practically all the sums appropriated by Congress. In addition the administration has gone far beyond its authority in many instances and committed the Government to further obligations to complete projects which have only started by funds made available. We read recently where the Tennessee Valley Authority has estimated it would cost ultimately $310,000,000 to complete its work. However, but $98,000,000 has been appropriated for this purpose. Secretary Ickes within the past few weeks admitted in a hearing before the House Appropriations Committee that more than $250,000,000 would be required to complete work started by the Public Works Administration, and this in addition to the vast sum placed at his disposal by the Chief Executive. This figure does not include maintenance charges for public-works projects which will be continuous, such as maintenance of rivers and harbors and flood control. No authority has been given by Congress for such commitments.

During the campaign of 1932 great stress was laid by the Democratic platform and the Democratic candidate upon the necessity of eliminating deficits and balancing the Budget, yet with enormous so-called "emergency" funds at the disposal of the administration it has not only proceeded to spend what is available but in addition has exceeded its authority and committed the Federal Government to additional expenditures in the future.

There seems to have been no real effort on the part of the administration to eliminate deficits by drastic reduction in governmental operations, so severely criticized in 1932, and by the adoption of a revenue program "on the basis of accurate executive estimates within revenues raised by a system of taxation levied on the principle of ability to pay." On the other hand, we find continually increasing recommendations, and requests have come to Congress for funds and authority to spend enormous sums which have increased our deficit to a figure never before approached.

Yet, in speaking of the Budget, many of these funds are hidden away under the title of "emergency", and not shown. Even so, a fair analysis of appropriations based upon this new and novel system of bookkeeping will disclose that there has been no saving, that the so-called "ordinary Budget" has not been balanced, and that we already have a deficit of some seven billions, which will continue to mount up and which must ultimately be included in our national debt.

MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL CREDIT

No government can continue to operate on borrowed capital. The people must eventually pay the way and if definite plans are not established to meet the rising cost of government and to provide for carrying out our current national debt charges, either through drastic reductions in government operations, or by increased taxation, we will have not only seriously threatened our national credit, but mortgaged future generations to a point where the development and progress of our country will be retarded for many, many years. Our national debt has increased alarmingly, and will continue to increase, unless present policies are drastically checked. As may be expected, our current operations exceed current revenues by many billions of dollars.

While expenditures have not been made at the rate originally anticipated in order to stimulate industry and quickly relieve unemployment, such stupendous sums have been appropriated by Congress and placed at the disposal of the President that if these are utilized, and they no doubt will be, our borrowings and debt situation will have so increased that our national credit will be very seriously impaired, and our Government may find itself obliged to resort to other than borrowing policies in order to meet its obligations.

We must all keep in mind that relief is necessary, yet not only those who receive relief but every American citizen must bear his or her full share of the total expense of government. Today so-called "relief activities" represent a large portion of this Government's expense. Our national debt, however, is based upon Government revenue and Government expense, and increases directly in proportion to the amount that expense exceeds revenue. Our national credit in turn is dependent upon not only our debt but the resources of our country, the business activities of the Nation, with the employment opportunities offered, and the prosperity of its citizens. If we are to discourage and stifle business and adversely affect employment opportunities through

the enormous tax burden and the uncertainty of the entire situation, we will not make any appreciable progress toward recovery. If it were not for the tendency of the present administration to spend huge public funds and create uncertainty through paternalistic policies, we would have been much farther along the road to recovery today. A year ago there was definite evidence of the beginning of an upward trend not only in this country but in other nations of the world. Today the opposite is true insofar as the United States is concerned.

The farmer has found that, although prices for his commodities have risen, the increased cost of those commodities which he must buy have constantly kept ahead of his income. The same situation faces the laboring class. Any administration which is as free with the public funds as the present administration should also have the courage to tell the American people that economy in government operations must be practiced and that taxes must be increased to sustain our national credit, and not endeavor to mislead the average person by deferring the levying of adequate taxes until such time as it is believed politically expedient.

Thus a comparison of promises made with appropriations and obligations incurred by the new deal Congress during its first 2 years indicates grave differences, and the fact is apparent that promises made, supposedly with a full knowledge of national affairs, have been relegated to the rear under the pressure of administration in time of difficulty. It requires little imagination to judge what a continuation of these activities will mean, when it is realized that during the height of prosperity and under strict economy the Government was able to reduce the national debt by only approximately $1,000,000,000 annually. It will be recognized what a stupendous task lies ahead of this Nation to meet its present obligations. It is unnecessary to comment on the fact that for many years to come increased tax burdens must be placed upon the citizens of this country in order to reduce not only this debt but also to meet the interest charges necessary to carry it. The handicap to recovery through the tax burden is perfectly apparent. The danger of further borrowing and the strain on the national credit should be fully recognized. The country is confronted either with the necessity of calling a halt to the many activities indulged in, admitted in many quarters to be extravagances, or else face the inevitable result of inflation and the hardship and failures which other nations who have followed this policy have experienced. Our country cannot survive under such a policy. Our country must and will meet the emergency of relief and unemployment, but it must do this in a more practical and saner fashion and, in so doing, build on a permanent and sound basis.

There follows a tabulation showing the sums involved in the astounding total which the present administration has requested and recommended and for which appropriations have been made, together with a table of contingent obligations covered by authorizations which make these items strictly liabilities of the Federal Government.

Appropriations made during the Seventy-third Congress, not including annual appropriations for the fiscal year 1934 passed by the Seventy-second Congress

	Seventy-third Congress	
	First session	Second session
General:		
Departmental	$30, 375, 834	$1, 638, 991, 772
Legislative		25, 075, 995
Independent offices	631, 802, 546	588, 574, 714
Independent offices, amendments, indefinite (estimated)		190, 000, 000
Third Deficiency Act, 1933 (Public, No. 26)	994, 580	
Fourth Deficiency Act, 1933-34 (Public, No. 77)	1, 582, 630	
Deficiency resolution, District of Columbia (Public Resolution No. 13)		26, 667
Urgent deficiency resolution (Public Resolution No. 23)		807, 454
Deficiency and Supplemental Act, 1934-35 (Public, No. 412)		15, 642, 366
Miscellaneous deficiency resolution (H.J.Res. 452)		121, 000
Total general appropriations	664, 755, 590	2, 459, 239, 968

Appropriations made during the Seventy-third Congress, etc.—Con.

		Seventy-third Congress	
		First session	Second session
Emergency:			
Public Works Administration (Public, No. 77):			
Departmental	$1, 534, 511, 190		
New agencies	997, 286, 900		
Non-Federal and unallotted	768, 201, 910		
		$3, 300, 000, 000	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (see following table)		1, 105, 075, 000	$2, 190, 000, 000
Emergency Bank Act (Public, No. 1)		2, 000, 000	
Agricultural Adjustment Administration (Public, No. 10)		100, 000, 000	
Home Owners' Loan Act, Federal Savings and Loan Associations (Public, No. 77)		50, 000, 000	
Federal land banks (Public, No. 77):			
Extension of loans	$50, 000, 000		
Reduction of interest and principal	15, 000, 000		
		65, 000, 000	
Farm Credit Administration, revolving fund (Public, No. 77)		40, 000, 000	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Public, No. 77)		150, 000, 000	
Gold Reserve Act, stabilization fund (Public, No. 87)			2, 000, 000, 000
Federal Relief and Civil Works Administrations (Public, No. 93)			950, 000, 000
Crop Production Loans (Public Resolution No. 16)			40, 000, 000
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, cattle:			
Finance surplus reductions (Public Resolution No. 27)	$100, 000, 000		
Eradication of diseases (Public Resolution No. 27)	50, 000, 000		
			150, 000, 000
Deficiency and Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1934-35, (Public, No. 412):			
At disposal of President for relief, industrial recovery, public works, and Tennessee Valley Authority	899, 675, 000		
Drought relief	525, 000, 000		
Roads	119, 500, 000		
Petroleum Administration	1, 500, 000		
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, cotton	100, 000, 000		
Treasury Department:			
Public buildings	65, 000, 000		
Land banks:			
Capital stock subscription	75, 000, 000		
Reduction interest, etc	7, 950, 000		
Other purposes	14, 645, 000		
			1, 808, 270, 000
Total emergency appropriations		4, 812, 075, 000	7, 138, 270, 000
Other items:			
National Employment System (Public, No. 77)		1, 500, 000	
Farm Credit Administration, administrative (Public, No. 77)		2, 000, 000	
Agricultural Department, control of chinch bugs (Public Resolution No. 30)			1, 000, 000
Total other items		3, 500, 000	1, 000, 000
Permanent: Permanent and indefinite appropriations (Budget message)		1, 397, 977, 695	2, 304, 784, 450
Grand total		6, 878, 308, 285	11, 903, 294, 418
Total for both sessions (73d Cong.)		18, 781, 602, 703	

Appropriations through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

		Seventy-third Congress	
		First session	Second session
Farm Relief Act, 1933 (Public, No. 10):			
Loans to—			
Joint-stock land banks	$100, 000, 000		
Farmers	200, 000, 000		
Drainage and irrigation districts	50, 000, 000		
Advances to reclamation projects	5, 000, 000		
		$355, 000, 000	
Unemployment relief (Public, No. 15)		500, 000, 000	
Securities Act, 1933, Corporation of Foreign Security Holders (Public, No. 22)		75, 000	
Loans to insurance companies (Public, No. 35)		50, 000, 000	
Home Owners' Loan Act, 1933, capital stock of corporation (Public, No. 43)		200, 000, 000	
Increased authorization (Public, No. 84)			$850, 000, 000
Deficiency and Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1934 and 1935 (Public, No. 412):			
Public Works Administration	$500, 000, 000		
Purchase of securities held by Public Works Administration	250, 000, 000		
			750, 000, 000
Loans to industry (Public, No. 417)			580, 000, 000
National Housing Act (excluding unlimited and indefinite authority, H.R. 9620			10, 000, 000
Total		1, 105, 075, 000	2, 190, 000, 000

Contingent obligations

(Not included as appropriations)

Guaranty of farm-loan bonds (Public, No. 88)	$2,000,000,000
Guaranty of interest on farm-loan bonds (Public, No. 88)	(?)
Guaranty of home-loan bonds (Public, No. 178)	2,000,000,000
Guaranty of interest on home-loan bonds (Public, No. 178)	(?)
Repairs on mortgaged property covered by home-loan bonds (Public, No. 178)	200,000,000
Increase in authority of Home Owners' Loan Corporation to issue bonds (H.R. 9620), also guaranteed as to principal and interest	1,500,000,000
National Housing Act (H.R. 9620):	
Insurance on present mortgages	1,000,000,000
Insurance on new mortgages to be issued	1,000,000,000
Guaranty of interest on these mortgages	(?)
Guaranty of National Mortgage Association bonds	(?)
Guaranty of interest on National Mortgage Association bonds	(?)
Additional for repairs on mortgaged property	100,000,000
Insurance of financial institutions	200,000,000
Replacement of P.W.A. funds for which authorization has been given to divert to emergency purposes (Public, No. 412)	(?)
Total of definite contingent obligations	8,000,000,000

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

Attention is called to the fact that approximately $1,879,000,000 appropriated by the last session of the Seventy-second Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, is not included in the above table, although these funds are at the disposal of the present administration and are included in a following tabulation. Merely those appropriations actually made since March 4, 1933, when the present administration came into power, are included above.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS

This group of items is more or less self-explanatory, except in the case of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, where a separate table is attached. No effort is made to show the entire sums involved in R.F.C. appropriations, but, on the contrary, only those enacted by the Seventy-third Congress are to be found in the figures given.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

These items are not considered in balancing the Budget nor are they mentioned in public statements, although they must be met from current revenues. They include automatic appropriations which up to this time have not required congressional action, such as interest and principal charges in connection with our national debt. Naturally, these indefinite appropriations will increase greatly with the increase of our national debt and the resulting interest charges and amortization payments. For instance, the estimated permanent and indefinite appropriations for 1935 are nearly $1,000,000,000 greater than those for 1934.

In the case of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the processing tax from which a sum is paid to the farmers for their vacant land and for other purposes does not appear. This is a permanent and indefinite appropriation which is expected to reach nearly $1,000,000,000 in 1935 and which will be automatically at the disposal of the Secretary of Agriculture.

CONTINGENT OBLIGATIONS

The contingent obligations amount to $8,000,000,000, so far as those items are concerned where definite limitations were set by Congress. There is no estimating how much additional will result from the so-called "unlimited items."

In the National Housing Act, for instance, there is only an actual appropriation of $10,000,000, while additional funds are made available for the National Mortgage Association authorized under this act in unlimited amounts for the corporations and associations authorized therein, and, in turn, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to increase its bonded authority by an equal amount, at the present time entirely indefinite, but which may run into several billions.

It should be noted that the total appropriations of the Seventy-third Congress are approximately $18,800,000,000, while the known contingent obligations amount to about $8,000,000,000, a grand total of about $27,000,000,000, to which must be added the amounts involved in all of the unlimited authorizations as such definite sums are provided. Such stupendous amounts are inconceivable. It is not possible to imagine just how much $27,000,000,000 really means or the serious situation in which such a program is bound to place the country financially. Unless we call a halt immediately the people of the United States will certainly be face to face with the greatest financial problem ever known to the world.

Spending means taxation, and taxation increases in an amount nearly double the increase in the national debt, because to retire that debt we must not only pay the principal but interest charges.

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES

There follows a series of tables which show comparative appropriations for the various governmental agencies for the years 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935. There are set off in separate columns for 1934 and 1935 so-called "emergency" funds which have been made available to these governmental agencies, in a great many instances for purposes similar to those which prior to last year were included in the ordinary Budget. Some of the miscellaneous acts passed in the closing hours of the session just ended are not available for inclusion in the following tabulation. While the preceding tables deal with appropriations made during the first and second sessions of the Seventy-third Congress only, the following tabulation shows appropriations by fiscal years.

