

By Mr. PLUMLEY: A bill (H. R. 2178) for the relief of widows of certain Reserve officers of the Army who died while serving with the Civilian Conservation Corps; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2179) granting a pension to Clara L. Garvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDOLPH: A bill (H. R. 2180) for the relief of Lily Singleton Osburn; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 2181) for the relief of James Dewey Powell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2182) for the relief of Mrs. Pink Eller; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2183) for the relief of Earl G. Stout; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2184) for the relief of Clayetta Brownlow Cannon; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2185) granting a pension to William McKinley Green; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2186) granting an increase of pension to Lee Street; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2187) for the relief of Robert E. Wilson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2188) for the relief of Marion C. Asbury; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2189) for the relief of Joy Montgomery; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2190) for the relief of Solon P. Haun; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2191) for the relief of Roberta Carr; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2192) for the relief of Paul and A. B. Johnson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2193) for the relief of John Ruston; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2194) granting a pension to Guy E. Bolton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTSON: A bill (H. R. 2195) for the relief of Oliver Z. Hoge; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 2196) to refund income and profit taxes erroneously collected on storage batteries; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHANNON: A bill (H. R. 2197) granting a pension to James Joseph Monahan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2198) granting a pension to Jesse E. Lampkin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2199) granting a pension to Joseph Ladish; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2200) granting a pension to Katie Cummings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2201) granting a pension to Charles Arthur Collins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2202) granting a pension to Levi Clark; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2203) for the relief of Mike Prkovich; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2204) for the relief of George W. Wormington; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2205) granting a pension to George W. Wormington; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2206) granting a pension to Hattie M. Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2207) granting a pension to Salina Jane Slaughter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2208) granting a pension to Edward A. Price; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2209) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Massey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2210) for the relief of George Mullens; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2211) for the relief of William George O'Neal; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2212) for the relief of Dory Cleo Arnold; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2213) for the relief of Carl A. Barzen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2214) for the relief of Albert P. Dunbar; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2215) for the relief of Gallup's, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2216) for the relief of John F. Carlow; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2217) for the relief of Charles Cubberly; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2218) for the relief of Helen Marie Lewis; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2219) for the relief of Hugh G. Morris; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2220) for the relief of Joseph W. Zorn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 2221) granting a pension to Hiram M. Graves; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2222) granting a pension to Clellia S. Irvin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2223) for the relief of Walter B. Johnson and others; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2224) for the relief of M. E. Parmlee; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2225) for the relief of Paul Burress; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2226) for the relief of Leah Levine; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2227) for the relief of Mrs. Avery McDaniel; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2228) for the relief of Thomas Green; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2229) for the relief of Florida O. McLain, widow of Calvin E. McLain, who died from injuries received by being struck by a Government Civilian Conservation Corps truck in the city of Knoxville, Tenn., on August 23, 1934; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2230) for the relief of Willie Brackett; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2231) for the relief of Charles E. Black; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. GUYER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 92) for the relief of William K. Richardson; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

12. Mr. CULLEN presented a petition of the Medical Society of the county of Kings and Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn, urging Congress to appropriate annually to the Army Medical Library an adequate sum for current medical books and periodicals and an additional sum annually for the purchase of back publications lost during recent years; also an annual appropriation to defray the cost of printing regularly each year not less than one volume of the Index Catalogue, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1937

(Legislative day of Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1937)

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

THEODORE G. BILBO, a Senator from the State of Mississippi, and BURTON K. WHEELER, a Senator from the State of Montana, appeared in their seats today.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. ROBINSON, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Wednesday, January 6, 1937, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Haltigan, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 3) to prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war from the United States to Spain.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 3) to prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war from the United States to Spain, and it was signed by the Vice President.

FELICITATIONS ON THE REELECTION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the president of the Senate of the Republic of Cuba, embodying a resolution congratulating and felicitating Franklin Delano Roosevelt upon his reelection as President of the United States, which was ordered to lie on the table.

THE LATE SENATOR FLETCHER, OF FLORIDA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate resolutions adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher, late a Senator from the State of Florida, by the Chamber of Commerce of Tampa and the Democratic Executive Committee of the Fourth Congressional District of Florida, which were ordered to lie on the table.

THE LATE SENATOR TRAMMELL, OF FLORIDA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. Park Trammell, late a Senator from the State of Florida, by the Democratic Executive Committee of the Fourth Congressional District of Florida, which was ordered to lie on the table.

FIVE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF SWEDISH PARLIAMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, enclosing copy of a note received from the Swedish Legation in Washington, together with certain publications issued in connection with the celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Swedish Parliament, which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Office of Education upon the affairs of Howard University for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

CLAIM OF J. HARVEY BLANCHARD

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report and recommendation concerning the claim of J. Harvey Blanchard for certain property damages, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORT ON TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting copy of a report transmitted to the President of the United States entitled "The Textile Industries in the Last Half of 1935—Part III—The Silk and Rayon Textile Industry", which, with the accompanying document, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (S. DOC. NO. 1)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law,

his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

REPORTS OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report, together with the report of the Register of Copyrights, both for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying reports, was referred to the Committee on the Library.

STUDY OF INVESTMENT TRUSTS AND COMPANIES—PRELIMINARY SUMMARY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a preliminary summary of the progress of the study of investment trusts and investment companies conducted by the Commission, which, with the accompanying document, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Concurrent memorial relating to the inclusion of tribal Indians within the provisions of the Old Age Assistance Act
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America:

Your memorialist respectfully represents—

Section 2 of the Federal Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, requires that States accepting the provisions of the said act, as they relate to old-age assistance, must impose no citizenship requirement which excludes any citizen of the United States.

The act of Congress approved June 2, 1924 (ch. 233, Public Laws of the United States, 68th Cong.), provides: "That all noncitizen Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States be, and they are hereby, declared to be citizens of the United States."

It follows that a strict interpretation of the acts above cited will entitle reservation Indians having the qualifications specified in the Social Security Act, and in State acts conforming thereto, to old-age assistance up to \$30 per month.

The total number of Indians in the United States (annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1932) is 317,234. Of these the State of Arizona has 48,162, or above 15 percent of all the Indians of the United States.

Whatever may be true of the Indian tribes of other States, Arizona tribes contain a large percentage of old Indians, who, as regards the age requirement, will be eligible for old-age assistance. The addition of these aged Indians to the old-age assistance rolls would impose a burden upon the State of Arizona which it could hardly bear, and which it should not in reason be expected to bear.

The area of Arizona is approximately 72,931,860 acres. Of this total, 19,566,339 acres, or 26.8 percent, lies within Indian reservations. Much of this Indian land embraces particularly choice areas. None of it is taxable, nor are the Indians who occupy it contributors to the cost of maintaining the State government.

Aside from the fact that Arizona, as shown by the above figures, has an Indian population altogether out of proportion to her total population and wealth, and an Indian territory likewise disproportionate to her total area, it would also clearly appear that the matter of economic security for the Nation's Indian citizens is entirely a Federal responsibility.

Wherefore, your memorialist,

The House of Representatives of the State of Arizona (the senate concurring), respectfully but earnestly requests:

1. That the Congress of the United States do so amend the Social Security Act as to specifically except from its provisions relating to old-age assistance, or old-age pensions, all nontaxable tribal Indians residing upon reservations.

Approved, November 23, 1936.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following resolution of the Assembly of the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

Resolution relative to memorializing and petitioning the President and the Congress of the United States to authorize the construction of the Central Valley project and to make an appropriation therefor

Whereas California is in urgent need of the development, conservation, and stabilization of its water resources to prevent the abandonment of thousands of farms and homes and to avert tremendous financial losses; and

Whereas the State of California has prepared a comprehensive coordinated plan for the progressive economic development of the water resources of the State, carefully formulated over a period of 14 years, which provides for the control of floods and salinity encroachment, the improvement of navigation, the conservation and stabilization of water supplies for municipal, irrigation, industrial, and mining uses, and for the generation of electric power; and

Whereas the Legislature of the State of California in 1933 passed the Central Valley Project Act, which was signed by the Governor and was thereafter approved by vote of the people of the State at a special election held on December 19, 1933; and

Whereas the said Central Valley Project Act created the Water Project Authority of the State of California to execute and administer the Central Valley project, which project is a coordinated plan for the immediate needs of the great Central Valley of California; and

Whereas said Central Valley project has been investigated and approved by 13 agencies of the Federal Government and has been recommended for Federal financing; and

Whereas said project has further been recommended by the President's committee on water flow and by the National Resources Board as one of the country's foremost projects for a national program of public works; and

Whereas the House of Representatives has passed H. R. 6732, authorizing the improvement of the Sacramento River in accordance with the plan as set forth in House of Representatives Document No. 35, Seventy-third Congress, which recommends a Federal contribution of \$12,000,000 to the cost of the Kennett Dam of the Central Valley project; and

Whereas the said project will be self-liquidating, and the cost thereof will be returned to the Federal Government from revenues obtained by the sale of water and power; and

Whereas the consummation of the said project will enable 50,000 American people to sustain themselves by their present means of livelihood, and will prevent their being thrown into the ranks of the unemployed, and, further, will stop the reversion to desert of one-half million acres of highly developed and settled lands valued at \$100,000,000; and

Whereas a greater degree of flood protection in the Sacramento Valley is highly desirable; and

Whereas the construction of said project will give employment to thousands of workers, now unemployed, not only in California but throughout the Nation, thereby relieving unemployment in many branches of industry, particularly in the heavy manufacturing industries in the East and Middle West; and

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior did heretofore report to the President that said project was feasible from engineering, agricultural, and financial standpoints, and was adaptable for settlement and farm homes; that the estimated construction cost was adequate and that the anticipated revenues would be sufficient to return the cost to the United States; and did approve and recommend the construction of said project, which recommendation was thereafter approved by the President; and

Whereas the President did, by virtue of the authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935, allocate the sum of \$15,000,000 from the appropriation made under said act to the Department of the Interior, Reclamation Service, to be reimbursable in accordance with the reclamation law, for the construction of the Central Valley project; and

Whereas said project is now in the course of construction in accordance with said allocation, and it is imperative that continuing appropriations be made under congressional authorization to assure the successful completion of the project; and

Whereas the cost of said project has been carefully estimated by competent Federal and State authorities to be \$170,000,000, and will be repaid to the United States, in accordance with the reclamation law, out of the revenues of said project; and

Whereas there is now pending before the Congress Department of the Interior appropriation bill H. R. 10630, which, among other things, authorizes construction of said Central Valley project by the United States and appropriates for the construction thereof the sum of \$16,000,000 for the fiscal year 1937: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the State of California, through its assembly, recommends the Central Valley project to the President and to the Congress of the United States as of first and prime importance to the State of California, and respectfully requests that the construction of said Central Valley project be authorized, and that adequate funds be appropriated so that the construction of said project may be continued, to the end that the same may be completed, thereby conferring lasting benefits not only upon the people of the State of California but upon the entire Nation, and thus affording substantial unemployment relief now vitally necessary and rehabilitating a vast area of valuable and highly developed lands, thereby enabling thousands of American families to sustain themselves on their present farms; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be transmitted by the chief clerk of the Assembly of the State of California to the President and to the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Senators and Representatives of the State of California in the Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following resolution of the House of Representatives of the General Court of Massachusetts, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolutions memorializing Congress in favor of adequate enforcement and sufficient appropriations of money to eliminate oil pollution from coastal waters

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the General Court of Massachusetts hereby records itself in favor of the enforcement of Federal laws for the prevention of oil pollution in coastal waters, and urges the appropriation of sufficient funds for the proper enforcement thereof; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress be urged to complete, as soon as possible, international treaties to prevent the discharge of oil on the high seas, in order that the present destruction of waterfowl, shellfish, and other natural resources may be stopped, and damage to coastal property eliminated; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the Commonwealth forthwith forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress, and to the Members thereof from this Commonwealth.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, which were referred to the Committee on Finance:

Concurrent resolution memorializing the President and Congress of the United States to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the immediate payment of benefits, and the holding of reserves in the several States

Whereas the State of Michigan has adopted a "pay as you go" policy, with success and approval of the people of this State, so that Michigan today is an outstanding example of sound government; and

Whereas the provisions of the Social Security Act now provide for the building up of large reserves in Washington and the use of such reserves by the Federal Government for the uses of the Government in its operation, giving in return to the fund only promises to repay such borrowings in the future; and

Whereas the moneys which go into such reserves are trust liabilities of the Government to the workers of this country and should not be used for any other purposes; and

Whereas the Social Security Act also provides for the payment of large sums for assistance of the aged, children, blind, and health welfare, which have been considered immediate demands; and

Whereas the needs of the unemployed worker are as pressing as the needs of the aged, children, and blind when necessity arises; and

Whereas the reserve funds should belong to the workers of each State from which they are collected, and should be held in such States rather than through a central organization with its expensive governmental machinery: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the Michigan Legislature hereby respectfully requests the President and Congress of the United States to enact amendments to the Social Security Act providing for immediate payment of benefits, and the holding of the reserve trust funds by the several States from which the funds are collected from the workers of such States under such protective restrictions as Congress may impose; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the Congress of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Michigan Members in the Congress of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted at Minneapolis, Minn., by the board of directors of Associated Bankers of Minnesota, favoring an amendment to the Revenue Act of 1936 to enable millers to refund impounded processing taxes to those other than customers with whom they had a bona-fide written agreement to make such refunds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate the petition of John J. Haistings, of New York City, praying for an old-age pension of at least \$100 a month to those over 70 years of age, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate the petition of the National Pension League of Los Angeles, Calif., praying for the enactment of a national pension act for the aged, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Brooklyn Young Men's Chamber of Commerce, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the payment of foreign debts owed to the United States by means of the issuance of certificates of indebtedness by foreign debtor governments, payable only in services or commodities bought and consumed within the debtor countries, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate the petition of Newton T. Mattoon and other citizens of Lapwai, Idaho, and vicinity, praying for an investigation of the administration of old-age assistance in the State of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen of Chelsea, Mass., the Council of the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Cuyahoga County (Ohio)

Relief Committee, favoring a continuance of employment of persons in need of relief under the Works Progress Administration, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Ohio Valley Conservation and Flood Control Congress and the Scioto-Sandusky Conservancy Association of the State of Ohio, favoring the appropriation of sufficient funds for flood-control projects approved by Army Engineers, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the New Jersey Association of Real Estate Boards, Newark, N. J., and the board of supervisors, county of San Mateo, Calif., favoring the enactment of legislation providing for low cost housing construction, which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Home Owners Association of Pennsylvania, of Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring leniency in the repayment of loans made by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to distressed home owners and a moratorium of not less than 3 years in cases of delinquency payments before proceedings are instituted against the home owner, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also laid before the Senate the memorial of the Kings County Consolidated Civic League and Sheepshead Bay Property Owners Association, of Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against the use of public funds for building construction in competition with private property owners, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Marceline, Mo., protesting against the consolidation or abandonment of railroad properties, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Cleveland, Ohio, favoring the establishment of a fact-finding agency on unemployment and a permanent Federal works program to absorb employables who cannot be employed in private industry, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the Nonpartisan Party of Hawaii, favoring action for the settlement of disputes between employees and the Matson Navigation Co., which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Cleveland, Ohio, favoring the enactment of legislation providing civil-service status for special-delivery messengers in the Postal Service, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Los Angeles County Medical Association, of Los Angeles, Calif., the American Public Health Association, of New York City, and the Medical Society of the County of Kings and Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, favoring the making of adequate appropriations for current medical books and periodicals and back publications for the Army Medical Library, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers, of Sacramento, Calif., protesting against enforcement of the requirement that unlicensed seamen and radio operators possess certificates of service or efficiency and continuous discharge books as a condition of employment, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Mississippi State Bar, endorsing the record of Judge Edwin R. Holmes as district judge for the State of Mississippi, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by St. Mary's Dominican Alumnae of New Orleans, La., protesting against the ratification of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Deep Waterway Treaty, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Alaska Native Brotherhood, of Klawock, Alaska, favoring larger appropriations for the relief of destitute natives in Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Pioneers of Alaska, Igloo No. 16, of Ketchikan, Alaska, favoring all possible and expedient steps to secure the resumption of adequate transportation for the commerce of the Territory of Alaska and the Pacific Coast States hindered by the present maritime strike, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the United War Veterans Council, of San Antonio, Tex., favoring additional restrictions upon immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. WALSH presented a resolution adopted by Weymouth Post, No. 79, American Legion, East Weymouth, Mass., protesting against the licensing of export shipments of war materials from the United States to belligerent nations, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. ROBINSON. 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	Hughes	Pittman
Andrews	Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Pope
Ashurst	Clark	King	Radcliffe
Austin	Connally	Lee	Reynolds
Bachman	Davis	Lodge	Robinson
Bailey	Dieterich	Logan	Russell
Bankhead	Duffy	Lonergan	Schwartz
Barkley	Ellender	Lundeen	Schwellenbach
Bilbo	Frazier	McAdoo	Sheppard
Black	George	McCarran	Steiwer
Bone	Gibson	McGill	Thomas, Okla.
Borah	Gillette	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Bridges	Glass	McNary	Truman
Brown, Mich.	Green	Maloney	Vandenberg
Brown, N. H.	Guffey	Minton	Van Nuys
Bulkley	Hale	Moore	Wagner
Bulow	Harrison	Neely	Walsh
Burke	Hatch	Nye	Wheeler
Byrd	Hayden	O'Mahoney	White
Byrnes	Hitchcock	Overton	
Capper	Holt	Pepper	

Mr. BULKLEY. I announce that my colleague [Mr. DONAHEY] is detained from the Senate on account of a cold.

