

Also, a bill (H. R. 3266) granting a pension to John C. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3267) for the relief of Ben F. Draper; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3268) for the relief of William Randolph Cason; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3269) for the relief of Mrs. Charles R. Yopp; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3270) for the relief of James Clinton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3271) granting a pension to Ella Presley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3272) granting a pension to Mrs. William B. Raper; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3273) for the relief of Mack Corn; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3274) granting a pension to Flora Duckett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WELCH: A bill (H. R. 3275) for the relief of Max Weinrib; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WENE: A bill (H. R. 3276) for the relief of the Delaware Bay Shipbuilding Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHELCHER: A bill (H. R. 3277) for the relief of certain persons whose crops were destroyed by hail on July 11, 1936; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WITHROW: A bill (H. R. 3278) to confer citizenship on Martha N. Hanson; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3279) for the relief of George H. Hauge; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 3280) granting a pension to Sherman King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3281) granting a pension to Eliza James; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3282) for the relief of St. Ludgers Catholic Church of Germantown, Henry County, Mo.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3283) granting a pension to Mary E. Hays; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

53. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the city of Sheffield, Ala., petitioning the establishment of the principal office of the Tennessee Valley Authority on the United States reservation known as nitrate plant no. 2; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

54. By Mr. ANDREWS: Petition of residents of Buffalo, N. Y., urging the continuation of the nursery schools under the Works Progress Administration set-up; to the Committee on Appropriations.

55. Also, resolution adopted by the Buffalo Building Trades Council on January 4, 1937, that the council go on record as being opposed to the erection of fabricated steel houses at the Lackawanna, N. Y., housing project; to the Committee on Appropriations.

56. Also, letter from National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association, favoring extension of title II of National Housing Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

57. Also, telegram from E. H. Anderson, secretary, Erie County Chapter, New York State Society of Professional Engineers, protesting against any change in the Federal civil-service law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

58. By Mr. BLAND: Resolution of the Westmoreland County Petroleum Industries Committee, of Colonial Beach, Va., urging the immediate repeal of the Federal gasoline tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

59. Also, resolution of the Westmoreland County Petroleum Industries Committee, of Colonial Beach, Va., urging immediate repeal of the Federal lubricating-oil tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

60. Also, resolution of the Spotsylvania County Petroleum Industries Committee, of Fredericksburg, Va., urging immediate

repeal of the Federal gasoline tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

61. Also, resolution of the Spotsylvania County Petroleum Industries Committee, of Fredericksburg, Va., urging immediate repeal of the Federal lubricating-oil tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

62. By Mr. BUCKLER of Minnesota: Petition of F. J. Wickie, president, and E. G. McVean, secretary, of the Kittson County Petroleum Industries Committee, Minnesota, praying for the immediate repeal of the Federal gasoline and lubricating-oil taxes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

63. By Mr. COLDEN: Resolution of the Workers' Alliance Local, No. 8, 10707 South Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif., urging the appropriation of \$1,250,000,000 for the Works Progress Administration; to the Committee on Appropriations.

64. Also, resolution in the form of a petition of the Metropolitan District Material Dealers' Association, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., urging the continuance of title II of the Federal Housing Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

65. By Mr. HILDEBRANDT: Petition of Charles Mix County Farmers Union, Platte, S. Dak., approving and supporting Representative BURDICK in his measure to cancel said feed and seed loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

66. Also, petition of the farmers of Plankinton, Aurora County, S. Dak., signed by 1,300 farmers, requesting assistance due to the grasshopper plague and drought of 1936; to the Committee on Agriculture.

67. Also, petition concerning grasshopper control; to the Committee on Agriculture.

68. By Mr. REED of Illinois: Resolution adopted by Du Page County, Ill., executive committee of the American Legion, requesting that Armistice Day be celebrated in a proper manner in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps throughout the United States; to the Committee on Appropriations.

69. Also, resolution adopted by the membership of the First Congregational Church of Dundee, Ill., commending the action of the President and of the Congress on the passage of neutrality legislation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1937

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

Almighty God, in whose hand are the destinies of the universe and of human life: give us in these days of needed courage and gladness such utter confidence in Thee that we may do our work with hearts triumphant in perpetual hope, with open eyes of wonder and the receptive mind of intelligence and with wills in harmony with Thine.

Help us to realize that he who would be monarch of himself, swaying the scepter of his soul, will believe in God, will believe in man, will believe in conscience, will believe in duty, and that while he believes in these no darkness from without can quench the light that is within. We ask it in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

ELLISON D. SMITH, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, appeared in his seat today.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. ROBINSON, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, January 16, 1937, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LEWIS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Adams	Caraway	Hitchcock	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Overton
Ashurst	Clark	King	Pepper
Austin	Connally	La Follette	Pittman
Bachman	Copeland	Lee	Pope
Balley	Davis	Lewis	Reynolds
Bankhead	Dieterich	Lodge	Robinson
Barkley	Duffy	Logan	Russell
Bilbo	Ellender	Lonergan	Schwartz
Black	Frazier	Lundeen	Schwellenbach
Bone	George	McAdoo	Sheppard
Borah	Gerry	McCarran	Smith
Bridges	Gibson	McKellar	Stelwer
Brown, Mich.	Gillette	McNary	Thomas, Okla.
Brown, N. H.	Glass	Maloney	Thomas, Utah
Bulley	Green	Minton	Truman
Bulow	Guffey	Moore	Tydings
Burke	Hale	Murray	Vandenberg
Byrd	Harrison	Neely	Van Nuys
Byrnes	Hatch	Norris	Walsh
Capper	Hayden	Nye	White

Mr. LEWIS. I announce the absence of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DONAHEY], caused by illness. I further announce that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MCGILL] is detained at his home by a severe cold; and that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HOLT], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are unavoidably detained from the Senate.

Mr. McNARY. I announce that the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is absent because of illness, and that the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. TOWNSEND] is necessarily detained from the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO SENATOR-ELECT FROM IOWA

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, permit me to announce that the Senator-elect from the State of Iowa [Mr. HERRING] is present and is ready to take the oath of office.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The credentials of the Senator-elect from Iowa were presented on the first day of the session. If the Senator-elect will advance to the desk, the oath of office will be administered to him.

Mr. HERRING, escorted by Mr. GILLETTE, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to him by the Vice President.

COMMITTEE SERVICE

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask unanimous consent to have entered the order which I send to the desk assigning the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HERRING] to committees.

There being no objection, the order was read and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That the Senator from Iowa, Mr. HERRING, be assigned to service on the following committees: Banking and Currency, Finance, Library, and Public Buildings and Grounds.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION OF CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that during the period of the adjournment of the Congress he was called upon to fill a vacancy on a committee. He thinks the RECORD should show it.

So the Chair formally announces that, during the sine-die adjournment of the Senate, he appointed the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER] as a member of the Special Committee on Investigation of Campaign Expenditures, created under Senate Resolution 225, Seventy-fourth Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. LA FOLLETTE.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY

The VICE PRESIDENT. In accordance with the provisions of the act of August 29, 1916, the Chair appoints Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BONE, Mr. HALE, and Mr. GIBSON as the members on the part of the Senate of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy.

REPORT ON WAR FINANCE CORPORATION (IN LIQUIDATION)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the War Finance Corporation (in liquidation), covering

the period from January 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SIGNING OF PAPERS BY THE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation fully authorizing the Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior to sign such official papers and documents as the Secretary may direct, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following resolution of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Resolution memorializing Congress and the President of the United States to continue a low minimum interest rate on farm loans through the Federal land-bank system

Whereas the financial returns of the farming industry in the State of Minnesota have been such that those engaged in the pursuit of farming have been unable to recover as quickly as other groups because of the long years of depression that farm people suffered previous to other groups experiencing the suffering years of the depression; and

Whereas the farmers are large users of credit and such a large percentage of their income is used in paying interest on farm mortgages, production credit, and other necessary loans;

It is therefore essential that before we can have any general and lasting return in prosperity to agriculture that the interest payments as paid by agriculture should be on the lowest basis possible and in keeping with that paid by other groups of American society: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge upon the Congress to pass such legislation and the President of the United States to support the same, providing for the continuance of the low interest rates of the Farm Credit Administration on farm loans and believing that this interest rate should not exceed 3 percent at the present time, as the general money market does not justify a higher rate of interest on term farm loans; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the State of Minnesota is hereby instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to each Representative and Senator in the State of Minnesota and to the President of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Sheffield, Ala., urging the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority to establish its principal office on the United States reservation known as nitrate plant no. 2, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. CAPPER presented a resolution adopted by Local No. 32, Kansas Allied Workers, of Pittsburg, Kans., favoring the enactment of legislation providing for a 6-hour workday and a 5-day week without reduction in pay, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 462) to permit the exchange of used parts of certain types of equipment for new or reconditioned parts of the same equipment, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 5) thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 62) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Atchison, Kans., reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 8) thereon.

Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

S. 766. A bill to provide for the reimbursement of certain enlisted men and former enlisted men of the Navy for the value of personal effects destroyed in a fire at the radio direction finder station, North Truro, Mass., on December 27, 1934 (Rept. No. 6); and

S. 767. A bill for the relief of the Charles T. Miller Hospital, Inc., at St. Paul, Minn.; Dr. Edgar T. Herrmann; Ruth Kehoe, nurse; and Catherine Foley, nurse (Rept. No. 7).

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. GEORGE (by request):

A bill (S. 894) to provide for the renewal of 5-year level premium term policies of veterans' insurance for an additional period of 5 years; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 895) for the relief of Capt. Fremont B. Hodson, Infantry, United States Army (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 896) to amend the laws of the District of Columbia relating to corporations; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 897) for the relief of Capt. H. D. Fillmore; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 898) to correct the naval record of John Edward Anderson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A bill (S. 899) for the relief of Tom Kelly; and

A bill (S. 900) for the relief of the heirs of George Spybuck, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 901) to amend the Criminal Code with respect to the manner of inflicting the punishment of death; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 902) to extend the time for reducing the rate of interest on loans by Federal land banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 903) to stabilize communities, farm income, forest industries, employment, and taxable forest wealth; to assure a continuous and ample supply of forest products; and to secure the benefits of forests in regulation of water supply and stream flow, prevention of soil erosion, and amelioration of climate; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 904) for the relief of Multnomah County, Oreg.;

A bill (S. 905) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Suncrest Orchards, Inc.;

A bill (S. 906) for the relief of the Portland Iron Works;

A bill (S. 907) for the relief of Horace G. Wilson;

A bill (S. 908) for the relief of Kate Hatton;

A bill (S. 909) for the relief of the estates of Edwin G. Scott, Clyde R. Dindinger, and Ralph R. Fraley;

A bill (S. 910) for the relief of the estate of Ralph R. Fraley;

A bill (S. 911) for the relief of M. Seller & Co.;

A bill (S. 912) for the relief of Homa L. Rhoten;

A bill (S. 913) for the relief of Allie F. Muth; and

A bill (S. 914) for the relief of William J. Ewing; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 915) to authorize the distribution to persons admitted to citizenship of the patriotic poster entitled "Look the Truth in the Face"; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

A bill (S. 916) for the relief of Harriet King; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 917) for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace April 11, 1899; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 918) granting a pension to Jane Armstrong;

A bill (S. 919) granting a pension to Fred Burns;

A bill (S. 920) granting an increase of pension to Francis H. Kearney;

A bill (S. 921) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Rhude;

A bill (S. 922) granting a pension to Lee A. Smith; and

A bill (S. 923) granting an increase of pension to Nellie A. Worden (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 924) to extend the provisions of the Forest Exchange Act to lands adjacent to the national forests in the State of Oregon; and

A bill (S. 925) to provide \$25,000 for the restoring and preserving of the home of Dr. John McLoughlin at Oregon City, Oreg.; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. WHITE:

A bill (S. 926) for the relief of Benjamin C. Quinby; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 927) for the relief of Frank Wheelock Plummer Breed; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 928) for the relief of John E. Folsom; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCHWARTZ:

A bill (S. 929) to authorize the levy of State, Territory, and District of Columbia taxes upon sales of tangible personal property sold in United States national parks, military and other reservations when not sold for exclusive use of the United States, and providing for reports showing amount of such property sold; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 930) directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Albert W. Gabbey a patent to certain lands in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

A bill (S. 931) for the relief of the widow of the late William J. Cocke; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 932) to promote safety in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 933) to amend an act of Congress, approved March 4, 1915, entitled "An act to regulate the use of public school buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia";

A bill (S. 934) to amend section 11 of an act entitled "An act to establish standard weights and measures for the District of Columbia; to define the duties of the Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets of the District of Columbia; and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1921;

A bill (S. 935) to amend section 1 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia", approved May 27, 1924, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 936) to regulate the sales of goods in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LEWIS:

A bill (S. 937) for the relief of Harry W. Dubiske; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LONERGAN:

A bill (S. 938) to provide for the acquisition of additional land at New London, Conn.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEELY:

A bill (S. 939) for the relief of Webb B. Alley; and

A bill (S. 940) for the relief of the heirs of James H. Hardesty; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 941) for the relief of Wilhelm Schaffer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 942) granting a pension to Tom B. Jimmerfield; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 943) for the relief of Joseph C. Holley; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. BONE:

A bill (S. 944) for the relief of the Community Investment Co., Inc.;

A bill (S. 945) for the relief of the Community Investment Co., Inc.; and

A bill (S. 946) for the relief of the estate of Rees Morgan; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 947) to provide national flags for the burials of honorably discharged former service men and women; and

A bill (S. 948) to provide for a national cemetery in every State; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 949) for the relief of William David Hayes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 950) for the relief of J. Henry Miller, Inc.;

A bill (S. 951) for the relief of Robbins-Ripley Co., Inc.; and

A bill (S. 952) for the relief of the Sound Construction & Engineering Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCHWELLENBACH:

A bill (S. 953) for the relief of Bert A. Northrop; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 954) providing for the advancement on the retired list of the Army of Whitfield H. Cox;

A bill (S. 955) for the relief of Frank I. Otis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WALSH:

A bill (S. 956) to protect American and Philippine labor and to preserve an essential industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 957) granting a pension to Elizabeth Rose Clark;

A bill (S. 958) granting a pension to Clara B. Cutter;

A bill (S. 959) granting a pension to Mary C. Daly;

A bill (S. 960) granting a pension to Beatrice E. Duke;

A bill (S. 961) granting a pension to Susie Fiedler;

A bill (S. 962) granting a pension to Joseph H. Furlong;

A bill (S. 963) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia J. A. Grant;

A bill (S. 964) granting a pension to Mary D. Rice;

A bill (S. 965) granting a pension to Mary Roode;

A bill (S. 966) granting an increase of pension to Lucy J. Whipple; and

A bill (S. 967) granting a pension to Mary J. Winslow; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 968) giving superintendents at classified post-office stations credit for substitutes serving under them; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. AUSTIN:

A bill (S. 969) granting an increase of pension to May S. King; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mrs. CARAWAY:

A bill (S. 970) to amend the Air Commerce Act to provide for the safety of passengers in aircraft; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 971) to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1935, to provide lower interest rates on Federal land-bank loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A bill (S. 972) for the relief of Ethel Smith McDaniel; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 973) for the relief of the city of Baltimore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 47) to insure the neutrality of the United States in the event of war between foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LONERGAN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 48) directing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1937, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 49) to prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war from the United States in certain cases; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. McNARY:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 50) authorizing the erection of a memorial building to commemorate the winning of the Oregon country for the United States; to the Committee on the Library.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

On motion by Mr. ASHURST, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of

the bill (S. 475) to establish a Court of Patent Appeals, and it was referred to the Committee on Patents.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. LEWIS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 63), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

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

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Mr. SMITH submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 64), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

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

UTILIZATION OF WATER RESOURCES OF THE ARID AND IRRIGABLE STATES

Mr. BANKHEAD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 65), which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation:

Resolved, That the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, or a duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a complete investigation with respect to proposed legislation providing for the ultimate utilization of the water resources of the arid and irrigable States, including irrigation and reclamation, improvement of navigation, flood control, and power development. For the purposes of this resolution such committee or subcommittee is authorized to hold hearings, to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, and to employ such clerical and stenographic assistance as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic service to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The committee or subcommittee is further authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to take testimony, and the expense attendant upon the work of the committee or subcommittee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, but shall not exceed \$5,000. Such committee or subcommittee shall make a report of the results of such investigation, with recommendations, to the Seventy-fifth Congress.