Recapitulation for 1934 and 1935

	1934	1935
Regular, deficiency, and special	$11,251,026,826	$3,704,067,433
Permanent and indefinite	1,397,977,695	2,304,784,450
Supplemental appropriations		1,808,270,000
Total	12,649,004,521	7,817,121,883
Grand total for 1934 and 1935	20,466,126,404	

Summary—Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations

Department	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments, 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations, 1935
Agriculture	$289,935,939	$306,673,730	$190,229,959	$566,040,887	$64,081,843	$644,500,000
Independent offices	1,823,302,504	1,022,834,508	2,630,253,987	3,376,594	1,920,546,714	
New agencies			4,350,000,000	997,286,900	110,000,000	999,675,000
District of Columbia	45,672,838	41,245,622	30,718,321	1,759,500	35,421,178	
Interior	70,030,575	69,387,205	44,930,044	202,341,012	34,618,922	1,500,000
Legislative	28,901,750	19,227,665	17,215,633	2,800,000	18,406,801	
Navy	358,271,937	327,589,028	309,296,952	277,098,924	284,673,925	
Treasury	386,819,266	380,576,085	2,509,468,454	94,740,653	150,188,800	162,595,000
Post Office	842,928,855	805,966,562	713,064,676	532,600	669,628,940	
State	18,809,942	14,164,248	12,287,117	4,761,000	22,935,984	
Justice	51,489,856	46,176,340	41,295,713	785,512	31,021,209	
Commerce	54,716,601	45,472,798	37,125,890	15,652,600	32,267,321	
Labor	15,767,031	13,572,478	14,180,648	2,268,980	14,030,805	
War	450,028,818	457,094,257	350,959,432	362,352,928	316,244,991	
Total regular, deficiency, and special	4,436,675,913	3,549,980,507	11,251,026,826	2,531,798,090	3,704,067,433	1,808,270,000

Summary—Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Continued

Department	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Non-Federal and other Public Works Administration allotments (not carried in departmental analysis)				$768,201,910		
Total				3,300,000,000		
Permanent and indefinite	$1,213,970,669	$1,285,191,028	$1,397,977,695		$2,304,784,450	
Grand total	5,650,646,582	4,835,171,535	12,649,004,521		6,008,851,883	$1,808,270,000

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Department of Agriculture

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Secretary's office	$13,414,566	$13,076,911	$12,754,854	$13,443	$11,225,567	
Weather Bureau	4,497,720	4,164,038	3,731,235	183,840	3,032,292	
Animal Industry	13,041,695	12,283,622	11,358,964	1,611,240	8,802,787	
Dairy Industry	796,990	717,448	655,130	262,420	559,862	
Plant Industry	5,825,903	4,930,874	4,496,155	4,822,007	3,476,342	
Forest Service	16,954,620	12,383,304	11,531,039	40,967,745	8,394,323	
Chemistry and Soils	1,947,201	1,825,080	1,670,194	163,919	1,311,698	
Entomology	2,863,740	2,471,700	2,213,968	2,386,535	3,130,536	
Biological Survey	2,229,170	1,756,177	1,356,280	976,050	1,054,084	
Public roads	125,179,940	100,000,000	35,000,000	[1] 412,696,000	8,000,000	[2] $119,500,000
Forest roads	12,500,000	8,905,000	4,457,400			
Agricultural engineering	583,840	518,690	411,810	281,538	350,318	
Agricultural economics	7,241,136	6,649,841	6,095,260		4,916,031	
Home economics	246,700	233,365	212,749	1,200	178,701	
Plant quarantine	3,747,930	2,490,125	2,158,514	[3]		
Grain Futures Act	198,980	218,838	200,000		181,498	
Food and Drug Administration	1,810,228	1,716,167	1,589,505	70,000	1,557,713	
Miscellaneous	[4] 2,498,500	[5] 1,330,485	[6] 316,034		4,060,255	
Experiment stations				4,950		
Farm Credit Administration				101,600,000	2,389,666	
Drought relief						525,000,000
Total	215,578,862	175,671,665	100,209,091	566,040,887	62,621,673	644,500,000
Deficiency appropriations:						
Second deficiency, 1931	85,832					
First deficiency, 1932	54,260,857					
Second deficiency, 1932	10,388					
First deficiency, 1933		1,000,173				
Second deficiency, 1933		1,590				
Fourth deficiency, 1933		302				
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935			20,868		460,170	
Special acts:						
Drought relief	20,000,000					
Carried as rider in Interior Act, Public 666, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 14, 1931.						
Emergency Relief and Construction Act (H.R. 9642), Public, No. 302, 72d Cong., approved July 21, 1932:						
Highway-aid system		120,000,000				
Forest roads and trails		5,000,000				
Forest improvements		5,000,000				
Crop-production loans			40,000,000			
(H.J.Res. 290) Public Resolution No. 16, 73d Cong., approved Mar. 10, 1934.						
Eradication of cattle diseases			50,000,000			
(H.J.Res. 345) Public Resolution No. 27, 73d Cong., approved May 25, 1934.						
Control of chinch bugs					1,000,000	
Public Resolution No. 30, 73d Cong., approved June 7, 1934.						
Total, regular, deficiency, and special	289,935,939	306,673,730	190,229,959	566,040,887	64,081,843	644,500,000
				190,229,959		64,081,843
Regular appropriations plus Public Works Administration allotments and supplemental appropriations				756,270,846		708,581,843
Permanent and indefinite	11,618,436	11,211,571	10,303,116		840,280,600	
Grand total, Department of Agriculture	301,554,375	317,885,301	200,533,075		904,362,443	

[1] Includes:

Public roads	$400,000,000
Public-land highways	5,015,000
Drought-relief highways	7,431,000
Administrative fund	250,000
Total	412,696,000

[2] Includes:

Public roads	100,000,000
Highway Act, Nov. 9, 1921, to remain available	10,000,000
Federal reservation roads	2,500,000
National park roads	5,000,000
Indian reservation roads	2,000,000
Total	119,500,000

In addition $100,000,000 is appropriated for 1936, and $100,000,000 for 1937, the latter amount to be matched by the States.

[3] Bureaus of Entomology and Plant Quarantine have been consolidated.

[4] Includes: Experiments in livestock (southern United States), $43,500; farmers' seed-loan collection, $125,000; soil-erosion investigations, $330,000; loans to farmers, $2,000,000.

[5] Includes: Experiments in livestock (southern United States), $41,325; Chicago World's Fair, $1,000,000; soil-erosion investigations, $289,160; reappropriations for Agricultural Credit Corporation and seed-loan collection.

[6] Includes: Experiments in livestock (southern United States), $39,560; soil-erosion investigations, $276,474; reappropriation for seed-loan collection.

Fiscal year, 1932 (H.R. 15256), Public, No. 717, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 23, 1931.
Fiscal year, 1933 (H.R. 7912), Public, No. 269, 72d Cong., approved July 7, 1932.
Fiscal year, 1934 (H.R. 13872), Public, No. 419, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 3, 1933.
Fiscal year, 1935 (H.R. 8134), Public, No. 131, 73d Cong., approved Mar. 28, 1934.
Second deficiency, 1931 (H.R. 17163), Public, No. 869, 71st Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1931.
First deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 6660), Public, No. 5, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 2, 1932.
Second deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 12443), Public, No. 235, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
First deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14436), Public, No. 325, 72d Cong., approved Jan. 30, 1933.
Second deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14769), Public, No. 442, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1933.
Fourth deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 6034), Public, No. 77, 73d Cong., approved June 16, 1933.
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935 (H.R. 9830), Public, No. 412, 73d Cong., approved June 19, 1934.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Independent offices

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments, 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations, 1935
Executive offices	$532,380	$392,000	$369,483	$6,000	$442,050	
Battle Monuments Commission	304,250	275,000	129,000			
Arlington Bridge Commission	1,000,000	340,000	198,000			
Board of Mediation	188,185	152,135	120,000		125,564	
Board of Tax Appeals	653,640	560,000	490,000		502,116	
Bureau of Efficiency	200,270	159,500	[1]			
Civil Service Commission	1,658,342	1,312,370	1,050,000		1,522,816	
Commissioner of Fine Arts	9,775	7,800	8,800		[2]	
Employees' Compensation Commission	4,730,980	4,880,000	4,169,000		4,353,410	
Federal Board Vocational Education	2,718,980	2,864,000	2,487,700			
Federal Farm Board	101,900,000	[3]				
Federal Oil Conservation Board	20,000	10,000	7,803			
Federal Power Commission	260,195	254,000	210,000	700,000	277,303	
Federal Radio Commission	465,380	382,000	640,000		666,885	
Federal Trade Commission	1,761,766	1,466,500	920,000		1,742,730	
General Accounting Office	4,297,620	4,262,620	3,280,000	[4] 506,000	3,461,920	
Clark Sesquicentennial Commission	800,000	400,000	96,650			
George Washington Bicentennial Commission	338,195	200,000	[1]			
Interstate Commerce Commission	9,412,473	7,148,560	5,190,000		5,430,970	
Mount Rushmore Commission		25,000	10,000			
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	1,051,070	920,000	695,000	247,944	726,492	
Personnel Classification Board	218,850	145,116	[5]			
Public Buildings and Parks	5,541,445	4,025,933	3,222,500			
Public Buildings Commission	125,000	100,000	80,000			
Smithsonian Institution	1,153,804	1,074,829	820,000		874,024	
Supreme Court Commission	3,750,000	1,000,000	3,490,000			
Tariff Commission	1,240,000	1,020,000	800,000		840,898	
Geographic Board	10,678	9,678	9,000		9,440	
Shipping Board	37,406,000	360,000	310,000		[6]	
Veterans' Administration	866,012,732	948,699,000	602,858,000	1,916,650	567,598,096	
International Institute of Agriculture	[7]		48,500			
Black Bass Act	[7]		13,110			
Housing Corporation	15,000	[8]				
Park and Planning	4,000,000	[9]				
Puerto Rican relief	1,000,000	[10]				
Total	1,052,777,010	982,446,041	631,802,546	3,376,594	588,574,714	
Deficiency appropriations:						
Second deficiency, 1931:						
Public Buildings and Parks	252,172					
Smithsonian Institution	1,620					
Veterans' Administration	2,000,000					
First deficiency 1932:						
Executive Office	10,000					
Federal Board for Vocational Education	128,000					
Federal Trade Commission	20,000					
George Washington Bicentennial Commission	225,000					
Public Buildings and Parks	138					
Veterans' Administration	46,873,784					
Second deficiency 1932:						
Executive Office	8,500					
Veterans' Administration	4,331,280					
First deficiency 1933:						
Executive Office		5,000				
Public Buildings and Parks		31,315				
Geographic Board		1,700				
Veterans' Administration		37				
Second deficiency, 1933: Veterans' Administration		247				
Fourth deficiency, 1933:						
Farm Credit Administration			42,000,000			
Federal Trade Commission			265,000			
Home Loan Bank Board			150,000			
Clark Sesquicentennial Commission			250,000			
Public Buildings and Parks		168				
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935			711,441		1,972,000	
Purchase of Public Works Administration bonds					250,000,000	
Public Works Administration projects					500,000,000	
Special acts:						
Veterans' Administration	203,925,000					
Adjusted-service certificate fund. (H.J.Res. 141), 72d Cong., Public Resolution No. 3, approved Dec. 21, 1931.						
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	500,000,000					
(H.J.Res. 230), 72d Cong., Public Resolution No. 7, approved Jan. 27, 1932.						
Veterans' Administration	12,750,000					
Pensions. (H.J.Res. 407), 72d Cong., Public Resolution No. 22, approved May 28, 1932.						
Veterans' Administration		100,000				
(H.J.Res. 462), 72d Cong., Public Resolution No. 35, approved July 8, 1932.						
Home Loan Bank Board		250,000				
(H.R. 12768), 72d Cong., Public, No. 305 approved July 22, 1932.						
Federal Farm Board (wheat)		40,000,000				
(H.J.Res. 461) 72d Cong., Public Resolution No. 43, approved July 22, 1932.						
Farm Relief Act, 1933 (H.R. 3835), Public, No. 10, 73d Cong., approved May 12, 1933. Loans by Reconstruction Finance Corporation:						
Joint-stock land bank			100,000,000			
Farmers			200,000,000			
Drainage and irrigation districts			50,000,000			
Reclamation projects			5,000,000			

[1] Discontinued Bureau of Efficiency and George Washington Bicentennial Commission.
[2] Transferred to Department of the Interior.
[3] Functions taken over by Farm Credit Administration.
[4] This sum was used for auditing expenditures of the new agencies.
[5] Functions of Personnel Classification Board taken over by the Civil Service Commission.
[6] Now the Shipping Bureau under the Department of Commerce.
[7] International Institute for Agriculture, appropriation of $48,500 later transferred to Department of State. Black Bass Act, appropriation of $13,110 later transferred to Department of Commerce.
[8] Housing Corporation, appropriation of $15,000 later transferred to Department of Labor.
[9] Special appropriation of $4,000,000 for Park and Planning Commission.
[10] Emergency appropriation of $1,000,000 for Puerto Rican relief.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Independent Offices—Continued

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Special acts—Continued.						
Unemployment relief			$500,000,000			
Public. No. 15, approved May 12, 1933.						
Securities Act of 1933			75,000			
Public, No. 22, approved May 27, 1933. Foreign Security Holders' Corporation.						
Insurance companies			50,000,000			
(S. 1094), Public, No. 35, 73d Cong., approved June 10, 1933.						
Home Owners' Loan Act subscription to capital stock by Reconstruction Finance Corporation			200,000,000			
Public, No. 43, approved June 13, 1933.						
Loans to industry					$580,000,000	
(S. 3487) Public, No. 417, approved June 19, 1934.						
Increased authorization to Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Public, No. 84, approved Jan. 20,1934			850,000,000			
Total regular, deficiency and special	$1,823,302,504	$1,022,834,508	2,630,253,987	$3,376,594 2,630,253,987	1,920,546,714	 $1,920,546,714
Regular appropriations plus Public Works Administration allotments and supplemental appropriations				2,633,630,581		1,920,546,714
Permanent and indefinite	91,036,621	81,070,850	79,575,443		68,505,695	
Grand total, independent offices	1,914,339,125	1,103,905,358	2,709,829,430		1,989,052,409	

Fiscal year 1932 (H.R. 16415), Public, No. 730, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 23, 1931.
Fiscal year 1933 (H.R. 10022), Public, No. 228, 72d Cong., approved June 30, 1932.
Fiscal year 1934 (H.R. 5389), Public, No. 78, 73d Cong., approved June 16, 1933.
Fiscal year 1935 (H.R. 6663), Public, No. 141, 73d Cong., approved Mar. 27, 1934.
Second deficiency, 1931 (H.R. 17163), Public, No. 869, 71st Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1931.
First deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 6660), Public, No. 5, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 2, 1932.
Second deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 12443), Public, No. 235, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
First deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14436), Public, No. 325, 72d Cong., approved Jan. 30, 1933.
Second deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14769), Public, No. 442, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1933.
Fourth deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 6034), Public, No. 77, 73d Cong, approved June 16, 1933.
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935 (H.R. 9830), Public, No. 412, 73d Cong. approved June 19, 1934.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—New agencies

	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Tennessee Valley Authority (created by act of May 18, 1933)	$50,000,000		
National Recovery Administration (created by act of June 16, 1933)	9,665,000		
Civilian Conservation Corps (created by act of Mar. 31, 1933)	324,362,315		
Federal Emergency Relief Administration (created by act of May 12, 1933)	901,880		
National Planning Board (Public Works Administration)	351,000		
Civil Works Administration (created by Executive Order No. 6420–B, Nov. 9, 1933)	400,005,000		
Public Works Administration (created by act of June 16, 1933)	11,412,205		
Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation (created by Executive Order No. 6470, Nov. 29, 1933)	123,671,500		
Public Works Administration (reserves)	24,934,000		
Public Works Administration (special reserve)	25,000,000		
Central Statistical Board (created by Executive Order No. 6225, July 27, 1933)	[1] 113,000		
Executive Council (created by Executive Order No. 6206–A, July 11, 1933)	[2] 60,000		
Federal Alcohol Control Administration (created by Executive Order No. 6474, Dec. 4, 1933)	[2] 500,000		
National Emergency Council (created by Executive Order No. 6433–A, Nov. 17, 1933)	[2] 310,000		
Electric Home and Farm Authority (Executive Order No. 6514, Dec. 19, 1933)	[2] 1,000,000		
Federal Surplus Relief Corporation (incorporated Oct. 4, 1933)	25,000,000		
Emergency Leasing Corporation	[2] 1,000		
Agricultural Adjustment Administration (cotton)			$100,000,000
National Housing Act (H.R. 9620), Public, No. —, approved June —, 1934, National Mortgage Association from Reconstruction Finance Corporation		$10,000,000	
For relief, to be allotted by the President to Public Works Administration, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, Tennessee Valley Authority			899,675,000
Total	997,286,000	10,000,000	999,675,000

	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Deficiency appropriation: Fourth deficiency, 1933, Public Works	$3,300,000,000			
Special acts:				
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	100,000,000			
(H.R. 3835) Public, No. 10, 73d Cong., approved May 12, 1933.				
Federal Emergency Relief and Civil Works Administration	950,000,000			
(H.R. 7527) Public, No. 93, 73d Cong., approved Feb. 15, 1934.				
Agricultural Adjustment Administration			$100,000,000	
(Cattle.) (H.J.Res. 345) Public Resolution No. 27, 73d Cong., approved May 25, 1934.				
Total, regular, deficiency, and special	4,350,000,000	$997,286,900 4,350,000,000	110,000,000	$999,675,000 110,000,000
Regular appropriations plus Public Works Administration allotments and supplemental appropriations		5,347,286,900		1,109,675,000
Permanent and indefinite				
Grand total, new agencies	4,350,000,000		110,000,000	

[1] The sum of $93,000 was added by Executive Order No. 6718 of May 25, 1934, to the $20,000 item shown in Public Works Administration report of May 7, 1934.
[2] Carried as "special allotments" in Public Works Administration report of May 7, 1934.