Mr. ROBINSON. I announce that the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are unavoidably detained from the Senate.

I also announce that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] is detained on account of a serious accident to a member of his family.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO SENATOR NORRIS

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, it is observed that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] is present, and I understand he is ready to take the oath of office.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator from Nebraska will present himself at the desk, the oath will be administered to him.

Mr. NORRIS, escorted by Mr. BURKE, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath of office prescribed by law was administered to him by the President pro tempore.

NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair appoints the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] a member of the National Forest Reservation Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Hon. Henry W. Keyes.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I present a privileged resolution providing for the reorganization of the commit-

tees of the Senate. The resolution conforms to that adopted at the last session with two exceptions: In this resolution the Committee on Pensions is increased from 10 to 11 members and the Committee on Printing from 7 to 8 members. I ask that the resolution be read, and that then it may be agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Arkansas will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 37), as follows:

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

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

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

"Committee on Appropriations, to consist of 24 Senators.

"Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of 4 Senators, to which shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same: *Provided*, That any such resolution relating to substantive matter within the jurisdiction of any other standing committee of the Senate shall be first referred to such committee.

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

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

"Committee on Claims, to consist of 13 Senators.

"Committee on Commerce, to consist of 20 Senators.

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

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

"Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of 3 Senators, who shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives, and which, or some one of which, shall examine all bills or joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses, to see that the same are correctly enrolled, and, when signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States in person, and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.

"Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, to consist of 7 Senators.

"Committee on Finance, to consist of 21 Senators.

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

"Committee on Immigration, to consist of 14 Senators.

"Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of 14 Senators.

"Committee on Interoceanic Canals, to consist of 8 Senators.

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

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

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

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

"Committee on Manufactures, to consist of 13 Senators.

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

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

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

"Committee on Patents, to consist of 7 Senators.

"Committee on Pensions, to consist of 11 Senators.

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

"Committee on Printing, to consist of 8 Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

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

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

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

"Committee on Rules, to consist of 13 Senators.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. ROBINSON. On behalf of the majority, pursuant to the resolution just agreed to, I submit the list of assignments to committees.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The assignments will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the assignments submitted by Mr. ROBINSON.

Mr. McNARY. On behalf of the minority I submit the assignments to the various committees.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The assignments will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the assignments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the two assignments will be considered together.

Mr. ROBINSON. I move the adoption of an order incorporating the names just read.

The order was read and agreed to, as follows:

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

On Agriculture and Forestry: Messrs. Smith (chairman), Wheeler, Thomas of Oklahoma, McGill, Bankhead, Bulow, Mrs. Caraway, Pope, Hatch, Bilbo, Moore, Schwellenbach, Gillette, Ellender, Norris, McNary, Capper, Frazier, and Shipstead.

On Appropriations: Messrs. Glass (chairman), McKellar, Copeland, Hayden, Thomas of Oklahoma, Byrnes, Tydings, Russell, Adams, McCarran, Overton, Bankhead, O'Mahoney, McAdoo, Truman, Burke, Duffy, Hitchcock, Green, Hale, Nye, Steiwer, Townsend, and Bridges.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate: Messrs. Byrnes (chairman), Tydings, Bachman, and Townsend.

On Banking and Currency: Messrs. Wagner (chairman), Glass, Barkley, Bulkeley, Reynolds, Byrnes, Bankhead, McAdoo, Adams, Maloney, Radcliffe, Brown of Michigan, Hitchcock, Hughes, ———, Townsend, Steiwer, Frazier, and Lodge.

On Civil Service: Messrs. Bulow (chairman), McKellar, George, Logan, Neely, Dieterich, Byrd, White, Gibson, and Frazier.

On Claims: Messrs. Bailey (chairman), Black, Logan, Burke, Schwellenbach, Brown of Michigan, Ellender, Hughes, Schwartz, ———, Capper, Townsend, and White.

On Commerce: Messrs. Copeland (chairman), Sheppard, Bailey, Mrs. Caraway, Clark, Overton, Bachman, Bilbo, Donahey, Guffey, Maloney, Radcliffe, Pepper, Lee, McNary, Johnson of California, Nye, Vandenberg, White, and Gibson.

On the District of Columbia: Messrs. King (chairman), Glass, Copeland, Tydings, Lewis, Bankhead, McCarran, Reynolds, Bilbo, Overton, Hitchcock, Hughes, Capper, Austin, and Bridges.

On Education and Labor: Messrs. Black (chairman), Copeland, Walsh, Thomas of Utah, Murray, Donahey, Holt, Pepper, Ellender, Lee, Borah, La Follette, and Davis.

On Enrolled Bills: Mrs. Caraway (chairman), Messrs. Lonergan and Vandenberg.

On Expenditures in the Executive Departments: Messrs. Lewis (chairman), Wagner, Van Nuys, Pittman, Barkley, Davis, and Lodge.

On Finance: Messrs. Harrison (chairman), King, George, Walsh, Barkley, Connally, Bailey, Clark, Byrd, Lonergan, Black, Gerry, Guffey, Bulkeley, Brown of Michigan, ———, La Follette, Capper, Vandenberg, Townsend, and Davis.

On Foreign Relations: Messrs. Pittman (chairman), Robinson, Harrison, George, Black, Wagner, Connally, Lewis, Bachman, Thomas of Utah, Van Nuys, Duffy, Pope, Murray, Chavez, Schwellenbach, Borah, Johnson of California, Capper, La Follette, Vandenberg, White, and Shipstead.

On Immigration: Messrs. Russell (chairman), King, Copeland, McGill, Maloney, Moore, Schwellenbach, Holt, Andrews, Hughes, Johnson of California, Austin, Capper, and Shipstead.

On Indian Affairs: Messrs. Thomas of Oklahoma (chairman), Wheeler, Ashurst, Bulow, Hatch, O'Mahoney, Donahey, Chavez, Johnson of Colorado, Lundeen, Frazier, La Follette, Steiwer, and Shipstead.

On Interoceanic Canals: Messrs. Clark (chairman), Duffy, Hayden, Pepper, Ellender, ———, Bridges, and Lodge.

On Interstate Commerce: Messrs. Wheeler (chairman), Smith, Wagner, Barkley, Neely, Dieterich, Lonergan, Brown of New Hampshire, Bone, Donahey, Minton, Moore, Truman, Andrews, Johnson of Colorado, Schwartz, White, Davis, Austin, and Shipstead.

On Irrigation and Reclamation: Messrs. Bankhead (chairman), Sheppard, Pittman, Ashurst, Adams, Pope, McCarran, Overton, Hatch, O'Mahoney, Burke, Chavez, Lee, McNary, Johnson of California, Townsend, and Nye.

On the Judiciary: Messrs. Ashurst (chairman), King, Neely, Van Nuys, McCarran, Logan, Dieterich, McGill, Hatch, Burke, Pittman, Connally, O'Mahoney, Hughes, Borah, Norris, Austin, and Steiwer.

On the Library: Messrs. Barkley (chairman), McKellar, Thomas of Oklahoma, Mrs. Caraway, Bilbo, Moore, Radcliffe, ———, Gibson, and McNary.

On Manufactures: Messrs. Bulkeley (chairman), Smith, Sheppard, Russell, Brown of New Hampshire, Overton, Gerry, Guffey, Brown of Michigan, Johnson of Colorado, La Follette, McNary, and Lodge.

On Military Affairs: Messrs. Sheppard (chairman), Black, Lewis, Logan, Reynolds, Bachman, Thomas of Utah, Minton, Pepper, Johnson of Colorado, Lee, Schwartz, Lundeen, Austin, Nye, Bridges, and Lodge.

On Mines and Mining: Messrs. Logan (chairman), Pittman, Hayden, Bulow, Pope, Thomas of Utah, Guffey, Holt, Johnson of Colorado, Schwartz, ———, Frazier, and Davis.

On Naval Affairs: Messrs. Walsh (chairman), Tydings, Smith, McGill, Russell, Bone, Byrd, Dieterich, Brown of New Hampshire, Gerry, Holt, Andrews, Gillette, Hale, Davis, Johnson of California, and Gibson.

On Patents: Messrs. McAdoo (chairman), Smith, Bone, Radcliffe, Duffy, Norris, and White.

On Pensions: Messrs. McGill (chairman), Wheeler, Walsh, Bulkley, Lonergan, Thomas of Utah, Minton, Schwartz, Frazier, Townsend, and Shipstead.

On Post Offices and Post Roads: Messrs. McKellar (chairman), Hayden, Bailey, Bulow, Byrnes, Logan, Brown of New Hampshire, O'Mahoney, Murray, Chavez, Holt, Ellender, Green, Lundeen, Frazier, La Follette, Gibson, and Bridges.

On Printing: Messrs. Hayden (chairman), Walsh, Black, Truman, Pepper, Lundeen, Vandenberg, and Lodge.

On Privileges and Elections: Messrs. George (chairman), King, Smith, Connally, Bulkley, Logan, Bachman, Brown of New Hampshire, Duffy, Hatch, Minton, Hitchcock, Green, Austin, Johnson of California, Nye, and Bridges.

On Public Buildings and Grounds: Messrs. Connally (chairman), Ashurst, Tydings, Walsh, Maloney, Truman, Chavez, Andrews, Gillette, Green, Austin, Hale, and Shipstead.

On Public Lands and Surveys: Messrs. Adams (chairman), Pittman, Ashurst, Wagner, Hatch, O'Mahoney, Murray, McCarran, Andrews, Hitchcock, Lee, Nye, Steiwer, and Borah.

On Rules: Messrs. Neely (chairman), Robinson, Copeland, Harrison, McKellar, Black, Adams, Byrd, Lewis, Gillette, Hale, Steiwer, and Vandenberg.

On Territories and Insular Affairs: Messrs. Tydings (chairman), Pittman, Hayden, King, Robinson, Clark, Reynolds, Bone, McKellar, McAdoo, Wheeler, Gerry, Lundeen, Nye, Vandenberg, McNary, and Gibson.

By unanimous consent, the following business was transacted:

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. GLASS:

A bill (S. 415) to continue the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, for the junior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], who is unavoidably absent on official business, I introduce two bills for reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bills will be received and referred, as requested by the Senator from Virginia:

By Mr. GLASS (for Mr. WAGNER):

A 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; and

A bill (S. 417) to extend the period during which direct obligations of the United States may be used as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HARRISON:

A bill (S. 418) for the relief of Robert H. Muirhead; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARRISON (for himself and Mr. BLACK):

A bill (S. 419) to promote the general welfare through the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in providing more effective programs of public education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 420) for the relief of A. D. Hampton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

A bill (S. 421) to amend Public Law No. 383, Seventy-third Congress (48 Stat. L. 984), relating to Indians, by exempting from the provisions of such act any Indian tribe or reservation located in the State of Nevada; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MCGILL:

A bill (S. 422) granting an increase of pension to Minnie J. Minnich; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GEORGE:

A bill (S. 423) providing for continuing retirement pay, under certain conditions, of officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who incurred physical disability while in the serv-

ice of the United States during the World War; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WALSH:

A bill (S. 424) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works;

A bill (S. 425) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works;

A bill (S. 426) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works; and

A bill (S. 427) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 428) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Atchison, Kans.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 429) for the relief of William Schick; and

A bill (S. 430) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Elmer E. Miller; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 431) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Faught (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POPE:

A bill (S. 432) to add certain lands to the Cache National Forest; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 433) to provide for a survey of the Cabinet Gorge on the Clark Fork of the Columbia River; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 434) for the relief of Rufus C. Long; and

A bill (S. 435) for the relief of B. W. Winward; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 436) for the relief of owners of property damaged by high waters in the Blackfoot Reservoir; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 437) to amend the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 438) granting a pension to Marion Oliver;

A bill (S. 439) granting a pension to Earl J. Stark;

A bill (S. 440) granting a pension to Dudley C. Tribble; and

A bill (S. 441) granting a pension to Howard Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 442) to establish the Shoshone Ice Caves National Park of Idaho;

A bill (S. 443) to add certain lands to the Sawtooth National Forest;

A bill (S. 444) to add certain lands to the Boise National Forest in the State of Idaho;

A bill (S. 445) for the relief of the owners of lots in the unflooded portion of the old town site at American Falls, Idaho; and

A bill (S. 446) for the exchange of lands adjacent to the Clearwater National Forest in Idaho; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. GIBSON:

A bill (S. 447) to promote safety in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 448) for the relief of the United Marble Cos., Inc., Rutland, Vt.; and

A bill (S. 449) for the relief of the estate of Charles Pratt; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 450) to create an executive department of the Government to be known as the Department of Territories and Insular Affairs; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A bill (S. 451) for the relief of Farley J. Holloman; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 452) for the relief of Joseph Thompson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 453) granting a pension to Mrs. Matilda Hoffman (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 454) granting a pension to Carrie L. Warner; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BAILEY:

A bill (S. 455) for the relief of J. R. Collie and Eleanor Y. Collie; and

A bill (S. 456) for the relief of Maggie Day Reece; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NEELY:

A bill (S. 457) to amend sections 1 and 6 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 458) for the relief of Sol J. Hyman; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 459) for the relief of Walling Oswald Naumann; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 460) granting an increase of pension to Robert Blake; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 461) to settle claims of farmers whose lands were damaged by waters from Kelly Field, Tex.; and

A bill (S. 462) to permit the exchange of used parts of certain types of equipment for new or reconditioned parts of the same equipment; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 463) to settle claims of four persons arising from First Army maneuvers, August 1935 (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 464) for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 465) to authorize the settlement of individual claims for personal property lost or damaged, arising out of the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which have been approved by the Secretary of War (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLARK:

A bill (S. 466) granting the consent of Congress to the county of Barry, State of Missouri, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the White River at or near Eagle Rock, Mo.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 467) for the relief of Walter Weston Pierce (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. VAN NUYS:

A bill (S. 468) for the relief of Peter S. Kaminski; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 469) granting a pension to Mary M. Osborn; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BYRD:

A bill (S. 470) for the relief of Joseph M. Cacace, Charles M. Cacace, and Mary E. Clibourne; and

A bill (S. 471) for the relief of Ernest and Lottie Dunford; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 472) to correct the naval record of Commander Royall Roller Richardson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 473) to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of contractors and subcontractors for the post offices and other buildings and work under the supervision of the Treasury Department, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1919, as amended by act of March 6, 1920; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McADOO:

A bill (S. 474) for the relief of Rosalie Rose; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 475) to establish a Court of Patent Appeals; and

A bill (S. 476) to provide for the judicial determination of charges of misconduct in office by judges of courts of the United States other than the Supreme Court of the United States, and for removal from office of justices against whom such charges shall be proved; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 477) to prevent fraud, deception, or other improper practice in connection with business before the United States Patent Office, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 478) to vest in the Register of Copyrights the registration of copyright prints and labels; to the Committee on Patents.