HERBERT E. GUTHRIE—WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS

On motion by Mr. NEELY, it was

Ordered, That the papers accompanying the bill (S. 1623) for the relief of Herbert E. Guthrie (74th Cong., 1st sess.) be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, no adverse report having been made thereon.

ARGENTINE SANITARY TREATY—ADDRESS BY FRED BRECKMAN

[Mr. BORAH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the Argentine sanitary treaty delivered on Jan. 16, 1937, by Fred Breckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR NORRIS BEFORE THE FIRST UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA

[Mr. BONE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address by Senator NORRIS at Lincoln, Nebr., on Jan. 5, 1937, before the first unicameral legislature of Nebraska, which appears in the Appendix.]

A FINER LIFE ON NEBRASKA FARMS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR NORRIS

[Mr. BONE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address by Senator NORRIS before the annual convention of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation at Lincoln, Nebr., on Jan. 4, 1937, on the subject of "A Finer Life on Nebraska Farms", which appears in the Appendix.]

THE PUBLIC RANGE—ADDRESS BY THEODORE A. WALTERS

[Mr. POPE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered on Jan. 13, 1937, by the

Honorable Theodore A. Walters, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, before the fortieth annual meeting of the American National Livestock Association, which appears in the Appendix.]

POWERS RELATING TO STABILIZATION FUND AND WEIGHT OF DOLLAR

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 416.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 416) to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, without amendment.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, as stated when the bill was introduced, and reported, I am acting in substitution for the junior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], who is unavoidably absent from the Senate.

The report on the bill, which I assume is on the desk of each Senator, succinctly recites what it is. It is simply an extension of the stabilization fund of \$2,000,000,000 and of the authority to the President of the United States further to devalue the dollar.

That in a word states the purposes of the bill.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator permit an inquiry?

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

Mr. GLASS. Certainly.

Mr. KING. Was there any evidence before the committee or any statement made by the Treasury Department indicating the purpose for or the necessity of devaluing the dollar?

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, while the session of the committee was executive, I think there could be no possible objection to answering the inquiry of the Senator from Utah to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury appeared before the committee and gave it as his judgment that it was very desirable to extend this authority to the President in order to be sure that this country would be prepared to meet any devaluation which might be initiated by any foreign country that would result in some disadvantage to our export trade.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, has the Senator from Virginia concluded his statement?

Mr. GLASS. Yes; I have.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I should like to offer an amendment to the stabilization section of the pending bill. I should like to make a very brief statement respecting it before formally offering it.

From January 20, 1934, which is the time when the stabilization act was passed, to June 30, 1939, the time now proposed for its termination, is a period of 5 years and 5 months. During all of this time \$2,000,000,000 of the people's money in the stabilization fund will have been solely in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury subject only to the approval of the President. The decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury, according to the language of the original act which is here to be extended, will have been final in all aspects, and—I quote from the act itself—

Not be subject to review by any other officer of the United States.

I venture the assertion that this is the greatest power over the largest sum of public money for the longest period of time in all history. I venture the further assertion that never was there a precedent in a democracy for such an enormous public enterprise to be locked up forever in the wisdom and discretion of just two men.

We may have the greatest confidence in those two men. Certainly their integrity is unimpeachable. But that is beside the point. This is—or is supposed to be—a government of laws and not of men. The responsibility of Congress for the public purse is primary and continuous. Two billion dollars is still a tremendous sum of money. In any other connection we would not dream of permitting such a sum, or any sum, to be spent in secret, audited in secret, and terminated in secret. It would be unthinkable. It would

ravish every sensibility of representative government. We cannot wholly escape these implications in the pending problem.

I freely concede that the character of this fund necessarily is different from almost any other fund, that it necessarily serves a secret function from day to day, and that it would defeat the purposes of the act itself to billboard its contemporary operations. But I am unable to understand why, at some point in the proceeding, there should not be the same accountability to Congress as is the essential habit in respect to every other public dollar. I am unable to understand why the shroud must be perpetually impenetrable; why the people may never know what has been done in their name with their own money.

In ordinary appropriations Congress can fairly well prescribe in advance the nature and scope and even the details of public expenditure. This is our protection. Not so with this \$2,000,000,000. We can only authorize the Secretary of the Treasury—

To deal in gold and foreign exchange and such other instruments of credit and securities as he may deem necessary—

To do what? To stabilize—

the exchange value of the dollar.

Anything may happen under that authority. It is as infinite as time and as wide as space. This afternoon we are asked summarily to extend this prodigious grant of money and power for 2½ years, knowing little or nothing of what has been done with it to date. Yet we are dealing with the main artery of the public credit. We must deal almost wholly on faith. Perhaps this infirmity is inherent in a so-called stabilization fund, whose virtue, if any, is probably in its mystery. Probably, too, it is necessary in the world of interlocking finance that we should continue to arm ourselves with this sort of a weapon with which to meet similar weapons elsewhere. But, Mr. President, I respectfully submit that the least we can do is to change the law so that we shall become finally informed. The least we can do is to make certain an ultimate accounting which will permit an ultimate accountability. Anything less is an affront to democracy.

In his recent reorganization message, the President listed five major objectives to which he gave unequivocal endorsement. The fifth objective reads in part as follows:

Establish accountability of the Executive to the Congress by providing a genuine independent postaudit of all fiscal transactions.

Where is the "accountability" in this pending statute? Where is the "genuine, independent postaudit"? Where is there any of our checks and balances? Where is the prudent regard for our Congressional responsibilities? Why should there be complaint if, in some small degree, this omission be rectified?

The objective, defined by the President himself, is not only missing, it is literally denied by the stabilization-fund law in its present and pending form. I respectfully submit that this is our first yet probably our greatest opportunity to follow this particular Presidential recommendation. In addition, this course is urged in the present instance by every element of vigilance and by the minimum of congressional responsibility for public money.

I think I am entitled to say, in conclusion, that I have discussed the matter with the Secretary of the Treasury in person and that he does not object to the amendment.

Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk. Personally I should prefer to go much further, and to require an audit and report today, before the powers are extended; but it seems to me it is a minimum of congressional responsibility to demand at least a final accounting when the powers herein granted are finally terminated. I should prefer a different course. I should prefer to suspend all action until, here and now, we are appropriately advised respecting the uses to which this enormous power has been put. I am amazed that Congress should be asked to act upon so vital a matter in the almost total absence of disclosure of the record. For myself, I cannot proceed in such a fashion. But surely, at the very least, the Senate will

not oppose the minimum, ultimate precautions which I now propose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 9, after the word "terminated" and before the period, it is proposed to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That upon the termination of the fund, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to Congress a complete audit and report upon its operations from the time of its establishment.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I wish to inquire of the Senator from Michigan, or, if he does not have the information, of the Senator from Virginia, whether, in the conversation referred to—if it was not private—the Senator ascertained what losses, if any, or gains, if any, had resulted from the operation of the stabilization fund since the establishment of the fund.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I have no information regarding the bill itself except the report of the committee, which, of course, yields nothing by way of information. My inquiry of the Secretary related solely to the question of this ultimate accounting; and I am happy to say he did not object to the fundamental idea that there ought to be an ultimate accounting.

Mr. GLASS and Mr. BYRNES addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah has the floor. Does he yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. KING. If the Senator from Virginia will answer the question, I shall be very glad to have him do so.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, the Secretary of the Treasury appeared before the committee and gave us, up to date, the net result of the operation of the stabilization fund. I may state in general terms that there has been no loss to the Government in the administration of the fund, but rather a profit. It may be by some deemed considerable and by others inconsequential. At any rate, there was no loss.

I may say further that the Secretary of the Treasury had with him the Director of the Budget and the actuaries who have charge of the bookkeeping details of the operation of this fund, and offered to the committee to submit those details if the committee desired to hear them, and stated very definitely that any Member of the Congress was at liberty to come to the Treasury and inspect the bookkeeping operations and the detailed administration of the fund.

The Senator from Michigan has stated in substance what I would state—that it is not desirable to give general publicity to the operations of the Treasury with respect to this fund; that that would very seriously interfere with, if it would not invalidate, the administration of the fund. That is just the situation; but while I am on my feet I desire to make the comment that if the Secretary of the Treasury was willing to accept the suggestion of the Senator from Michigan, he should have said so to the committee, and should not have waited until we presented a report here and had an amendment offered with the statement that the Secretary of the Treasury is in favor of the amendment. In my judgment, the Secretary should have treated the committee with more respect than that.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, the bill as presented to the committee and as now reported was, as I understand, prepared in the Treasury Department by the Treasury officials.

Mr. GLASS. It was written by them; exactly.

Mr. BARKLEY. And in the language which they desired.

Mr. GLASS. Exactly.

So far as I am individually concerned—I cannot speak for the committee—I have no objection to the amendment, because I think what it proposes to require would essentially ensue anyhow; but the Secretary of the Treasury ought to tell the committee what he wants when they are considering an important bill like this, and not tell individual Senators what he is willing to do.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I desire to make an inquiry of the Senator from Michigan in regard to a quotation. There was some confusion in the Chamber, and I did not understand whether the quotation referred to is in this

bill, or whether it is in the law that the bill undertakes to amend, in regard to any other officer of the Government having the power or right to review the action of the Secretary.

Mr. VANDENBERG. It is in section 10 of the original act.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the Senator read it again?

Mr. VANDENBERG. Yes. I am reading from page 6 of the printed text. The fund—

Shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in a stabilization fund * * * under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, whose decisions shall be final and not be subject to review by any other officer of the United States.

Mr. NORRIS. That has been in the law all the time?

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is correct.

Mr. NORRIS. In the Senator's judgment, would that preclude the Supreme Court from passing on the constitutionality of this act?

Mr. VANDENBERG. There is enough speculation in the stabilization fund without asking me to enter the realm of speculation upon the Supreme Court.

Mr. NORRIS. Was that speculation in the law when the Supreme Court acted on the law before?

Mr. VANDENBERG. If they acted upon it, it was, because it was and is in the law.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I desire to say just a word about this amendment. I do not care how the Senate votes on it. I think this is probably what may happen:

Nobody can tell whether the condition of our foreign trade or our international situation in 1939 will or will not require further extension of the authority given to the President in this bill. When that time arrives, if it should be found necessary to pass another measure extending the provisions of the act, we should have to repeal the provision of this measure which would be incorporated in it by the amendment of the Senator from Michigan, because, if we had further to extend the act, it would not be any wiser then than it is now to reveal to the public what had happened with respect to this fund. For that reason I do not see that the amendment would do any good and it might possibly do harm.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, if it should be thought desirable to extend the act, we should very likely repeal this provision at the same time.

Mr. BARKLEY. It would be necessary to repeal it at the same time; so why not wait until the question is finally determined, and then provide at the time for any sort of audit that Congress may wish? Nobody desires to keep secret the transactions; but there may be objection, and serious harm may occur, if the transactions are revealed pending the life of the authority and the fund.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG].

Mr. McNARY. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], and in his absence I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. LEWIS. I reannounce the absences suggested in my previous statement. To that statement I add the information that the Senators from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. PEPPER] are detained as a reception committee for the delegation from their State attending the inaugural ceremonies. If present, they would vote "nay."

I also announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DONAHEY] is detained from the Senate by illness, and that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MCGILL] is detained because of a severe cold.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY], the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HOLT], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES] the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], the Senator

from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are unavoidably detained.

Mr. McNARY. My colleague the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. STEIWER] is absent on official business. The senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. TOWNSEND], who would vote "yea" if present and voting, is also absent on official business.

My colleague [Mr. STEIWER] is paired on this question with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE]. If present, my colleague would vote "yea", and I am advised that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] would vote "nay."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. GIBSON] is necessarily detained. He is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. GIBSON] would vote "yea", and I am advised that the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] would vote "nay."

Mr. McKELLAR (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. TOWNSEND], which I transfer to the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY], and allow my vote to stand.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—32

Adams	Capper	King	Norris
Austin	Copeland	La Follette	Nye
Bailey	Davis	Lodge	Russell
Borah	Frazier	Logan	Schwellenbach
Bridges	Gerry	Loneragan	Smith
Bulkeley	Gillette	McCarran	Tydings
Burke	Hale	McNary	Vandenberg
Byrd	Hatch	Maloney	White

NAYS—43

Ashurst	Chavez	Hitchcock	O'Mahoney
Bachman	Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Overton
Bankhead	Dieterich	Lee	Pittman
Barkley	Duffy	Lewis	Pope
Bilbo	Ellender	Lundeen	Reynolds
Black	George	McAdoo	Robinson
Bone	Green	McKellar	Schwartz
Brown, Mich.	Guffey	Minton	Sheppard
Brown, N. H.	Harrison	Moore	Thomas, Okla.
Bulow	Hayden	Murray	Thomas, Utah
Byrnes	Herring	Neely	

NOT VOTING—20

Andrews	Glass	Pepper	Truman
Caraway	Holt	Radcliffe	Van Nuys
Clark	Hughes	Shipstead	Wagner
Donahay	Johnson, Calif.	Steiwer	Walsh
Gibson	McGill	Townsend	Wheeler

So Mr. VANDENBERG's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

COMMEMORATIVE COINS—THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF NORFOLK LAND GRANT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The calendar under rule VIII is in order. The Chair understands there is on the calendar only one bill remaining, which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 4) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the original Norfolk, Va., land grant and the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the city of Norfolk, Va., as a borough.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I understand this bill is on the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is on the calendar.