Fourth deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 6034), Public, No. 77, 73d Cong., approved June 16, 1933.
Deficiency appropriation, 1934 and 1935 (H.R. 9830), Public, No. 412, 73d Cong., approved June 19, 1934.

OTHER NEW AGENCIES RECEIVING APPROPRIATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS ALLOTMENTS LISTED ELSEWHERE

Farm Credit Administration (fourth deficiency, 1933)	$42,000,000
Farm Credit Administration (Public Works Administration allotments)	101,600,000
Export-import banks (Public Works Administration allotments)	1,250,000
Subsistence homesteads (Public Works Administration allotments)	25,000,000

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—District of Columbia

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Total appropriation	$45,672,838	$41,245,622	$30,375,834	[1] $1,759,500	$35,411,178	
District of Columbia-Virginia Commission					[2] 10,000	
Cumulative total	45,672,838	41,245,622	30,375,834	1,759,500	35,421,178	
Deficiency appropriations: Deficiency, 1934 and 1935			342,487			
Total, regular, deficiency, and special	45,672,838	41,245,622	30,718,321	1,759,500	35,421,178	
				30,718,321		$35,421,178
Regular appropriations, plus Public Works Administration allotments and supplemental appropriations				32,477,821		35,421,178
Permanent and indefinite	3,261,000	3,252,000	2,697,500		2,430,000	
Grand total, District of Columbia	48,933,838	44,497,622	33,415,821		37,851,178	

[1] An allotment was made to the District of Columbia from Public Works Administration funds of $1,759,500 for sewer construction.
[2] Additional appropriation to legislative establishment for this purpose transferred to District of Columbia.

Fiscal year 1932 (H.R. 16738), Public, No. 721, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 23, 1931.
Fiscal year 1933 (H.R. 11361), Public, No. 208, 72d Cong., approved June 29, 1932.
Fiscal year 1934 (H.R. 4589), Public, No. 70, 73d Cong., approved June 16, 1933.
Fiscal year 1935 (H.R. 9061), Public, No. 285, 73d Cong., approved June 4, 1934.
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935 (H.R. 9830), Public, No. 412, 73d Cong., approved June 19, 1934.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Department of Interior

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Secretary's office	$779,600	$694,380	$704,270	[1] $18,071	$1,175,285	
General Land Office	2,239,400	1,883,300	1,742,050	1,000,000	822,000	
Indian Affairs	24,914,497	20,845,439	18,966,546	19,034,550	16,275,185	
Bureau Reclamation	[2] 22,071,000	8,414,500	11,051,000	103,535,000	860,750	
Geological Survey	3,141,740	2,181,000	1,992,500	4,497,164	1,313,500	
National Park Service	9,498,250	7,640,620	5,072,790	[3] 32,091,350	6,319,640	
Bureau Education	510,000	320,000	270,000		1,538,000	
Territories	1,242,100	1,212,300	1,347,250	[4] 3,284,358	1,113,168	
Hospitals and universities	4,851,020	2,342,133	2,607,530	3,319,311	2,047,711	
Petroleum Industry Administration				559,000		$1,500,000
Service division and special account				[5] 2,208		
Soil-erosion service				10,000,000		
Bureau of Mines	[6]					
Subsistence homesteads				25,000,000		
Commission of Fine Arts					[7] 9,080	
Total	69,247,607	45,533,672	43,753,936	202,341,012	31,474,319	1,500,000
Deficiency appropriations:						
Second deficiency, 1931	75,000					
First deficiency, 1932	442,736					
Second deficiency, 1932	245,233	7,155,702				
First deficiency, 1933		1,246				
Second deficiency, 1933		463,499				
Fourth deficiency, 1933 and 1934		233,087				
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935			1,176,108		3,144,603	
Special acts:						
National Park Service (rider in State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor appropriation bill, H.R. 16110, 71st Cong., Public, No. 719, approved Feb. 23, 1931)	20,000					
Emergency Relief and Construction Act, 1932 (H.R. 9642, 72d Cong., Public, No. 302, approved July 21, 1932):						
National park roads		3,000,000				
Indian reservations		1,000,000				
Unappropriated lands		2,000,000				
Reclamation (Boulder Dam)		10,000,000				
Total regular, deficiency, and special	70,030,576	69,387,206	44,930,044	202,341,012	34,618,922	1,500,000
				44,930,044		34,618,922
Regular appropriations plus Public Works Administration allotments and supplemental appropriations				247,271,056		36,118,922
Permanent and indefinite	15,952,500	13,921,800	12,122,600		15,503,050	
Grand total, Department of Interior	85,983,076	83,309,006	57,052,644		50,121,972	

[1] Of this amount, $14,731 was carried as a special allotment in Public Works Administration report of May 7, 1934. The balance of $3,340 is listed in a table as of May 21, 1934, shown in the hearing before the Subcommittee of House Committee on Appropriations in charge of deficiency appropriations.
[2] Includes $100,000 for Colorado River work and $15,000,000 for Boulder Dam project.
[3] Includes $7,202,306 for physical improvements and $24,884,144 for roads and trails.
[4] Includes $1,981,508 for Alaska, and $1,320,850 for Virgin Islands.
[5] Carried as a special allotment in Public Works Administration report of May 7, 1934.
[6] Transferred to Department of Commerce.
[7] Transferred from independent offices.

Fiscal year 1932 (H.R. 14675), Public, No. 666, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 14, 1931.
Fiscal year 1933 (H.R. 8397), Public, No. 95, 72d Cong., approved Apr. 22, 1932.
Fiscal year 1934 (H.R. 13710), Public, No. 361, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 17, 1933.
Fiscal year 1935 (H.R. 6951), Public, No. 109, 73d Cong., approved Mar. 2, 1934.
Second deficiency 1931 (H.R. 17163), Public, No. 869, 71st Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1931.
First deficiency 1932 (H.R. 6660), Public, No. 5, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 2, 1932.
Second deficiency 1932 (H.R. 12443), Public, No. 235, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
First deficiency 1933 (H.R. 14436), Public, No. 325, 72d Cong., approved Jan. 30, 1933.
Second deficiency 1933 (H.R. 14769), Public, No. 442, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1933.
Fourth deficiency 1933 (H.R. 6034), Public, No. 77, 73d Cong., approved June 16, 1933.
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935 (H.R. 9830), Public, No. 412, 73d Cong., approved June 19, 1934.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Legislative

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Senate	$3,249,292	$3,095,490	$2,848,716		$2,945,711	
House	8,181,462	8,178,924	7,415,399		7,421,008	
Capitol Police	94,430	95,430	87,940		100,106	
Joint Committee on Printing	11,620	11,620	10,785		10,618	
Legislative Counsel	75,000	75,000	70,000		70,000	
Statement of appropriations	4,000	4,000	3,330		4,000	
Architect's Office	9,658,422	1,900,580	1,586,355	$2,800,000	1,692,010	
Botanic Garden	173,882	140,000	113,725		111,595	
Library of Congress	2,228,077	2,162,147	2,090,235		2,091,335	
Government Printing Office	3,294,000	3,010,800	2,462,800		3,181,612	
Joint Committee on Library	3,000					
Total	26,973,185	18,673,991	16,689,285	2,800,000	[1] 17,627,995	
Deficiency appropriations:						
First deficiency, 1931: House	2,150					
First deficiency, 1932:						
Senate	207,000					
House	126,000					
Architect's Office	851,202					
Second deficiency, 1932:						
Senate	35,600					
House	65,713	32,150				
Architect's Office	14,400					
First deficiency, 1933:						
Senate		$94,040				
House		39,000				
Inaugural ceremonies		35,000				
Second deficiency, 1933:						
Senate		68,000				
House		88,560	$2,150			
Joint Committee on Printing		800				
Architect's Office		93,500				
Third deficiency, 1933:						
Senate		38,000	22,275			
House		8,500				
Architect's Office		35,000				
Fourth deficiency, 1933:						
Senate			100,000			
House		2,296	8,910			
Capitol Police			13,340			
Architect's Office			3,960			
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935			375,713		778,806	
Special acts:						
Library of Congress (books for the blind) (H.J.Res. 528) Public Resolution No. 135, 71st Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1931.	100,000					
House of Representatives (H.J.Res. 375) Public Resolution No. 17, 72d Cong., approved Apr. 29, 1932.	26,500					
Printing and binding (H.J.Res. 382) Public Resolution No. 19, 72d Cong., approved May 16, 1932.	500,000					
Senate and House pages (H.J.Res. 455) Public Resolution No. 34, 72d Cong., approved July 7, 1932.		3,720				
Senate and House pages (H.J.Res. 475) Public Resolution No. 41, 72d Cong., approved July 16, 1932.		2,480				
Senate and House pages (H.J.Res. 152) Public Resolution, No. 4, 73d Cong., approved Apr. 14, 1933.		12,628				
Total, regular, deficiency, and special	28,901,750	19,227,665	17,215,633	2,800,000 17,215,633	18,406,801	 $18,406,801
Regular appropriations plus Public Works Administration allotments, and supplemental appropriations				20,015,633		18,406,801
Permanent and indefinite	234,005	109,800	70,800		62,800	
Grand total, legislative	29,135,755	19,337,465	17,286,433		18,469,601	

[1] Regular legislative appropriation $17,627,995

Riders on Legislative Appropriation Act:

District of Columbia (Virginia Commission included under District of Columbia) 10,000

Foreign pay adjustments, included under State Department 7,438,000

Total 25,075,995

Fiscal year 1932 (H.R. 16654), Public, No. 691, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 20, 1931.
Fiscal year 1933 (H.R. 11267), Public, No. 212, 72d Cong., approved June 30, 1932.
Fiscal year 1934 (H.R. 14562), Public, No. 381, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 28, 1933.
Fiscal year 1935 (H.R. 8617), Public, No. 268, 73d Cong., approved May 30, 1934.
First deficiency, 1931 (H.R. 15592), Public, No. 612, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 23, 1931.
First deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 6660), Public, No. 5, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 2, 1932.
Second deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 12443), Public, No. 235, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
First deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14436), Public, No. 325, 72d Cong., approved Jan. 30, 1933.
Second deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14769), Public, No. 442, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1933.
Third deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 5390), Public, No. 26, 73d Cong., approved May 29, 1933.
Fourth deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 6034), Public, No. 77, 73d Cong., approved June 16, 1933.
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935 (H.R. 9830), Public, No. 412, 73d Cong., approved June 19, 1934.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Navy Department

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Secretary's office	$3,020,965	$2,887,980	$2,278,504	[1] $2,850,000	$2,111,400	
Naval records and library	39,960	39,240	35,970		30,672	
Judge Advocate General	130,240	130,240	117,087		104,940	
Naval Operations	73,760	73,760	69,423		61,830	
Board of Inspection and Survey	21,280	20,780	17,454		15,516	
Naval Communications	136,120	134,980	123,272		108,720	

[1] Machine tools, $2,850,000.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Navy Department—Continued

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Naval Intelligence	$41,620	$41,440	$36,978		$32,760	
Bureau Navigation	8,527,304	6,530,144	6,304,327		5,372,584	
Bureau Engineering	19,576,080	18,363,040	18,248,407	$712,500	15,810,470	
Bureau Construction and Repair	18,451,400	16,214,900	15,792,674	238,000,000	13,974,870	
Bureau Ordnance	13,096,605	11,436,000	11,000,995	330,225	10,680,303	
Bureau Supplies and Accounts	173,880,261	166,978,331	159,188,348	205,662	152,326,320	
Bureau Medicine and Surgery	2,242,560	1,995,560	1,934,842		2,031,714	
Bureau Yards and Docks	21,646,116	11,342,320	10,297,129	27,500,537	6,828,335	
Bureau Aeronautics	31,435,400	25,535,820	22,220,879	7,500,000	18,880,398	
Naval Academy	2,009,154	1,881,217	1,741,237		1,549,786	
Marine Corps	25,375,127	21,914,839	20,349,251		20,648,447	
Increase in Navy	38,550,000	18,063,000	33,412,785		33,619,334	
Modernizing ships		14,000,000	5,500,000		470,400	
Total	358,253,952	317,583,591	308,669,562	277,098,924	284,658,799	
Deficiency appropriations:						
First deficiency, 1932	7,701					
Second deficiency, 1932	2,113					
First deficiency, 1933		3,803				
Second deficiency, 1933		1,634				
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935			627,390		15,126	
Special acts:						
Marine Band expenses (H.J.Res. 535) Public Resolution No. 139, 71st Cong., appropriated Mar. 4, 1931.	8,171					
Emergency Relief and Construction Act, 1932 (Yards and Docks)		10,000,000				
Total regular, deficiency, and special	358,271,937	327,589,028	309,296,952	277,098,924 309,296,952	284,673,925	$284,673,925
Regular appropriations plus Public Works Administration allotments and supplemental appropriations				586,395,876		284,673,925
Permanent and indefinite	1,839,470	1,322,550	997,598		1,698,333	
Grand total, Navy Department	360,111,407	328,911,578	310,294,550		286,372,258	

Fiscal year 1932 (H.R. 16969), Public, No. 745, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 28, 1931.
Fiscal year 1933 (H.R. 11452), Public, No. 216, 72d Cong., approved June 30, 1932.
Fiscal year 1934 (H.R. 14724), Public, No. 429, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 3, 1933.
Fiscal year 1935 (H.R. 7199), Public, No. 122, 73d Cong., approved Mar. 15, 1934.
First deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 6660), Public, No. 5, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 2, 1932.
Second deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 12443), Public, No. 235, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
First deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14436), Public, No. 325, 72d Cong., approved Jan. 30, 1933.
Second deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14769), Public, No. 442, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1933.
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935 (H.R. 9830), Public, No. 412, 73d Cong., approved June 19, 1934.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Treasury Department