A bill (S. 479) granting a pension to William Henry Kelly; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. AUSTIN:

A bill (S. 480) for the relief of Howard Arthur Beswick; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ASHURST (by request):

A bill (S. 481) to permit grand-jury extensions to be ordered by any district judge;

A bill (S. 482) to amend section 51 of chapter 2, title 45, of the Code of Laws of the United States of America;

A bill (S. 483) to provide for the confiscation of firearms in possession of persons convicted of felony and disposition thereof;

A bill (S. 484) to amend the Criminal Code in regard to crimes on the high seas;

A bill (S. 485) to provide for the appointment of one additional United States district judge for the northern district of Georgia;

A bill (S. 486) to provide for the manner of inflicting the punishment of death;

A bill (S. 487) to provide for the appointment of one additional United States district judge for the western district of Washington;

A bill (S. 488) to provide for the appointment of one additional United States district judge for the eastern district of Louisiana;

A bill (S. 489) to provide for the representation of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on the annual conference of senior circuit judges; and

A bill (S. 490) to provide for the appointment of one additional United States district judge for the southern district of Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 491) for the relief of Thomas A. Sears; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 492) granting a pension to Jessamine L. Benson;

A bill (S. 493) granting an increase of pension to Susie D. Hanscome;

A bill (S. 494) granting a pension to Lillian M. Johnson;

A bill (S. 495) granting a pension to Alice H. Palmer;

A bill (S. 496) granting a pension to Alice L. Preston; and

A bill (S. 497) granting a pension to Angeline M. Rolfe; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LONERGAN:

A bill (S. 498) for the relief of Cedric W. Root;

A bill (S. 499) for the relief of John H. Hannigan;

A bill (S. 500) for the relief of James S. Cuff;

A bill (S. 501) providing for the advancement on the retired list of the Navy of William F. Verleger; and

A bill (S. 502) for the relief of Patrick Francis Shea; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 503) for the relief of Francis M. Johnston;

A bill (S. 504) for the relief of Helen M. Crowley;

A bill (S. 505) for the relief of Henrietta Jacobs;

A bill (S. 506) for the relief of Joseph H. Sheridan; and

A bill (S. 507) for the relief of Ella B. Kimball; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 508) to authorize the award of the Purple Heart decoration to Maj. Charles H. Sprague;

A bill (S. 509) for the relief of Thomas J. Barbour, alias Charles Hamilton; and

A bill (S. 510) for the relief of Stephen Sowinski; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 511) granting a pension to Alfarata Phillips;

A bill (S. 512) granting a pension to Stephen Sowinski;

A bill (S. 513) granting a pension to Ann M. Callery;

A bill (S. 514) granting a pension to Frank C. Comstock;

A bill (S. 515) granting an increase of pension to George F. Smith;

A bill (S. 516) granting a pension to Louis Zeller;

A bill (S. 517) granting an increase of pension to George B. Sheldon;

A bill (S. 518) granting a pension to Elizabeth D. Dunavent;

A bill (S. 519) granting a pension to Mary P. Champion; and

A bill (S. 520) granting a pension to Sadie L. Doran; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER:

A bill (S. 521) to provide for the disposition of unclaimed deposits in national banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 522) for the relief of R. R. Purcell;

A bill (S. 523) for the relief of Mrs. Guy A. McConoha;

A bill (S. 524) for the relief of Zelma Halverson;

A bill (S. 525) for the relief of Harry King;

A bill (S. 526) for the relief of Robert B. Rolfe;

A bill (S. 527) for the relief of Joseph Chouinard;

A bill (S. 528) for the relief of Homer Erickson; and

A bill (S. 529) for the relief of the Missoula Brewing Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 530) to repeal a proviso relating to teaching or advocating communism in the public schools of the District of Columbia, and appearing in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936; and

A bill (S. 531) to provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to employees of contractors on public buildings and public works; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 532) to promote the safety of employees and travelers on railroads by providing for the inspection and investigation of conditions prevailing in train-dispatching offices and train-dispatching service and for the promulgation of necessary rules and regulations governing the working conditions of train dispatchers; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 533) for the relief of Wade R. Parks; and

A bill (S. 534) granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 535) for the relief of Joe Peta; and

A bill (S. 536) to provide for the erection of a public historical museum in the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, Montana; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 537) to provide suitable accommodations for the district court of the United States at Glasgow, Mont.; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 538) granting certain public lands to the State of Montana for the use and benefit of the Northern Montana Agricultural and Manual Training School;

A bill (S. 539) to amend section 15 of the act entitled "An act to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration; to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development; to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range; and for other purposes", approved June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269); and

A bill (S. 540) to establish the Chief Joseph Battle Ground National Monument in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 541) granting an increase of pension to William S. Ritman; and

A bill (S. 542) granting a pension to Margaret Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

A bill (S. 543) to credit the account of Charles C. Stemmer, postmaster at Cottonwood, Ariz., with a sum of money representing the loss by robbery of the post office at Cottonwood, Ariz.;

A bill (S. 544) for the relief of M. K. Fisher;

A bill (S. 545) for the relief of John Mulhern;

A bill (S. 546) for the relief of Annie Mary Wilmuth;

A bill (S. 547) for the relief of Edmond G. Warren;

A bill (S. 548) for the relief of Dorothy White, Mrs. Carol M. White, and Charles A. White;

A bill (S. 549) for the relief of the legal representatives of John T. Brickwood, deceased, Edward Gaynor, Theodore Gebler, Lee W. Mix, Arthur L. Peck, Thomas D. Casanega, Joseph de Lusignan, and Joseph H. Berger; and

A bill (S. 550) for the relief of the Phoenix-Tempe Stone Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 551) to prohibit the sending of unsolicited merchandise through the mails; and

A bill (S. 552) for payment of compensation to persons serving as postmaster at third- and fourth-class post offices; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 553) granting an increase of pension to Carrie Henger; and

A bill (S. 554) providing a pensionable status for soldiers of certain companies of militia organized in the Territories of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico, and the State of Texas, for service against hostile Indians; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCHWELLENBACH:

A bill (S. 555) for the relief of Dean Wilson; and

A bill (S. 556) for the relief of W. B. Greeley; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 557) authorizing the naturalization of James Lincoln Hartley and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration.

A bill (S. 558) amending acts fixing the rate of payment of irrigation construction costs on the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Yakima, Wash., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 559) to add certain lands to the Columbia National Forest in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. MCKELLAR:

A bill (S. 560) consolidating certain forestry branches and other divisions and services in a separate bureau of the Department of Agriculture to be known as the Bureau of Forestry; and

A bill (S. 561) to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 562) for the relief of Dr. Thomas J. W. Brown; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 563) to establish a new judicial circuit of the United States, with a circuit court of appeals, hereafter to be called the "eleventh circuit"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 564) for the relief of Nellie T. Francis; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 565) authorizing negotiations and providing for the construction, maintenance, and operation of an inter-oceanic canal over Nicaraguan territory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

A bill (S. 566) for the relief of Hugh F. Elliott;

A bill (S. 567) for the relief of Charles C. Williams;

A bill (S. 568) authorizing the appointment and retirement of William H. Kyle as a major, United States Army; and

A bill (S. 569) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Albert T. Lipford; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 570) for the relief of Lawrence Hyder; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 571) for the relief of Meyer Morris (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 572) for the relief of Claudia F. Banks and Edna B. Towner;

A bill (S. 573) for the relief of Drs. W. S. Davis, P. A. Palmer, H. S. Oakes, and J. M. Ousley;

A bill (S. 574) for the relief of Robert B. Barker;

A bill (S. 575) for the relief of R. E. Greer;

A bill (S. 576) for the relief of Dr. T. J. Coble;

A bill (S. 577) for the relief of N. N. Self;

A bill (S. 578) for the relief of John A. Bass;

A bill (S. 579) for the relief of Rhoda Settles;

A bill (S. 580) for the relief of Cal Settles;

A bill (S. 581) for the relief of Alice Markham Kavanaugh; and

A bill (S. 582) for the relief of Thomas Green; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 583) to provide for adjusting the compensation of division superintendents, assistant division superintendents, assistant superintendents at large, assistant superintendent in charge of car construction, chief clerks, assistant chief clerks, and clerks in charge of sections in offices of division superintendents in the Railway Mail Service, to correspond to the rates established by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended;

A bill (S. 584) relative to acceptance as third-class mail matter of bills or statements of account produced by photographic or mechanical process; and

A bill (S. 585) relative to consolidation of rural mail routes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 586) granting a pension to Hattie Harvey;

A bill (S. 587) granting a pension to Maude Brindle; and

A bill (S. 588) granting a pension to Sidney A. Scott; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TRUMAN:

A bill (S. 589) prohibiting the operation of motor vehicles in interstate commerce by unlicensed operators; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

A bill (S. 590) for the relief of the estate of Grace M. Moore, deceased (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CONNALLY:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 20) 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 Relations.

By Mr. AUSTIN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 21) directing the Comptroller General to readjust the account between the United States and the State of Vermont; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POPE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 22) proposing an amendment to Article V of the Constitution of the United States, providing for the popular amendment of said Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of Michigan:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 23) authorizing the President of the United States to proclaim October 11 of each year 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. VAN NUYS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 24) authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year 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. CAPPER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 25) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on certain incomes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONERGAN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 26) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the ratification of constitutional amendments by popular elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 27) to provide for the appraisal and purchase of certain articles owned by President and Mrs. George Washington; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 28) to extend the time within which contracts may be modified or canceled under the provisions of section 5 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

CHANGES OF REFERENCE

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

(S. 366) to regulate election expenditures, and it was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

On motion by Mr. McADOO, the resolution (S. Res. 13) to create a standing Committee on Air Commerce and Civil Aviation, submitted by Mr. McADOO on the 6th instant, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Rules.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS

Mr. BAILEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 38), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Claims or any subcommittee thereof be, and hereby is, 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 in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during sessions or recesses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

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

Resolved, That the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is 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 session or recess of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. KING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 40), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, 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 funds 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 PATENTS

Mr. McADOO submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 41), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Patents, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is 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 the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS

Mr. MCGILL submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 42), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-fifth Congress, at such times and places as it may deem advisable, and 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 out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 43), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, is 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 session or recess of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

Mr. WALSH submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 44), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, 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 POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 45), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is 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 in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

COTTON COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION AND COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 46), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the authority conferred by Senate Resolution 185, concerning expenditures by the Federal Government for cotton cooperatives, etc., agreed to August 24, 1935, be, and the same is hereby, extended and continued in force until the expiration of the Seventy-fifth Congress: *Provided further*, That said committee is authorized to investigate the action of the American Cotton Cooperative Association and the Commodity Credit Corporation in the concentration and sale of cotton held for the account of cotton growers.

EXPENDITURES FOR COTTON COOPERATIVES

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 47), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the authority conferred by Senate Resolution 185, concerning expenditures by the Federal Government for cotton cooperatives, etc., agreed to August 24, 1935, be, and the same is hereby, extended and continued in force until the expiration of the Seventy-fifth Congress.

INVESTIGATION OF EXPENDITURES FOR COTTON COOPERATIVES

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 48), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to investigate the expenditures by the Federal Government for cotton cooperatives and their losses heretofore sustained. The committee shall report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, the result of its investigations, together with its recommendations.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions and recesses of the Senate in the Seventy-fifth Congress, to employ clerical and other assistants, to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents, to administer oaths, to take testimony, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words, and the expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$1,500, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

EMPLOYEES OF FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 49), which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Whereas the question of regional offices established by the Federal home-loan bank, in addition to State offices, is a question to be dealt with by the Congress; and

Whereas it is desired by the Senate to have information concerning such regional offices for the purpose of proposed legislation: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Federal Home Loan Bank Board furnish to the Senate, at the earliest practicable moment, the number of regional offices, the number of persons employed in each, the names and addresses of the various officials and employees of such offices, when they were appointed, the salary of each, the general duties of such offices, and for what reasons, if any, regional offices were established in States where there are State organizations or set-ups.

DATA RELATIVE TO COTTON COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 50), which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Resolved, That the Farm Credit Administration be, and it is hereby, directed to furnish immediately to the Senate copies of the following documents:

1. Report on general functional survey, American Cotton Cooperative Association and member associations, January 30, 1932.
2. Operating plans and policies of the Georgia Cotton Cooperative Association, 1933-34 and 1934-35 seasons, September 1935. O. W. Hermann.
3. An analysis of the operating policies of the Georgia Cotton Growers' Association, June 21, 1932. Fetrow and Hermann.
4. Copy of the Report No. 40, made by O. W. Hermann.
5. A statement of accounts between the Government and the American Cotton Cooperative Association.
6. A statement of the account between the Government and the various State cotton cooperatives.
7. What loans the Farm Credit Administration expects to make to the American Cotton Cooperative Association or any of its subsidiaries during the present year.

FIXTURES, EQUIPMENT, AND RENTAL OF POST OFFICES

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 51), which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the Senate, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall, during the recess of the Congress, examine into the matter of fixtures and equipment in post offices, and rentals therefor, and all other questions pertaining thereto, the expenses incurred in pursuance thereof not to exceed \$3,000, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 17, authorizing the Committee on Finance to hold hearings during the Seventy-fifth Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina for the present consideration of the resolution reported by him?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not understand that the Senator is asking for present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. BYRNES. I will ask for its present consideration if the Senator from Oregon has no objection. I am about to report several resolutions, all of which merely authorize various committees of the Senate to hold hearings and pay the stenographic expense for reporting the hearings. The only exceptions are resolutions relating to payment of funeral expenses of the late Senators Norbeck, Murphy, and Couzens.

Mr. McNARY. Were the resolutions referred to the Committee to Audit and Control in the usual manner?

Mr. BYRNES. Yes; they were.

Mr. McNARY. And passed upon by that committee?

Mr. BYRNES. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 17), submitted by Mr. HARRISON on the 6th instant, was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized to sit during the sessions or recesses of the Seventy-fifth Congress at such times and places as they may deem advisable; to make investigations into internal revenue, customs, and other matters within its jurisdiction, and to compile and prepare statistics and documents relating thereto as directed from time to time by the Senate and as may be necessary; and to report from time to time to the Senate the result thereof; to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ such expert, stenographic, clerical, and other assistance as may be necessary; and all the expenses of such committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and the committee is authorized to order such printing and binding as may be necessary for its use.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. BYRNES, from the same committee, reported favorably, without amendment, the resolution (S. Res. 18) submitted by Mr. ASHURST on the 6th instant, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is 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 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 MINES AND MINING

Mr. BYRNES, from the same committee, reported favorably, without amendment, the resolution (S. Res. 24) submitted by Mr. LOGAN on the 6th instant, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Mines and Mining, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is 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 out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR NORBECK

Mr. BYRNES, from the same committee, reported favorably, without amendment, the resolution (S. Res. 26) submitted by Mr. BULOW on the 6th instant, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of Hon. Peter Norbeck, late a Senator from the State of South Dakota, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR MURPHY

Mr. BYRNES, from the same committee, reported favorably, without amendment, the resolution (S. Res. 27) submitted by Mr. GILLETTE on the 6th instant, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of Hon. Louis Murphy, late a Senator from the State of Iowa, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. BYRNES, from the same committee, reported favorably, without amendment, the resolution (S. Res. 28) submitted by Mr. PITTMAN on the 6th instant, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, 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 in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. BYRNES, from the same committee, reported favorably, without amendment, the resolution (S. Res. 29) submitted by Mr. BLACK on the 6th instant, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor, 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 APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BYRNES, from the same committee, reported favorably, without amendment, the resolution (S. Res. 9), sub-

mitted by Mr. GLASS on the 6th instant, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations, or any subcommittee thereof, is 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 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 MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. BYRNES, from the same committee, reported favorably, without amendment, the resolution (S. Res. 12), submitted by Mr. SHEPPARD on the 6th instant, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, is 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 the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR COUZENS

Mr. BYRNES, from the same committee, reported favorably, without amendment, the resolution (S. Res. 11), submitted by Mr. VANDENBERG on the 6th instant, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent expenses of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of Hon. James Couzens, late a Senator from the State of Michigan, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

CONGRESS, THE COURTS, AND THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM—ADDRESS BY SENATOR O'MAHONEY

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject of Congress, the Courts, and the Economic Problem, delivered by Senator O'MAHONEY at Washington, D. C., on Jan. 7, 1937, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE RIGHT ARM OF STATESMANSHIP—ADDRESS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL CUMMINGS

[Mr. LONERGAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of The Right Arm of Statesmanship, delivered by Hon. Homer Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, at a meeting of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1936, which appears in the Appendix.]