Mr. ROBINSON. There are numerous precedents for the proposed legislation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with an amendment, in section 1, on page 2, line 3, after the word "Treasury", to insert a comma and the words "but the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparations for this coinage", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the original Norfolk, Va., land grant and the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the city of Norfolk, Va., as a borough there shall be coined at a mint of the United States to be designated by the Director of the Mint not to exceed 20,000 silver 50-cent pieces of standard size, weight, and composition and of a special appropriate design to be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparations for this coinage.

SEC. 2. The coins herein authorized shall bear the date 1936, irrespective of the year in which they are minted or issued, shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value, and shall be issued only upon the request of the Norfolk Advertising Board, Inc., affiliated with the Norfolk Association of Commerce upon payment by it of the par value of such coins, but not less than 5,000 such coins shall be issued to it at any one time and no such coins shall be issued after the expiration of 1 year after the date of enactment of this act. Such coins may be disposed of at par or at a premium by such association and the net proceeds shall be used by it in defraying the expenses incidental and appropriate to the commemoration of such event.

SEC. 3. All laws now in force relating to the subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same; regulating and guarding the process of coinage; providing for the purchase of material and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of coins; for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting; for the security of the coins; or for any other purposes, whether such laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein authorized.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the calendar.

ORDER OF BUSINESS ON INAUGURATION DAY

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, it is necessary that the Senate meet tomorrow, but it is not expected that business will be transacted. The order of procedure is that Senators shall assemble in this Chamber and proceed to the inaugural platform immediately upon assembling. In all probability there will be no suggestion of the absence of a quorum. This statement is made in order that Senators may have notice now of what may be expected.

Following the inaugural ceremonies, if the order that I am about to submit to the Senate shall be adopted, the Senate automatically will stand adjourned until Friday noon. There is no business on the calendar. Many committees will be in session. For these reasons the adjournment will be until Friday noon instead of Thursday noon.

Mr. President, with that statement I ask for the adoption of the order, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The order will be read.

The order was read and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, by unanimous consent, That when the Senate concludes its business today it take a recess until 11:45 o'clock a. m. tomorrow; that upon convening at that hour the Senate proceed to the east front of the Capitol for the purpose of attending the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States; and that upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the Senate stand adjourned until Friday noon.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. ROBINSON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. ASHURST (for Mr. MCGILL), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Oscar Henry Doyle, of South Carolina, to be United States attorney, western district of South Carolina, vice Charles C. Wyche, appointed United States district judge.

Mr. NEELY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Claud N. Sapp, of South Carolina, to be United States attorney, eastern district of South Carolina. (Mr. Sapp is now serving under an appointment by the court.)

Mr. VAN NUYS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Charles C. Wyche, of

South Carolina, to be United States district judge, western district of South Carolina, vice Henry H. Watkins, retired.

Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably the following nominations:

Charles Edison, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy; and

Admiral William D. Leahy to be Chief of Naval Operations in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of admiral, for a term of 4 years from the 2d day of January 1937.

Mr. WALSH also, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably the nomination of Brig. Gen. Thomas Holcomb to be the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps for a period of 4 years from the 1st day of December 1936; Col. James J. Meads to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of December 1936; and also the nomination of sundry other officers and citizens for appointment in the Marine Corps.

He also, from the same committee, reported favorably the nominations of Capts. Wilson Brown and Walter S. Anderson to be rear admirals in the Navy from the 1st day of July 1936; and also the nominations of sundry other officers and citizens for appointment in the Navy.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. As the Chair understands, there is no further executive business pending before the Senate.

RECESS

The Senate resumed legislative session.

Mr. ROBINSON. Pursuant to the order heretofore entered, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 11:45 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m.) the Senate, under the order previously entered, took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 20, 1937, at 11:45 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1937

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that delighteth greatly in His commandments; hold us close to Thee, our Father. We acknowledge our imperfections and pray that we may be strong and falter not in the presence of temptation. May the Christ spirit be the ruling passion of our daily conduct, that the strong may help the weak, the wise the foolish, the rich the poor, the good the bad, and that peace and good will may extend and bless our people everywhere. Let Thy merciful providence, O God, attend our fellow citizens as they come hither to pay tribute to our most distinguished President and our Vice President and those institutions which are the glory of a free and a liberty-loving people. Remember the avenues of our country through which the public mind is going and direct all in authority that they may deal justly and wisely with all problems. Through Christ. Amen.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 60, Seventy-fifth Congress, the Speaker appointed as members of the Select Committee on Government Organization the following Members of the House: Mr. BUCHANAN (chairman), Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. WARREN, Mr. VINSON of Kentucky, Mr. ROBINSON of Utah, Mr. TABER, and Mr. GIFFORD.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

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

Mr. SNELL. Reserving the right to object, is the Speaker going to make an announcement in regard to tomorrow?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will make an announcement later. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House. A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 6]

Allen, Del.	Dingell	Kee	Romjue
Allen, La.	Dowell	Keller	Sadowski
Arnold	Duncan	Kenney	Schuetz
Biermann	Ferguson	Kniffin	Steagall
Buckley, N. Y.	Fernandez	Lambertson	Stubbs
Caldwell	Fitzpatrick	Lanzetta	Taylor, Colo.
Cannon, Wis.	Goodwin	Lord	Taylor, S. C.
Cartwright	Green	Mapes	Tinkham
Champion	Griswold	Meeks	Weaver
Chandler	Hendricks	Mills	Wood
Chapman	Higgins	Montague	Woodruff
Cravens	Honeyman	Nichols	Zimmerman
Crosser	Jarrett	Randolph	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOLAND). Three hundred and eighty-one Members have answered to their names—a quorum is present.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES

The SPEAKER. The Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies was appointed during the last session of Congress. I have had many inquiries by Members with reference to the proceedings tomorrow. Under unanimous consent, when we adjourn today the House will stand adjourned until Thursday next. So there will be no official session of the House tomorrow.

But in the absence of the chairman of the House Joint Committee on Inauguration, who is unavoidably absent today and for the information of all Members, I think it necessary to make a statement with reference to the formation of the procession of the Members of the House to attend the ceremonies tomorrow morning.

I have been requested to announce to the House that all Members who expect to go out on the official platform will assemble here in the Chamber of the House at 11:40 o'clock tomorrow morning. I have been requested to state that in order to get by the police, including the marines, it will be absolutely necessary for each Member to display the official ticket in order to get his seat on the platform. That is an entirely reasonable regulation. If a Member does not have his ticket it may be difficult for him to get his seat, for there will be no opportunity to join the procession after it leaves the House.

I am further requested to announce that no children will be allowed upon the platform and there will be no seats except for Members actually holding tickets for their own seats.

That, the Chair thinks, covers the announcement that he was requested to make.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday morning next, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk, I be permitted to address the House for half an hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. As stated yesterday, I think it is the purpose to have under consideration on Thursday the bill extending the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. If the gentleman would, I would much prefer that he make his request for Friday.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I change the request to Friday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that on Friday next, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of matters on the Speaker's table, he be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MAVERICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in two particulars, one on the free-port bill and the other on the legislation of the coming session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

STABILIZATION FUND EXTENSION

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2519) to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would permit, I should like to make an arrangement in respect to a division of the time in general debate.

The SPEAKER. That was arranged under the special agreement entered into under unanimous consent. Under that arrangement, the gentleman from New York, in charge of the bill, and the ranking minority member are each entitled to control one-half of the time.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2519.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2519, with Mr. HILL of Alabama in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the first reading of the bill will be dispensed with.

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HILL of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2519) to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised, had come to no resolution thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 416. An act to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 416) to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Is the Senate bill identical with the House bill which we have been considering in the Committee of the Whole?

Mr. SOMERS of New York. It is identical, I may say to the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed by the Parliamentarian that the Senate bill is identical with the House bill. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] will recall that by unanimous consent permission was given to consider the Senate bill, in the event the Senate bill came over here, under the same circumstances as the House bill. This is merely a matter of expedition in the passage of the bill.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. SOMERS] moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 416.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 416, with Mr. HILL of Alabama in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes. I wish to commend the fair and clear manner in which the chairman of the committee has presented the available facts here today. He has made an exhaustive study of the subject matter and his remarks have proven his capability to handle such an important piece of legislation. The most regrettable incident in this legislation is the lack of legislative courtesy of the majority in bringing omnibus bills into this House for consideration. During the past 2, even 3 and 4 years, many measures were enacted under the pressure that an emergency existed. On several occasions five or six or seven wholly unrelated subjects were placed in one bill and passed here in this body, thus depriving the membership of the right to express their approval or disapproval of the different subjects that were incorporated in these measures. That practice in legislation is not only unfortunate, it is unsound. It says to the Members of the House on both sides of the aisle, "We do not have confidence in your judgment on a single measure, but we must bring them in here and tie you up so that you must follow the administration on all these measures, even though you might elect to vote differently on two or three separate sections in the bill." There is no reason today why these two highly important subjects should be incorporated in this one bill, and a motion will be offered to have a separate vote on these two proposals. These two acts have been in force 2 years by virtue of legislative sanction and 1 year additional through Executive proclamation. The first section, that in regard to the stabilization fund, insofar as I am informed, has brought no formidable opposition. The creation of that fund in our country was one of the defensive actions, rightly so created, because we learned that some of the major nations of the world had in secret provided tremendous sums of money to protect their exchange and their international financial operations. At this time it is reported that Great Britain has \$2,000,000,000 in such a fund, France approximately \$600,000,000, and it is to be assumed that the other nations have comparable sums or sums in proportion to their ability or their proportion of foreign trade.

Practically all the thought in relation to the stabilization fund has been directed to the international phase, or exchange, and I must confess that over hearings of many years in this committee it was apparent that few people in our country very clearly understood or had had much experience in exchange. So all of this thought was directed toward the international phase of the subject, or exchange, whereas we know that our internal or domestic trade amounts to 93 percent, and we should be far more concerned about the 90 or 93 percent than about the 7 or 10 percent that goes out into the world, but because of the financial coalitions abroad, necessarily we were obliged to create this fund, and the Secretary of the Treasury reported to the committee that no part of this fund was invested in foreign securities. Whether the distinction should be drawn that it was not invested in foreign exchange, I

took it that no part of this fund had been so invested; but primarily it was a domestic question, and whether or not it has been extensively used to sustain Federal securities or obligations in the past has not been commented upon here, and possibly might be somewhat distantly connected with the present consideration, but that was one of the prime objectives in the creation of this fund, and its continuance can be effected without cost to the Treasury. It is virtually a statement on the part of our Government that we do not propose to have any foreign nations or group of nations effect a coalition or pursue a course of action that will detrimentally interfere with exchange or the price that we are to receive for our exports.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THURSTON. I yield.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. I want to get some information. During the chairman's discussion of the bill two thoughts were brought out: First, that we need not pay any attention to the imports, so primarily this is for the benefit of the exporters. Secondly, that our Secretary of the Treasury was purchasing paper francs with American gold. Then the answer would be that the purpose of this fund is to aid the sale of American manufactured articles to foreign countries, with the use of money furnished by America at the expense of agriculture, because we are not selling any agricultural products abroad. Is that correct?

Mr. THURSTON. Permit me to say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that I do not have any information that any portion of this fund is being used in the manner indicated, or as it was reported on the floor of the House a few moments ago, so I cannot reply to that interrogation.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THURSTON. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Has it not been the understanding at all times that the very efficacy of this \$2,000,000,000 fund must depend upon its secrecy?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlemen yield?

Mr. THURSTON. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. As I understand, it is the purpose of this bill to continue the power which was originally given to the President. Section 2 apparently goes further. Will the gentleman, in a short, brief way, tell us the additional power given to the President over the power granted in existing law?

Mr. THURSTON. To recur to the first section, in order to reply to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] this \$2,000,000,000 in this fund is earmarked from the so-called profits in the revaluation of gold in our Treasury, whereby the footings of the Treasury were increased \$2,800,000,000 as a result of the passage of this act. The \$2,000,000,000 is earmarked from that fund. Necessarily, if those in charge of that fund in our country were to make known to the world their operations in the past, it might bring about some unpleasant situation of an international character. I think we are all agreed that that would be a very unhappy demand to make in this respect.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. THURSTON. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. The gentleman may not be able to answer this, but how can anybody come on this floor and tell us how this money is being used, if its very efficiency depends on secrecy?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. THURSTON] has again expired.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

As I said before, it surely would be very unwise to make an open disclosure of the operation of this fund.

Now, to reply to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER], those in charge of this measure say that absolutely the only change that is contemplated in the language is to

extend the operation of the gold clause for a period of 2 years and 5 months, from January 30, 1937, to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1939. No other change whatever is contemplated, and a reading of the amendment will disclose that the option giving Presidential authority to proclaim an extension of an additional year has been omitted.

Mr. MICHENER. It seemed to me section 2 could have been drawn with much less language, if there was no purpose to give any additional power. I wanted to be sure about it.

Mr. THURSTON. I interrogated the witnesses appearing before the committee on that very precise subject. It was definitely reported that no additional powers were asked, just an extension of time.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THURSTON. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Referring to the statement made to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury purchased United States Government direct obligations, has he authority to engage in open-market operations similar to the Federal Reserve Board in the use of this fund, or could those activities be construed as open-market operations?

Mr. THURSTON. The limitations on those in charge of this fund are very nominal. I take it that this Board could operate either in the domestic or foreign market.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THURSTON. I yield for a question.

Mr. RICH. When they charged off the \$2,000,000,000 on account of the devaluation of the gold they deducted that from the Federal statement, did they not?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not understand the gentleman's question.

Mr. RICH. When they devalued the gold dollar there was about \$2,000,000,000 made by that act?

Mr. THURSTON. Two billion eight hundred million dollars.

Mr. RICH. They took that amount from the Treasury statement?

Mr. THURSTON. It was added to the resources of the Treasury.

Mr. RICH. In other words, the deficit was \$34,464,484,000 on January 14. If they had not deducted that from the Treasury statement it would have been \$36,000,000,000 plus?

Mr. THURSTON. It would have been \$2,800,000,000 more than the sum you first mentioned.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THURSTON. I yield.