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Secretary's office	$6,371,444	$5,886,220	$5,255,130		$4,641,964	$14,645,000
Customs Service	23,983,600	22,000,000	19,900,000		18,500,000	
Bureau of the Budget	191,000	190,000	177,700		171,851	
Farm Loan Bureau	1,020,000	950,000	900,000			
Office of Treasurer	1,560,546	1,601,746	1,478,586	[1] $100,000	1,374,300	
Comptroller of Currency	317,183	315,340	291,740		257,202	
Internal Revenue Service	59,962,560	33,650,000	[2] 85,800,000		67,450,520	
Bureau of Industrial Alcohol	4,814,420	4,525,000	4,000,000		4,086,974	
Bureau of Narcotics	1,708,528	1,525,000	1,400,000		1,244,899	
Coast Guard	32,981,082	28,172,220	25,772,950	25,031,872	18,346,400	
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	6,700,000	6,430,000	5,060,680		4,568,060	
Secret Service	717,559	703,419	679,238		695,390	
Public Health Service	11,915,854	11,021,413	10,386,328	2,207,128	9,155,869	
Mints and Assay Offices	1,631,920	1,387,870	1,296,842		1,108,559	
Public Buildings	87,924,450	[3] 131,884,930	[4] 81,919,025	67,401,653	[5] 18,425,442	65,000,000
Printing House for Blind	65,000	65,000	65,000		65,000	
Federal land banks						82,950,000
Total	241,865,146	250,308,158	244,383,219	94,740,653	150,092,430	162,595,000
Deficiency appropriations:						
Second deficiency, 1931	1,197,187					
First deficiency, 1932	18,642,645					
Second deficiency, 1932	114,288					
First deficiency, 1933		1,457				
Second deficiency, 1933		28,266,061				
Third deficiency, 1933		293				
Fourth deficiency, 1933		96				
Federal land bank, subscriptions			50,000,000			
Federal land bank, interest rates			15,000,000			
Federal savings-and-loan associations, subscriptions			50,000,000			
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, capital stock			150,000,000			
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935			85,235		96,370	
Special acts:						
Federal land banks (capital stock) (H.J.Res. 261) Public Resolution No. 9, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 2, 1932.	125,000,000					

[1] Carried as a special allotment for relief (or adjustments) to contractors in Public Works Administration report of May 7, 1934.
[2] Includes $55,000,000 for refund of taxes.
[3] Includes $108,000,000 for construction.
[4] Includes $53,200,000 for construction.
[5] Public buildings has been made the procurement division, Public Works branch. This figure includes:

Supply branch	$225,792
Public Works branch	14,064,615
Repairs and equipment	2,065,035
Operating expenses	1,800,000
Departmental salaries	270,000
Total	18,425,442

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Treasury Department—Continued

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Special acts—Continued.						
Emergency Relief and Construction Act: Public buildings		$100,000,000				
(H.R. 9642) Public, No. 302, 72d Cong., approved July 21, 1932.						
Bank Conservation Act		2,000,000				
(H.R. 1491) Public, No. 1, 73d Cong., approved Mar. 9, 1933.						
Gold reserve stabilization fund (H.R. 6976), Public Resolution No. 87, 73d Cong., approved Jan. 30, 1934			$2,000,000,000			
Total, regular, deficiency, and special	$386,819,266	380,576,065	2,509,468,454	$94,740,653 2,509,468,454	$150,188,800	162,595,000 150,188,800
Regular appropriations plus Public Works Administration allotments and supplemental appropriations				2,604,209,107		312,783,800
Permanent and indefinite	1,075,369,989	1,161,522,917	1,278,731,138		1,363,494,072	
Grand total, Treasury Department	1,462,189,255	1,542,098,982	3,788,199,592		1,513,682,872	

Fiscal year 1932 (H.R. 15877), Public, No. 716, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 23, 1931.
Fiscal year 1933 (H.R. 9699), Public, No. 263, 72d Cong., approved July 5, 1932.
Fiscal year 1934 (H.R. 13520), Public, No. 428, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 3, 1933.
Fiscal year 1935 (H.R. 7295), Public, No. 123, 73d Cong., approved Mar. 15, 1934.
Second deficiency, 1931 (H.R. 17163), Public, No. 869, 71st Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1931.
First deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 6660), Public, No. 5, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 2, 1932.
Second deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 12443), Public, No. 235, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
First deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14436), Public, No. 325, 72d Cong., approved Jan. 30, 1933.
Second deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14769), Public, No. 442, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1933.
Third deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 5390), Public, No. 26, 73d Cong., approved May 29, 1933.
Fourth deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 6034), Public, No. 77, 73d Cong., approved June 16, 1933.
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935 (H.R. 9830), Public, No. 412, 73d Cong., approved June 19, 1934.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Post Office Department

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Departmental (District of Columbia)	$4,416,615	$4,383,275	$3,746,557		$3,287,022	
Field service:						
Postmaster General	3,499,312	3,397,450	3,088,450	$532,600	2,633,145	
First Assistant	514,767,900	497,817,900	443,616,995		398,046,031	
Second Assistant	265,726,200	254,626,800	221,952,867		213,640,600	
Third Assistant	7,624,750	6,424,750	5,622,775		4,145,940	
Fourth Assistant	45,249,000	39,289,500	35,005,734		47,876,202	
Total	841,283,777	805,939,675	713,033,378	532,600	669,628,940	
Deficiency appropriations:						
First deficiency, 1932	1,628,353					
Second deficiency, 1932	16,725					
First deficiency, 1933		13,532				
Second deficiency, 1933		5,196				
Third deficiency, 1933		4,228				
Fourth deficiency 1933		3,931				
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935			31,298			
Total regular, deficiency, and special	842,928,855	805,966,562	713,064,673	532,600 713,064,676	669,628,940	 $669,628,940
Regular appropriations plus Public Works Administration allotments and supplemental appropriations				713,597,276		669,628,940
Permanent and indefinite	200,000	165,000	165,000		165,000	
Grand total, Post Office Department	843,128,855	806,131,562	713,229,676		669,793,940	

Fiscal year 1932 (H.R. 15877), Public, No. 716, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 23, 1931.
Fiscal year 1933 (H.R. 9699), Public, No. 263, 72d Cong., approved July 5, 1932.
Fiscal year 1934 (H.R. 13520), Public, No. 428, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 3, 1933.
Fiscal year 1935 (H.R. 7295), Public, No. 123, 73d Cong., approved Mar. 15, 1934.
First deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 6660), Public, No. 5, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 2, 1932.
Second deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 12443), Public, No. 235, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
First deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14436), Public, No. 325, 72d Cong., approved Jan. 30, 1933.
Second deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14769), Public, No. 442, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1933.
Third deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 5390), Public, No. 26, 73d Cong., approved May 29, 1933.
Fourth deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 6034), Public, No. 77, 73d Cong., approved June 16, 1933.
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935 (H.R. 9830), Public, No. 412, 73d Cong., approved June 19, 1934.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Department of State

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Domestic	$2,502,118	$2,265,540	$2,017,312		$1,754,045	
Foreign	15,020,205	11,398,253	10,179,207	$4,761,000	12,131,573	
Foreign pay adjustment					[1] 7,438,000	
Total	17,522,323	13,663,793	12,196,519	4,761,000	21,323,618	
Deficiency appropriations:						
Second deficiency, 1931	842,750					
First deficiency, 1932	65,500					
Second deficiency, 1932	79,369					
First deficiency, 1933		190,000				
Second deficiency, 1933		185,455				
Fourth deficiency, 1933		125,000	35,700			
Deficiency 1934 and 1935			54,898		1,612,366	

[1] Additional appropriation for this purpose to legislative establishment transferred to State Department.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Department of State—Continued

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Special acts:						
Geneva Conference (H.J.Res. 251) Public Resolution No. 8, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 2, 1932.	$300,000					
Total, regular, deficiency, and special	18,809,942	$14,164,248	$12,287,117	$4,761,000 12,287,117	$22,935,984	 $22,935,934
Regular appropriations plus Public Works Administration allotments and supplemental appropriations				17,048,117		22,935,934
Permanent and indefinite	141,233	31,000	31,000		31,000	
Grand total, Department of State	18,951,175	14,195,248	12,318,117		22,966,984	

Fiscal year 1932 (H.R. 16110), Public, No. 719, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 23, 1931.
Fiscal year 1933 (H.R. 9349), Public, No. 232, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
Fiscal year 1934 (H.R. 14363), Public, No. 387, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 1, 1933.
Fiscal year 1935 (H.R. 7513), Public, No. 143, 73d Cong., approved Apr. 7, 1934.
Second deficiency, 1931 (H.R. 17163), Public, No. 869, 71st Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1931.
First deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 6660), Public, No. 5, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 2, 1932.
Second deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 12443), Public, No. 235, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
First deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14436), Public, No. 325, 72d Cong., approved Jan. 30, 1933.
Second deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14769), Public, No. 442, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1933.
Fourth deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 6034), Public, No. 77, 73d Cong., approved June 16, 1933.
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935 (H.R. 9830), Public, No. 412, 73d Cong., approved June 19, 1934.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Department of Justice

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Department proper	$17,074,658	$15,413,500	$13,403,133		$6,285,430	
Judicial	20,370,288	18,457,000	17,474,374		14,940,435	
Penal institutions	13,794,255	12,125,500	10,276,543	$785,512	7,474,913	
Total	[1] 51,239,201	45,996,000	41,154,050	785,512	28,700,778	
Deficiency appropriations:						
Second deficiency, 1931	10,000					
First deficiency, 1932	240,000					
Second deficiency, 1932	655					
First deficiency, 1933		178,282				
Second deficiency, 1933		1,449				
Fourth deficiency, 1933		609				
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935			141,663		2,320,431	
Total regular, deficiency, and special	51,489,856	46,176,340	41,295,713	785,512 41,295,713	31,021,209	 $31,021,200
Regular appropriations plus Public Works Administration allotments and supplemental appropriations				42,081,225		31,021,209
Permanent and indefinite			800,000		785,000	
Grand total, Department of Justice	51,489,856	46,176,340	42,095,713		31,806,209	

[1] Not including $20,000 for the National Park Service attached as a rider to title II, State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1932.

Fiscal year, 1932 (H.R. 16110), Public, No. 719, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 23, 1931.
Fiscal year, 1933 (H.R. 9349), Public, No. 232, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
Fiscal year, 1934 (H.R. 14365), Public, No. 387, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 1, 1933.
Fiscal year, 1935 (H.R. 7513), Public, No. 143, 73d Cong., approved Apr. 7, 1934.
Second deficiency, 1931 (H.R. 17163), Public, No. 869, 71st Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1931.
First deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 6660), Public, No. 5, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 2, 1932.
Second deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 12443), Public, No. 235, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
First deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14436), Public, No. 325, 72d Cong., approved Jan. 30, 1933.
Second deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14769), Public, No. 442, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1933.
Fourth deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 6034), Public, No. 77, 73d Cong., approved June 16, 1933.
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935 (H.R. 9830), Public, No. 412, 73d Cong., approved June 19, 1934.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Department of Commerce

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Secretary's Office	$12,382,160	$10,271,700	$8,685,370		$837,410	
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce	5,334,122	3,988,000	3,514,370		2,164,157	
Bureau of Census	6,270,580	862,125	1,903,000		3,863,500	
Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection	1,891,400	1,476,165	1,405,000	$33,043	1,337,752	
Bureau of Standards	2,874,570	2,137,280	2,056,045	100,000	1,436,908	
Bureau of Lighthouses	12,082,410	9,849,280	9,114,600	5,620,334	8,517,373	
Coast and Geodetic Survey	3,075,933	2,399,813	2,205,090	6,503,120	2,126,061	
Bureau of Fisheries	2,905,540	1,976,020	1,765,740	564,500	1,291,537	
Patent Office	5,236,750	4,890,700	4,424,950		4,070,231	
Bureau of Mines	2,278,765	1,860,325	1,514,300	272,800	1,197,926	
Bureau of Aeronautics				2,558,803	5,205,250	
Shipping Bureau					219,216	
Total	54,332,230	39,711,408	[1] 36,588,465	15,652,600	32,267,321	
Deficiency appropriations:						
First deficiency, 1932	104,353					
Second deficiency, 1932	280,018					
First deficiency, 1933		1,086				
Second deficiency, 1933		200,284				
Fourth deficiency, 1933		20				
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935			537,425			

[1] Does not include $13,110 later transferred (Black Bass Act) from independent offices appropriation act.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Department of Commerce—Continued

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Special acts:						
Emergency Relief and Construction Act, 1932 (H.R. 9642), Public, No. 302, 72d Cong., approved July 21, 1932:						
Air navigation		$500,000				
Lighthouse tenders, etc		950,000				
Navigation, improvements		2,860,000				
Coast and Geodetic Survey		1,250,000				
Total regular, deficiency, and special	$54,716,601	45,472,798	$37,125,890	$15,652,600 37,125,890	$32,267,321	$32,267,321
Regular appropriations plus Public Works Administration allotments and supplemental appropriations				52,778,490		32,267,321
Permanent and indefinite	3,000	3,000	17,000		21,000	
Grand total, Department of Commerce	54,719,601	45,475,798	37,142,890		32,288,321	

Fiscal year 1932 (H.R. 16110), Public, No. 719, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 23, 1931.
Fiscal year 1933 (H.R. 9349), Public, No. 232, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
Fiscal year 1934 (H.R. 14365), Public, No. 387, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 1, 1933.
Fiscal year 1935 (H.R. 7513), Public, No. 143, 73d Cong., approved Apr. 7, 1934.
First deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 6660), Public, No. 5, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 2, 1932.
Second deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 12443), Public, No. 235, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
First deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14436), Public, No. 325, 72d Cong., approved Jan. 30, 1933.
Second deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14769), Public, No. 442, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1933.
Fourth deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 6034), Public, No. 77, 73d Cong., approved June 16, 1933.
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935 (H.R. 9830), Public, No. 412, 73d Cong., approved June 19, 1934.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—Department of Labor

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Secretary's office	$847,360	$700,500	$645,000	$26,000	$691,815	
Bureau Labor Statistics	440,480	450,000	414,000	10,000	668,720	
Bureau Immigration	10,934,160	9,480,000	9,494,000	1,422,980	[1]	
Bureau Naturalization	1,149,020	975,770	890,000		8,485,000	
Children's Bureau	395,500	375,500	344,000		337,030	
Women's Bureau	179,900	160,000	147,000		139,160	
Housing Corporation	[2]	14,000	8,500		9,080	
Employment Service	383,780	765,000	734,865	800,000	3,700,000	
Conciliation Service				[3] 10,000		
Total	14,330,200	12,920,770	12,677,365	2,268,980	14,030,805	
Deficiency appropriations:						
First deficiency, 1931	640,000					
First deficiency, 1932	475,000					
Second deficiency, 1932	201,831					
First deficiency, 1933		200,000				
Second deficiency, 1933		450,208				
Third deficiency, 1933		1,500				
Fourth deficiency, 1933			1,500,000			
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935			3,283			
Special acts:						
U.S. Employment Service, 1932 (H.J.Res. 142), Public Resolution No. 4, 72d Cong., approved Dec. 21, 1931	120,000					
Total regular, deficiency, and special	15,767,031	13,572,478	[4] 14,180,648	2,268,980 14,180,648	14,030,805	$14,030,805
Regular appropriations plus Public Works Administration allotments and supplemental appropriations				16,449,628		14,030,805
Permanent and indefinite	9,000	4,000	4,000		4,000	
Grand total, Department of Labor	15,776,031	13,576,478	14,184,648		14,034,805	

[1] Bureaus of Immigration and Naturalization consolidated into Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.
[2] Housing Corporation transferred from independent offices to Labor in 1932, appropriation, $15,000.
[3] Carried in Public Works Administration report of May 7, 1934, under Department of Labor.
[4] Not including $20,000 for National Park Service in a rider to the State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor appropriation bill for 1932.