SESQUICENTENNIAL OF LYNCHBURG, VA.—ADDRESSES BY GOVERNOR PEERY AND EDWIN A. HALSEY

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. George C. Peery, Governor of Virginia, at the celebration of the sesquicentennial of the city of Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 14, 1936, and an address delivered on the same occasion by Col. Edwin A. Halsey, Secretary of the United States Senate, in presenting to Senator GLASS the first coin minted by the Treasury Department with his profile, which appear in the Appendix.]

A TRIBUTE TO AIR PILOT EUGENE SCHACHER

[Mr. CONNALLY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a tribute to Air Pilot Eugene Schacher by Hon. Jesse H. Jones, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS MADE BY CONVICT LABOR

[Mr. CONNALLY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a decision rendered Jan. 4, 1937, by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Kentucky Whip & Collar Co., petitioner, v. Illinois Central Railroad Co.*, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE BUDGET (H. DOC. NO. 29)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to provisions of law I transmit herewith the Budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, together with this message, which is a part thereof. The estimates have been developed after careful analysis of the revenues, obligations, and reasonable needs of the Government, and I recommend appropriations for the purposes specifically detailed herein.

PART I

The programs inaugurated during the last 4 years to combat the depression and to initiate many needed reforms have cost large sums of money, but the benefits obtained from them are far outweighing all their costs. We shall soon be reaping the full benefits of those programs and shall have at the same time a balanced Budget that will also include provision for reduction of the public debt.

The fiscal plans of the Federal Government for these 4 years have been formulated with two objectives in mind. Our first was to restore a successful economic life to the country, by providing greater employment and purchasing power for the people, by stimulating a more balanced use of our productive capacity, and by increasing the national income and distributing it on a wider base of prosperity. Our second was to gain new advantages of permanent value for the American people. Both of these objectives can be accomplished under a sound financial policy.

Business conditions have shown each year since 1933 a marked improvement over the preceding year. Employment in private industry is increasing. Industrial production, factory pay rolls, and farm prices have steadily risen.

These gains make it possible to reduce for the fiscal year 1938 many expenditures of the Federal Government which the general depression made necessary. Although we must continue to spend substantial sums to provide work for those whom industry has not yet absorbed, the 1938 Budget is in balance; and, except for debt reduction of \$401,515,000, it will remain in balance even if later on there are included additional expenditures of as much as \$1,537,123,000 for recovery and relief. We expect, moreover, if improvement in economic conditions continues at the present rate, to be able to attain in 1939 a completely balanced Budget, with full provision for meeting the statutory requirements for debt reduction.

In carrying out this policy the American people are obtaining lasting benefits. Economic protection of the aged and physically handicapped is being secured through the operations of the Social Security Act. Ability of the farmer to obtain a more constant livelihood has been enhanced by the enactment of legislation especially designed for that purpose. The home owner has been benefited through the financing of mortgages at reasonable rates of interest. Investors in securities are being given a larger measure of protection by the Securities and Exchange Act. The market for corporate securities has been restored and industry has been able to finance its long-term requirements on a favorable basis. The rights of labor are being materially advanced through operation of the National Labor Relations Act.

I plan to submit at a later date an estimate of appropriation for additional relief for the fiscal year 1938, which I hope will not exceed the amount of \$1,537,123,000, previously mentioned. This hope is based on the assumption that industry will cooperate in employing men and women from the relief rolls in larger numbers than during the past year. Many of those in charge of industrial management, recognizing their obligation to the Nation, have furnished a large measure of employment to the jobless. Today, while it is true that in some sections of the country certain types of skilled workers are still seeking employment, it is nevertheless a fact that the great majority of those now receiving relief belong to the unskilled group. It is my conviction that if every employer or potential employer will undertake during the next 6 months to give employment to persons now receiving Government help, the national Budget can thereafter be kept definitely in balance. Without such cooperation on the part of employers, the question of a balanced Budget for 1938 must of necessity remain an open

one, for the very good reason that this Government does not propose next year, any more than during the past 4 years, to allow American families to starve.

To continue the gains we are making and to accomplish in the 1939 Budget a complete balance between receipts and expenditures including debt reduction, we must now lay the groundwork of our future fiscal policy.

While relief expenditures should decline with greater re-employment, the normal growth of the country naturally reflects itself in increased costs of Government. Many of the old functions and duties of Government naturally cost more as the industrial and agricultural activities to which they are related expand in volume. The cost of new functions and duties can be substantially reduced only by curtailing the function or the duty. I propose shortly to submit to the Congress a broad plan for placing the executive branch of the Government on a sounder and more responsible basis of management. The carrying out of such a plan will undoubtedly result in some saving in expenditures; but it must be remembered that what is generally known as overhead represents only a small fraction of total expenditures in any large business, Government or private.

Expenditures must be planned with a view to the national needs; and no expansion of Government activities should be authorized unless the necessity for such expansion has been definitely determined and funds are available to defray the cost. In other words, if new legislation imposes any substantial increase in expenditures either in the expansion of existing or the creation of new activities, it becomes a matter of sound policy simultaneously to provide new revenue sufficient to meet the additional cost. The success of such a policy can be assured only through the full and friendly cooperation of the Congress and the Executive. Of this cooperation I am confident.

PART II

RECOMMENDATIONS

Temporary miscellaneous internal-revenue taxes: I recommend that the Congress take steps by suitable legislation to extend the miscellaneous internal-revenue taxes which under existing law will expire next June and July, and also to maintain the current rates of those taxes which would otherwise be reduced next June. I consider that the revenue from such taxes or its equivalent is necessary for the financing of the Budget for 1938.

Postal receipts: The estimates of appropriations for the Postal Service included in the 1938 Budget are predicated upon the continuance during that fiscal year of the 3-cent postage rate for first-class mail other than for local delivery. While the Government makes a profit on first-class mail, the Postal Service is not self-supporting because it carries other classes of mail at a considerable loss, as shown in the tabular footnote on page XXIII. It should be the definite policy of the Government to operate the Postal Service out of postal receipts and a continuation of the 3-cent rate will be a necessary step toward the accomplishment of this purpose.

Civilian Conservation Corps: The Civilian Conservation Corps has demonstrated its usefulness and has met with general public approval. It should be continued. I intend shortly to submit a supplemental estimate of appropriation to carry the Corps from March 31, 1937, to the end of the current fiscal year; and I strongly recommend that Congress enact during its present session the necessary legislation to establish the Corps as a permanent agency of the Government.

Expenses of emergency agencies: There are included in the 1938 Budget, pursuant to the direction of Congress at its last session, estimates of appropriations for the administrative expenses of certain emergency agencies and corporations. Such of the emergency agencies and corporations as may be continued by Congress should have all of their expenditure requirements made subject to the same scrutiny that is given by the Bureau of the Budget to the expenditure requirements of the regular departments and establishments; and I recommend that a provision to that effect be included in any future legislation for the continuance of any such agency or corporation.

PART III

REVIEW OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1936 AND 1937 AND THE FISCAL PROGRAM FOR 1938

This review concerns itself with the cash actually received and paid out by the Treasury in the fiscal year 1936, with the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1937, and with the fiscal program for 1938.

Fiscal year 1936

Receipts: Treasury receipts for the year ended June 30, 1936, amounted to \$4,115,956,615, about \$295,000,000 less than estimated a year ago. As a result of Supreme Court decisions, the Government lost about \$457,000,000 in revenue from taxes levied under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Bituminous Coal Act. Had it not been for the invalidation of these taxes, the total revenues received during the fiscal year 1936 would have exceeded the revenue estimates of a year ago by \$162,000,000.

The collection of taxes on carriers and their employees, estimated at \$33,000,000, has been deferred to the fiscal year 1937 because of pending litigation. The receipts from income taxes were about \$7,500,000 less than last year's estimate.

On the other hand, miscellaneous internal-revenue taxes produced \$136,488,000 more than was anticipated; customs revenue, \$33,621,000 more; miscellaneous receipts, \$32,053,000 more; and realization upon assets, \$1,483,000 more.

Expenditures: The total expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936 (exclusive of expenditures from postal revenues), amounted to \$8,879,798,258, as compared with the estimate of \$7,645,301,338 shown in the Budget submitted a year ago. This latter amount did not, however, include \$1,673,493,000 for adjusted-compensation payments to veterans. The expenditures for the year, excluding these payments, were, therefore, about \$439,000,000 less than the estimate.

The total expenditures for recovery and relief were \$2,776,796,469, against an estimate of \$2,869,068,187. For the operation and maintenance of the regular departments and establishments of the Government the expenditures amounted to \$3,276,872,306, as compared with estimates of \$3,482,208,151. For statutory debt retirement there was expended \$403,240,150, and for interest on the public debt \$749,396,802, the amounts budgeted for these items being \$552,025,000 and \$742,000,000, respectively.

Deficit and public debt: The gross deficit for the fiscal year 1936 amounted to \$4,763,841,642. Excluding \$403,240,150 for statutory debt retirement, there was a net deficit of \$4,360,601,492. The estimated net deficit, as contained in the Budget submitted a year ago, was \$2,682,482,392, a difference of \$1,678,119,100. As previously indicated, the original estimate has been affected to the extent of \$457,000,000 as a result of the invalidation of taxes levied under the Agricultural Adjustment and Bituminous Coal Acts and by the additional expenditure of \$1,673,493,000 under the Adjusted Compensation Act. If it had not been for the increase in the deficit due to these causes, the net deficit for the fiscal year 1936 would have been about \$452,000,000 less than that originally estimated.

The increase in the gross public debt during the year amounted to \$5,077,650,869, but this sum included an increase of the balance in the general fund of the Treasury of \$840,164,664. The gross public debt on June 30, 1936, was \$33,778,543,494.

Fiscal year 1937

Receipts: The income of the Federal Government during the fiscal year 1937 will increase sharply over that of 1936. It is expected that the total revenue from all sources (exclusive of postal revenues) will amount to \$5,828,151,000. This represents an increase of \$1,712,194,000 over the actual receipts for the fiscal year 1936 and an increase of \$173,933,000 over the estimates contained in the 1937 Budget, as submitted a year ago.

The general improvement in business conditions and the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1936 have resulted in additional revenues from taxes which will not only make up the loss in revenue due to the Supreme Court decisions invalidating the taxes levied under the Agricultural Adjustment and

the Bituminous Coal Acts, but will produce additional income of approximately \$174,000,000.

Since the Revenue Act of 1936 materially changes the tax structure, the individual items of revenue, as contained in the original 1937 Budget, will not be exactly comparable with the individual items in the 1937 Budget, as revised in this message.

Income taxes are expected to yield \$2,372,900,000, or \$946,325,000 more than was received from this source last year; miscellaneous internal revenue, \$2,274,968,000, an increase of \$265,389,000; customs duties, \$446,800,000, an increase of \$59,988,000; and realization upon assets, \$31,830,000, an increase of \$26,362,000. In addition, it is expected that the new tax on unjust enrichment provided by the Revenue Act of 1936 will amount to \$82,000,000 and that the tax on carriers and their employees will be \$134,552,000, including \$33,000,000 deferred from the previous fiscal year. The collection of taxes levied under the Social Security Act will begin in the last half of the fiscal year 1937, and it is expected that these taxes will produce additional revenue in the amount of \$324,600,000.

The only item of revenue showing any decrease is that of miscellaneous receipts, in the amount of \$50,325,000, which is due to reductions in interest payments made to the Treasury by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Expenditures: From present indications expenditures for the fiscal year 1937 (exclusive of expenditures from postal revenues) will amount to \$8,480,804,000. Exclusive of statutory debt retirement and adjusted compensation payments, the total expenditures will amount to \$7,512,779,000, an increase over comparable expenditures for 1936 of \$709,714,000.

This amount is made up of increases of \$371,192,000 on account of the Social Security Act, \$85,603,000 on account of interest on the public debt, \$194,161,000 for the general public-works program, \$123,442,000 for national defense, and \$221,914,000 for other purposes; and decreases of \$93,321,000 for the Veterans' Administration, \$74,996,000 for the agricultural-adjustment program, and \$118,281,000 for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The amount of the recovery and relief expenditures has been estimated at \$2,166,157,000, but there is included in the supplemental expenditure items \$650,000,000 from an appropriation of \$790,000,000 to be requested of Congress for the purpose of carrying the Works Progress Administration and related programs from February 1 to June 30, 1937. This will increase the estimated expenditures for recovery and relief to \$2,816,157,000, an increase of \$39,361,000 over 1936. The expenditures in the current fiscal year will include, however, the sum of about \$165,000,000 for assistance given to individuals and communities directly or indirectly affected by the widespread drought conditions prevailing during the past summer. If this drought had not occurred, the net cost of recovery and relief for the current fiscal year would have been about \$125,000,000 below the cost for the previous fiscal year.

Deficit and public debt: The current estimates for the fiscal year 1937 show a gross deficit of \$2,652,654,000. Deducting public-debt retirements, the net deficit will be \$2,248,129,000.

The increase in the public debt on account of the deficit, however, will be only \$1,348,000,000, since it is anticipated that \$900,000,000 of the deficit will be financed from cash on hand. The working balance will be further reduced by net expenditures of about \$42,000,000 for trust accounts and \$100,000,000 for the retirement of national-bank notes now a part of the public debt. This will reduce the working balance from \$2,225,000,000 on June 30, 1936, to \$1,183,000,000 on June 30, 1937. The gross public debt at the end of the current fiscal year is estimated at \$35,026,000,000, an increase over 1936 of \$1,248,000,000.

The estimated debt at the end of the fiscal year is based on contemplated expenditures set out in this Budget and does not take into account any change which may occur as a result of the Treasury policy in holding as "inactive" future acquisitions of gold.

Fiscal program for 1938

The expected increase in revenue and decrease in expenditures for relief both reflect the general improvement which

has taken place in the economic conditions of the country. The Revenue Act of 1936, which was designed for the purpose of replacing revenue lost through the invalidation of processing taxes, of providing sufficient revenue to amortize the cost of the adjusted-compensation payments, and of equalizing tax burdens, gives every indication of satisfactorily accomplishing those purposes. I should like at this point to emphasize the importance of maintaining the productiveness of the present tax structure, so that we may properly provide for the fulfillment of our fiscal program.

Under legislation enacted during the last session of Congress, which created authorizations for future appropriations aggregating more than \$1,500,000,000, there is included about \$130,000,000 in the estimates of appropriations contained in this Budget. Such authorizations are contained in the new Federal Highway Act, the Rivers and Harbors and the Flood Control Acts, and the Rural Electrification Act.