Mr. GIFFORD. In reply to that, I think it is worth while putting in the RECORD here the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury over the radio relating to this fund:

We have another cash drawer in the Treasury in addition to the drawer which carries our working balance. This is called the gold drawer. We do not propose here to subtract this \$2,800,000,000 from the net increase of the debt, thereby reducing it to \$1,600,000,000, and the reason we do not subtract this is for the reason this \$2,800,000,000 is under lock and key.

Most of it by authority of Congress is segregated in the so-called stabilization fund and for the present we intend to keep it there.

I call attention to the fact, however, that ultimately this will be reported and used to pay the debt of the country, but now it is where even we can get no information about it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. PETTENGILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; for a brief question.

Mr. PETTENGILL. Of the original \$2,800,000,000, is it a fact that \$800,000,000 has been applied to the national debt?

Mr. THURSTON. I cannot say that application has been made; I am not informed in that respect.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Iowa will yield, the gentleman from Indiana said \$2,800,000,000. He means, does he not, \$2,000,000,000?

Mr. PETTENGILL. No; we are talking about two different things. I am talking about the profit made on the devaluation of the gold, which was \$2,800,000,000. Of this sum,

\$2,000,000,000 was put in the stabilization fund. I am asking what happened to the remaining \$800,000,000?

Mr. THURSTON. I cannot say whether that money has definitely been credited against the public debt, or whether it is still being carried in the general funds of the Treasury.

Mr. PETTENGILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a further question?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. PETTENGILL. Has only \$200,000,000 of the original \$2,000,000,000 set aside in the fund been used in stabilization operations?

Mr. THURSTON. That is all that has been used up to the present time.

Mr. PETTENGILL. Then the question arises: Is it necessary to have a fund so large as \$2,000,000,000 when we have used only \$200,000,000, or one-tenth of the amount? Is it not practicable to apply to the public debt the \$1,800,000,000 which is not being used? This would enable us to stop paying interest on that amount.

Mr. THURSTON. The gentleman makes a very practical suggestion, and it might be that it would be well received by the Treasury of the United States. I shall have to allow him, however, the privilege of pursuing his suggestion.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. THURSTON. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Was any reason assigned why the President had not exercised the power granted him of issuing \$3,000,000,000 in paper money?

Mr. THURSTON. Paper did not get into the committee room, I may say to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Was any information given to the gentleman's committee as to why the President had not exercised this power?

Mr. THURSTON. None whatever, sir.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Was any information given the gentleman's committee why it was necessary to continue this power to the President to issue \$3,000,000,000 of paper money?

Mr. THURSTON. I think I can answer that in a few words by saying that it was suggested that the President thought it highly desirable.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. RICH. We have \$11,306,000,000 in gold in the Treasury according to the statement of January 14.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; half the visible gold of the world, which amounts to about \$22,000,000,000.

Mr. RICH. The President still has the power to reduce the value of the dollar about 10 percent. He could make another billion dollars' profit by so doing and charge that off the public debt, could he not?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; and that is a favorite way used by treasuries throughout the world in adding to their financial statements; revalue their gold, silver, and even their currency.

Mr. Chairman, whether this power is to be continued 2 additional years, plus 5 months, is a matter I wish to discuss quite briefly. Congress will again assemble here at the seat of Government in January of the next year; so if this subject is as important at that time as it is now, it would, of course, receive preferential consideration from the leadership of this body. Continuously in the press we read that the Congress has constantly surrendered its powers to the executive branch, so I expect to offer an amendment to strike out the figures 1939 and substitute the figures 1938, so that if this measure passes this body, this power would be extended from January 30 to June 30, 5 months, then 1 additional year, or a year and 5 months instead of 2 years and 5 months as is proposed.

May I inquire: Has there been any objection to the continuance of the policy in these acts? I call the Members' attention to resolutions adopted by the National Agricultural Conference just a year and 2 days ago when this body representing all the great farm organizations of the country

met in Washington. This conference made these suggestions:

That the desire and objective of the National Agricultural Conference is that our monetary system be so revised and currency and credit so managed as to establish and maintain the dollar with a constant purchasing power, preserving the equity of contracts between debtor and creditor, and avoiding the dangers and losses that are inevitably involved in excessive and uncontrolled inflation or deflation. To accomplish this, be it further

Resolved, That there be established a "monetary authority" (by whatever name called).

That this monetary authority be, as largely as possible, non-partisan and nonpolitical.

That their tenure of office be of such length as to protect this body from sudden change.

That the members, through pensions or otherwise, be adequately provided for throughout life.

That this "authority" be directed by definite mandate from Congress, under that section of the Constitution which directs Congress to "coin money and regulate the value thereof", to establish and maintain a unit of value (the dollar) with a constant purchasing power, a monetary currency regulated on an index of basic commodities on their world price, considering gold and silver as commodities, and dealing with them in terms of their market value.

That Congress vest in this "authority" the power to control price adjustments through monetary action by means of (a) repricing of gold, (b) regulating the value of the dollar, (c) declaring the gold content of the dollar, (d) regulating the issuance and volume of currency, (e) and such other powers over money and credit as Congress may see fit to give to it for the accomplishment of the congressional mandate, always reserving, however, to Congress at designated periods the right of review and direction of the operation under this mandate.

It was the consensus of opinion of this great clearinghouse of public thought throughout the country that such a body should be created to give specific attention to this subject rather than to leave it, as the present law does, to the Executive, which, of course, means political control. I felt, therefore, that it was my duty to call your attention to the fact that in this country, not only in agriculture but in industry and finance, there is a feeling that steps should be taken to definitely outline a sound financial policy. It will be my purpose to shorten the period suggested without at all affecting the current operation of the act for almost a year and a half in order that Congress may retain some of its powers. We may want to reconsider or again act upon this subject before the two and a half years shall have expired. I appeal to you to support the prerogatives, the rights, of the Congress and the plain mandate of the Constitution in regard to the legislative branch of the Government, and I assert that no good reason exists why we should continue both these acts two and a half years when their extension for a shorter period will not work any injustice to our Nation, and the adoption of a shorter period will be one step to reestablish Congress before the people of the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK].

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Chairman, there are certain collateral issues involved in this legislation which few of us have had the training to fully understand. There are many aspects of it, however, that are easily within the comprehension of all of us.

This is the first of a series of bills which will be brought in here to perpetuate temporary powers given in an emergency. When any Government agency or bureau gets temporary authority, it seeks eternal life for that authority. If it secures any new powers, it attempts to make them greater and extend them. We are going to have many such bills proposed during this session, and if we are to stop disorderly and undemocratic government and return to the kind of government the people of this country are entitled to have, the time to begin is this afternoon.

There is not much dispute among the committee members as to the desirability of a stabilization fund. There is, however, a very serious disagreement as to the manner of its administration. Those of you who were here 3 years ago will recall that there was very strong opposition to giving one man the vast power this act gives the Secretary of the Treasury by putting \$2,000,000,000 entirely within his control, accountable to no one and cloaked with absolute secrecy. It was urged by prominent men on both sides of the aisle here and in the Senate, notably by one whom we

all respect, the senior Senator from Virginia, that the stabilization fund should be administered by a committee of five, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Governor of the Federal Reserve, the Comptroller of the Currency, and two men not connected with the Government but who were recognized as experts in international finance. It is obvious for many reasons that such a course should have been followed then and should be followed now.

No one can doubt that it is dangerous to allow one man to have undisputed and uncontrolled authority over such a huge sum of public funds.

He may be unwise. He may be incompetent. He may be dishonest. The man may be too timid or he may be too bold, and I refer to no particular individual. We ought to have a committee administer this fund. I think that should be plain to anyone.

Ordinary good sense requires that the stabilization fund should be used in cooperation, or at least in liaison, with the Federal Reserve. Under the present arrangement the open-market operations of the latter might easily create a situation in which the Federal Reserve was working unwittingly to checkmate the purposes of the stabilization fund.

I feel that the Congress and the public are entitled to know what this money has been used for, what it has accomplished, how much of it has been invested, and how it has been invested. If it is embarrassing to the Secretary of the Treasury to give us details, let him give us a general report. We are entitled to have that.

A few days ago the Secretary of the Treasury and some of his assistants appeared before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures and chatted informally with reference to this measure. He declined to tell us how much was invested at the present time. He did not inform us how much had ever been used at one time, nor how much capital his experience shows to be necessary. If \$2,000,000,000 is more than the requirement, let us turn some of it back, reduce the national debt, and save interest.

I cannot understand the need for such unseemly haste in pressing this bill for passage. But history repeats itself. It will be recalled that 3 years ago the President sent a message to Congress asking for these powers. That was on the 15th of January. On the 18th of January the committee reported the bill to the House, and on the 20th the bill was passed. We are doing about the same thing this year. The Secretary of the Treasury appeared before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures on Friday and asked for this legislation. On Monday it was reported to the House and on Tuesday we are considering and deciding the matter. No reason has been suggested why all this haste is necessary.

The powers granted to the Secretary of the Treasury under the law, which you are now seeking to extend, do not expire until January 30. As I previously stated, we on the minority side feel it is proper that the Secretary of the Treasury be armed with a vast stabilization fund in order to protect our foreign exchange, to protect our exporters and importers, to promote foreign business, and as a defense against any attack some foreign countries might attempt upon American interests with their stabilization funds. We do criticize, however, the manner in which it is administered.

I hope that the chairman of our committee, whom we all respect, will confer with the Treasury Department and bring in some legislation which will be permanent and which will give the people of the United States certain safeguards in the administration of this fund, and as much publicity as may be safely given. There is safety in numbers and there is safety in publicity.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Chairman, I believe all of the minority members of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures are opposed to the second part of this bill, involving additional power to devalue the dollar, lodged in the President's hands and held over the people of this country as a constant threat. It is a disturbing influence, and no good reason has been given to us why it should be continued.

The stabilization fund itself is an adequate defense against any sudden attack upon our own credit by a foreign nation. No situation can arise over night which would make it necessary to devalue the dollar another 9 cents. As I look at the question, it is simply this: Shall the President have the right to coin money and regulate the value thereof in the future, or shall that constitutional function be returned to the Congress?

If the administration deems it wise to further devalue the dollar, let the President state his reasons and request the appropriate legislation. He is certain to get it from this Congress promptly. In the meantime the stabilization fund affords ample protection.

I believe the people of this country hope and expect that the American form of government will be reestablished in the Seventy-fifth Congress; that Congress will resume its function as a legislative body and discharge its constitutional responsibilities.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE].

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the committee I would address myself wholly to the second section. That section will furnish to economic history two or three sentences of a chapter that will perhaps be the most interesting the science of economics will ever have produced. I may say that I have been familiar with this topic from its early stages here. In May of 1933 I had occasion to take the floor and discuss the first of the legislation for devaluating the dollar. Let me quote words I used then:

Your action today, if it be completed, will lessen confidence. It will postpone the return of recovery by months, if not by years.

I charge today that the action then taken has delayed the return of happiness, comfort, and prosperity to the American people by the years I predicted as possible.

I arraign the monetary policy of this administration because of the damage it has done to the welfare of the Nation, because of the suffering it has brought to millions of our people, because of the hardships it has entailed on all the country, and because it is to continue uncertainty.

The law you are amending, like sundry other of the New Deal laws based on emergency need, gave the President power to end its life when he might declare the emergency ended. The President has made no such declaration in the case of any temporary law, as far as I am informed. If he thinks the depression is over, why does he not use his power so to proclaim? In asking 2 years more for this law, can it be that he thinks we have before us 2 years more of distress?

Depressions ordinarily have run their course in 3 or 4 years. You now find yourself in the eighth year of this depression—the eighth year—and still nearly 9,000,000 American citizens, able-bodied and willing to work, are said to lack employment; 9,000,000 of our citizens are kept from making a livelihood, from putting bread into the mouths of their wives and children; and in point of recovery we stand fifteenth among the nations of the world.

For other proof that we are not even yet out of the woods, almost three-quarters of a decade after the crash in Austria started the world down hill, note the appeal of the President to our businessmen that they renew enterprise, employ more men, invest their capital in constructive enterprise. Is he whistling to keep up the wind? Does he not know that every employer in the land would hire more men could he have reasonable prospect of selling his product at a profit? Such hope is the reason why men engage in producing. They do not need appeal, they need confidence as to the immediate future.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho rose.

Mr. LUCE. I do not yield. The subject is too important for me to be diverted from my thought.

I told the House more than 3 years ago that repudiation of the Government's pledge to keep its promises would destroy confidence on the part of the people. From that day to this you have seen confidence wavering and trembling and afraid.

The reason averred in May of 1933 for giving to the President power to devalue the dollar was that it would raise prices. The theory was that if the producer received more for his products he would have more to spend, and that thus activity would return all along the line. From what followed we have learned once more that such influences as lessening the value of gold in exchange or the issuing of paper money, resulting in what we call inflation, do not always work rapidly. In fact, unless the inflation is rapid and excessive, the effect of increasing the volume of money, we have now proved by experience, is rarely felt in less than a year—usually it takes 2 years. Professor Warren was brought down here from Cornell, and Professor Rogers from Yale to work the price-raising device by paying big prices for gold. The evident fact is that the thing did not work with the desired speed and so it was abandoned—one of the most expensive and ineffective experiments in all economic history.

To be sure, prices did rise; but it was largely for other reasons, and slowly. Even now they have reached but halfway to the desired and promised point. Official figures prove that.

On the other hand, what increase has been achieved, has shown itself in disastrous increase of the cost of living, which has gone up faster than wholesale prices.

This burden you have put upon all the people, and what have you reaped from it? You have helped some of the people, but you have hurt all the rest. You have brought the loss of the necessities of life to the very poor. You have made it more difficult for the wage earner to make both ends meet. You have added to the burdens of all those to whom you did not extend special privilege.

It was said that if you gave the power to the President to devalue the dollar, wages would increase proportionately; that the income of the consumer would rise; and that so no harm would be done, while many classes of the people would profit, especially the farmers of the West and the South. Who will rise here and tell me that income has generally risen in proportion to the increase of the cost of living?

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUCE. I would prefer not to be interrupted, if I may.

Who will tell me that the income of the people has risen in proportion to the cost of living? Who will tell me that any beneficial thing has clearly come to the greater part of us from this?

What is our present situation and what the prospect? Did you know that there is not a nation on the face of the earth that today lacks an irredeemable paper currency? Our currency is worth nothing but the good faith of the country behind it. Ah, you say that is enough. I have heard that said again and again. My memory goes back to the days before recovery from the depression of 1873. I was a boy in the State of Maine, and I recall how a closely contested election eventually put into power a greenback candidate, a man who, in his day, was one of the thousands and millions in this country who demanded an irredeemable paper currency. There were cannon in front of the state-house before he was seated, if indistinct memory serves me right. As a boy I hoped they would go off. I did not care whom they hit, but I wanted them to go off.