Fiscal year 1932 (H.R. 16110), Public, No. 719, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 23, 1931.
Fiscal year 1933 (H.R. 9349), Public, No. 232, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
Fiscal year 1934 (H.R. 14365), Public, No. 387, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 1, 1933.
Fiscal year 1935 (H.R. 7513), Public, No. 143, 73d Cong., approved Apr. 7, 1934.
First deficiency, 1931 (H.R. 15592), Public, No. 612, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 6, 1931.
First deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 6660), Public, No. 5, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 2, 1932.
Second deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 12443), Public, No. 235, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
First deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14436), Public, No. 325, 72d Cong., approved Jan. 30, 1933.
Second deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14769), Public, No. 442, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1933.
Third deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 5390), Public, No. 26, 73d Cong., approved May 29, 1933.
Fourth deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 6034), Public, No. 77, 73d Cong., approved June 16, 1933.
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935 (H.R. 9830), Public, No. 412, 73d Cong., approved June 19, 1934.

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—War Department

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Military:						
Secretary's office	$993,907	$949,310	$868,184		$256,611	
General Staff	371,394	349,034	312,621		282,012	
Adjutant General	1,827,041	1,821,767	1,607,753		4,051,570	
Inspector General	28,345	28,345	24,467		24,005	
Judge Advocate General	114,149	113,294	103,542		95,095	
Finance	137,111,113	138,346,589	130,155,611		123,460,365	
Quartermaster General	92,161,461	55,263,174	51,227,609	$71,009,926	44,224,268	

Regular, deficiency, and special appropriations—War Department—Continued

	Fiscal year 1932	Fiscal year 1933	Fiscal year 1934	Public Works allotments 1934	Fiscal year 1935	Supplemental appropriations 1935
Military—continued						
Seacoast defense	$2,739,006	$2,338,136	$2,035,431	[1] $7,000,000	$1,161,805	
Signal Corps	3,195,349	2,650,895	2,499,129		2,040,520	
Air Corps	31,715,740	25,673,236	23,537,769	7,500,000	27,591,793	
Medical	1,653,462	1,640,489	1,504,189		1,406,333	
Insular affairs	85,413	85,413	77,636	1,500,000	72,035	
Engineer Corps	661,228	596,036	540,831		441,284	
Ordnance	10,816,483	11,209,014	10,641,340	6,000,000	10,153,204	
Chemical Warfare	1,304,528	1,274,279	1,303,485		1,302,681	
Infantry	69,853	67,610	60,583		59,805	
Cavalry	21,310	21,000	19,690		19,432	
Field Artillery	26,805	25,000	24,220		23,718	
Coast Artillery	55,165	53,720	50,965		49,679	
Military Academy	2,666,683	2,394,808	2,344,584		2,193,260	
Militia Bureau	33,058,946	31,413,369	35,621,498	2,238,624	28,075,034	
Organized Reserves	6,537,785	6,354,348	6,354,348		4,278,859	
Citizens' military training camps	6,758,029	6,692,008	5,975,431		4,117,601	
National Board for Rifle Practice	732,770	139,150	159,465		145,178	
Motorization				[1] 10,000,000		
Total (military)	334,705,965	289,500,024	277,050,381	105,248,550	255,526,147	
Nonmilitary:						
Quartermaster Corps	1,770,934	1,131,049	1,109,675	(2)	715,927	
Signal Corps	298,560	161,285	160,772	176,170	146,055	
Engineer Corps	97,489,090	94,139,494	60,413,517	[2] 255,928,208	53,307,936	
Panama Canal	11,493,686	11,146,661	11,106,404	1,000,000	6,532,926	
Attendance Army Band, Confederate Veterans	7,500					
Total (nonmilitary)	111,059,770	106,578,489	72,790,368	257,104,378	60,702,844	
Total military and nonmilitary	445,765,735	396,078,513	349,840,749	362,352,928	316,228,991	
Deficiency appropriations:						
First deficiency, 1932	137,703					
Second deficiency, 1932	4,117,880					
First deficiency, 1933		4,198				
Second deficiency, 1933		326,546				
Third deficiency, 1933		21,000				
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935			1,118,683		16,000	
Special acts:						
Attendance Army Band, G.A.R. reunion (H.J.Res. 536) Public Resolution No. 140, 71st Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1931.	7,500					
Emergency relief and construction, 1932 (H.R. 9642), Public, No. 302, 72d Cong., approved July 21, 1932:						
Military, Quartermaster General, military posts		15,164,000				
Nonmilitary, Engineer Corps:						
Rivers and harbors		30,000,000				
Flood control		15,500,000				
Total regular, deficiency, and special	450,028,818	457,094,257	350,959,432	362,352,928	316,244,991	
				350,959,432		$316,244,991
Regular appropriations plus P.W.A. allotments and supplemental appropriations				713,312,360		316,244,991
Permanent and indefinite	14,305,415	12,576,540	12,462,500		11,803,900	
Grand total, War Department	464,334,233	469,670,797	363,421,932		328,048,891	

[1] Carried in Public Works Administration report of May 7, 1934, under War Department.

[2] Engineer Corps:

Flood control	$69,187,000
Rivers and harbors	179,741,208
Seacoast defense	7,000,000
Total	255,928,208

Fiscal year 1932 (H.R. 15593), Public, No. 718, 71st Cong., approved Feb. 23, 1931.
Fiscal year 1933 (H.R. 11897), Public, No. 286, 72d Cong., approved July 14, 1932.
Fiscal year 1934 (H.R. 14199), Public, No. 441, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1933.
Fiscal year 1935 (H.R. 8471), Public, No. 176, 73d Cong., approved Apr. 26, 1934.
First deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 6660), Public, No. 5, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 2, 1932.
Second deficiency, 1932 (H.R. 12443), Public, No. 235, 72d Cong., approved July 1, 1932.
First deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14436), Public, No. 325, 72d Cong., approved Jan. 30, 1933.
Second deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 14769), Public, No. 442, 72d Cong., approved Mar. 4, 1933.
Third deficiency, 1933 (H.R. 5390), Public, No. 26, 73d Cong., approved May 29, 1933.
Deficiency, 1934 and 1935 (H.R. 9830), Public, No. 412, 73d Cong., approved June 19, 1934.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Fiscal year 1934	$12,649,004,521
Fiscal year 1935	7,817,121,883
Grand total, 1934 and 1935	20,466,126,404

NATIONAL ECONOMY LEAGUE WANTS MORE ECONOMY AT THE EXPENSE OF WAR VETERANS

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Economy League flooded Members of the Senate with a multigraphed letter viewing with alarm the activities of Veterans of Foreign Wars officials and Gen. Smedley Butler in urging and demanding that the back salary long overdue the soldiers of the World War be paid at once.

In all its activities we have never heard of the Economy League's advocating any real economy. They want compensation taken away from disabled veterans. They want the Government to pay interest on its Treasury obligations at a price three or four times what money can be obtained for in the open market. They want the Government to continue paying enormous interest on bonds held in Wall Street, and they want the National Bank Act, whereby a favored national bank can collect $27,500,000 interest a year on an investment of $300,000, continued in force. This seems to be their idea of economy.

During the recent Republican conclave in Chicago, we read in the newspapers that Phil Collins, chief king maker of the American Legion, was monkeying around with the Republican National Committee, and was even mentioned as a stalking horse for the Chicago utilities interests for the national chairmanship. Veterans interpret this as a move by Collins to make the American Legion a subsidiary of the

Republican National Committee with the idea in view of making Hanford MacNider the next Republican nominee for President.

Veterans in general, and Legionnaires in particular, probably feel as deeply about the activities of the Legion king makers as they do about the Economy League. Therefore, I hail with pleasure the announcement by Victory Post No. 4 of the American Legion, Department of the District of Columbia, that it will hold a veterans' conference in Washington early in October, looking toward procuring a free and unfettered expression of the desires of veterans generally, as to what legislative program should be promulgated in their interests in the Seventy-fourth Congress.

We all know that the American Legion had a mandate from its Portland convention to work for the immediate payment of the balance due on the adjusted-service certificates. We know that that mandate was never rescinded in spite of the efforts of the Legion politicians to make us believe it was. Yet, in spite of this mandate, we find that certain high officials of the American Legion are secretly and openly working to prevent payment of adjusted-service certificates.

If Victory Post is successful in having a representative group of veterans from over all the United States present at its October conference, it will be able to obtain an expression of veterans' views which cannot be denied by all the Phil Collinses, the Hanford MacNiders, the John Thomas Taylors, and Edward Hayeses in the country. They can obtain a true and accurate expression of how the veterans really want Congress to vote, and will not be misled by professional politicians in high places in the American Legion working for special interests instead of for their members.

Victory Post, of the District of Columbia, is known far and wide as one of the most proveteran American Legion posts in the country. It often puts the fear of God into its own national officials by demanding their resignation when their actions do not meet with the approval of the Legion membership in general.

It was a drum and bugle corps of Victory Post that walked out on Pat Hurley when he had the crust to speak at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on the Armistice Day following the rape of the B.E.F., and the gassing of babies, women, and unarmed men by the Regular Army at Hurley's enthusiastic direction.

Mr. Speaker, under date of March 3, 1934, I received a letter from the National Economy League, self-styled as a "nonpartisan citizens' organization for public service", These economy fellows are all het up again about the tax-ridden people. They are having nightmares about the Bonus Act. They insist in utter horror and deep consternation that this act is nothing more nor less than instant printing-press inflation, and this procedure, they infer, will send the whole country straight to an economic hell, and nothing short of a miracle can head it off.

They do me honor when they address me as "My dear Congressman TRUAX." If these self-appointed and self-constituted watchdogs of the Treasury really knew what I think of them, and how their letters arouse my resentment like a red flag waved at a bull, I feel sure they would delete the words "my dear" and that they would spell my name with an "e" appended to the last syllable, so that it would read thusly "True-axe", and it would not take them many moons to discover that the "axe" is plenty sharp to chop out their lying, scandalous, scurrilous, slanderous tongues used chiefly to crucify war veterans, debauch their widows, and rob their children.

This modern band of silk-stockinged freebooters, sailing under the black flag of John Pirate Morgan, with the skull and crossbones of Kuhn-Loeb & Co. and all the rest of the swashbuckling international brigands (bankers), human hyenas, and nickel-snatching jackals who would rob the graves of their own flesh and blood to accumulate more millions of their filthy lucre, proceed to tell me:

The National Economy League asks you to support the President's recovery program by refusing to pay—now in 1934—the veterans' bonus, which is not due until 1945.

The present demand for this sudden and gigantic payment, which would cost a tax-ridden people, overnight, some $2,000,000,000 more than they have already generously given under the Bonus Act, does not come even from a representative group of veterans. It comes from a single organization whose membership represents only an insignificant percentage of the veterans of the World War.

Such premature payment means, by its own terms, instant printing-press inflation, the disastrous effect of which on all groups, but particularly on the wage earners—among whom are many veterans—is too well known to you to require mention. It threatens the financial stability of the recovery program. Indeed, it threatens the financial safety of the Nation—and this is well known to the very veterans who make the demand.

Let me, if you please, as a veteran myself, thank you for the changes you are molding into law in aid of veterans who suffer disabilities directly due to war. You have been generous to them, and that is right. The National Economy League has always asked and always will ask generous treatment for the truly war-disabled veteran. At the same time we ask that no gratuities be paid to those veterans who came out of the war hale, whole, and hearty. That principle is laid down by the President and it is thoroughly approved by the people.

How is it, then, that nearly 4,000,000 healthy veterans are put forward for a $2,000,000,000 hand-out over and above ordinary citizens? These veterans already share in every form of relief. They are even preferred in relief over everybody else by both Federal and State laws. Why should they be still further preferred out of the pockets of all the rest of the people?

The President has, naturally enough, expressed his opposition to such a proposal.

It is our earnest hope that you will not countenance it.

Yours very sincerely,

HENRY H. CURRAN.

Here is a list of the executive committee, better known to veterans as the "rogues' gallery":

Barber, Thomas H., Woodbury, N.Y.
Beacom, Harold, Chicago, Ill.
Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia, Pa.
Blaine, Graham B., Hewlett, N.Y.
Boggs, Lucien H., Jacksonville, Fla.
Bonnell, Robert O., Baltimore, Md.
Borders, Melville W., Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
Breckinridge, Henry, New York, N.Y.
Browne, Gilbert G., New York, N.Y.
Cardwell, Marion, Louisville, Ky.
Carter, Robert H., Richmond, Va.
Clark, Grenville, New York, N.Y.
Cobb, Lloyd, New Orleans, La.
Coggeshall, Murray, Morristown, N.J.
Cutchins, John A., Richmond, Va.
Dabney, William C., Louisville, Ky.
Davis, Dwight F., St. Louis, Mo.
Dennett, Carl P., Boston, Mass.
Dickinson, J. M., Nashville, Tenn.
Dresser, Robert B., Providence, R.I.
Evarts, Jeremiah M., Windsor, Vt.
Fairbanks, Joseph, Washington, D.C.
Fitz-Hugh, Alexander, Vicksburg, Miss.
Flinn, A. Rex, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gardiner, William Tudor, Augusta, Maine.
Garrigues, John K., Wilmington, Del.
Hannaford, Jule M., Jr., St. Paul, Minn.
Harriman, E. Roland, New York, N.Y.
Hollister, Evan, Buffalo, N.Y.
Hopkins, Ernest M., Hanover, N.H.
Huger, Alfred, Charleston, S.C.
Hugus, Wright, Wheeling, W.Va.
Jamison, Robert H., Cleveland, Ohio.
Johnson, Royal C., Aberdeen, S.Dak.
Johnston, Forney, Birmingham, Ala.
Lehmann, John S., St. Louis, Mo.
Logan, Richard D., Toledo, Ohio.
Lowrey, Alan J., San Francisco, Calif.
Maddox, Robert F., Atlanta, Ga.
McIlvaine, Tompkins, New York, N.Y.
Mills, Charles M., New York, N.Y.
Montague, Paul N., Winston-Salem, N.C.
Morrow, William I., Hartford, Conn.
Munn, John R., Princeton, N.J.
Naftzger, Roy E., Los Angeles, Calif.
Naumburg, George W., Croton, N.Y.
Newberry, Phelps, Detroit, Mich.
O'Brien, John J., Detroit, Mich.
Polk, Charles M., St. Louis, Mo.
Poole, Grace Morrison, Washington, D.C.
Pratt, Thomas B., Darien, Conn.
Robertson, Walter S., Richmond, Va.
Robinson, Joseph W., Toledo, Ohio.
Roosevelt, Archibald B., New York, N.Y.
Russell, Richard S., Boston, Mass.
Stahlman, James G., Nashville, Tenn.
Starbuck, E. B., Santa Barbara, Calif.
Gilbert G. Browne, chairman managing committee.
Graham B. Blaine, treasurer.
E. Roland Harrimann, chairman finance committee.