There is also included \$812,225,000 for social security grants and for the Government's contribution to the old-age reserve account, more than double the expenditures for these purposes in 1937, and there will be for several years still further increases in these requirements. It should be pointed out that these expenditures will be offset to a large extent by the increasing revenues under the Social Security Act.

No estimate of appropriation is presented for the needs of the Civilian Conservation Corps, since its extension beyond March 31 of this year is dependent on the action of Congress. In furtherance of my recommendation for the enactment of legislation to continue it as a permanent agency of the Government, there is included in the "Supplemental items" an amount sufficient to meet the expenditure requirements for the fiscal year 1938.

The following table shows the distribution, on a functional basis, of the expenditure figures contained in this Budget and compares them with similar figures for previous years:

Actual and estimated expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years 1932-38 (classifications include expenditures from both general and emergency funds)

[In millions of dollars]

	Estimated		Actual				
	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Regular operating expenditures:							
Legislative, judicial, and civil establishments.....	771.8	850.0	781.1	597.7	572.5	697.5	978.8
National defense.....	991.6	964.9	911.6	709.9	540.3	667.8	707.6
Veterans' pensions and benefits.....	577.5	1,144.7	2,351.4	607.1	556.9	863.2	984.8
Interest on the public debt.....	860.0	835.0	749.4	820.9	756.6	689.4	599.3
Total.....	3,200.9	3,803.6	4,793.5	2,735.6	2,426.3	2,917.9	3,270.5
Public works.....	908.3	1,146.7	898.7	704.3	551.9	427.7	439.5
Unemployment relief:							
Direct relief.....	13.0	106.7	591.7	1,914.1	715.8	350.7	.....
Work relief (W. P. A. and C. W. A.).....	1.2	1,400.5	1,264.4	11.3	805.1	.....	.....
Civilian Conservation Corps.....	(¹)	368.0	486.3	435.5	331.9	.....	.....
Total.....	13.2	1,875.2	2,342.4	2,360.9	1,852.8	350.7	.....
Loans (net).....	1,153.3	419.9	175.2	80.5	788.6	874.4	404.0
Subscriptions to stock.....	17.2	51.5	69.3	156.8	826.5	110.7	627.0
Agricultural adjustment program.....	482.4	467.6	542.6	743.0	290.3	.....	.....
Less revenues.....	.....	.....	76.6	521.4	353.0	.....	.....
Net.....	482.4	467.6	466.0	221.6	42.7	.....	.....
Social security.....	836.0	399.6	28.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debt retirement.....	401.5	404.5	403.2	573.6	359.9	461.6	412.6
Miscellaneous.....	1.8	2.0	6.8	21.1	8.7	.....	.....
Supplemental items.....	450.0	750.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	6,158.0	8,480.8	8,803.1	6,854.4	6,752.0	5,143.0	5,153.6

¹ To be increased by any amount appropriated by Congress for recovery and relief for the fiscal year 1938. As indicated in the message, it is hoped the amount will not exceed \$1,537,123,000.

² Funds for continuation of the Civilian Conservation Corps are included under "Supplemental items."

³ Excess of credits, deduct.

⁴ Excess of revenues, deduct.

Receipts: Treasury receipts in the fiscal year 1938 are expected to reach a total of \$7,293,607,000, an increase of \$1,465,456,000 over similar receipts for 1937 and \$3,177,650,000 over 1936. This gain is largely due to an increase in income taxes as a result of improved business conditions and the operation of the Revenue Act of 1936.

The amount expected to be collected in 1938 from income taxes is \$3,365,300,000, a gain of \$992,400,000 over the fiscal year 1937. Miscellaneous internal revenue will produce \$2,508,332,000, or \$233,364,000 more than is expected from this source for 1937. The tax on unjust enrichment and the taxes on carriers and their employees, from which \$82,000,000 and \$134,552,000, respectively, will be derived in 1937, will produce no revenue in 1938, since under existing law these taxes expire during 1937. The first full year of tax collections under the Social Security Act will result in revenue of \$774,800,000 in 1938, which sum is \$450,200,000 greater than the anticipated revenue in 1937, when collections will be for only 6 months. It is believed that customs revenues will rise from \$446,800,000 during the present fiscal year to \$463,000,000 in 1938, a gain of \$16,200,000. Miscellaneous receipts, however, will decrease \$8,950,000, the 1938 collections being estimated at \$151,550,000, as compared with \$160,500,000 during 1937. From realization upon assets \$30,625,000 will be received, while in 1937 receipts from this source will amount to \$31,830,000.

Expenditures: The expenditures for 1938 contemplated under this Budget (exclusive of those from postal revenues) will total \$6,157,999,000, or approximately \$2,323,000,000 less than is now estimated for 1937. General expenditures for regular activities amount to \$5,841,968,000, as compared with \$5,664,647,000 in 1937, an increase of \$177,321,000. The 1937 estimate, however, contains an amount of \$563,500,000 for completion of adjusted compensation payments to veterans, so that the comparable increase over 1937 is \$740,821,000. For recovery and relief there is included in the expenditures for 1938 the amount of \$316,031,000, which, of course, is not the full amount that will be required for relief during that year. As previously indicated, it is our present hope that the additional amount to be requested for this purpose will not exceed \$1,537,123,000. Thus the total expenditure for recovery and relief during 1938 would be \$1,853,154,000, or \$963,003,000 less than the amount estimated for 1937. Again I emphasize the contribution which employers can make to this attainment.

The general expenditures include \$860,000,000 for interest on the public debt, an increase of \$25,000,000 over the amount for the present fiscal year, and \$401,515,000 for statutory debt retirements, a decrease of \$3,010,000. Exclusive of the service on the public debt and the payment of adjusted compensation to veterans, there is a net increase of \$718,831,000 in expenditures for regular activities as compared with 1937. This increase is accounted for as follows: For increased requirements under the Social Security Act, \$436,337,000; for additional expenditures under the general public works program, \$132,519,000; for national defense to provide for the increased strength of the Army as directed by Congress and to provide for replacement of naval vessels in accordance with existing authorizations, \$92,882,000; for the necessary funds for the activities of the Railroad Retirement Board and for rural electrification, \$39,566,000; and for increased needs of other activities, \$17,527,000.

Surplus and public debt: The surplus for the fiscal year 1938, as presented in this Budget, is \$1,135,608,000, after providing for debt retirement. Excluding provision for debt retirement, the surplus will amount to \$1,537,123,000. As I have previously stated, it is hoped the additional needs for relief during the fiscal year 1938 will not require expenditure of more than this latter amount. On this basis the estimated gross public debt, on June 30, 1938, will be about the same amount as at the close of the fiscal year 1937. This does not take into account any change which may occur as a result of the Treasury policy in holding as "inactive" future acquisitions of gold.

Appropriations: The total appropriations recommended in this Budget aggregate \$6,839,000,000, including those for the Postal Service, District of Columbia, and probable supple-

mental items, while the appropriations already made and prospective supplemental items for the fiscal year 1937, exclusive of requirements for recovery and relief, total \$6,261,000,000, an increase of \$578,000,000 for 1938. This increase is due to additional appropriations amounting to \$309,000,000 on account of the Social Security Act, \$80,000,000 required under the general public-works program, and \$189,000,000 on account of departmental requirements, including the national defense. The appropriations made and contemplated for recovery and relief for 1937 total \$2,215,000,000, whereas it is hoped that corresponding appropriations for 1938 will not exceed \$1,537,123,000.

PART IV
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The first section of the 1937 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, approved June 23, 1936 (Public, No. 762, 74th Cong.), contains the following provision:

Not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for expenditure, under the direction of the President, for making an independent study of the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia and enabling him to report to Congress at the beginning of the next regular session, what, in his judgment, is a fair and equitable amount to be paid by the United States as an annual contribution toward the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia; such sum shall be available for personal services without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and for such other expenditures as may be necessary in connection with such study.

Pursuant to the above I appointed a director and an advisory committee of three members to conduct an independent study of the various elements and conditions affecting the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia.

The report contains detailed findings and recommendations with the supporting data and information collected from the Federal and District Governments in Washington and from 17 comparable American cities and the capital cities of 21 foreign countries.

The application of the basic principles and recommendations as outlined and detailed in the report is reflected in the following three-point formula, which I recommend be carefully considered by the Congress with a view to enacting such legislation at this session as may be necessary to establish equitable fiscal relationships between the two governments.

I. Intergovernmental contractual services: Contractual arrangements shall be established for the reimbursement of the cost of specific intergovernmental services supplied either government by the other. Appropriations therefor shall be included in the respective annual departmental budgets.

II. Capital outlays of joint interest: The National Capital Planning Commission (proposed in the report) shall determine the extent of the respective Federal and District interests in capital outlays and improvements to be included in the District budget.

III. Per capita governmental costs: Pending the grant of broader powers of local control over purely local affairs, the excess of the District governmental costs per capita over the average of those in comparable cities shall be assumed by the Federal Government; *Provided, however,* That such excess District governmental costs shall be assumed only after allowance has been made for reimbursements due to unusual costs occasioned by congressional enactments.

I also recommend that, concurrently with enactment of any legislation which carries into effect the provisions of this continuing formula, the substantive law providing for annual Federal contributions of a fixed percentage of District appropriations be repealed and that the system of annual Federal lump-sum contributions be abandoned.

The application of this formula to the 1938 Budget estimates would provide for a net reimbursement by the Federal Government to the District of Columbia of \$2,533,357, made up as follows:

I. Intergovernmental contractual services.....	\$1,996,407
II. Capital outlays.....	536,950
III. Excess per capita District of Columbia governmental costs.....	
Total.....	2,533,357

After the application of the formula there will still be a deficit in the general revenue account of the District of Columbia of about \$9,800,000, which will make it necessary,

of course, to provide additional revenue. Sources of additional revenue are indicated in the report.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

JANUARY 5, 1937.

FISCAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (S. DOC. 12)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, with illustrations, as follows:

A message from the President of the United States transmitting the report on Fiscal Relations Between the United States and the District of Columbia for the consideration of the Seventy-fifth Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1937.

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions in the 1937 District of Columbia Appropriation Act approved June 23, 1936 (Public, No. 762, 74th Cong.), I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress the following report on Fiscal Relations Between the United States and the District of Columbia.

The major recommendations in this report are outlined in my 1938 Budget message as transmitted to you on this date. I have considered these findings and recommendations in collaboration with the Advisory Committee and the Director of the Study, and I earnestly commend these to your close consideration at this session of Congress. I urge early enactment of the necessary legislative measures to assure a continuing equitable determination of fiscal relations between the two governments.

Special attention is invited to sections 10 and 13, which show that while the extent of local governmental services in the District of Columbia is substantially equal to that in 17 comparable cities, both the property tax and the total tax load in the District of Columbia are lower than in any of these cities.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By unanimous consent, the following business was transacted:

TAX EXEMPTION ON TICKETS FOR INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. KING. From the Committee on Finance, I report back favorably, without amendment, Senate Joint Resolution 18, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be read.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 18) 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 was read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That all amounts paid for admission tickets sold by authority of the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of the Inauguration of the President-elect in January 1937, said committee to be appointed with the approval of the President-elect, shall be exempt from the tax on admissions imposed by section 500 of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended, all the net proceeds from the sale of said tickets to be donated by the said committee to charity.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I wish to say a word in explanation of the joint resolution. It is an emergency measure which provides for the exemption from tax of the tickets for seats which are sold for the inaugural ceremonies. It is the usual joint resolution adopted in all like circumstances.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the request of the Senator from Utah does not come within the sphere of my usual objection. I have discussed the matter with the Senator from Utah, and I am in accord with his desire for present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. KING. I may say that the joint resolution is supported unanimously by the members of the committee.

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

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

QUARTERING OF TROOPS PARTICIPATING IN INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. CONNALLY. From the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, I report back favorably without amendment Senate Joint Resolution 17, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be read.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 17) to provide for the quartering in certain public buildings in the District of Columbia of troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to allocate such space in any public building under his care and supervision as he deems necessary for the purposes of quartering troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies to be held on January 20, 1937, but such use shall not continue after January 22, 1937. Authority granted by this resolution may be exercised notwithstanding the provisions of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, approved April 28, 1902, prohibiting the use of public buildings in connection with inaugural ceremonies.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the joint resolution provides that the Secretary of the Interior, as the custodian of public buildings, shall be authorized to allocate as he may deem necessary certain public buildings for the purpose of quartering troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas for the present consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 17?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THE LATE SENATOR COUZENS, OF MICHIGAN

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, since last the Senate gathered in previous session death has stricken JAMES COUZENS, late the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan.

He needs no eulogy, because his monument is in his works. Himself a man of effective deeds, rather than of words, he would be the last to welcome fulsome praise. He would want the record to speak for itself. But those of us who knew him well and labored with him—as was my intimate privilege for 8 Senate years—owe it to candor and to the just appreciation of a great and unusual character that the book should not be closed without at least a brief summation of the facts and the realities.

Whether in the field of competitive business, where he scaled the heights of industrial power and authority; whether in the gentler forums of philanthropy, where he was the best and most generous friend that underprivileged children ever had; whether on the battlefields of public service, where he ever sought what he believed to be the mass advantage, he left his "sterling" mark indelibly upon everything he touched.

He was peculiarly the personal embodiment of vigor, courage, integrity, industry, independence, and self-reliance—relentlessly devoted to any task which won his loyalty. No more positive and rugged personality has influenced our time. Even those who strongly disagreed with him could not withhold their acknowledgment that when once his course was chosen and set he never wavered—regardless of consequences—to journey's end.

He was equally the personification of kindly, selfless affection and constructive compassion for the downtrodden, the poor, and the unfortunate—particularly devoted, in heart and prodigal purse, to stricken youth. This sympathy dominated both his public dedications and his private benefactions. His Commonwealth of Michigan is dotted with healing sanctuaries which silently but eloquently bespeak his merciful aid. These "carry on" in his tradition though their generous patron is at rest.

His amazing and colorful career, from Canadian immigrant to 14 years of honored and honorable service in the Senate of the United States, from an humble car checker on the railroads in Detroit to partnership with Henry Ford in the greatest single industrial triumph of all time, from the pinch of meagerest means to the affluence of a great fortune—all this is the epic drama of American opportunity at its maximum. All this is self-made life in its fullest tide.

Such men do not often come our way. Such careers rarely exist outside of story books. Such a death deserves the Senate's apostrophe in this memorial moment of farewell.

Senator COUZENS was born in Chatham, Ontario, August 26, 1872. He died in Detroit on October 22, 1936, after a long battle with ill health, which he bore with typical stoic bravery. The 64-year interim was crowded with such drama and achievement as rarely chapters one human life. In 1890 he came to Detroit and labored in a freight yard. Five years later he was in the office and on his way. Three years later he was married to the faithful, gracious, and devoted helpmate of his life. Five more years—he met Henry Ford and Detroit's industrial miracle began. He became the dynamic secretary and business manager of the new Ford Co., which was swiftly to become the prodigy of modern times. Sixteen relatively short but vivid years, through which he fought his way to industrial fame, and he retired with a great fortune as his reward for carrying his full part of a colossal burden to the goals of unprecedented success.

Meanwhile his flair for public service already had appeared. In 1913 he served as a street-railway commissioner, announcing immediately his devotion to ultimate municipal ownership, which he subsequently achieved. Three years later he became police commissioner, and it is a part of Detroit's municipal history that organized vice promptly met and surrendered to its unyielding master. In 1918 he was elected mayor and a model administration laid the foundations for the greater Detroit which he knew lay ahead. Four years later he was appointed to a vacancy in the United States Senate, and here he served effectively until his death.

These are but the major entries on the swift-moving calendar of a busy and fruitful and dramatic life. We may sketch them in a passing moment. But behind the sketch lies character and will power and integrity and judgment and tenacious purpose and tireless energy and indefatigable industry. Such things do not consecutively happen by mere accident. However kindly fate may be, such a record reflects the genius of the man himself.