Again, I remember the Populist movement in 1892. I remember how then the demand was for irredeemable paper money; I remember the attempts that have been made in this House in recent years to that end; and now, strange to relate, the whole world has irredeemable paper money. With some relatively unimportant exceptions, you cannot exchange your paper for gold. You have sterilized gold. You have made that great hoard now being transported to Kentucky of no more importance in the money system than were it copper or brass or any other of the metals, and this is true of all the gold of the world.

Never before in the history of mankind has the peril thereof been escaped so long. Sooner or later the penalty is going to be paid. Sooner or later there will be such an experience as that of France with the assignat, as that of Germany or any other country where the Parliament or the monarch has undertaken to make gold valueless as an instrument of exchange.

I do not know whether I am doing right in calling attention to this fact. It will be only a spark sometime that will start a conflagration. I pray my words may not be the spark, and yet I cannot help telling you of my hope that wise men will remember that history repeats itself, that human nature does not change, and that the element of fear sleeps in every human heart. I pray we may yet escape repeating the old, old story of what happens when you have an irredeemable paper currency.

There is no need to extend the power of the President in this particular any further. There is no need to keep the sword of Damocles hanging over the head of business. There is no need of delaying the hope of business that it may engage in enterprise with some certainty of profit. You get no advantage out of prolonging uncertainty. You continue the danger. [Applause.]

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, how much time is remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa has 21 minutes and the gentleman from New York has 19 minutes.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY].

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to attempt a discussion of this measure this afternoon. I do not know now that I am prepared intelligently to discuss it. I would, indeed, be presumptuous if I should attempt in any way to measure my feeble ability with the learning, information, and great ability of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] who has just addressed the House.

But when I hear prophecy recalled and recounted, when I hear the assertions that they have proved true in the past in the face of facts and figures to the contrary, I am not willing to keep my seat and allow the statement to go unchallenged.

At the time when the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts made the remarks which he referred to, when he says that he predicted dire disaster upon this country by the predicted advance in the cost of supplies to the consumer, I am reminded of the simple fact that at that time the farmer's wheat was 25 cents a bushel and rotting in the field, while today by the use of the gold-stabilization fund in the hands of the President of the United States it is selling at \$1.14 a bushel.

I am reminded of the fact that at the time the gentleman was making dire predictions of disaster because of the devaluation of the gold dollar that the corn in the farmer's field, in the shock, was worth 10 cents per bushel. In the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and in Iowa, the State of the distinguished minority leader on the committee, corn was being burned for fuel, while the coal mines in my district and the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia were shut down for want of sales. More than 10,000,000 able-bodied men were without employment and their families in dire distress.

I am also reminded of the fact that at the time of the gentleman's dire prediction of disaster to this country in the devaluation of the gold dollar that 14 great Southern States with their staple crop of cotton was mortgaged to the limit; their homes were being sold by the thousands to satisfy the mortgage liens upon them; while today cotton has traveled all the way from 5 to 12 cents a pound by reason of the devaluation of the gold dollar in securing a foreign market for exportable surplus cotton.

The gentleman tells the House that it is going to be dangerous to put stabilization in the hands of a single man. Can we not visualize the difficulty that 435 Members of this House would have in trying to handle this question? We are engaged in a great international poker game for a market for our exportable surpluses; and England, the big European boss, has a trump of more than \$2,000,000,000 in hand; France, \$600,000,000; Switzerland, \$300,000,000; and, of course, we are not going to continue in any game without a full hand. It may be we have had to use only \$200,000,000 of this fund, but as trade increases we will need more of it, and, undoubtedly, the mere knowledge that this vast sum is always available has a controlling effect in our negotiation of trade agreements. It is our surplus that we can resort to as occasion may require. Many distinguished gentlemen on

the other side of the aisle have talked with much feeling about our tax measure that takes the surpluses of domestic corporations, and yet they urge that our Government should have no available surplus.

I may say that I have some objection to this bill. I have the objection that I would like to see it more maturely considered, and I have an objection to the broad and unlimited powers granted to a single man in this country; but I say this: If such powers are to be granted and extended to any man in the White House, so far as I am concerned, and without partisanship, if they are to be so handled, I would rather see them handled by a Democrat than by a Republican. [Applause.]

The swan song and loud lamentations of my distinguished and venerable friend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] about loss of confidence of the American people in this administration seems to me to be rather illogical in the face of the fact that at the last November election the President was reelected by the greatest popular vote in all our history and swept into office by the electoral votes of 46 out of 48 States. As a result of that same lack of confidence, over which the distinguished gentleman weeps so bitterly, and of that same election there remain today but 88 Republicans on the other side of the aisle as a mighty testimonial of the popular will. Compare that with the dark days of 1933 after 12 years of rule by the party of confidence, and then weigh the argument of the gentleman from Massachusetts and it will be found wanting. [Applause.]

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD].

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, in February of last year I made rather lengthy remarks on the floor of the House on the subject of The Watering of the Currency. At that time I think I suggested, as did the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY], that because of devaluation cotton did go from something like 6 cents to 11 cents a pound, and because of devaluation and other laws it went to the consumer to a price of 22 cents. It was because the processing tax and the N. R. A. costs were added.

It was suggested today that in one of his replies the Secretary of the Treasury said that we have about \$2,800,000,000 under lock and key in a separate drawer, "and we are not going to use it to reduce our debt for awhile anyway." Mr. Chairman, I presume it is still there in a separate drawer, together with possible French francs that he may have recently bought. And it is evident, is it not, that he can help rig the market on our own securities? If you, representing a corporation, should buy your securities in a day or two before you want to issue more, so as to support the market, you know what would happen to you as an officer of that corporation, do you not, under the Federal Securities Act? But our Government is supposed to be doing it, and, as three of the Justices of the Supreme Court have said, he has taken "those ill-gotten gains of \$2,800,000,000 profit" and has put it into that separate drawer, and we, as Congressmen, are not supposed to know anything about it.

We have to dig if we want to find anything about our Treasury Department, and I have been doing a little digging lately. I was not surprised to read in the RECORD that they had been digging in another branch of the Government. I find that the R. F. C., for instance, had given away some \$1,800,000,000, but the notes representing that gift are still carried on the books of the Treasury as assets, and the R. F. C. is still paying a slight interest upon them, and the public is told that we have \$17,000,000,000 worth of assets, \$12,000,000,000 of foreign debt—of doubtful value—and \$5,000,000,000 of seemingly recoverable assets. When you look into it and read the President's speech before election on our recoverable assets, we may express some amazement. I invite attention to these matters. Read the speech made last Friday, which appears in the RECORD, and let us wake up to the manipulation of these funds.

I am willing to vote for this stabilization fund to be continued, but it ought to be cut in half. It ought to be limited

for its proper uses. Congress should closer define those uses. We ought to be ashamed to rig the market on our own securities. As far as further deflation of the dollar is concerned, it is wrong to have that sword of Damocles still held over the head of our people for another 2 years. Cotton being about the only big exportable article was the principal big thing helped by deflation. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY], with all the gold buried in his own State, might be expected to come in often and devalue again and again so that foreign countries could buy our dollars cheaper to pay for the cotton they purchase. The chairman says, "Never mind about the importer, let him take his medicine." However, his own Government is trying to increase imports and the importer should be considered nearly as much as the exporter.

The integrity of every life-insurance policy and every savings-bank balance hangs in the balance. Because other countries had already devalued so much, we did not get the advantages we probably hoped to get. I wrote a dozen of the money experts in the country and asked what effect devaluation had had in the 1 year, and I put it in the RECORD on that day in February. I wrote the Secretary of the Treasury and asked if he could say if there was any reflection of devaluation in the rise in prices, and whether any credit should be given to devaluation and he wrote me that it was probably very little. However, cotton is the important exportable product, and devaluation helped the price of cotton. But now that the most important nations seek stabilization and have even entered into an agreement that we will support the franc, there seems no need to go further off the gold standard.

Mr. SOMERS of New York rose.

Mr. GIFFORD. I have not much time.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. I know the gentleman has not much time and I shall grant him a minute more but I would ask him this question. When we buy French francs, are we buying gold?

Mr. GIFFORD. I cannot answer that question, but we are putting up gold to buy them, and those French francs are apparently going into that secret drawer.

You say you have private information that there have been gains on these transactions. I say \$2,000,000,000 is too much. One billion ought to be enough. I think the gentleman really probably agrees with me. You have in that box, as far as we know, according to the Treasury statement, \$2,800,000,000, but not carried as assets; but the notes of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that are not worth anything are carried as such. That seems to be the Treasury's method of reporting to the people these days. Perhaps we can get information. I think we may go to the members of the committee and might learn what the Secretary of the Treasury told the members of that committee; but the public must not know. It was public policy to proclaim when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loaned money to banks that information brought trouble enough, but you insisted that the people know all about the transactions of its own Government.

Oh, a request has come from the White House. We must act in 2 hours on a matter which you say, Mr. Chairman, is the most important matter we have before us this session.

I have studied this problem, in my own weak way. Of course, I do not know as much about it as the gentleman from New York, but I have given it much attention. I know that very important issues are involved, as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] said. The integrity of \$22,000,000,000 in our life-insurance companies, \$10,000,000,000 in savings banks are involved. The dollar, which may be again jeopardized if the President sees fit, and in his own good time and at his pleasure. I would predict if he did again devalue by 10 percent, the effect would be far greater than the former devaluation of 40 percent, because at that time he was largely meeting the conditions that already prevailed.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Massachusetts 2 additional minutes.

Mr. GIFFORD. So when you hold that threat over the value of money, what will continue to be the situation? Big business has had to divorce itself from the banks and carry on its own financing. Investors will not know what the value of the dollar may be and will continue to hesitate in their commitments.

It is a shame to allow only 1 hour of debate on a side. It is deplorable that we cannot review conditions and consider what the effect of devaluation has been. Why did not your committee open its doors to those importers who have been stung? Why did you not open your doors and let those people who had actually suffered, men who know what they are talking about in regard to finance, come before your committee? Oh, no; the Secretary of the Treasury, who is simply, as he says, the loyal servant of his President, seems to have been the only one necessary to come before your committee to give you information. It seems not wise that the people be heard.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Is the gentleman serious when he asks me to open the committee room to importers, so that they may obtain information which would bleed the American people?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I listened with much interest to my colleague from New York [Mr. SOMERS], who made a very fair and clear explanation of the bill this afternoon. It may be he somewhat exaggerated its importance when he told the House that the passage of this bill will affect the price of polar bear meat up in the vicinity of the North Pole or elephant tusks and ivory at the Equator. If he is correct, then we should have been allowed more ample debate in this greatest deliberative body in the world to consider such an important piece of legislation.

I imagine every Member on my side of the House is somewhat embarrassed by this omnibus bill, because you have combined entirely different propositions in one bill. Most of us realize the importance of continuing the \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund. If the fund is necessary, of course, it must be secret. It is self-evident that the House of Representatives and the Senate cannot control such a fund. We all deplore the fact that it must be secret, because by its very nature it is undemocratic and un-American, but we know that we cannot operate it ourselves. No committee of this House can operate it. As a matter of fact, it is not \$2,000,000,000. It is \$200,000,000 that is now in process of being used and manipulated to maintain our exchange values. We only do it because we have to play in a poker game. We have to have enough money to ante up, to play our hand, and, above all, not so much to play our hand as to call the bluff of the foreign nations, and by calling that bluff we are able to stabilize our own currency in the interest of all our people.

We do not want a stabilization fund. We are forced to have it because England started the game and others followed suit.

Although I think this stabilization fund is undemocratic, and un-American, and secretive, and all that, I believe it is necessary. We are forced to have it against our will, and as long as we must have it, I take the word of the chairman of the committee [Mr. SOMERS of New York] that it is handled honestly. As far as this is concerned, the man who is responsible for it is a constituent of mine, the Secretary of the Treasury, who lives at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., where he is a voter and a bona-fide constituent. I know he is an honest man, and no one in this country could impugn his integrity. [Applause.]

We now come to the question of delegation of power. That is an old hobby of mine. I do not believe we have any right to continue to delegate away and surrender our constitutional powers to the President of the United States. I

think the time has come not to delegate more of our constitutional powers but to take them back and restore them to the Congress of the United States. [Applause.]

What does the Constitution say? The Constitution of the United States, article I, section VIII, clause 5, provides that Congress shall have the right to coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins. This is the power that is specifically granted to Congress; and it is a fact that in this bill we are surrendering and delegating away our own constitutional power to the Chief Executive. The President tells us the depression is over; if it is over where is the emergency? Why are we called on now to surrender this power for 2½ years? It would be bad enough to surrender it for a year and a half, although that would be within the life of this Congress, but to surrender it for 2½ years when there is no emergency, is not right and there is no justification for it. I think the Republicans, at least, as a body should oppose delegating more power to the President. [Applause.]

We Republicans have had a lot of fun upbraiding Democrats for not carrying out the provisions of their own party platform in the past. What does the Republican platform say about this identical bill? It reads as follows:

We will restore to the Congress the authority lodged with it by the Constitution to coin money and regulate the value thereof by repealing the laws delegating this authority to the Executive.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mr. THURSTON. The Democratic platform contains essentially the same provision.

Mr. FISH. I am not responsible for the Democratic platform. They never live up to it anyway. [Laughter.] We Republicans, however, should uphold our own platform, and I hope the Republicans will not delegate the power to regulate the value of money to the President in this bill. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'MALLEY].

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Chairman, about the only thing that would impel me to arise and interrupt the quiet of this Chamber today would be my sense of humor and my memory of events of the past.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened to a number of speeches, particularly those of the two gentlemen from Massachusetts and the gentleman from New York. They were so reminiscent of the Republican campaign speeches we heard over the radio that I could not contain myself; but, like my friend from Kentucky, I had to arise. During the campaign through which we just passed the Republican orators used all the words in the dictionary which denote catastrophe, chaos, disaster, and all manner of dire consequences, words just used by these three gentlemen on the Republican side. We all, of course, know the answer of the American people to the Republican campaign of fear and intimidation. Twenty-seven million votes is scarcely a sign that the American people took any of those words seriously any more than we Democrats upon this side should now take seriously the predictions of disaster we have heard this afternoon from the charter members of the Republican society of the "prophets of doom."

Speaking seriously, there is nobody in this House who objects to delegating power to another branch of the Government more than I do, but when we have to delegate power to fight a condition I am glad, as a Democrat, that we can delegate it to a competent Executive instead of an incompetent one, such as the Republican Executive who headed this Government when our country was brought into the greatest depression of history.