George W. Naumburg, vice chairman finance committee.
Henry H. Curran, director.
George J. Dunbaugh, assistant director.

Mr. Speaker, you will note that in the first paragraph of the letter I am asked to support the President's recovery program "by refusing to pay now—in 1934—the veterans' bonus, which is not due until 1945." Out of 30 and more major legislative measures, Mr. Curran and his fellow leaguers are interested in only 2—the Economy Act and the so-called "soldiers' bonus." The reason is obvious. The pensions that are paid war veterans are financed by the revenue derived from income taxes. These millionaire income-tax dodgers are not content with defrauding the Government of billions of dollars. In addition, they would crucify the veteran, take away all his pension, regardless of his disability or of his dire financial distress, merely to wipe out the little income taxes that they, the millionaire crowd, are compelled to pay now.

In the case of the immediate payment of the bonus, no such question is involved. The Patman bill, commonly known as the "bonus bill", which passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority, authorizes the issuance of new currency to pay off every certificate in full. The approximate amount required is $2,400,000,000, backed by Government bonds, because that is all the certificates are—a promisory note or obligation of the Government of the United States of America to pay the soldier his adjusted compensation in 1945. Yet these rich economy leaguers say that would be fiat money; it would represent "instant printing-press inflation, the disastrous effect of which on all groups but particularly on the wage earners—among whom are many veterans—is too well known to require mention. Well, to Mr. Henry H. Curran, the bellwether of this flock of avatars of greed, I humbly doff my hat. For modern, up-to-the-minute superheterodyne and super-stream-lined gall, guts, and plain, low-down lying, you win the congressional leather medal.

In fact, you say that more money in circulation will hurt the fellow who has no money. You state that when we have a famine of money more money would only make the famine worse—the pestilence more devastating. In all contemporary history I only know of one simile, one comparison—that is the shocking spectacle of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, plowing under and reducing crops in the midst of the worst drought the country has suffered in years.

Indeed—

Quoth Sir Henry Curran—

it threatens the financial safety of the Nation.

Let me ask you, where was your boasted financial safety on March 4, 1933? Half the banks in the Nation were closed down—flat broke—President Roosevelt's first act was to close down the rest to keep the bank racketeers, to which your crowd evidently belongs, from looting all the banks of the depositors' money.

The first act of Congress was legislation passed for the benefit of banks and the bankers. All of them participated in Government finances and doles.

Old John Pirate Morgan himself, under whose bloody flag you and your watchdogs of the Treasury sail, required help. Had he been given his just dues, Congress would have enacted legislation to confiscate $39,900,000,000 of his reputed net worth of $40,000,000,000, expatriated the old buccaneer, and deported him to his native country of England where he does pay taxes.

You, Comrade Curran, besmirch thousands of worthy war veterans by proclaiming that you yourself are a veteran. You thank me for molding into law in aid of veterans who suffered disabilities directly due to war. This "oily bull" of yours causes me to believe that you must have been disabled yourself either in eyesight or in memory; because if you have scanned the voting records of Congressmen as assiduously as you have slandered worthy veterans, you would have discovered long ago that I voted for the veterans 100 percent on each and every roll call and against you and your millionaire leaguers 100 percent.

You want "no gratuities be paid to those veterans who came out of the war hale, whole, and hearty. Well, just who, in the name of Mephistopheles, are you to act as a self-appointed judge, jury, prosecutor, and supreme court to discriminate between veterans who are disabled and those who came out of the war hale and whole and hearty?

Were you down in the mud- and blood-soaked trenches waiting for the zero hour while the shells cracked above and your comrade at the right or the left, or both, fell into that eternal sleep that knows no awakening? Did you traverse and go through the desolate, nerve and mind racking No Man's Land, besides which Dante's Inferno and the Stygian depths of the blackets hell ever painted by the hand or tongue of man were a flower-bedecked, moon-bathed, sun-kissed paradise? Did you fight arm to arm and shoulder to shoulder with the World War heroes? Did you hear the roar and shriek of the bursting shells, the yells and cries of the dying and wounded, while we fought to make the war safe not for democracy but for the plutocracy of Wall Street?

If you can answer these questions in the affirmative, then you are qualified to answer the next, thou fiery dragon who watcheth the peoples' Treasury with such unwashed and unquashed zeal.

Could any mortal man, created in the image of Immortal God, go through that inferno, go through that man-made hell, and not exhibit the indelible marks of it 5 years thereafter, 10 years, 15 years—nay, even when he will reach his threescore and ten?

Your vituperation flows out like a million-barrel gusher. You ask:

How is it, then, that nearly 4,000,000 healthy veterans are put forward for a $2,000,000,000 hand-out over and above ordinary citizens? These veterans already share in every form of relief. They are even preferred in relief over everybody else by both Federal and State laws. Why should they be still further preferred out of the pockets of all the rest of the people?

Here is your answer: That war was fought for the aristocracy of wealth for whom you seem to be the paid mouthpiece. Morgan and his fellow bandits bet on the wrong horse—England—they had lent $10,000,000,000 of their ill-gotten gold to England and her allies. England and her allies had their backs to the wall and, without American intervention, were foredoomed to defeat. Defeat would have meant repudiation of Morgan's loans to the Allies.

The United States entered the war. Four million of the bravest, the finest, the most courageous of young American manhood went to the front. Half of them crossed the tossing, foaming billows of the Atlantic. Then the Allies won the war. The golden money bays of the superfiend—Morgan—were saved.

Every man who wore the uniform is entitled to and should receive preferment from the hands of the Government that he gave his all to save.

Contrary to your statement that they are "still further preferred out of the pockets of all the rest of the people", they are preferred and should always be preferred out of the pockets of the money kings of this country, whose poisonous and selfish propaganda squirts from your tongue and pen.

But since "'tis a waste of lather to shave an ass", I shall take no more of my valuable time commenting on your letter. But to paraphrase the words of another, I have just discovered the shameful exility of the English language, its poverty of expression, its inadequacy as a mental exchange medium, its utter inability to describe what it were a crime to leave uncataloged. We have a great many vitriolic words, sesquipedalian words, even what the Germans are wont to call "thunder words"; but none of them, either singly or in combination, can by the grace of inflection or poetic license, be made to answer my purpose. I want a real nice word with which to signify something awfully nasty; but would, for this occasion only, dispense with euphemism were it sufficiently expressive. I must have a word woven or a warp of shame and woof of infamy by some foul Duessa plying her loom among the damned—a word that will signify a featherless two-legged animal who

is neither man nor ape; whose soul is but the suspiration of a sick buzzard and his cerebral convolutions the writhing of malodorous maggots; who is a criminal and not confined, a lazar and not compelled to cry "unclean"; a creature so foul that were Doll Tearsheet his mother, Falstaff his father, and perdition his birthplace, he would shame his shameless dam, disgrace his graceless sire, and dishonor his honorless country.

ITALIAN CITIZENS IN OHIO, THAN WHOM THERE ARE NONE MORE PATRIOTIC, LOYAL, OR PROGRESSIVE, ARE GIVEN RECOGNITION BY APPOINTMENT OF ARTHUR DE LUCA AS A CADET TO WEST POINT

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, among Ohio's citizenry there are thousands of patriotic loyal citizens of Italian descent. This is particularly true of the urban centers of population. It is noticeably true in the large cities of northeastern Ohio. Through experience, observation, and contacts made during 14 years in public life, I say, without hesitation, that these worthy citizens are always found in the front ranks of every progressive movement in our State. They are always found to be championing progressive legislation that is for the good of all the people instead of the favored few. They will always be found in the ranks of the common people, fighting for a common cause, instead of supinely following the money kings and the selfish policies of the silk-stockinged aristocracy and the idle rich.

Mr. Speaker, when I served as director of agriculture for the State of Ohio, 1923–29, and had charge of the enforcement of the pure food and drug laws, I found that little enforcement was needed against the Italian wholesalers and dealers in the varied lines of foods which they handle, as they are, in nearly every case, peaceful, law-abiding citizens.

The great majority of them have supported Democratic candidates for office in Ohio, because these candidates fulfill, usually, the Italian sense of honesty, justice, and fair play. Personally, I know that the vast majority of Italian voters in my State voted for Franklin D. Roosevelt and the new deal. We find them today supporting the policies of our great President and the new deal. They have gone to the front in business, in the professions, in the sciences, and in the arts, and did their part, and did it well, in the World War.

Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct pleasure and privilege to me to have enjoyed the honor to appoint an outstanding Italian youth of Steubenville, Ohio, a cadet to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N.Y. I am herewith appending letters from the Honorable George H. Dern, Secretary of War, and Maj. Gen. James F. McKinley, The Adjutant General, confirming the appointment.

FEBRUARY 3, 1934.

Hon. CHARLES V. TRUAX,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. TRUAX: I am in receipt of your letter of February 2, 1934, with which you transmit your nominations of Arthur De Luca, Richard King, and Verlin Eugene Henderson, as principal, first and second alternate candidates, respectively, for appointment to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N.Y.

A letter of appointment has been issued to Mr. Arthur De Luca, the principal candidate, a copy of which letter is enclosed for your information and files. It is requested that you sign the nominations of the first and second alternate candidates and return them to the Department in order that letters of appointment may be issued.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. H. DERN,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 3, 1934.

Mr. ARTHUR DE LUCA,
646 Slack Street, Steubenville, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that you have been selected for appointment as a cadet of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N.Y., and that you are, therefore, authorized by the Secretary of War to present yourself before a board of officers at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., on March 6, 1934, before 9 o'clock a.m., for mental and physical examination.

Should the academic board in the meantime excuse you from the regular mental examination by accepting your educational certificate to be validated by special examination, under regulations recently adopted, you will be required to appear before the examining board at the time and place above named for both physical and the special examination. If the academic board excuses you from all mental examinations in accordance with the new regulations, you will report as above authorized for physical examination only.

If it be found that you possess the requisite qualifications, you will be admitted to the academy, without further examination, upon reporting in person to the superintendent at West Point on July 2, 1934, and your warrant of appointment, which will entitle you to pay from the date of your admission, will be delivered to you.

The laws and regulations governing the admission of cadets are fully set forth in the accompanying pamphlet to which your attention is particularly directed.

You are requested to inform this office immediately of your acceptance or declination of the contemplated appointment. A blank form of acceptance is also enclosed.

Very truly yours,

JAMES F. MCKINLEY,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

LABOR AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, every time the Democratic Party has gained control of the National Government labor has been rewarded. All the important causes labor has advocated have awaited the arrival of Democratic administrations for realization. Labor's struggle for economic justice and the aims and ideals of the Democratic Party have been fellow travelers across the pages of American history. Such claims would be ridiculous if they were not supportable by facts. But here are the facts:

Whence came the Secretary of Labor who now sits in the President's Cabinet? Woodrow Wilson appointed the first representative of the laboring people to sit in his Cabinet in 1913. This act was the culmination of a long struggle on the part of labor for such representation, and to Wilson, heading a Democratic administration, fell the honor of appointing the first Secretary of Labor. Under Wilson the Department rose to a position of real importance, only to become the least important under succeeding Republican administrations. A view of the appropriations is ample proof of the unimportance the Republican Party gave to the Labor Department. In 1919, the last year of the Wilson administration, more than $11,000,000 was appropriated for the Labor Department. In 1920 the Republican Party making the appropriations, the Department of Labor received slightly more than $4,000,000.

Another victory of utmost importance to American labor was gained in the administration of Wilson. For more than 30 years far-seeing men had advocated an 8-hour day for the workingman. Employers, backed by wealth and privilege, had forestalled every attempt to realize this ideal. Conservative judges had ruled against State laws that attempted to set maximum hours of work. Again the Democratic Party stepped to the side of labor. President Wilson sponsored a law that passed Congress making 8 hours the legal working day on the railroads of the Nation. The effects of this law were felt throughout the country. The great majority of the industries of the Nation soon adopted the 8-hour day.

In the second term of Wilson's administration the Clayton Act was passed. Its intention was to modify those parts of the Sherman Antitrust Act which courts had used to curb labor-union activities. The intrepid Samuel Gompers led a gallant fight for labor in its efforts against this part of the Sherman Act. Two Republican Presidents had refused to sponsor the change, and one of them had vetoed a proposed change. Woodrow Wilson signed the Clayton Act, which exempted trade unions from the terms of the Sherman Act. Labor unions were no longer combinations in restraint of trade in the eyes of the law. Government by injunction was no longer the order of the day.

It should also be remembered that during the Wilson regime a child labor law was passed, which unfortunately, was later invalidated by the Supreme Court of the United States. Another Democratic President was to have the honor once more of abolishing that odious institution. Remarkable as it may seem, he did it with the consent of the employer class. All industries working under the terms of the N.R.A. codes do not employ child labor.

Still another step was taken by the Democratic Congress which served the interests of the workingman in 1916. The Seaman's Act was passed. Under its provisions, strong hope was held that an American merchant marine could be built. Foreign ships had been carrying the bulk of American goods and foreign sailors and owners were receiving the wages and profits. By just regulations of the association between employer and seaman, the sailor benefited beyond anything ever known on American vessels. Safer working conditions and safer ships resulted from the regulations laid down by this act.

In our present situation, with strikes and industrial disputes before the public eye, it should be recalled that arbitration of industrial disputes received impetus during the Wilson era. The National War Labor Board's activity in settling labor disputes is memorable. Their services were invoked in more than 500 cases in 1918 alone. A part of the Newlands Act of 1913 provided for the arbitration of railway labor disputes. Peace, coupled with sanity, went far to harmonize conflicting interests.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office March 4, 1933, the first Democratic President since Woodrow Wilson. For 12 years labor had been the tail of the industrial kite. Never once in those 12 years were the ideals and aims of the laboring man given a front-rank position in the industrial parade. Wealth and privilege led the march to the chasm into which we fell in 1929. Franklin Roosevelt came into the Presidency at a time when 13,000,000 men walked the Nation's streets in enforced idleness. All banks and most of business was on the point of collapse. He realized that the prosperity of the Nation depended on the men and women who produce the wealth of the country. With that realization, the principal aim of his whole program became one of restoring old jobs and creating new ones. The National Industrial Recovery Act was passed. Under its terms labor received some of its greatest blessings. Child labor was abolished in all the codes. Shorter hours than had ever been known fell to the lot of thousands of workers. Minimum wages were set at a figure that was as much as 60 percent higher than some industries had ever paid. That old and heinous institution, the sweatshop, disappeared from the industrial scene under the provisions of the codes.