It is inevitable that positive men should, upon occasion, clash with others. It was inevitable that this man should have this emphasized experience. Sharp political differences were part of his intense career. But even those with whom he most violently disagreed respecting policies and decisions did not hesitate to pay tribute to the man himself when the final great accounting came—just as Senators who, upon this floor, may have often differed with his viewpoints, are at one with the closest of his colleagues in tribute to his character, his honor, his courage, his independence, and his worth.

When he spoke on the Senate floor his words were brief, pungent, and pointed, and always commanded attention and respect and influence. No Senator ever was more active or more aggressive in committee work and in the development of important legislation. He was the ranking minority member on the Finance Committee and similarly on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the latter of which he ably served as chairman when his party was in power. At the time of his death he also was serving on the Banking and Currency Committee and the District of Columbia Committee. He was utterly faithful in attendance upon all of his committee labors, and no problem within his jurisdiction escaped the searching, constructive, fearless scrutiny of his vigilant study. Rarely did he miss a roll call on the Senate floor despite the infirmities of his final years. His influence affected many major legislative trends. Indeed, it often initiated far-reaching legislative movements.

Always and forever he fought whatever he deemed to be special privilege. Always and forever he championed what

he believed to be mass advantage for the men and women who toil. It was the passion of his public life.

One commentator in high place correctly said, upon his passing, that "his independence meant more to him than any gift within the power of the people"—and added, in homely but truthful praise, that "as a Senator he voted his conscience and not his bank account."

The President of the United States declared:

In the death of Senator COUZENS the Senate of the United States and the people of Michigan and the Nation have lost a leader whose convictions were a part of the best that America aspires for and whose courage was a match for his idealism.

Senator COUZENS did not enter public life because he sought either fame or power, but rather because of a service he believed he could render to the cause of progressive thought and political uprightiness. He was a party member, but his prior obligation was to the well-being of the people whom he served. He never hesitated in that service.

The death of Senator COUZENS to me is a great loss. But more than that it is a great loss to the multitudes of Americans whose needs and problems were always in the forefront of his thought and action.

No epitaph could say more. It is the true assessment of a notable life and service. The Senator is gone. But he still lives in the tremendous benefactions which he generously showered upon his State; in the annals of a commerce in which he triumphantly pioneered; in the accomplishments of a public service which was rich in its influence and achievement; and in the records of the Senate, where his imprint will linger while memory remains.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. President, I would not venture to speak in the Senate today, my third day in this body, if I did not feel it to be my duty to the late Senator COUZENS to do so.

Senator COUZENS was my friend; I do not think I would be here today if it had not been for his endorsement of me in the recent election. His death removes from American public life one of the most extraordinary figures of our time. I will not dwell upon his business success, but I am going to relate a little incident which he narrated to me in his home just about 3 months ago today. He told me of the sale of his stock in the Ford Motor Co. some 15 or 20 years before. A friend, John Lodge, who was afterward mayor of Detroit, a close associate of Senator COUZENS, was shown the check for \$29,000,000 by the Senator with, I think, some degree of pardonable pride. Mr. COUZENS said, "John, what do you think of that check?" Mr. Lodge replied, "Mr. Commissioner"—Senator COUZENS was then the police commissioner of the city of Detroit—"let me carry that around for a little while, will you?" Mr. COUZENS let him have the check. He brought it back the next day and said, "Do you know, Mr. Commissioner, how much it cost you to let me carry that check around for a day? At the bank interest, about \$2,400 a day—\$100 an hour." The Senator turned to me and he said, "Brown, I did not realize how much money it was until then."

Mr. President, the passing of Senator COUZENS removed from the State and Nation one of our most vigorous characters. He was equally successful in the business and in the political world. Politics in the ordinary sense of the term did not interest him. He went into politics through the only avenue then open in Michigan—the Republican Party. He took no part in political organizations. He never attended a political convention. He did feel that as a Senator from Michigan he could accomplish something for his country and his State. The Senate and the Nation know the result. He was nationally minded; the interests of the Nation came first. Some of his most courageous acts called forth extremely bitter criticism from interested groups in his own State. He, nevertheless, took care of the interests of Michigan.

A rather brusque exterior concealed a most generous nature. He was certainly the greatest benefactor of the needy and helpless in the history of my State; probably the greatest in the Nation. He gave away over \$30,000,000—more than he retained for himself and his family. It was not entirely a methodical, disinterested, impersonal giving. The needs of the moment deeply affected him. In May 1927, at Bath, Mich., occurred one of the most dastardly crimes in

the history of the Nation. Forty-four children in school were killed and many injured by the blasting of a bomb placed by a probably demented and disappointed township school official. Senator COUZENS rebuilt the school and repaired, so far as he could by further generosity to the stricken families, the injury done. Many are the stories which are now being told of his generosity to individuals.

In the business world a hard taskmaster, he was, nevertheless, chiefly responsible for the great increase in wages which occurred in the automobile industry in Michigan.

As our people scan the list of the illustrious dead of the great State of Michigan, they are placing at the head the name of our friend, the great business executive, statesman, and humanitarian, JAMES COUZENS. This generation admires him; the coming generation will love him; for after his own family his chief concern was the children of Michigan. As a Detroit newspaper said:

Michigan mourns in him a man and a public servant who always did ably and wholeheartedly what he thought was right.

Every man and woman in this august assembly knows that I speak the simple truth when I say he was honest, he was courageous, he was charitable.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the fitting and eloquent eulogies delivered by the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] and the junior Senator from the same State [Mr. BROWN] need no supplementation at my hands. I had not intended until a moment ago to make any observation.

My relationship with the late Senator COUZENS existed over a period of many years, and it was intimate. My love for him was deep. He was a man of the highest character and probity, a generous philanthropist, a patriotic citizen of the loftiest type. During the remainder of my years I shall bear a sweet memory of the fine friendship that existed between the two of us. I think his life is sketched by the immortal bard who said:

He was * * * lofty and sour to them that loved him not,
But to those that loved him sweet as summer.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, by a peculiar coincidence the late Senator COUZENS, of Michigan, and I were born on the same day. In our conversations we often mentioned that fact. During the course of our joint service in the Senate we became very intimate friends.

It is seldom that an individual achieves notable success in two distinct spheres of activity. As has been pointed out by both the Senators from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG and Mr. BROWN], the efforts of the late Senator COUZENS in the business world met with very remarkable success. This prompts me to say that the capacity to accumulate wealth often seems to involve a distinct although somewhat indefinable faculty. We have all noted that there are those whose every move and every effort apparently are rewarded with profit. The late Senator COUZENS demonstrated that peculiar faculty. He made money and possessed, during the late years of his life, a very large fortune.

He was not only successful in the business world, but, as has been disclosed by the remarks of other Senators, he was almost equally successful in the world of public affairs, in politics. But the one thought that I would leave with my hearers is that his success in both spheres of activity was in spite of rather than because of the personal characteristics which usually mark men who triumph in the business world, in private business and in public business.

Usually, I think, as a natural consequence of long-continued attention to what are unavoidably selfish interests in the accumulation of wealth one loses or fails to develop those elements of personal character and that disposition which are essential to the enjoyment of life. So in a long political career it has come to be my conclusion, from a somewhat careful study of the subject, that the tendency is to develop selfishness.

I shall not elaborate that thought; but it may be of sufficient interest to those who hear me to prompt them to pursue my assertions with a view to reaching their own conclusions. I reiterate that if one gives himself over to the practice of seeking office repeatedly and through a long period of time,

he usually develops a distinct measure of selfishness, one of the natural tendencies against which public men often struggle; and if they fail to combat it they are less pleasing to their companions and really less useful in some respects at the end of their careers than they were at the beginning.

There is no doubt, as has been said on this occasion with force and with eloquence, that the late Senator COUZENS was independent and that he was courageous. He demonstrated his independence on this floor, and particularly in his committee work. It is not necessary to review the occasions on which his courage and his independence were displayed in this body and in the committees to which he was assigned for labor by the Senate. The pleasing memory that I have of my departed friend does not so much come from those aggressive and sterling elements of character as from the singular and very notable fact that, in spite of his triumph in business and in spite of his success in politics, he was one of the most generous and sympathetic men it has been my privilege to know. If proof of that fact were desired, it is to be found in the addresses of the two Senators from Michigan, who have recounted the circumstances that throughout the period of his prosperity, when an ordinary man would have been engaged in promoting his own interests to the exclusion of those kindly activities which denote the philanthropist, the late Senator COUZENS was giving of his wealth and of his exceptional intelligence to the betterment of the condition of the underprivileged, for whom at all times he displayed tender sympathy.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I desire to say only a few words with respect to JAMES COUZENS, late a Senator from Michigan.

Since I have been a Member of this body I have served on the Finance Committee of the Senate with Senator COUZENS. Not only did I have high admiration for his ability and great respect for his character and courage but there grew up between us a very deep personal affection.

TAX-EXEMPT SECURITIES

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have today reintroduced a proposal (S. J. Res. 25) to amend the Constitution so that the United States and State Governments may tax the income from securities issued by either the United States or any State security-issuing body.

My amendment would not apply to security issues already made. There also is a provision allowing issuance of tax-exempt securities, exempt for a period of 5 years from taxation by either the United States or State Governments, under the exigencies of war.

The issuance of tax-exempt securities should have been stopped years ago, certainly when the income-tax amendment providing for high income taxes was adopted. In this connection I desire to quote from an analysis prepared and published by the Industrial Conference Board. This report says, in part:

The existence of a large volume of tax-exempt securities in a country in which high income-tax rates are imposed is thoroughly undesirable. A substantial amount of income escapes taxation entirely, and even an approximate application of the principle of ability to pay becomes impossible.

The corollary effects are equally important. Rates for Federal and municipal credit are favorably affected, since the basis of an investor's comparison with other obligations is the net yield rather than the gross yield. Excessive borrowing by political units must in some degree be attributed to the exemption feature. Moreover, Government and private business can never be on an equal basis in the capital and credit markets so long as tax exemption is continued. Inevitably, therefore, there is a tendency for Government to take over certain activities that might otherwise be left to private enterprise.

It is now obvious to students of Federal taxation that tax-exempt securities should have been eliminated by a constitutional amendment at or about the time the sixteenth amendment was adopted.

Mr. President, that is not all the case against tax-exempt securities by a good deal, but it sets forth very well the reasons why business and industry should be opposed to the further issuance of tax-exempt securities.

Here are some other effects of tax-exempt securities that put them in the class of things contrary to the public inter-

est and to the interest of the ordinary citizen and small businessman:

A large portion of property, represented by Government and municipal securities—these now total something over forty thousand million dollars—escapes taxation, thereby causing a great loss of revenue to governments. Billions of dollars of wealth escapes payment of its fair share of the burdens of government by investment in tax-exempt securities. Tax-exempt securities violate the sound principle of ability to pay and unfairly discriminate among taxpayers.

The presence of tax-exempt securities in the market discourages investment in new enterprises, and it is highly desirable that such investments be encouraged, not discouraged.

Tax-exempt securities tend to encourage extravagance in government and governmental agencies, and such extravagance should be discouraged, not encouraged.

Tax-exempt securities are in effect private subsidies and special privileges, and are contrary to sound public policy.

By withdrawing money from private enterprises, tax-exempt securities increase the rate of interest required for all enterprises not carried on by government, and thereby add to the cost of living as well as the cost of doing business.

The present administration, as I understand, has declared the issuance of tax-exempt securities unsound and undesirable, especially from the social viewpoint. Its evils were pointed out several years ago by Andrew W. Mellon, then Secretary of the Treasury. A similar position, I believe, has been taken by nearly every student of sound fiscal policies.

I say the time has come to do more than declare tax-exempt securities unsound and contrary to public policy. I say the Congress should take steps to end their issuance, and I hope that this Congress will submit my amendment, or one along the same lines, to the States for early ratification. I intend to press for action on this proposal.

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 MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States, this day received, submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

REFERENCE OF TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In accordance with paragraph no. 2 of rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, relating to treaties, the Chair refers to the Committee on Foreign Relations certain treaties and conventions, heretofore transmitted by the President to the Senate, upon which the Senate took no final action in the Seventy-fourth Congress.

The treaties and conventions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

An agreement between the United States and Costa Rica, signed at Washington, February 1, 1923, by which the two Governments engage themselves to enter into negotiations with each other to settle the plan and the agreements which may be found necessary to accomplish the construction and to provide for the ownership and control of an interoceanic canal across Costa Rican territory (Executive B, 67th Cong., 4th sess.).

An international convention for the suppression of the circulation of and the traffic in obscene publications, which was open for signature at Geneva from September 12, 1923, to March 31, 1924, and to which the adherence of the United States has been invited (Executive M, 68th Cong., 2d sess.).

A certified copy of a protocol for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases, and of

bacteriological methods of warfare, signed at Geneva, Switzerland, on June 17, 1925 (Executive G, 69th Cong., 1st sess.).

A convention signed between the United States and the Republic of Panama on July 28, 1926, for the settlement of certain points of difference between them which have arisen out of the exercise by the United States of sovereign rights in the Canal Zone by virtue of the Panama Canal treaty of November 18, 1923 (Executive B, 69th Cong., 2d sess.).

A convention between the United States and His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, for the preservation and improvement of the scenic beauty of the Niagara Falls and Rapids, signed at Ottawa on January 2, 1929, and a protocol signed on the same day (Executive U, 70th Cong., 2d sess.).

A protocol of revision of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, signed at Geneva on September 14, 1929; a protocol of signature of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, signed at Geneva on December 16, 1920; and a protocol of accession of the United States of America to the protocol of signature of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, signed at Geneva on September 14, 1929 (Executive A, 71st Cong., 3d sess.).

An international convention signed at Berlin, November 13, 1908, relative to the protection of literary and artistic works, which convention is a revision of a convention signed at Berne, September 9, 1886, and also the additional protocol signed at Berne, March 20, 1914, to the international convention signed at Berlin, November 13, 1908 (Executive H, 71st Cong., 3d sess.).

A treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada for the completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep waterway, signed on July 18, 1932 (Executive C, 72d Cong., 2d sess.).

The International Convention of the Copyright Union as revised and signed at Rome on June 2, 1928 (Executive E, 73d Cong., 2d sess.).

An international convention for the suppression of the traffic in women of full age opened for signature at Geneva on October 11, 1933 (Executive H, 74th Cong., 1st sess.).

A convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Argentina with reference to sanitary regulations concerning plant and animal products, signed at Washington May 24, 1935 (Executive O, 74th Cong., 1st sess.).

An international convention relating to economic statistics and a protocol thereto, signed at Geneva December 14, 1928 (Executive S, 74th Cong., 1st sess.).

A general treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama, signed at Washington on March 2, 1936 (Executive B, 74th Cong., 2d sess.).

A convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama, for the regulation of radio communications in the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone, which was signed at Washington on March 2, 1936 (Executive C, 74th Cong., 2d sess.).

A convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama, providing for the transfer to Panama of two naval radio stations, signed at Washington on March 2, 1936 (Executive D, 74th Cong., 2d sess.).

A convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama with regard to the construction of a trans-Isthmian highway between the cities of Panama and Colon, which was signed at Washington on March 2, 1936 (Executive E, 74th Cong., 2d sess.).

A supplementary convention between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand, signed at Washington on May 27, 1936, amending article IV and the second paragraph of article VI of the convention concerning the tenure and disposition of real and personal property, signed at Washington on March 2, 1899 (Executive I, 74th Cong., 2d sess.).

REFERENCE OF TREATIES AND NOMINATIONS

On motion by Mr. ROBINSON, it was

Ordered, That on calendar days of the present session of the Congress when no executive session is held nominations or treaties received from the President of the United States may, where no objection is interposed, be referred, as in executive session, to the appropriate committees by the Presiding Officer of the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

The Senate resumed legislative session.