Objection was raised to the fact that debate on this bill was limited to an hour a side. During the last 4 years the Republican Party has had a good many hours within which to suggest, if they could, better ways to bring this country out of the depression than those followed by our President. I nor no one else heard any suggestions of a better method of

doing things, though we continue to hear the same prophecies of disaster that we heard in the campaign. We on the Democratic side, of course, are going to give to those prophecies of disaster the same reply as that given to them by the American people on the 3d of last November and pass this bill to continue a policy that works. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT].

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, certain fundamental questions are involved in this legislation to which we should give more consideration than is possible in the time set aside for the discussion of this bill. I hope, however, that during this session of Congress an opportunity will present itself for a lengthy debate of the questions which are so pertinent to our economic life.

In the first place, the President is continuing to adhere to fallacious theories concerning the relationship between the dollar value of gold and the commodity price index. The dollar value of gold has no relationship whatsoever to the domestic commodity price index unless the money of the country is redeemable in gold; and the Warren-Pearson theory that the commodity price index follows the dollar price of gold has been so completely repudiated by every leading economist of the Nation that it seems somewhat ironical that we in our limited capacities on these subjects should still be adhering to the idea that devaluation has anything to do with the commodity price index. The danger lies in the fact that the Chief Executive still believes that the dollar price of gold has some relationship to our commodity price index. In this respect the index of business turnover, consumption, and production stands at about 93 with 1929 taken as 100. Bank credit is only about 50 percent normal.

The President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System believe that they need these powers to stop inflation. A study of the charts, however, will reveal that any exercise of these powers will affect only 50 percent of the credit base of inflation. The other 50 percent of our credit is dependent for its stability upon the soundness of our monetary policies; it is dependent upon the policies which we as a Congress write into the law. It does not make any difference what the value of an ounce of gold is as long as it is of some stable value. I was very much interested in the remarks of the gentleman from New York wherein he said that France and Great Britain came to us asking assistance and that it was necessary to lend that assistance in order to stabilize the currencies of the world.

He said that so long as this exchange war continued there would be need for this legislation. The United States must take the offensive in this war because at the present time, as called to your attention by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE], there is not a redeemable currency in the world. They have always looked to us for leadership in this particular, and our contribution to world monetary and exchange stability should be to tie our dollar to something and do it quick in order that they may be able to use our currency as a base for stabilization. They are looking to us for leadership in the movement for stability. Why did Great Britain and France come to us for assistance and enter into these monetary treaties? Merely because we had by this fallacious gold policy of ours forced France off the gold standard and the whole gold bloc over there had to follow suit. Now they are praying for the return of some of this gold in order that they may have some base upon which to build international stabilization. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, may I call attention of the majority party to the Democratic platform of 1932:

We advocate sound currency be preserved at all hazards and an international monetary conference called on the invitation of our Government to consider the rehabilitation of silver and related questions.

Also may I call attention to the platform of the majority party of 1936:

We approve the objective of a permanently sound currency, so stabilized as to permit of more wide fluctuation in value—

And so forth.

The Democratic Party has stated in the platforms of 1932 and 1936 that it is in favor of a sound currency, yet they want to give to the President of the United States power to devalue the dollar 10 percent additionally and extend this power for two and a half years. Rather than delegate the powers that the Constitution gave to this Congress we should retain the power to ourselves.

May I call attention to the statement of the Federal Treasury as of January 14, which shows that we are in debt at the present time over \$34,000,000,000. Why does the Secretary of the Treasury carry in the banks of this country \$1,895,000,000 to use for inflationary purposes if he is not afraid of the monetary system of this country? I hold in my hand 100 German marks of the Kaiser Wilhelm day; it is worthless today. If you keep on with the juggling of our dollar, the increasing of our national debt, it will be only a few years till the dollar will be as worthless as the German mark of 1916. Let us have a sound currency and a stable Government, one in which we all have confidence. Fulfill your party platform pledge to the American people.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (c) of section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, approved January 30, 1934, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) All the powers conferred by this section shall expire June 30, 1939, unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended and the operation of the stabilization fund terminated."

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SNELL: Page 1, line 9, after the word "terminated", insert "Provided, That upon the termination of the fund the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to Congress a complete audit and report upon its operations from the time of its establishment."

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, it does not seem to me that any Member should oppose this amendment. I am reliably informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has no opposition to an amendment of this kind. Of course, there are a great many of us who feel that we should have reports from time to time with reference to the various funds carried in these two items. But, on the other hand, the chairman of the committee told us this morning that on account of certain reasons he could not divulge to the House and to the country everything that was stated by the Secretary of the Treasury. There is one thing certain, and that is after the whole thing is over, the reason given by the chairman would not be effective, and there would be no reason why we should not have the information we think we should have now to intelligently pass on this legislation.

I also feel it is entirely in accord with the statement made by the President that all such funds be audited and a full and complete report made to the Congress and the country regarding them. I feel that the country and the Members of the House are entitled to this information, and there is no reasonable excuse for not having such an audit and report made at the termination of the authority. I believe the welfare of the Nation demands such a report and audit, and I trust there will not be any opposition to this amendment.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL].

Mr. Chairman, I oppose the amendment just offered not so much on account of its merit, but because it is the intention of the committee to consider a separate bill asking for an accounting at the termination of this authority.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SOMERS of New York. I yield to my colleague from New York.

Mr. SNELL. If the gentleman is not opposed to this amendment on merit, why is it not better to insert it in the bill at this time when we have the subject matter before us for consideration?

Mr. SOMERS of New York. I am going to tell the gentleman why I do not think it is advisable at the moment. The committee will hold hearings in reference to that matter and allow all the time necessary. It has been requested of the committee that this bill be passed as quickly as possible. To amend the bill at the present time would delay the passage of the legislation, and, therefore, I am forced to call to my aid all of my Democratic friends to vote down the amendment after assuring the gentleman that his amendment will receive consideration in due time.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SOMERS of New York. I yield to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Are we to draw the inference from the gentleman's remarks that this subject is to be touched on in the President's inaugural address?

Mr. SOMERS of New York. I could not say with any exactness.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Is it imperative that this bill be passed today?

Mr. SOMERS of New York. What I might say to the gentleman in answer to that question would be only a guess, and I would not want to mislead him.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SNELL) there were—ayes 59, noes 93.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. The second sentence added to paragraph (b) (2) of section 43, title III, of the act approved May 12, 1933, by section 12 of said Gold Reserve Act of 1934 is amended to read as follows: "The powers of the President specified in this paragraph shall be deemed to be separate, distinct, and continuing powers, and may be exercised by him, from time to time, severally or together, whenever and as the expressed objects of this section, in his judgment, may require; except that such powers shall expire June 30, 1939, unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended."

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THURSTON: Section 2, line 10, strike out the figures "1939" and substitute therefor the figures "1938."

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, my purpose in offering this amendment was somewhat explained in my remarks of a few moments ago. Instead of Congress delegating this authority for 2 years and 5 months, the period would be shortened by my amendment to 1 year and 5 months. We will assemble here again next January, and we will then have ample opportunity to reenact or extend or modify this legislation if the situation at that time warrants such congressional action.

None of us can foresee just what the situation may be at that time, and should not the Congress, the body that is first mentioned in the Constitution of the United States, retain this authority so it can exercise its power in this respect at a later date if the exigency should require further consideration of this subject?

Not only is this precise phase of the matter before us, but I know there is a feeling throughout the country that the Congress should reassert itself in our national life, and particularly with respect to the legislative functions that have been specifically placed upon our membership.

So I plead with the members of the majority who, of course, hold command of this situation by a 4-to-1 vote, to give careful consideration to this appeal, because no one on the floor of this House will assert that any serious injury will follow if this body for at least a short period holds this power where it belongs—in the legislative branch of our Government.

A vote for this amendment is a vote to reaffirm the power of the House of Representatives.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I think all will agree that an extension of 1 year is inadequate. Consequently, I am opposing this amendment. We all realize that conditions outside of the United States, over which we have no control whatever, are not going to clear to the extent that at the end of the year this legislation will not be necessary. Therefore I simply ask what is the sense of passing something temporarily when we know we will have to come back another year and pass the same thing again? We might as well do the job now, once and for all.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SOMERS of New York. I yield.

Mr. RICH. We are passing this not for 1 year but for 2½ years, and the gentleman might not come back to change this legislation. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. THURSTON].

The amendment was rejected.

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

Mr. Chairman, I think the membership of the House ought to understand what the progressive Republican view is on this subject. The Constitution of the United States provides that the power to issue money and regulate the value thereof shall remain in the Congress of the United States. We have never repealed that provision and we have never modified it. It is still the law of the land, and yet this same Congress, in 1863, attempted to abrogate the provisions of the Constitution and passed a National Bank Act, and the national banks have been issuing money ever since, contrary to the Constitution; and we finished the job in 1913 by passing the Federal Reserve Act, which took the power further out of the hands of Congress.

Now, I am in favor of bringing this power back to the people and lodging it in the Congress of the United States, but there is no use of trying to reestablish that theory by passing any resolution in any Republican convention to the effect that they want to take this power now away from the President of the United States. This power today is lodged with the private banking interests of the country, and the only thing that protects us from the private greed of the bankers of America is this power which we have given the President of the United States, and I am in favor of continuing that power. It is not right to put every commodity on the basis of gold without any change. Gold has changed 2,000 percent in its value since the human family started out, and do we want our wheat and our cattle all measured in terms of gold without any change? No. Give the President of the United States through this Congress the power to change the relative value of gold, with respect to the rest of our products and commodities, and then you are putting the power to regulate the value of money back in the hands of the people, where it belongs. This Congress can constitutionally delegate authority to the President to carry out its direction to devalue the dollar further if necessary. The Republican convention at Cleveland went on record to take this power away from the President, but they did not say, nor did they intend to say, that they would take this power away from the private banking interests of the country. Those who vote for this bill are voting with the people to control their money; those who vote against it are voting to continue the reign of the private banking control of the value of our money. That is the issue before us now.

Mr. GRAY of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, there is a difference in the effect of this legislation which this act is to amend and continue, a difference in effect externally and abroad, and effect internally and within our own country.

There is a difference in the effect of the revaluation of gold under the basis of our money today and the revaluation of our money.

Under the revaluation of gold the dollar externally or abroad was devalued to 59 cents, while at the same time here in our own country, internally, the dollar measured by the

1926 value level has remained calling for 123 cents worth or value of labor and labor products.

The value of money is always relative to labor, labor products, and commodity values, under which the devaluation of the dollar appreciates the value of labor and the products of labor, or, in other words, raises prices—the money measure of values.

The revaluation or devaluation of money largely affects debts and contract obligations stipulated for payment in money. Revaluation of money upward lowers prices, the money value, and makes debts and money contracts call for more labor and commodities.

On the other hand, the devaluation of money raises prices, the money measure of values, and makes debts and money contracts payable with less property, commodities, and labor, or, in effect, lightens the debt burden.

Revaluation of money upward, lowering prices and money values and making lighter the debt burdens, or restoring the money basis upon which contracted, is referred to disparagingly by some schools of monetary science as "inflation", while the devaluation of money, raising prices, the money value of labor and products, and piling higher the burden of debts, is styled or called "currency reform."

It must be realized and understood that the relative value of money is not fixed by the number of cents in the dollar or by the number of grains of gold or silver designated to be coined in the dollar. This is not what determines money values.

Price is the money value of labor and commodities in contrast with the economic value which always may or always remain unchanged, regardless of the law of supply and demand, like the value of wheat as food to sustain the body.

The value or relative value of money is determined under the law of supply and demand by the number of dollars in circulation, the amount of money available for the exchange of labor, services, and the products of labor.

The relative value of money is determined under the law of supply and demand the same as the relative value of wheat or the relative value of corn or labor products. If we decrease the supply of wheat, all other conditions remaining the same, the price value of wheat is reduced. Or if we decrease or limit the wheat crop and reduce the amount of the wheat supply, all other conditions remaining unchanged, the relative value of wheat is raised to a higher level.

The relative value of money is controlled by the same law of supply and demand and the value of money rises and falls and the price level falls and rises as the number of dollars in circulation, or the amount of money available for exchange is increased in amount.

The effect of the devaluation of the dollar, under the existing Gold Revaluation Act, upon debts and money contract obligations was to make foreign debts and money obligations due from foreigners and foreign governments to our citizens and our Government payable at 59 cents upon the dollar.

But the law left our domestic debtor under the 1926 price level standard to give up 123 cents on the dollar to pay his domestic debts and mortgages, as, regardless of the gold contents of the dollar, with the obligations of the Government behind it, its relative value remained unchanged.

I am not complaining of the devaluation which enabled foreigners and foreign governments to pay their debts at 59 cents on the dollar, because this was about the value which they had contracted for to pay under the values and the price level at the time contracted, as only on this basis can the foreign debt be collected.

The same reason that farmers and home owners have not been able to pay their mortgages and have suffered delinquency and foreclosure is the same reason that foreigners and foreign governments have not been able to pay their debts to us.

I am only insisting that our own farmers and our own home owners owing mortgages be given the benefit of the

same devaluation of money, which means an appreciation of prices of money values, and the right to pay their debts and mortgages upon the same money basis, or money values, as foreigners and foreign governments are given, and save themselves from the embarrassment of insolvency or the humiliation of foreclosure sale of their farms and homes. [Applause.]

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out section 2. This section carries the delegation of power to the President to continue the depreciation of the dollar to 59 cents or on down to 50 cents, as he decides. Furthermore, it includes the \$3,000,000,000 Thomas proposal giving the President the power to issue \$3,000,000,000 of fiat money. A number of Republicans have spoken today and given the impression that the Republican Party is united against depreciating the dollar to 59 cents. I do not know that I would have any great objection, if the Congress would take back the power from the President to regulate the value of money and then itself establish a 59.3-cent dollar. That is what Congress should do now. Of course, I know this bill is going through. The only possible protest that I can make is to move to strike out the entire section, because I am opposed to delegating that power to the President. It is bad enough to leave it at 59.3 cents, but to give him the power to depreciate it still further merely increases the loss of confidence in America and makes for more uncertainty and confusion.

In spite of what some Republican Members said, who took upon themselves to proclaim as a policy of the Republican Party opposition to a depreciation of the currency, our party platform reads as follows:

We oppose further devaluation of the dollar.

It does not say that we want to put back the dollar to 100 cents where it was before. We do not say that we want to go back on the gold standard. We say that we are opposed to further devaluation. This section gives the President power to devalue the dollar to 50 cents. It also gives the President power to issue greenback money, and surrenders our constitutional power to regulate the value of money. If you Republicans are against further devaluation, against inflation, or if you are against delegating power to the President to regulate the value of money, then support this amendment to strike out the entire section in accordance with the express wording of our party platform.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I assume that what the Republican platform means in that respect is that we favor a stabilized currency in order that the business of this Nation may know from day to day and month to month and year to year what our money is going to be worth, and for that reason the Republican Party has always taken, and I hope will continue to take, offense at these movements which create and maintain this uncertainty with respect to the value of our currency.