President Roosevelt determined, in writing the N.R.A. codes, to create more jobs and make life more livable for the workingman by shortening the length of the working day. More than 3,000,000 men have received jobs as a result of this N.R.A. activity. Not only did the length of the working day decrease but wages at the same time were increased. Now the Democratic President and the Democratic Congress hope to establish the 6-hour day and the 30-hour week for American industry as soon as workable adjustments can be made, and through that and other means provide a job for every man and woman who wants to work. That is the goal.

There were other tasks to be done. Some immediate jobs had to be furnished. The C.W.A. was created. Throughout the past winter the Federal Government kept men at work on C.W.A. projects paying standard wages and restoring the unemployed worker's self-respect by so doing. Four million men and their dependents were removed from the relief rolls by the C.W.A. program. Four million men became producers and consumers after years of humiliating experience on relief rolls. And notwithstanding the petty abuses and inefficiencies of the C.W.A. projects, the putting to work of 4,000,000 men in four weeks is the most notable economic achievement in all history. No other nation could have accomplished such a program. It is an undying testimony to the intelligence, resourcefulness, energy, and cooperative genius of the whole American people.

Far-seeing and wise, the President launched the P.W.A. Public projects of a self-liquidating nature were started. Carefully planned and wisely executed, these projects are intended primarily to put men to work. In March 1934 the P.W.A. had 226,000 men at work on public projects. In the year 1935 it is expected that 5,000,000 men will find work on P.W.A. financed jobs. It should be kept in mind that these projects are self-liquidating, that they will not cost the Government one cent. The money is loaned as safely as a bank would loan it.

Of more recent things that this Democratic administration has done for labor are three bills passed by the Seventy-third Congress. First, the railroad pension bill passed in the closing hours of the session is the same bill in substance which I had the honor to introduce February 27, 1932, and, with the splendid help of many of my colleagues, to battle for 2½ years before it was enacted into law. Its terms provide for pensions to protect the workers on the Nation's railways in their old age. Upon reaching the age of 65 the railroad worker is retired on a lifetime pension. No longer will the haunting fear of old age and its consequent inability to work make this class of American labor fear the time when they can no longer support themselves and their families. It will bring greater security to the traveling public. It will retire about a hundred and twelve thousand old men after 30 years of service; it will promote every man in line; give work to a hundred and twelve thousand idle men and not cost the American people a penny. This bill will stand as a monument in the realm of national social legislation. It foreshadows the day when all industry will extend the same security to its workers. It is certain to be succeeded by a national old-age pension law. The Democratic Party stands ready to do all these things.

The second measure that issued from the Seventy-third Congress to aid labor was the labor disputes bill. Adding strength to the famous section 7a of the Recovery Act, which gave labor the right to organize and bargain with its employers, this bill goes further and provides a national labor board to settle strikes where there is a disagreement between labor and its employer. This law intends to bring peace and sanity to American industry instead of strife and bloodshed.

The third measure of primary importance to labor is the amendment to the Railway Labor Act sponsored by Hon. ROBERT CROSSER of Ohio. It forever does away with company unions on any railway and prevents the many abuses which have so long flowed from their existence. It is fundamental labor legislation.

Long has labor struggled for those things it conceives to be right and just. The Seventy-third Congress and the present President of the United States did all in their power to secure these things to labor. Child labor has gone by the board by one blow from the codes; the sweatshop is on its way to oblivion; hours of labor have been greatly reduced; the right to collective bargaining is a recognized policy of the Government; higher wages are a part of the new deal; and arbitration of industrial disputes is to bring peace to all industry. America shall go forward to a more stable economic life, in which labor shall have security, a decent standard of living, and peaceful relations with its employers.

On the basis of unadulterated facts of service rendered, the Democratic Party invites all men who labor, all men who actually produce wealth, to stand by Franklin D. Roosevelt and those legislators in the National Congress who have supported his program. A great work has been started; keen minds and strong hearts will be needed to see it through; where labor has always found its champion it will find it again. The Democratic Party invites all men to stand by and support the program that is to take us out of this depression and prevent future depressions; that is to provide and permanently maintain a job for every man and woman who wants to work.

JUSTICE DEMANDS CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I think we have done well in appointing a select committee of the House and providing it with the necessary funds to conduct a searching investigation into campaign expenditures. I have outlined the reasons why I think so in the following letter that I have

addressed to the Honorable LORING M. BLACK, Jr., the chairman of the committee:

JUNE 18, 1934.

Hon. LORING M. BLACK, Jr., *Chairman,*
Committee on Investigation of Campaign Expenditures,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: The law of every State provides that obtaining anything of value by false pretenses is a crime, and punishable by imprisonment. I feel that anybody or any group or combination of men which tries to obtain votes by false and misleading statements should rigidly be subjected to that law.

The future of our Government depends upon the sanctity of the ballot box. That is axiomatic. The law wisely provides punishment for votes illegally cast and prohibits the buying of votes. These illegal and reprehensible practices exist, happily, in only a few sections of our country. It is for the purpose of investigating any such violation that the House of Representatives has appropriated $10,000 for a committee to investigate under the Corrupt Practices Act.

Therefore I call upon the committee of which you are the head to use its power and authority and to proceed to investigate the vicious circle and conspiracy that is now on foot to undermine President Roosevelt in his efforts to further save the Nation from the clutches of the old gang that has succeeded in bringing to the public stage new names and new faces to carry out an antagonistic, obstructive, and destructive policy. I make this statement and urge action because, within the last 6 weeks, ever since we began the consideration of the stock-exchange control and labor bills, at least 12 new publicity bureaus have been established and the services of many men engaged for the purpose of disseminating the most misleading, false, insidious, and made-for-cash articles that warped and conniving brains can concoct.

I believe in the freedom of the press and in the freedom of speech, and, though I have recently read with disgust many articles in Republican-controlled newspapers, I feel that thoughtful and intelligent readers will ultimately clearly understand the underlying reasons.

Nonetheless, when men of presumed standing in business—professional, educational, financial, industrial, agricultural, and other groups—are hired by selfish, nefarious, and lobbying interests to promote from the forum, through the press, and by the radio all manner of undesirable and inimical campaigns and propaganda against the public weal, it is time to thoroughly expose the origin and purpose of this noxious and dastardly misinformation.

The Federal Trade Commission in its investigation of the shameful practices of the Power Trust, when it revealed regiments of highly paid propagandists, who went so far as to try to improperly influence public opinion by writing public-school textbooks, and to try to improperly influence public opinion by having puppets read over the radio speeches inspired and actually written by the Power Trust publicity agency, did a useful service.

Such investigations and wholesome exposures should be continued, in the hope that a calcium light of nonpartisan publicity will ultimately drive at least the major scoundrels to cover and into inaction and discourage any oncoming corruptionists.

Very respectfully,

A. J. SABATH,
Member of Congress, Fifth Illinois District.

PASSAGE OF THE MUSCLE SHOALS BILL

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, there has been so much misunderstanding and so much misinformation given with reference to the passage of the Muscle Shoals bill creating the Tennessee Valley Authority that I deem it not inappropriate at this time to make a short statement for the RECORD setting out the facts.

When the Roosevelt administration came into power, it was well known that some measure would be passed providing for the operation of the Muscle Shoals project. The question was whether or not the Government, or the Authority created by it, would have the power to build transmission lines, or whether they would merely generate the power and then have the power companies monopolize it and use it for their own benefit.

The bill which finally became law was introduced in the Senate by Senator NORRIS, of Nebraska. I introduced it in the House, and it became known as the "Norris-Rankin Muscle Shoals bill."

The Military Affairs Committee of the House refused to report that measure, but reported one which, if enacted into law, would in my opinion have paralyzed the Muscle Shoals project and rendered it practically useless from the power standpoint, so far as the ultimate consumers of electric light and power were concerned. I offered the Norris-Rankin bill as a substitute on a motion to recommit, but it was voted down. I was denied an opportunity to discuss properly the amendment, and it was therefore lost because the Membership of the House did not understand it.

The measure then went to the Senate, which promptly relegated it to the wastebasket and passed the Norris bill, which was identical with the one which I had offered on the motion to recommit. It was messaged over to the House, but was not called up immediately.

I investigated and found that if the bill went to conference, of the five conferees to be appointed on the part of the House, every single one of them had voted against my motion to recommit and were therefore on record as against the Norris-Rankin bill; and that of the five conferees to be appointed from the Senate, Senator NORRIS alone had voted for his measure, as against the provisions of the House bill which had been offered as an amendment in the Senate.

I determined therefore to prevent the measure's going to conference, unless we could instruct the conferees to accept the Senate bill. I asked Hon. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky to help me watch the situation and to object to the bill's going to conference if unanimous consent was requested in my absence. The measure was called up while I was not on the floor and unanimous consent was requested to send the bill to conference. Mr. BROWN promptly objected, and I want to say right here that in doing so, he rendered a great service toward helping to save Muscle Shoals for the American people.

The Rules Committee was then asked for a rule to send the bill to conference. I appeared before the Rules Committee and opposed such a rule unless they would give me permission to offer a motion to instruct the conferees to accept the Senate bill and allow me ample time to debate the question. My request was granted, and we prepared for the battle on the floor of the House the next day.

Many Members of the House who had voted against my motion to recommit, seeing their mistake, came to me and asked for time to speak in favor of my motion to instruct the conferees.

I called the White House early the next morning and informed the President's Secretary of the situation and asked permission to quote the President as being wholeheartedly in favor of the Senate bill. That permission was granted. I told the Secretary that Mr. Roosevelt could settle this question without any more controversy if he would call Senator NORRIS and the Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee down and make it clear to them as to just what his wishes were in the premises. This suggestion was communicated to the President, and he called Senator NORRIS and the Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee to the White House, went over the bill with them, and let them know exactly what he wanted done; and that was to accept the provisions of the Senate bill with reference to the distribution of power and the construction of power lines—in other words, the provisions of the Norris-Rankin bill on that particular point—without which the passage of the Muscle Shoals bill would have been a nullity insofar as it affected the consumers of electric light and power.

Senator NORRIS called me from the White House and told me that this agreement had been reached and that I was authorized to make it public, which I did. When I announced this agreement to the House, it provoked a round of applause from the Members who had come to realize exactly what the Roosevelt power policies meant.

The bill was sent to conference, and the agreement entered into was carried out. The conference report was adopted by both Houses, and the bill was signed by the President.

The wonderful progress that has been made in the Muscle Shoals area has proved the wisdom of this legislation. The great reduction it has brought in light and power rates has aroused Nation-wide interest. The country has come to realize that the Roosevelt power policies are ushering in a new day that will revolutionize the economic, the industrial, and the domestic life of America.

REPRESENTATIVE TRUAX SAVES TAXPAYERS APPROXIMATELY $20,000,000

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3017, for the relief of Edwin C. Jenney, receiver of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass.

Mr. BLANTON and Mr. TRUAX objected.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, at this juncture I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks to give my reasons for objecting to a number of bills on the calendar.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I make the same request.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. Speaker, I have made a survey, to June 11, 1934, of the private bills objected to on the Private Calendar, and find the following facts:

There have been objected to 129 bills carrying appropriations totaling $18,822,455.85.

In addition there were 44 bills of a jurisdictional nature. At least some of these would have become judgments in all probability, resulting in cost to the Government. However, the amount saved by objecting to this class of bills is undeterminable.

This survey does not include the amount saved the Government by a reduction in appropriation of the private bills passed.

Whereas the only definite sum that can be shown is the above amount of $18,822,455.85, a conservative estimate would be a sum well in excess of $19,000,000 saved the Government.

In addition to the foregoing on the last day of the session, Monday, June 18, by my individual objection, I saved $467,622.03 on the following bills:

S. 1800	$10,000.00
S. 232	22,000.00
S. 826	33,337.50
S. 1461	100,000.00
S. 2431	10,000.00
S. 250	50,000.00
S. 2972	20,000.00
S. 2357	29,000.00
S. 1629	13,000.00
S. 3366	15,000.00
S. 3017	165,284.53
Total	467,622.03

DOLE RELIEF DIMINISHES—REEMPLOYMENT INCREASES

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, my attention has been called to the article in the New York Times relative to Federal expenditures and the number of Federal jobs. This article is accredited to my fellow colleague Congressman TABER, of New York.

The set-up of the figures and phraseology of Mr. TABER's article are I suppose true, because he is a most capable and honorable gentleman. However, they do not convey the real facts, as the average reader interprets facts.

In his first statement he says that 800,000 more families are receiving Federal support. That does not correspond with the figures I got from Harry L. Hopkins' department today. But be that as it may, the fact is that there were more than 1,500,000 families receiving relief in March 1933; but up to that time the local organizations in the towns, townships, counties, and States were taking care of practically all relief expenses. In other words, the amount of money laid out for relief during the month of February 1933—I mean direct relief—was twice as great as the amount of money laid out for direct relief for February 1934.

The new-deal machinery had put millions of men back to work, many of them on Federal projects, thus taking Federal money, of course, but getting away from that most unwholesome practice of direct relief. Those receiving relief today as well as those that had been receiving relief want an opportunity to work and earn their living. The Seventy-third Congress in its first session, at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, created a set-up by which we put some three or four million men to work on C.W.A. and P.W.A. projects. This was done to preserve the independence in the individual, as well as accomplish constructive rehabilitation work in every community and every State that was absolutely necessary because of the lack of doing such things in these communities for 3 or 4 years prior to 1933.

Mr. Speaker, I am rather disappointed in anyone's taking up a line of reasoning like this.

The article also states that the Federal Government now employs about 600,000 more people than it did in 1933. That also may be true. It is surprising to me if we do not employ a greater number, because this administration brought the Federal Government from Wall Street to Washington, where it belongs; it naturally takes more people to run the Government.

When we think of the millions and millions of men, women, and children lined up in front of the souphouses and breadlines throughout the Nation during the latter months of 1932 and the early months of 1933, it is only reasonable to assume that when the Government set up machinery like the N.R.A. and the C.W.A. and the P.W.A. and other agencies, to put men to work and take them out of the breadlines and souphouses, that it would take a larger office force and managing force to do this than was necessary when these millions were in the breadlines.

The men themselves who were in the breadlines realize that the Government must have machinery and set-ups by which they can be taken care of until such time as industry opens up to absorb the unemployment through the regular industrial channels.

The Honorable Mr. TABER also says in his article, that relief is now costing practically three times as much as it was costing in May 1933. That statement is the most misleading of all. The number of men, women, and children receiving food, shelter, and clothing on the basis of direct relief in May 1933 was twice as great as the number of men, women, and children receiving food, shelter, and clothing in May 1934. Therefore, the cost of direct relief in 1934 is only half as much as it was in 1933.

I grant you, Mr. Speaker, that if you are going to add to these sums all that we are now spending for the drought areas in the West, or Federal relief projects, and other avenues of employment to absorb the unemployed, the gentleman's figures may be correct. But to say the least, they are misleading. He does not include all of the facts involved in setting forth direct or dole relief as against the sum set aside for reemployment through the agencies such as P.W.A. and C.W.A. and C.C.C. camps, and like activities.