Mr. ROBINSON. I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 11, 1937, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 8 (legislative day of Jan. 6), 1937

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY

William Phillips, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Italy, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Breckinridge Long.

William Christian Bullitt, of Pennsylvania, lately Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to France, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Jesse Isidor Straus.

Joseph E. Davies, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William Christian Bullitt.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named persons to be Foreign Service officers, unclassified, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America, to which offices they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Maurice M. Bernbaum, of Illinois.
 Stephen C. Brown, of Virginia.
 John D. Jernegan, of California.
 Hartwell Johnson, of South Carolina.
 Leslie W. Johnson, of Minnesota.
 Brewster H. Morris, of Pennsylvania.
 Carmel Offie, of Pennsylvania.
 J. Graham Parsons, of New York.
 Fred K. Salter, of Georgia.
 Maynard N. Shirven, of Wisconsin.
 Myles Standish, of New York.
 Arthur R. Williams, of Colorado.
 Philip P. Williams, of California.
 Robert E. Wilson, of Arizona.

H. Merle Cochran, of Arizona, lately a Foreign Service officer of class 2, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 1.

Walter A. Leonard, of Illinois, now a Foreign Service officer of class 3 and a consul general, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Walter H. Sholes, of Oklahoma, now a Foreign Service officer of class 4, lately a consul, to be a consul general.

James W. Riddleberger, of Virginia, now Foreign Service officer and consul, to be also secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

J. Hall Paxton, of Virginia, now Foreign Service officer and consul, to be also secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

William P. Blocker, of Texas, now Foreign Service officer and consul, to be also secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Walter H. McKinney, of Michigan, now Foreign Service officer and consul, to be also secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Dale W. Maher, of Missouri, now Foreign Service officer and consul, to be also secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Gerald Keith, of Illinois, now Foreign Service officer and consul, to be also secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Edward T. Wallis, of New York, now Foreign Service officer and consul, to be also secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Herbert S. Bursley, of the District of Columbia, now Foreign Service officer and consul, to be also secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Robert D. Murphy, of Wisconsin, now Foreign Service officer and consul, to be also secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Howard K. Travers, of New York, now Foreign Service officer and consul, to be also secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Joseph L. Brent, of Maryland, now Foreign Service officer and consul, to be also secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Harold L. Williamson, of Illinois, now Foreign Service officer and secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also consul.

James Orr Denby, of Indiana, now Foreign Service officer and secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also consul.

Walter T. Prendergast, of Ohio, now Foreign Service officer and secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also consul.

UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Milburn L. Wilson, of Montana, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Rexford G. Tugwell, resigned.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Harry L. Brown, of Georgia, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Milburn L. Wilson.

MEMBER FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Fred W. Catlett, of Washington, to be a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for a term of 6 years from July 22, 1936, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (Reappointment.)

MEMBER BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

Justin Miller, of North Carolina, to be a member of the Board of Tax Appeals for the unexpired term of 12 years from June 2, 1926, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Stephen J. McMahon, resigned.

DIRECTOR OF GRAZING

Farrington R. Carpenter, of Colorado, to be Director of Grazing.

GOVERNOR OF THE PANAMA CANAL

Col. Clarence S. Ridley, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as Governor of the Panama Canal, provided for by the Panama Canal Act, approved August 24, 1912, vice Col. Julian L. Schley, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, resigned.

GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Lawrence W. Cramer, of New York, to be Governor of the Virgin Islands.

MEMBER FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Paul H. Nystrom, of New York, to be a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Fair Jones Bryant, of Alabama, to be aide in the Coast and Geodetic Survey (with relative rank of ensign in the Navy), vice Thomas M. Price, Jr., resigned.

Charles Wallace Clark, of Missouri, to be aide in the Coast and Geodetic Survey (with relative rank of ensign in the Navy), vice J. C. Tribble, Jr., promoted.

John Clifton Tribble, Jr., of Mississippi, to be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey (with relative rank of lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy), vice Samuel B. Grenell, promoted.

Samuel Barker Grenell, of New York, to be hydrographic and geodetic engineer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey (with relative rank of lieutenant in the Navy), vice L. D. Graham, promoted.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL

Forrest Parrott, of Oklahoma, to be State director, National Emergency Council, for Oklahoma.

George H. Combs, Jr., of New York, to be State director, National Emergency Council, for New York, vice Charles J. Hardy.

Mrs. Anna Dickie Olesen, of Minnesota, to be State director, National Emergency Council, for Minnesota.

Eugene S. Leggett, of Michigan, to be Acting Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, vice Lyle T. Alverson.

John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, to be a member of the Social Security Board for the remainder of the term expiring August 13, 1941. (Reappointment.)

MEMBER NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Edwin S. Smith, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for a term of 5 years from August 27, 1936. (Reappointment.)

Donald Wakefield Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the unexpired portion of the term of 3 years from August 27, 1935, vice John Michael Carmody, resigned.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

John J. McDunough, of Massachusetts, to be State administrator in the Works Progress Administration for Massachusetts.

Robert A. Hurley to be State administrator in the Works Progress Administration for Connecticut, vice Matthew J. Daly.

Louis M. Nims to be State administrator in the Works Progress Administration for Michigan, vice Harry Lynn Pierson.

F. H. Locey, of Hawaii, to be director in the Works Progress Administration for the Territory of Hawaii.

Frank Ingram to be State administrator in the Works Progress Administration for Florida, vice E. A. Pynchon.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Stanley H. Wright to be director of the Public Works Administration for North Carolina, vice Herman G. Baity.

Massena L. Culley to be director of the Public Works Administration for Mississippi.

Ralph C. Chaney, of Ohio, to be State engineer inspector for the Public Works Administration in Ohio.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

George S. Mitchell, of Virginia, to be regional director of the Resettlement Administration, vice Homer H. B. Mask.

PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION

Miles H. Fairbank, of Maryland, to be regional administrator for the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, vice Carlos E. Chardon.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

John M. Carmody, of New York, to be deputy administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. John Hendricken Hughes, United States Army, from October 1, 1936, vice Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, United States Army, retired September 30, 1936.

Brig. Gen. David Lamme Stone, United States Army, from October 1, 1936, vice Maj. Gen. Frank C. Bolles, United States Army, retired September 30, 1936.

Brig. Gen. John Lesesne DeWitt, United States Army, from December 1, 1936, vice Maj. Gen. Lyle Brown, United States Army, retired November 30, 1936.

Brig. Gen. Harry Edward Knight, United States Army, from January 1, 1937, vice Maj. Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne, United States Army, retired December 31, 1936.

To be brigadier generals

Col. George Parker Tyner, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1936, vice Brig. Gen. Ernest D. Scott, United States Army, retired September 30, 1936.

Col. William Henry Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1936, vice Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Army, retired September 30, 1936.

Col. Robert McCandless Beck, Jr., Cavalry, from October 1, 1936, vice Brig. Gen. James B. Gowen, United States Army, retired September 30, 1936.

Col. Walter Krueger, Infantry, from October 1, 1936, vice Brig. Gen. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., United States Army, retired September 30, 1936.

Col. Asa Leon Singleton, Infantry, from October 1, 1936, vice Brig. Gen. John H. Hughes, United States Army, who accepted appointment as major general October 1, 1936.

Col. George Catlett Marshall, Infantry, from October 1, 1936, vice Brig. Gen. David L. Stone, United States Army, who accepted appointment as major general October 1, 1936.

Col. Kenyon Ashe Joyce, Cavalry, from November 1, 1936, vice Brig. Gen. Charles S. Lincoln, United States Army, retired October 31, 1936.

Col. George Grunert, Cavalry, from November 1, 1936, vice Brig. Gen. Francis LeJ. Parker, United States Army, retired October 31, 1936.

Col. Walter Campbell Short, Infantry, from December 1, 1936, vice Brig. Gen. Arthur S. Conklin, United States Army, retired November 30, 1936.

Col. Campbell Blackshear Hodges, Infantry, from December 24, 1936, vice Brig. Gen. John L. DeWitt, United States Army, who accepted appointment as major general December 24, 1936.

Col. Lesley James McNair, Field Artillery, from January 1, 1937, vice Brig. Gen. George H. Estes, United States Army, retired December 31, 1936.

Col. Henry Conger Pratt, Air Corps, from January 1, 1937, vice Brig. Gen. Harry E. Knight, United States Army, who accepted appointment as major general January 1, 1937.

To be assistant to the Quartermaster General, with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of 4 years, beginning December 23, 1936, with rank from December 18, 1936

Col. Albert Owen Seaman, Quartermaster Corps, vice Brig. Gen. Patrick W. Guiney, assistant to the Quartermaster General, died December 17, 1936.

To be assistant to the Chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of 4 years, beginning July 30, 1936, with rank from June 26, 1936

Col. Max Clayton Tyler, Corps of Engineers.

AIR CORPS

To be second lieutenants, with rank from October 1, 1936

Pvt. Berton Root, Air Corps.
 First Lt. William Melville Brown, Air Corps Reserve.
 Pvt. Herman Alfred Schmid, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Lloyd Pauahi Hopwood, Air Corps Reserve.
 Pvt. James Arthur DeMarco, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Joseph Day Lee, Jr., Air Corps Reserve.
 Pvt. Leslie Raybold, Air Corps.
 Pvt. Wilbur Walter Aring, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. James Oscar Guthrie, Air Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Charles Phillip Hollstein, Air Corps Reserve.
 Pvt. Jack Lindley Randolph, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Homer Astley Boushey, Jr., Air Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Don Orville Darrow, Air Corps Reserve.
 Pvt. (1st cl.) Harold Austin Gunn, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Francis Leslie Rivard, Air Corps, Michigan National Guard.
 Pvt. Frederic Henry Miller, Jr., Air Corps.
 First Lt. Donald Robert Hutchinson, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. John Allen Hilger, Air Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Lawrence Clinton Coddington, Air Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Robert Kirkland Black, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Frank Richardson Cook, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. George Everill Pierce, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Paul Engberg Todd, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Louis William Proper, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Ralph Charles Rockwood, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Tom Jefferson Cunningham, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. William Henry Gist, Jr., Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Potter Brooks Paige, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. William Ross Robertson, Jr., Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Joseph Stanley Holtner, Air Corps Reserve.

Second Lt. James Clyde Selser, Jr., Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Douglas Ellsworth Williams, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Lewis Leo Mundell, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Brooke Empie Allen, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Oliver Edwin Ford, Jr., Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. John Beaumont Cornett, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. John Hal Jeffus, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Boyd Hubbard, Jr., Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Lawrence Worthington Greenbank, Air Corps Reserve.

Second Lt. Norman Lewis Peterson, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Douglas Whitehill Smith, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Victor Raymond Haugen, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. Hilmer Cannon Nelson, Air Corps Reserve.
 Second Lt. William Parker Fisher, Air Corps Reserve.
 Flying Cadet Robert Windeck Hall, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Paul Howard Dane, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Graves Hubbard Snyder, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Chester Witten Cecil, Jr., Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet John Markward Reynolds, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Ralph MacKenzie Kellogg, Air Corps.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1936

First Lt. Benjamin Anderson Strickland, Jr., Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Waldron Lewis Morse, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Clarence Asa Tinsman, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Raymond McKinley Williams, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Charles Bateman Perkins, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Clark Bolton Meador, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Charles Henry Moseley, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. John Chisholm Fitzpatrick, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Levi Martin Browning, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. John William Kemble, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. John William Raulston, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. William Ferrall Cook, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Erving Francis Geever, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Conn Lewis Milburn, Jr., Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. James Thomas McGibony, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Robert Henry Blount, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. John Kemp Davis, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Louis Frederick Hubener, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Wilbur Carmen Berry, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Karl Herbert Houghton, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Albert Charles Krukowski, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Kenneth Somers, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Edward Sigerfoos, Medical Corps Reserve.
To be first lieutenants with rank from December 7, 1936
 Capt. Claude Cordray Dodson, Medical Corps Reserve.
 Capt. William Darrell Willis, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Dean Schamber, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Lester Orville Crago, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Eugene Coryell Jacobs, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. William J. L. Porcher, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Albert Alfred Biederman, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Alfred August Grebe, Medical Corps Reserve.
 Capt. Emmert Carl Lentz, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Marshall Nelson Jensen, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Edward Rudolf Wernitznig, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Lewis Calvin Shellenberger, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Albert W. Shiflet, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Kenneth Rider Nelson, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Gottlieb Leonard Orth, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Edward Alexander Cleve, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Douglas Blair Kendrick, Jr., Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. William Francis Conway, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Robert Joseph Benford, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Harold Valdo Weatherman, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Rex Clayton House, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Robert John Hoagland, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Ronald Fisher Kirk, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Charles Joseph Farinacci, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Warren Henry Diessner, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Weldon Kenneth Ruth, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Gus Warlick Neece, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Ryle August Radke, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Lee Page Mayes, Medical Corps Reserve.
 Capt. Scott Murray Smith, Medical Corps Reserve.
 Capt. William Frederic Holmes, Jr., Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Bruno Jastremski, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Theodore Moffett Carow, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. James Polk Sullivan, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. William Edgar Wilkinson, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Edwin Matthew Goyette, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. James Goree Moore, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Harold Allen Myers, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Merrill John Reeh, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Myron Jewell Tremaine, Medical Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Donald Bullen Peterson, Medical Corps Reserve.

To be first lieutenant with rank from December 16, 1936

First Lt. Paul Owen Wells, Medical Corps Reserve.

DENTAL CORPS

To be first lieutenants with rank from November 5, 1936

First Lt. Conrad Toral Kvam, Dental Corps Reserve.
 Capt. George Thomas Perkins, Dental Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Roy L. Bodine, Jr., Dental Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Carvel Clark Ellison, Dental Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Arthur Julian Hemberger, Dental Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Hutton A. Shearer, Dental Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Marion Lawrence Mills, Dental Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Stanley Foster Steele, Dental Corps Reserve.
 Capt. Jack Monroe Hawkins, Dental Corps Reserve.
 Capt. Charles Max Farber, Dental Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Maurice Edson Washburn, Dental Corps Reserve.
 Capt. Edmund Harold Van Dervort, Dental Corps Reserve.
 Capt. Robert Bruce Loos, Dental Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Stuart E. Hays, Jr., Dental Corps Reserve.
 Capt. Cephas William Gary, Dental Corps Reserve.
 Capt. Wayne Alden Hayes, Dental Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Robert Virgil Nelson, Dental Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Harold Edward Dilley, Dental Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. William Victor Hill, Dental Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Paul Wilson Holter, Dental Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. George Othur Snow, Dental Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Ellsworth Kessler Kelly, Dental Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Walter John Reuter, Dental Corps Reserve.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be first lieutenants, with rank from November 30, 1936

First Lt. Fred Lewis Herring, Veterinary Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Wayne Devere Shipley, Veterinary Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Don L. Deane, Veterinary Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Benjamin Francis Leach, Veterinary Corps Reserve.
 First Lt. Walter Smit, Veterinary Corps Reserve.

CHAPLAINS

To be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant

Chaplain (First Lt.) Thomas Hampton Reagan, Chaplains' Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1936.
 Chaplain (First Lt.) Aubrey John O'Reilly, Chaplains' Reserve, with rank from December 22, 1936.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Maj. Charles Wilkes Christenberry, Infantry, July 23, 1936, with rank from October 1, 1935.
 Maj. Richard Mar Levy, Coast Artillery Corps, November 3, 1936, with rank from March 20, 1927.
 Maj. Francis Atherton Macon, Jr., Infantry, July 11, 1936, with rank from March 1, 1933.

Maj. Orlen Nelson Thompson, Infantry, August 6, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

Capt. Stuart Millikin Bevans, Field Artillery, October 3, 1936, with rank from January 1, 1935.

Capt. Harris Fulford Scherer, Cavalry, November 2, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

TO JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Capt. Lowell Whittier Bassett, Field Artillery, October 2, 1936, with rank from November 1, 1933.