On the question of the delegation of authority, I call the attention of the Committee to the fact that during the last 3 years we have passed legislation appropriating money and turning this money over to the executive branch of the Government without any strings attached to it whatsoever, in the stupendous sum of \$14,350,000,000. That is un-American. It is undemocratic. No Democrat who follows the principles of his party would ever submit to turning over \$2,000,000,000 to the Secretary of the Treasury without at least having him report to this legislative body, the direct representatives of the people, the use to which he has put that money. No Democrat who follows the principles of Jackson or Jefferson would ever vote to give to any Executive, no matter how much confidence he might have in his ability and integrity, the stupendous sum of \$14,350,000,000 in the space of 3 years. You men have taken the floor here and have tried to justify your stand in being rubber stamps, as we have been called by the people—

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Not now—and you deplore the fact that the people of this country are condemning your stand in Congress because you have delegated so much authority to

the Executive, and yet you claim that you stand for democratic principles. There is nothing democratic in turning \$2,000,000,000 over to any individual and, with a wave of the hand, saying, "We do not care what you have done with it; you do not have to account to the people for something over \$200,000,000 of the people's money." That is not democracy. That is a condition which may exist under Stalin in Russia, Mussolini in Italy, or Hitler in Germany, but there is no place for such a policy under the American flag. [Applause.]

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. I desire to address myself only to the constitutional question involved in this bill. Outside of the constitutional question I do not profess to be very well versed on the merits of the bill, nor do I believe, for that matter, that anyone in the House is particularly well prepared to discuss the merits of the bill. The reason for that is that the committee, out of which the bill came, has never given any really serious study to its provisions and has never made any real report upon it to the House.

Now, it may be that we need a stabilization fund. I dare say we do, and I would have no objection to continuing the stabilization fund if that were all this bill provided for. Whether the amount of the stabilization fund as provided in this bill is too great I do not know, and I venture to say no one else among the general membership of the House knows, because the committee, so far as we are aware, has never given study to that point, or, if it has, it certainly has never reported its findings to us.

But regardless of the question of the propriety of continuing the stabilization fund, I think Members of the House of Representatives should pause at this point and consider what they are doing in this bill from a constitutional viewpoint. What is it we are asked to do by enactment of this bill? We are not asked merely to continue the stabilization fund. Most of us would readily agree to that if that were all the bill provided. The important and the objectionable thing we are asked to do here is to surrender to the President the right to issue money and to regulate the value thereof.

This bill provides that the President in his own discretion may determine upon and regulate the value of money without even consulting the Congress. It provides that he may reduce the gold content of the dollar down to 50 percent whenever he may so desire.

Understand, I am not objecting here to reducing the gold content of the dollar. Perhaps it ought to be reduced. But if that is so then the Congress should reduce it by law. The Congress has no right to give the President discretionary authority to reduce it by decree or proclamation. That is a direct surrender of legislative power by the Congress to the President, which the Constitution forbids.

The Constitution provides, in so many plain words, that the power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof shall be vested in the Congress of the United States and in no one else. In passing this measure we directly violate not only the spirit but the very letter of the Constitution when we provide that the President, in his discretion, shall have the power to regulate the value of money. No one can challenge that statement. No one can honestly contend otherwise. Therefore, this act is forbidden by the Constitution; and, if there were any way by which the constitutional question could be raised in court, which unfortunately there is not, the Supreme Court would necessarily be obliged to hold the act unconstitutional.

So, entirely aside from its merits, I call upon the Members of this House to pause and consider what they are doing in passing this measure. They are doing that which is forbidden by the Constitution. They are surrendering to the Executive legislative authority which the Constitution has denied him. They are abandoning legislative responsibility which the Constitution imposes upon them, and them alone. I trust the motion of the gentleman from New York to strike out this unconstitutional provision of the bill may prevail.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The pro-forma amendments were withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] to strike out section 2.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SNELL) there were—ayes 52 and noes 107.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the enacting clause.

The CHAIRMAN. All debate on this section and all amendments has been closed.

Mr. GIFFORD. But I moved to strike out the enacting clause.

The CHAIRMAN. Such a motion must be in writing.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the same do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HILL of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 416) to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised, directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

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

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I move to recommit the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FISH moves to recommit the bill to the committee with instructions to that committee to strike out section 2, and report the same back forthwith.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] to recommit the bill.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, on that motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 74, nays 313, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 7]

YEAS—74

Allen, Ill.	Douglas	Lord	Rutherford
Andresen, Minn.	Eaton	Luce	Seeger
Andrews	Engel	McLean	Shafer, Mich.
Arends	Englebright	Maas	Short
Bates	Fish	Martin, Mass.	Smith, Maine
Brewster	Focht	Mason	Snell
Carlson	Gearhart	Michener	Taber
Carter	Gifford	Millard	Taylor, Tenn.
Case, S. Dak.	Guyer	Mott	Thomas, N. J.
Casey, Mass.	Gwynne	Oliver	Thurston
Church	Halleck	Plumley	Tobey
Clason	Hancock, N. Y.	Powers	Treadway
Cluett	Hartley	Reece, Tenn.	Wadsworth
Cole, N. Y.	Hoffman	Reed, Ill.	White, Ohio
Crawford	Holmes	Reed, N. Y.	Wolcott
Crowther	Hope	Rees, Kans.	Wolfenden
Dirksen	Jenkins, Ohio	Rich	Wolverton
Ditter	Jenks, N. H.	Robison, Ky.	
Dondero	Kinzer	Rogers, Mass.	

NAYS—313

Aleshire	Bigelow	Buck	Claypool
Allen, La.	Binderup	Buckler, Minn.	Cochran
Allen, Pa.	Bland	Bulwinkle	Coffee, Nebr.
Amle	Bloom	Burch	Coffee, Wash.
Anderson, Mo.	Boehne	Burdick	Colden
Ashbrook	Boileau	Byrne	Cole, Md.
Atkinson	Boland, Pa.	Cannon, Mo.	Collins
Bacon	Boren	Cartwright	Colmer
Barden	Boykin	Celler	Connery
Barry	Boylan, N. Y.	Champion	Cooley
Beam	Bradley	Chandler	Cooper
Beiter	Brooks	Citron	Costello
Bell	Brown	Clark, Idaho	Cox
Bernard	Buchanan	Clark, N. C.	Creal

Crosby	Hart	McLaughlin	Sacks
Crowe	Harter	McMillan	Sanders
Culkin	Havenner	McReynolds	Sauthoff
Cullen	Healey	McSweeney	Schaefer, Ill.
Cummings	Hendricks	Magnuson	Schneider, Wis.
Curley	Hennings	Mahon, S. C.	Schuetz
Daly	Hildebrandt	Mahon, Tex.	Schulte
Deen	Hill, Ala.	Maloney	Scott
Delaney	Hill, Okla.	Martin, Colo.	Shanley
Dempsey	Hill, Wash.	Massingale	Shannon
DeMuth	Hobbs	Maverick	Sheppard
DeRouen	Honeyman	May	Sirovich
Dickstein	Houston	Mead	Smith, Conn.
Dies	Hull	Merritt	Smith, Va.
Disney	Hunter	Miller	Smith, Wash.
Dixon	Imhoff	Mitchell, Ill.	Smith, W. Va.
Dockweiler	Izac	Mitchell, Tenn.	Snyder, Pa.
Dorsey	Jacobsen	Moser, Pa.	Somers, N. Y.
Doughton	Jarman	Mosier, Ohio	South
Dowell	Jenckes, Ind.	Murdock, Ariz.	Sparkman
Doxey	Johnson, Minn.	Murdock, Utah	Spence
Drew, Pa.	Johnson, Okla.	Nelson	Stack
Drewry, Va.	Johnson, Tex.	Nichols	Starnes
Driver	Johnson, W. Va.	Norton	Stefan
Duncan	Jones	O'Brien, Ill.	Sullivan
Dunn	Keller	O'Brien, Mich.	Sumners, Tex.
Eberharter	Kelly, Ill.	O'Connell, Mont.	Sutphin
Eckert	Kelly, N. Y.	O'Connell, E. I.	Sweeney
Edmiston	Kennedy, Md.	O'Connor, Mont.	Swope
Eicher	Kennedy, N. Y.	O'Day	Tarver
Ellenbogen	Keogh	O'Leary	Teigan
Evans	Kerr	O'Malley	Terry
Faddis	Kirwan	O'Neal, Ky.	Thom
Farley	Kitchens	O'Neill, N. J.	Thomas, Tex.
Ferguson	Kleberg	O'Toole	Thomason, Tex.
Fitzgerald	Kloeb	Owen	Thompson, Ill.
Fitzpatrick	Kniffin	Face	Tolan
Flannery	Knutson	Palmisano	Towey
Fleger	Kociaikowski	Parsons	Transue
Fletcher	Kopplemann	Patman	Turner
Forand	Kramer	Patrick	Umstead
Ford, Calif.	Kvale	Patterson	Vinson, Ga.
Ford, Miss.	Lambeth	Pearson	Vinson, Ky.
Frey, Pa.	Lamneck	Peterson, Fla.	Voorhis
Fries, Ill.	Lanham	Pettengill	Wallgren
Fuller	Larrabee	Peysr	Walter
Gambrill	Lea	Pfeifer	Warren
Garrett	Leavy	Phillips	Wearin
Gasque	Lemke	Pierce	Weaver
Gavagan	Lesinski	Poage	Welch
Gehrmann	Lewis, Colo.	Polk	Wene
Gilchrist	Lewis, Md.	Quinn	West
Gildea	Long	Ramsay	Welchel
Goldsborough	Lucas	Ramspeck	White, Idaho
Gray, Ind.	Luckey, Nebr.	Randolph	Whittington
Gray, Pa.	Luecke, Mich.	Rankin	Wilcox
Green	McAndrews	Rayburn	Williams
Greenwood	McClellan	Reilly	Withrow
Greever	McCormack	Richards	Wood
Gregory	McFarlane	Rigney	Woodrum
Griffith	McGehee	Robertson	Zimmerman
Griswold	McGranery	Robinson, Utah	The Speaker
Haines	McGrath	Rogers, Okla.	
Hancock, N. C.	McGroarty	Romjue	
Harrington	McKeough	Sabath	

NOT VOTING—47

Allen, Del.	Flannagan	Lanzetta	Ryan
Arnold	Fulmer	Ludlow	Sadowski
Biermann	Gingery	Mansfield	Scrugham
Boyer	Goodwin	Mapes	Secret
Buckley, N. Y.	Hamilton	Meeks	Steagall
Caldwell	Harlan	Mills	Stubbs
Cannon, Wis.	Higgins	Montague	Taylor, Colo.
Chapman	Hook	Mouton	Taylor, S. C.
Cravens	Jarrett	O'Connor, N. Y.	Tinkham
Crosser	Kee	Patton	Wigglesworth
Dingell	Kenney	Peterson, Ga.	Woodruff
Fernandez	Lambertson	Rabaut	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:
On this vote:

- Mr. Wigglesworth (for) with Mr. Cannon of Wisconsin (against).
- Mr. Jarrett (for) with Mr. Biermann (against).
- Mr. Goodwin (for) with Mr. Flannagan (against).
- Mr. Tinkham (for) with Mr. O'Connor of New York (against).
- Mr. Mapes (for) with Mr. Mansfield (against).
- Mr. Woodruff (for) with Mr. Steagall (against).

Until further notice:

- Mr. Montague with Mr. Allen of Delaware.
- Mr. Crosser with Mr. Mills.
- Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Boyer.
- Mr. Taylor of Colorado with Mr. Ryan.
- Mr. Ludlow with Mr. Secret.
- Mr. Cravens with Mr. Hamilton.
- Mr. Meeks with Mr. Arnold.
- Mr. Patton with Mr. Mouton.
- Mr. Dingell with Mr. Gingery.
- Mr. Stubbs with Mr. Buckley of New York.
- Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Sadowski.
- Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Higgins.

- Mr. Taylor of South Carolina with Mr. Caldwell.
- Mr. Hook with Mr. Kee.
- Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Kenney.
- Mr. Harlan with Mr. Scrugham.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call my name.

The Clerk called the name of Mr. BANKHEAD, and he answered "nay."

Mr. HARRINGTON and Mr. ALESHIRE changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. HIGGINS, is unavoidably absent on account of official business. If present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. DEROUEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. MILLS, is unavoidably absent on account of sickness.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. O'CONNOR of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday next, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's table and the previous order already made for that day, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUCE, Mr. WHITE of Idaho, and Mr. VOORHIS asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting in the RECORD an address of the Honorable John Dickinson, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, entitled "The Enforcement of the Antitrust Law", delivered before the Council for Federal Progress at the Federal Auditorium, Washington, D. C., on December 10, 1936.

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

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. DEROUEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that 10 days' leave of absence be granted to my colleague the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MILLS], who is ill in a hospital.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will again state to Members that it is not necessary to make these requests from the floor; they may be filed with the Clerk on the right of the Chair.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, after the reading of the Journal, the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, and orders previously entered, that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] may address the House for 15 minutes.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I must, because I have already objected to a similar request from our side of the aisle, I hope the gentleman will not insist on his request.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I modify my request and ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] may address the House on Friday for 15 minutes after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table and previous orders.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, we are hoping to be able to call up the crop loan bill next Thursday or Friday. I hope too many of these requests will not be made. How much time has now been spoken for?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed by the Parliamentary Clerk that 1 hour of official orders has been provided.

Mr. JONES. I will not object under the circumstances, Mr. Speaker.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until 12 o'clock tomorrow night to file a report.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman advise us on what subject the report is to be filed?

Mr. RAYBURN. I think the Rules Committee may be called upon to report a rule making in order a bill for the extension of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a rule making in order, possibly on Friday, the crop loan bill.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, in view of the remark by the majority leader that this rule has to do with the extension of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, I think it well to announce the fact that this bill also includes provision for the extension of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Electric Farm and Home Authority, and the Export and Import Bank.

Mr. RAYBURN. Yes; the things coming under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. WOLCOTT. It had been generally understood, however, that the bill had nothing to do with any other agency but the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. I merely take this opportunity to correct that impression and to state that it includes four agencies.

Mr. RAYBURN. The gentleman is quite correct about that.