Further on in the article I notice he speaks of the Democratic pledge. The reason why the Literary Digest poll today shows 47 States of the Union favoring a new deal is that the Democratic Party kept their pledge. The Democratic Party platform or pledge has been kept in letter and in spirit, according to those who have made a study of the platforms and pledges of all parties for the last 50 years.

In this same newspaper article my colleague is quoted as saying that—

> The reckless disregard of the Democratic pledge has so destroyed the confidence of the people in the Government that business does not move.

I shall have to classify my colleague as a Republican leader, because it is only the leadership and the dictatorship of the Republican Party that makes such statements.

The layman of the Democratic Party and the layman of the Republican Party are almost unanimous in their approval of the new-deal set-up. Ninety-seven percent of the laymen of both parties know just how business was moving in February and the 1st of March 1933, when all the banks of the Nation were closed because of the lack of management, or the bad management, of the same Republican leadership.

Ninety-nine percent of the American people today over 14 years of age know that confidence has been restored in the hearts and in the breasts of the citizenship of the United States. They know that business conditions in every field are better than they were a year ago. They know that there are fewer people on direct relief in every community than there were a year ago or 15 months ago. They know that the Seventy-third Congress gave the Nation a set-up that has already lifted the farmers and the laborers and the little business men up upon the first level of permanent social and economic prosperity. They further know and have confidence that the constructive measures of this session of Congress that is now about to close will raise them to another

level of prosperity as they are applied to our business institutions during the coming months.

In my own congressional district, where farming and mining are the chief industries, we find that the great percent of those doing business, whether it be on the farms, in the mines, or in the stores or factories, show you in actual figures that the unemployment numbers are only half as great and that their several businesses have picked up any place from 15 to 200 percent. I beg leave to quote from the Uniontown Morning Herald of yesterday a portion of the advertisement of the Cohen's Furniture Co., which says in part:

AMERICA IS GOING FORWARD

Manufacturing products up 50 percent.
Department-store sales up 46 percent.
General country store sales up 66 percent.
Iron and steel production increase 200 percent.
Automobile sales increase 184.8 percent.
Bituminous coal production increase 62½ percent.
Freight-car loading increase 53.3 percent.
Newspaper advertising increase 37.5 percent.
Exports increase 70.9 percent.
Imports increase 58.6 percent.

These increases were based on a year's business dating from June 16, 1933–June 16, 1934. They tell the story of the results of the work of the Seventy-third Congress of the United States.

It is encouraging and heartening to President Roosevelt and the Members of Congress to know that the laymen of this great country of ours now realize that we are on the road to prosperity.

Nothing gives me more satisfaction than to go back to my district and find that the miners and the laborers and the farmers and the little business men are buoyed up with a new hope and a new confidence in our Nation's industries. They speak with enthusiasm about the Democratic program that the Nation is now working out. They are more proud of the Constitution today than ever before, because the Democratic Congress demonstrated that the Constitution is broad enough and deep enough to feed and clothe and shelter all of the people all of the time.

In conclusion I wish to say that all the facts from all the departments of government prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the new deal has not only brought relief for the farmers and the laborers of the Nation but it has restored confidence, Nation-wide and world-wide.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following letter from the President of the United States:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 16, 1934.

Hon. HENRY T. RAINEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Before the final adjournment of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-third Congress, I want to send through you, to the Members thereof, my sincere compliments and good wishes.

This Congress will go down into history as one of large accomplishment for the national good. May I add to this my own feeling of deep satisfaction in the fine spirit of cooperation which has existed between the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

May you all have and enjoy a well-earned holiday.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn sine die.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution No. 47, the second session of the Seventy-third Congress adjourned sine die.

BILLS APPROVED SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President of the United States, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the second session of the Seventy-third Congress, on the following dates approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On June 19, 1934:

H.J.Res. 375. Joint resolution to effectuate further the policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act;

H.R. 194. An act to refund to Caroline M. Eagan income tax erroneously and illegally collected;

H.R. 387. An act donating bronze trophy guns to the Cohoes Historical Society, Cohoes, N.Y.;

H.R. 1503. An act 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;

H.R. 1567. An act amending section 1 of the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat.L. 751), providing for the method of selling real estate under an order or decree of any United States court;

H.R. 1731. An act to make provision for suitable quarters for certain Government services at El Paso, Tex., and for other purposes;

H.R. 2418. An act for the relief of certain claimants at Leavenworth, Kans., occasioned through damage to property inflicted by escaping prisoners;

H.R. 3243. An act for the relief of Harry E. Good, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Ephraim N. Good, deceased;

H.R. 3357. An act to amend section 99 of the Judicial Code (U.S.C., title 28, sec. 180), as amended;

H.R. 5736. An act for the relief of Shelby J. Beene, Mrs. Shelby J. Beene, Leroy T. Waller, and Mrs. Leroy T. Waller;

H.R. 5947. An act authorizing adjustment of the claim of the Western Union Telegraph Co.;

H.R. 6625. An act for the relief of Charles Farr;

H.R. 7348. An act to amend section 3937 of the Revised Statutes;

H.R. 7387. An act for the relief of Royce Wells;

H.R. 7816. An act for the relief of Oswald H. Halford, Hunter M. Henry, William C. Horne, Rupert R. Johnson, David L. Lacey, William Z. Lee, Fenton F. Rodgers, Henry Freeman Seale, Felix M. Smith, Edwin C. Smith, Robert S. Sutherland, and Charles G. Ventress;

H.R. 8514. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey a part of the post-office site in San Antonio, Tex., to the city of San Antonio, Tex., for street purposes, in exchange for land for the benefit of the Government property;

H.R. 8700. An act to establish a Code of Laws for the Canal Zone, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8910. An act to establish a National Archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8954. An act to amend an act approved June 14, 1932 (47 Stat. 306), entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River";

H.R. 9123. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to lend War Department equipment for use at the Sixteenth National Convention of the American Legion at Miami, Fla., during the month of October 1934;

H.R. 9143. An act providing educational opportunities for the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines who were killed in action or died during the World War;

H.R. 9178. An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia;

H.R. 9547. An act to amend section 766 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; and

H.R. 9745. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver, issue silver certificates, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9830. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental general and emergency appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1934, and June 30, 1935, and for other purposes.

On June 21, 1934:

H.R. 541. An act for the relief of John P. Leonard;

H.R. 2414. An act for the relief of Frank Salisbury, executor of the estate of Emerson C. Salisbury, deceased;

H.R. 2439. An act for the relief of William G. Burress, deceased;

H.R. 3032. An act for the relief of Paul Jelna;
H.R. 3296. An act for the relief of Carl F. Castleberry;
H.R. 4579. An act for the relief of Dr. Charles T. Granger;
H.R. 4838. An act for the relief of the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Massachusetts;
H.R. 7922. An act authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of a portion of the Yaquina Bay Lighthouse Reservation, Oreg.;
H.R. 7953. An act for the relief of the Dallas County Chapter of the American Red Cross;
H.R. 7982. An act to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Monocacy, Md.;
H.R. 8833. An act to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Colony of Connecticut;
H.R. 8930. An act to provide for the construction and operation of a vessel for use in research work with respect to ocean fisheries;
H.R. 9861. An act to amend the Railway Labor Act approved May 20, 1926, and to provide for the prompt disposition of disputes between carriers and their employees; and
H.R. 9904. An act to amend section 5 of Public Act No. 2 of the Seventy-second Congress, as amended.

On June 22, 1934:
H.R. 740. An act for the relief of Wade Dean;
H.R. 1354. An act for the relief of C. V. Mason;
H.R. 3705. An act for the relief of Julia E. Smith;
H.R. 3791. An act for the relief of Gustav Welhoelter;
H.R. 3793. An act for the relief of Anthony Hogue;
H.R. 4224. An act to authorize the Postmaster General to hire vehicles from postal employees;
H.R. 5031. An act for the relief of Edith L. Peeps;
H.R. 5606. An act for the relief of W. R. McLeod;
H.R. 6238. An act for the relief of M. R. Welty;
H.R. 6284. An act for the relief of John R. Novak;
H.R. 6366. An act making appropriation to restore water of high mineral content on land owned and controlled by the Federal Government;
H.R. 6497. An act for the relief of James Henry Green;
H.R. 7372. An act for the relief of Donald K. Warner;
H.R. 7428. An act providing for the transfer of certain lands from the United States to the city of Wilmington, Del., and from the city of Wilmington, Del., to the United States;
H.R. 7670. An act relating to conveyance of letters by private hands without compensation, or by special messenger employed for the particular occasion only;
H.R. 7893. An act for the relief of Ralph LaVern Walker;
H.R. 8108. An act for the relief of Jeannette Weir;
H.R. 8460. An act to amend section 392 of title 5 of the United States Code;
H.R. 8909. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to amend the contract for sale of post-office building and site at Findley, Ohio; and
H.R. 9826. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State highway commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across Eleven Points River in the NW½ of sec. 31, T. 25 N., R. 3 W., 8 miles northeast of Alton, on route B in Oregon County, Mo.

On June 23, 1934:
H.R. 9404. An act to authorize the formation of a body corporate to insure the more effective diversification of prison industries, and for other purposes.

On June 24, 1934:
H.R. 7264. An act for the relief of M. N. Lipinski;
H.R. 7631. An act for the relief of Arthur A. Burn, Sr., and J. K. Ryland; and
H.R. 8328. An act for the relief of the heirs of C. K. Bowen, deceased.

On June 25, 1934:
H.R. 2416. An act for the relief of Mrs. George Logan and her minor children, Lewis and Barbara Logan;
H.R. 3084. An act authorizing the sale of portions of the Pueblo lands of San Diego to the city of San Diego, Calif.;
H.R. 3636. An act for the relief of Thelma Lucy Rounds;
H.R. 4952. An act for the relief of Theodore W. Beland;
H.R. 6622. An act authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to lease certain Government land at Woods Hole, Mass.;
H.R. 8919. An act to adjust the salaries of rural letter carriers, and for other purposes; and
H.R. 9233. An act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic products.

On June 26, 1934:
H.J.Res. 342. Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation to defray the expense of erecting the completed Navy and Marine Memorial Monument;
H.J.Res. 366. Joint resolution to simplify the administration of air-mail routes and contracts;
H.J.Res. 371. Joint resolution authorizing the creation of a Federal memorial commission to consider and formulate plans for the construction, on the apex block, Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues, in the city of Washington, D.C., of a permanent memorial to the memory of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States and author of the Declaration of Independence;
H.J.Res. 376. Joint resolution to provide an appropriation to enable the United States Army to send certain units to participate in the International Celebration at Fort Niagara, N.Y.;
H.J.Res. 452. Joint resolution to provide an additional appropriation for expenses of special and select committees of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year 1935;
H.R. 1133. An act for the relief of Silas B. Lawrence;
H.R. 2419. An act for the relief of W. B. Ford;
H.R. 4666. An act for the relief of Jerry O'Shea;
H.R. 5122. An act for the relief of William S. Steward;
H.R. 7107. An act for the relief of Frank Baglione;
H.R. 7161. An act to provide for the refund or abatement of the customs duty on altar candlesticks and cross imported for the Church of the Good Shepherd, Memphis, Tenn.;
H.R. 7163. An act for the relief of the D. F. Tyler Corporation and the Norfolk Dredging Co.;
H.R. 7292. An act for the relief of the Boston Store Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill.;
H.R. 8650. An act for the relief of B. J. Sample;
H.R. 8727. An act for the relief of the First State Bank & Trust Co., of Mission, Tex.;
H.R. 9410. An act providing that permanent appropriations be subject to annual consideration and appropriation by Congress, and for other purposes;
H.R. 9741. An act to provide for the taxation of manufacturers, importers, and dealers in certain firearms and machine guns, to tax the sale or other disposal of such weapons, and to restrict importation and regulate interstate transportation thereof;
H.R. 9769. An act to amend the act of June 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 788), entitled "An act providing for the sale of the remainder of the coal and asphalt deposits in the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma, and for other purposes"; and
H.R. 9829. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to the processing tax on hogs.

On June 27, 1934:
H.J.Res. 330. Joint resolution authorizing certain retired officers or employees of the United States to accept such decorations, orders, medals, or presents as have been tendered them by foreign governments;
H.J.Res. 365. Joint resolution to amend the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, as amended;
H.R. 3295. An act for the relief of the estate of White B. Miller;
H.R. 5330. An act to amend the act of March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico, and for other purposes";
H.R. 5668. An act authorizing the relief of the McNeill-Allman Construction Co., Inc.; of W. E. McNeill, Lee Allman, and John Allman, stockholders of the McNeill-Allman Construction Co., Inc.; and W. E. McNeill, dissolution agent of McNeill-Allman Construction Co., to sue in the United States Court of Claims;
H.R. 8662. An act to modify the operation of the Indian liquor laws on lands which were formerly Indian lands;

H.R. 9620. An act to encourage improvement in housing standards and conditions, to provide a system of mutual mortgage insurance, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 9867. An act amending the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1935.

On June 28, 1934:

H.R. 6462. An act to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9690. An act to place the tobacco-growing industry on a sound financial and economic basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in the production and marketing of tobacco entering into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 9936. An act to compensate widows and children of persons who died while receiving monetary benefits for disabilities directly incurred in or aggravated by active military or naval service in the World War.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. DEROUEN: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 3705. An act to extend the boundaries of the Grand Teton National Park, in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2065). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on Claims. H.R. 9031. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Hampton & Branchville Railroad Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2064). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DIES: A bill (H.R. 9965) to authorize the Secretary of Labor to continue to suspend deportation in certain cases until July 1, 1935, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DISNEY: A bill (H.R. 9966) relating to the tribal and individual affairs of the Osage Indians of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CARPENTER of Nebraska: A bill (H.R. 9967) to protect and aid tenants, sharecroppers, and operating owners of farms by insuring their continued possession of their farms and by providing for that abundance of agricultural crops and livestock which is essential to the well-being of farmers and industrial workers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SOMERS of New York: A bill (H.R. 9968) to create a National Bank of the United States and to provide an adequate and stable monetary system in order to regulate the price level and the purchasing power of money within the United States, and to regulate the activities of all banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WHITE: Joint resolution (H.J.Res 377) to facilitate an advantageous payment of intergovernmental debts owed to the United States by the acceptance of indestructible metals to be stored as reserve for defense preparedness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. KRAMER: A bill (H.R. 9960) granting a pension to Laura C. Gipple; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PETTENGILL: A bill (H.R. 9961) for the relief of Charles J. Deitch; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 9962) for the relief of James O. Kurtz; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 9963) granting a pension to Katherine E. VanDorn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARTLEY (by request): A bill (H.R. 9964) authorizing the Secretary of War to bestow a gold medal of honor, of such design as he may approve, upon Nicholas Casale; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

5200. By Mr. JAMES: Resolution of the Iron River Mine Workers, No. 125, Iron River, Mich., through Alfred Kanaske, chairman, and George A. Miller, financial secretary, favoring the passage of House bill 7598; to the Committee on Labor.

5201. By Mr. CADY: Petition of H. Jordan, president Federal Union, No. 18,737, Lansing, Mich., on behalf of 7,000 organized men and women of that city, urging favorable action during the present session on the Wagner labor-disputes bill and the Connery 30-hour week bill; to the Committee on Labor.