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

There was no objection.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, several Members have asked me to request the Speaker to make his announcement with reference to the meeting of Members in this Hall tomorrow morning. Some of the Members were not here this morning when the Speaker made his announcement.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is glad to repeat the suggestion he made this morning at the request of the Joint Committee on Inaugural and in the absence of the House chairman of that committee. Members have made a good many inquiries about the formation of the procession tomorrow on the part of the Members of the House to go out onto the inaugural platform to the ceremonies to be held there.

Under the arrangements made by the joint committee, and at the suggestion of the chairman and the Sergeants at Arms of the Senate and House, who will jointly have control over this matter, it is requested that all Members of the House who desire to attend the ceremonies meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives not later than 11:40 a. m. tomorrow morning. There will be no session of the House tomorrow, and it will be very difficult for Members who do not form in the Hall of the House to get into the procession, because very strict orders are to be given not to allow any person to pass over the ropes or between the guards.

It is also requested that no children be brought to attend on the platform, as there is available only one ticket for each Member, and considerable confusion would be created if Members attempted to bring their children.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, in further explanation, may I say that in the past the House Members went to the Senate Chamber. That procedure will not be followed this time. There have been a great many Members ask me as to the procedure. There will be no business transacted in the Senate Chamber.

STABILIZATION FUND

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker may sign the bill (S. 416) to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised, even though the House is not in session.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

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

To Mr. DREW, January 21 and 22, on account of important business in his district.

To Mr. MILLS, for 5 days, on account of illness.

To Mr. MAPES, for 1 day, on account of illness.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on January 18, 1937, present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 106. Joint resolution to exempt from the tax on admissions amounts paid for admission tickets sold by authority of the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect in January 1937.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.), in accordance with its previous order, the House adjourned until Thursday, January 21, 1937, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

238. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the legislative establishment, Architect of the Capitol, fiscal year 1938, in the sum of \$1,672,000 (H. Doc. No. 133); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

239. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 14, 1937, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Shelton Harbor, Wash., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 30, 1935; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

240. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 14, 1937, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Southampton Bay, Calif., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 30, 1935; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

241. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of leases or portions of leases extended beyond the original 20-year periods by reason of the inclusion of said leases or portions of leases in the approved unit plans listed; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

242. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office dated January 8, 1937, transmitting report of the withdrawals and restorations contemplated by the statute; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. GILCHRIST: A bill (H. R. 3284) to transfer Crawford County, Iowa, from the southern judicial district of Iowa to the northern judicial district of Iowa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3285) to provide for conveying to the State of Iowa certain lands within the nonnavigable meandered lake beds within that State for use as public parks or conservation areas; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McCORMACK: A bill (H. R. 3286) to pension men who were engaged in or connected with the military service of the United States or State troops during the period of Indian wars and disturbances, and the widows of such men, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McMILLAN: A bill (H. R. 3287) to extend the benefits of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act to provisional officers whose commissions did not become permanent and who are otherwise eligible under the act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'CONNOR of Montana: A bill (H. R. 3288) to provide suitable accommodations for the district court of the United States at Glasgow, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PALMISANO: A bill (H. R. 3289) to reduce the internal-revenue tax on malt liquors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 3290) to amend the Air Commerce Act to provide for the safety of passengers in aircraft; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. QUINN: A bill (H. R. 3291) to regulate barbers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TARVER: A bill (H. R. 3292) to provide for supervision of the shipment of firearms and the ammunition therefor in interstate commerce by the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice; to require the procurement by any person, firm, or corporation shipping or transporting such materials either by himself or by another from one State or Territory of the United States into another of permits issued by said Bureau of Investigation for such shipment or transportation; to authorize the issuance of regulations necessary to make effective such supervision by said Bureau; to provide penalties for the violation of this act; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TERRY: A bill (H. R. 3293) to provide for the construction of a Federal building at Russellville, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HILL of Washington: A bill (H. R. 3294) to provide for an adjustment with the State of Washington to satisfy the grants made to said State for school and other purposes in accordance with the provision of the act approved February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 676); to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3295) to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1935, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STACK: A bill (H. R. 3296) to retain the basic status and salary classification of surplus motor-vehicle employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BURDICK: A bill (H. R. 3297) to establish a labor-hour monetary system, to stabilize and standardize labor wages, to give labor assurance, to stabilize farm-crop and raw-material prices, to make interest or money illegal, to loan money at cost of service, to provide for a postal-check system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BUCHANAN: A bill (H. R. 3298) to amend the 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, by including Roger P. Ames among those honored by said act; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURLEY: A bill (H. R. 3299) to provide for the construction of 4 vessels for the Coast Guard designed for ice-breaking and assistance work; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DUNN: A bill (H. R. 3300) to provide for the establishment of a Nation-wide system of social insurance; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH: A bill (H. R. 3301) to establish the Federal Monetary Authority and to control the currency of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GAVAGAN: A bill (H. R. 3302) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a board of five members to receive donations for establishing a free National Conservatory of Music for the education of pupils in music in all its branches, vocal and instrumental, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. IZAC: A bill (H. R. 3303) to authorize the acceptance of certain lands in the city of San Diego, Calif., by the United States, and the transfer by the Secretary of the Navy of certain other lands to said city of San Diego; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 3304) to provide for the confiscation of firearms in possession of persons convicted of felony and the disposition thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUBBS: A bill (H. R. 3305) to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the Ventura River, in Ventura County, State of California, with a view to the control of its floods; to the Committee on Flood Control.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3306) to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of Santa Maria River with a view to the control of its floods; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. RANDOLPH: A bill (H. R. 3406) for the relief of the Southeastern University of the Young Men's Christian Association of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MAAS: Resolution (H. Res. 75) to amend the rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'TOOLE: Resolution (H. Res. 76) proposing to amend clause 14, rule X, and clause 14, rule XI; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCOTT: Resolution (H. Res. 77) for an investigation of police brutality in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. NORTON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 131) for the payment of certain employees of the United States Government in the District of Columbia and employees of the District of Columbia for January 20, 1937; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. TOLAN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 132) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring the Supreme Court to render an opinion upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITE of Ohio: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 133) authorizing the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Horace Mann; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. PALMISANO: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 134) authorizing the War Department to permit the old guard, Maryland National Guard, the use of certain reserve ordnance stores; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 135) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to forbid the issuance of tax-exempt securities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 136) authorizing the President to invite the Pan American Republics and the Dominion of Canada to participate in the proposed Greater Texas and Pan American Exposition; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ALESHIRE: A bill (H. R. 3307) granting a pension to Jessie Bell McElroy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BACON: A bill (H. R. 3308) for the relief of the children of William Wheeler Hubbell and his wife, Elizabeth Catherine Hubbell, both deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLUETT: A bill (H. R. 3309) granting a pension to James C. Riley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DELANEY: A bill (H. R. 3310) for the relief of the Mizrach Wine Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DIMOND: A bill (H. R. 3311) for the relief of the Barrington Transportation Co.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3312) for the relief of Marion Wesley Ott; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3313) for the relief of William A. Fleek; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EICHER: A bill (H. R. 3314) granting a pension to Idora B. Stucker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLENBOGEN: A bill (H. R. 3315) to correct the Army record of Charles D. Morris; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FARLEY: A bill (H. R. 3316) for the relief of Nelson H. Rogers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3317) granting a pension to Mary E. Michaud; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3318) for the relief of Frederick R. Hamilton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3319) for the relief of Clyde C. Rhodenbaugh; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3320) granting a pension to Eliza Jane Wilkinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3321) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Bortner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3322) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Swander; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3323) for the relief of Ralph L. Fell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3324) granting a pension to Adele Evans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3325) granting a pension to Grace V. Lawrence; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLEGER: A bill (H. R. 3326) to pay the Printz-Biederman Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, the sum of \$741.40, money paid as duty on merchandise imported under section 308 of the tariff act; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FULMER: A bill (H. R. 3327) for the relief of James William Patterson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GAVAGAN: A bill (H. R. 3328) for the relief of Joaquin Hierro Zaragoza; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3329) for the relief of Arthur J. Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3330) for the relief of the city of New York; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3331) for the relief of Sarah Antokoletz Weintraub; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3332) for the relief of Jona Sheftel Bloch; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3333) for the relief of Mrs. Peter (Maria) Koutumas; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 3334) for the relief of Janet Hendel, nee Judith Shapiro; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3335) for the relief of Lena Hendel, nee Lena Goldberg; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 3336) granting an increase of pension to Ida Davey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3337) for the relief of Donald Lee Hinshaw; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOPE: A bill (H. R. 3338) granting a pension to John P. Matthews; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 3339) for the relief of Allie Rankins; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3340) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims of the United States to hear and determine the claim of Marion L. French; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3341) granting an increase of pension to Amelia S. Lowry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3342) granting a pension to Luther R. Drum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3343) for the relief of George Yusko; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KRAMER: A bill (H. R. 3344) for the relief of George W. Jeffords; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3345) granting a pension to Lily F. Cunningham; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAMBERTSON: A bill (H. R. 3346) granting a pension to Sarah Ukele; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 3347) for the relief of Frank May; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McCORMACK: A bill (H. R. 3348) for the relief of Marcello Milani; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN: A bill (H. R. 3349) for the relief of Luther V. Stafford; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAHON of South Carolina: A bill (H. R. 3350) granting a pension to Victoria Turner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3351) granting a pension to Carl Max Pike; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MITCHELL of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 3352) to provide for the issuance of a license to practice the healing art in the District of Columbia to Dr. Clarence Q. Pair; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. O'CONNOR of Montana: A bill (H. R. 3353) for the relief of Celeste C. Anderson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3354) for the relief of the Great Northern Railway Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3355) for the relief of Maurice J. O'Leary; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PALMISANO: A bill (H. R. 3356) granting a pension to Annie M. Oliver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3357) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of California to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Fred Owens; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3358) granting a pension to Sarah J. Tuttle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3359) granting a pension to Emma Wagner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3360) granting a pension to Joseph Galonska; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3361) granting a pension to Sabina M. Ettlinger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3362) granting a pension to Lucy Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3363) granting a pension to Katherine E. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PLUMLEY: A bill (H. R. 3364) granting a pension to Florence E. Southwick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 3365) for the relief of Theodore Rosenberg; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3366) granting a pension to Mary Tiger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3367) granting a pension to Rebekah E. R. Ramsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3368) granting a pension to Mary Merrill Scott; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3369) granting a pension to Mary Quirk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3370) for the relief of Agnes M. Allsop; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAYBURN: A bill (H. R. 3371) for the relief of Luther Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REED of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 3372) for the relief of Luke Francis Brennan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 3373) for the relief of R. T. Boatright; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3374) granting a pension to John B. Ellis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROMJUE: A bill (H. R. 3375) granting a pension to Bettie Lee Lomax; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3376) granting a pension to Sarah Jane Clutter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3377) for the relief of James M. DeWitt; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3378) granting a pension to Mary L. Bruner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3379) granting a pension to Mary E. Brewer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3380) granting a pension to Harry E. Duffield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3381) granting a pension to Raymond Jennings Ross; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCHULTE: A bill (H. R. 3382) for the relief of Philipina Baca Klemencic; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 3383) for the relief of Alvah Holmes Mitchell; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3384) for the relief of Richard M. Thompson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3385) for the relief of Charles A. Cobb; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3386) granting an increase of pension to Addie Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3387) for the relief of Leonard A. Evans; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SOMERS of New York: A bill (H. R. 3388) for the relief of Rachel (or Rose) Nussbaum Shildkraut; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3389) for the relief of Benjamin Weisenberg; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3390) for the relief of Jose O. Enslew; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3391) for the relief of Celia Gladstone; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3392) for the relief of Edward Cereghino (or Roberto); to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SULLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 3393) for the relief of Herman Urist; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3394) for the relief of Minnie Urist; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 3395) for the relief of J. H. Knott; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3396) for the relief of Baylor Hospital, Dr. F. M. Gilbert, and Dr. T. C. Gilbert; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TERRY: A bill (H. R. 3397) for the relief of George H. Savage; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3398) for the relief of Lois Lyon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOM: A bill (H. R. 3399) granting a pension to Susan VanPelt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 3400) granting a pension to Earl J. Stark; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3401) for the relief of Thomas J. Jackson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H. R. 3402) for the relief of Juliette Russell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3403) for the relief of Emma Retzer; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3404) granting a pension to Leonora Holloway; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WITHROW: A bill (H. R. 3405) granting a pension to Amanda M. Evert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

70. By Mr. BUCKLER of Minnesota: Petition of Emil Halvorson, chairman, and Andrew Dahlen, secretary, of the resolutions committee of Farmers Union, Local 128, of Detroit Lakes, Becker County, Minn., praying for the reinstatement of farmers and workers on Works Progress Administration works and, if it be necessary, to create new projects; to the Committee on Appropriations.

71. By Mr. BREWSTER: Petition of 300 citizens of Maine, favoring the provision of more nearly adequate old-age pensions through the medium of a transaction tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

72. Also, petition of 1,225 citizens of Maine, favoring the provision of more nearly adequate old-age pensions through the medium of a transaction tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

73. By Mr. BURDICK: House Concurrent Resolution A of the Twenty-fifth Legislative Assembly, State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

74. Also, Senate Concurrent Resolution A of the Twenty-fifth Legislative Assembly, State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Appropriations.

75. By Mr. COLDEN: Resolution adopted by the Metropolitan District Material Dealers' Association, Inc., of Los Angeles, Calif., urging the extension of the Federal Housing Administration Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

76. By Mr. GOODWIN: Petition of Catskill Peace Group, Catskill, N. Y., urging the President and Congress to secure enactment of neutrality legislation laying mandatory embargoes on arms, munitions, and all materials essential for war purposes, and other provisions affecting neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

77. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition of the Board of Library Commissioners, urging Congress to appropriate a fair support for the Surgeon General's library, etc.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

78. By Mr. LUCKEY of Nebraska: Memorial of the State Legislature of Nebraska, memorializing the Congress of the United States to provide Federal funds which may be loaned to farmers on the same basis as emergency drought feed loans of 1934-35; to the Committee on Appropriations.

79. By Mr. ROMJUE: Petition of representatives of Young Men's Christian Associations in the States of Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming, calling upon the Members of the United States Senate and the National House of Representatives to lend their support to those measures affecting the peace of the world which are certain to be presented during the Seventy-fifth Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1937

(Legislative day of Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1937)

The Senate met at 11:45 o'clock a. m. on the expiration of the recess.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Today being the 20th of January, the day prescribed by the twentieth amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the inauguration of the President and Vice President, the clerk will read the order adopted by the Senate yesterday.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Ordered, by unanimous consent, That when the Senate concludes its business today it take a recess until 11:45 o'clock a. m. tomorrow; that upon convening at that hour the Senate proceed to the east front of the Capitol for the purpose of attending the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States; and that upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the Senate stand adjourned until Friday noon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state that there is nothing for the Senate to do except to carry out the