Capt. John James Honan, Finance Department, September 30, 1936, with rank from July 23, 1929.

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Maj. Charles Hayes Henry, Infantry, July 15, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

Capt. Richard Tobin Bennison, Field Artillery, December 23, 1936, with rank from July 13, 1935.

Capt. Paul William George, Coast Artillery Corps, December 7, 1936, with rank from September 1, 1933.

Capt. James Franklin Greene, Infantry, December 11, 1936, with rank from February 1, 1932.

Capt. Lew Myers Morton, Coast Artillery Corps, December 1, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

Capt. James Alva Murphey, Infantry, November 24, 1936, with rank from October 1, 1934.

Capt. Clarence Henry Schabacker, Coast Artillery Corps, September 28, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

First Lt. Charles Freeman Kearney, Infantry, July 27, 1936, with rank from March 1, 1935.

First Lt. Frank M. Steadman, Field Artillery, December 17, 1936, with rank from October 1, 1934.

TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Maj. Richard David Daugherty, Infantry, October 27, 1936, with rank from May 24, 1933.

Maj. Harry Foster, Cavalry, September 2, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

Maj. Louis Wilson Maddox, Infantry, July 13, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

Maj. Harold Ragan Priest, Infantry, June 26, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

Capt. Emmett James Bean, Infantry, August 8, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

Capt. George Louis Boyle, Infantry, July 16, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

Capt. Morris Handley Forbes, Infantry, August 15, 1936, with rank from May 14, 1924.

Capt. Millard Fillmore Willet Oliver, Infantry, July 17, 1936, with rank from October 1, 1934.

Capt. Lee Roy Woods, Jr., Field Artillery, September 25, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

TO CORPS OF ENGINEERS

First Lt. John Henderson Dudley, Cavalry, August 14, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

First Lt. Daniel Stickleby Spengler, Coast Artillery Corps, October 31, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

Second Lt. William Nott Beard, Coast Artillery Corps, July 15, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1936.

Second Lt. Andrew Davis Chaffin, Jr., Infantry, July 15, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1936.

Second Lt. Ellis Oakes Davis, Cavalry, July 24, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1934.

Second Lt. William Parrish Fickes, Coast Artillery Corps, July 15, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1936.

Second Lt. James Benjamin Lampert, Field Artillery, July 15, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1936.

Second Lt. Lawrence Edward Laurion, Coast Artillery Corps, July 15, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1936.

Second Lt. Kenneth Einar Madsen, Coast Artillery Corps, August 26, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1936.

Second Lt. David McCoach, 3d, Field Artillery, July 15, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1936.

Second Lt. John Daniel McElheny, Field Artillery, July 15, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1936.

Second Lt. William David Milne, Field Artillery, July 15, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1936.

Second Lt. Reginald Joseph Beaugard Page, Coast Artillery Corps, July 15, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1936.

Second Lt. Stephen Elliott Smith, Coast Artillery Corps July 15, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1936.

TO SIGNAL CORPS

Capt. Kenneth Frease March, Infantry, October 3, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1936.

TO CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Capt. Raymond Thomas Beurket, Field Artillery, September 21, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

Capt. Leonard James Greeley, Field Artillery, October 2, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

Capt. Thomas Howard James, Infantry, December 16, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1936.

First Lt. Roy Whitman Muth, Infantry, October 15, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

TO FIELD ARTILLERY

First Lt. Raymond Charles Brisach, Infantry, November 2, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

First Lt. Donald Cameron Cubbison, Jr., Cavalry, June 30, 1936, with rank from June 13, 1936.

First Lt. Henry Walter Herlong, Infantry, September 15, 1936, with rank from June 13, 1936.

First Lt. Duff Walker Sudduth, Infantry, July 11, 1936, with rank from June 13, 1936.

Second Lt. Paul Earl Johnson, Jr., Cavalry, July 24, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1934.

TO COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

First Lt. Robert Totten, Field Artillery, July 6, 1936, with rank from June 13, 1936.

Second Lt. Louis Lee Ingram, Infantry, August 5, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1934.

TO INFANTRY

Maj. Ernest Alvin Kindervater, Quartermaster Corps, November 24, 1936, with rank from October 1, 1934.

TO AIR CORPS

Capt. James Roy Andersen, Ordnance Department, December 23, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1936.

First Lt. Paul Ernest Ruestow, Corps of Engineers, October 1, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

First Lt. Herbert Bishop Thatcher, Infantry, October 1, 1936, with rank from August 1, 1935.

Second Lt. Kenneth Paul Bergquist, Field Artillery, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. John Kimball Brown, Jr., Field Artillery, December 23, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Willis Fred Chapman, Signal Corps, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Charles Jordan Daly, Infantry, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Leighton Ira Davis, Corps of Engineers, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Richard Elmer Ellsworth, Cavalry, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Arthur Allison Fickel, Field Artillery, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Wilhelm Cunliffe Freudenthal, Cavalry, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Thomas Joseph Gent, Jr., Infantry, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Pelham Davis Glassford, Jr., Cavalry, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Jack Wallis Hickman, Corps of Engineers, December 23, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Downs Eugene Ingram, Field Artillery, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Samuel Barcus Knowles, Jr., Infantry, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Samuel Cummings Mitchell, Infantry, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Thomas Cebern Musgrave, Jr., Infantry, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. David Gilbert Presnell, Field Artillery, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Jack Roberts, Infantry, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Joseph Gordon Russell, Infantry, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Lamont Saxton, Infantry, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Albert Joseph Shower, Corps of Engineers, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Maurice Monroe Simons, Infantry, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. George Rosse Smith, Jr., Corps of Engineers, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Robert Morris Stillman, Corps of Engineers, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Raymond William Sumi, Field Artillery, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Glenn Curtis Thompson, Infantry, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. James Willoughby Totten, Coast Artillery Corps, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Aaron Warner Tyer, Infantry, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. James Howard Walsh, Field Artillery, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. Thomas Wildes, Cavalry, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

Second Lt. James Van Gorder Wilson, Field Artillery, October 1, 1936, with rank from June 12, 1935.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be colonels

Lt. Col. William Schuyler Woodruff, Infantry, from June 24, 1936.

Lt. Col. Thomas Franklin McNeill, Infantry, from June 26, 1936.

Lt. Col. John Gavin Tyndall, Field Artillery, from June 26, 1936.

Lt. Col. Alfred Lawrence Pearson Sands, Field Artillery, from June 26, 1936.

Lt. Col. Charles Peaslee George, Field Artillery, from June 29, 1936.

Lt. Col. John Delbert Reardan, Air Corps, from July 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Ernest Leonard Pell, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. William Henry Shepherd, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Marshall Guion Randol, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Joseph Carmoreau Hatie, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. George Meredith Peek, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Alexander James Stuart, Ordnance Department, from July 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. John Nesmith Greely, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. George Ruhlen, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. John Edward Mort, Field Artillery, from August 10, 1936.

Lt. Col. Webster Allyn Capron, Ordnance Department, from September 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Frederick Monroe Barrows, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Henry Wirt Thomas Eglin, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Cary Ingram Crockett, Infantry, from September 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Glen Edgar Edgerton, Corps of Engineers, from September 5, 1936.

Lt. Col. Charles Lacey Hall, Corps of Engineers, from September 18, 1936.

Lt. Col. Virgil Lee Peterson, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. John Wesley Niesz Schulz, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Clarence Lynn Sturdevant, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. James Henry Burns, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Everett Strait Hughes, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Thomas Jefferson Smith, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Roger Sheffield Parrott, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Oliver Andrews Dickinson, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Richard Edgar Cummins, Cavalry, from October 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Telesphor George Gottschalk, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Harvey Douglas Higley, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. James Wilbur Lyon, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 28, 1936.

Lt. Col. Rodney Hamilton Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1936, subject to examination required by law.

Lt. Col. Albert Lawrence Loustalot, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Richard Donovan, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Robert Clive Rodgers, Cavalry, from December 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Homer Havron Slaughter, Infantry, from December 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Sanderford Jarman, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Clair Warren Baird, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Edward Willis Putney, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 1, 1936.

Lt. Col. Henry Clinton Kress Muhlenberg, Air Corps, from December 18, 1936.

Lt. Col. Louis Lindsay Pendleton, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 22, 1936.

Lt. Col. John Francis Curry, Air Corps, from December 23, 1936.

Lt. Col. James Eugene Chaney, Air Corps, from December 24, 1936.

Lt. Col. Thomas Alexander Terry, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 24, 1936.

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Joseph May Swing, Field Artillery, from June 24 1936.

Maj. Charles Wolcott Ryder, Infantry, from June 26, 1936.

Maj. Stafford LeRoy Irwin, Field Artillery, from June 26, 1936.

Maj. Joseph Taggart McNarney, Air Corps, from June 26, 1936.

Maj. Pearson Mencher, Cavalry, from June 26, 1936.

Maj. Albert Henry Warren, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 26, 1936.

Maj. Omar Nelson Bradley, Infantry, from June 26, 1936.

Maj. Paul John Mueller, Infantry, from June 26, 1936.

Maj. Leland Stanford Hobbs, Infantry, from June 26, 1936.

Maj. John Frederick Kahle, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 26, 1936.

Maj. Edwin Bowman Lyon, Air Corps, from June 29, 1936.

Maj. Reinold Melberg, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 1, 1936.

Maj. Clarence Brewster Lindner, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 1, 1936.

Maj. John Henry Cochran, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 1, 1936.

Maj. Carl Conrad Bank, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1936.

Maj. Vernon Evans, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Maj. Roscoe Barnett Woodruff, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Maj. Joseph Jesse Teter, Adjutant General's Department, from July 1, 1936.

Maj. Lewis Clarke Davidson, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Maj. Dwight David Eisenhower, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Maj. Harold William James, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Maj. Hume Peabody, Air Corps, from July 1, 1936.

Maj. Martin John O'Brien, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 1, 1936.

Maj. Joseph Cumming Haw, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 1, 1936.

Maj. James Basevi Ord, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Maj. Earl Larue Naiden, Air Corps, from July 13, 1936.

Maj. Henry McElderry Pendleton, Cavalry, from August 1, 1936.

Maj. Iverson Brooks Summers, Adjutant General's Department, from August 1, 1936.

Maj. Edmund de Treville Ellis, Quartermaster Corps, from August 10, 1936.

Maj. Robert William Strong, Cavalry, from August 19, 1936.

Maj. Clifford Randall Jones, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1936.

Maj. John Beugnot Wogan, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1936.

Maj. Clesen Henry Tenney, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1936.

Maj. Clifford Barrington King, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1936.

Maj. Frank Edwin Emery, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from September 5, 1936.

Maj. Edward Caswell Wallington, Chemical Warfare Service, from September 18, 1936.

Maj. Carl Ernest Hocker, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Maj. John William Leonard, Infantry, from October 1, 1936.

Maj. Richmond Trumbull Gibson, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Maj. Edward Campbell McGuire, Cavalry, from October 1, 1936.

Maj. Clyde Raymond Eisenschmidt, Infantry, from October 1, 1936.

Maj. John McDonald Thompson, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Maj. James Alward Van Fleet, Infantry, from October 1, 1936.

Maj. Edward Gill Sherburne, Infantry, from October 1, 1936.

Maj. Walter Wood Hess, Jr., Field Artillery, from October 1, 1936.

Maj. Michael Frank Davis, Air Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Maj. John Fuller Davis, Cavalry, from October 1, 1936, subject to examination required by law.

Maj. Hubert Reilly Harmon, Air Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Maj. Benjamin Greeley Ferris, Infantry, from October 1, 1936.

Maj. Charles Samuel Ritchel, Infantry, from October 28, 1936.

Maj. Thomas Guerdon Hearn, Infantry, from November 1, 1936.

Maj. Donald Henley, Infantry, from November 1, 1936.

Maj. Joseph Daly Coughlan, Chemical Warfare Service, from November 1, 1936.

Maj. Reese Maughan Howell, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1936.

Maj. Henry Jervis Friese Miller, Air Corps, from November 1, 1936.

Maj. Alfred Schricber Balsam, Quartermaster Corps, from December 1, 1936.

Maj. Howard Donnelly, Infantry, from December 1, 1936.

Maj. John Nicholas Robinson, Infantry, from December 1, 1936.

Maj. Victor Vaughan Taylor, Adjutant General's Department, from December 1, 1936.

Maj. Thomas James Hanley, Jr., Air Corps, from December 1, 1936.

Maj. Jacob John Gerhardt, Infantry, from December 1, 1936.

Maj. Leo Andrew Walton, Air Corps, from December 18, 1936.

Maj. Ralph Pittman Cousins, Air Corps, from December 22, 1936.

Maj. Charles Robert Finley, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 23, 1936.

Maj. Vernon Edwin Prichard, Field Artillery, from December 24, 1936.

Maj. Adlai Howard Gilkeson, Air Corps, from December 24, 1936.

Maj. Gilbert Smith Brownell, Infantry, from December 29, 1936.

To be majors

Capt. Miles Andrew Cowles, Field Artillery, from June 21, 1936.

Capt. Lawrence McCeney Jones, Field Artillery, from June 24, 1936.

Capt. Gordon Graham Heiner, Jr., Field Artillery, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. George Walter Hirsch, Ordnance Department, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Forrest Clifford Shaffer, Ordnance Department, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Frank Fenton Reed, Ordnance Department, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. John Will Coffey, Ordnance Department, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Grayson Cooper Woodbury, Ordnance Department, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Robert Alston Willard, Signal Corps, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Clyde Hobart Morgan, Ordnance Department, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Robert Wilson Hasbrouck, Field Artillery, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. John Taylor deCamp, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Sargent Prentiss Huff, Ordnance Department, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. William Henry Donaldson, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Duncan Gregor McGregor, Ordnance Department, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Thomas Jackson Heavey, Cavalry, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Henry Maris Black, Chemical Warfare Service, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Joshua Ashley Stansell, Signal Corps, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Lowell Herbert Smith, Air Corps, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Raymond Eccleston Serveira Williamson, Cavalry, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. David Charles George Schlenker, Signal Corps, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. William Henry Whiting Reinburg, Cavalry, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Elmer Hugo Almquist, Field Artillery, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Frank Leslie Carr, Cavalry, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Frank Edmund Bertholet, Cavalry, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Marion Carson, Cavalry, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Rossiter Hunt Garity, Cavalry, from June 29, 1936.

Capt. Robert MacDonald Graham, Cavalry, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Leo Buffington Conner, Cavalry, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Arthur Burnola Custis, Ordnance Department, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Loyd Van Horne Durfee, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Desmond O'Keefe, Judge Advocate General's Department, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Hal Marney Rose, Cavalry, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. John Ter Bush Bissell, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. John Bellinger Bellinger, Ordnance Department, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. George Senseny Eyster, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Henry Richard Anderson, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. William McCaskey Chapman, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Norman McNeill, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Glen Henry Anderson, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Bryant Edward Moore, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Leo Vincent Warner, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Alston Deas, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Henry William Bobrink, Quartermaster Corps, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Onslow Sherburne Rolfe, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Henry Perkins Gantt, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Jesse Brooke Matlack, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Parry Weaver Lewis, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Edward Wrenne Timberlake, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. William Wallace Jenna, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Harry Cooper Barnes, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Robert John Hoffman, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Clare Wallace Woodward, Infantry, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. John Stevenson Mallory, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. Frederick Dent Sharp, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1936.

Capt. William Sydney Barrett, Infantry, from July 13, 1936.

Capt. Paul Ryan Goode, Infantry, from August 1, 1936.

Capt. Harry Niles Rising, Ordnance Department, from August 1, 1936.

Capt. Henry Cornelius Demuth, Field Artillery, from August 5, 1936.

Capt. Lowell Meeker Riley, Field Artillery, from August 10, 1936, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. Emil Krause, Infantry, from August 19, 1936.

Capt. Robert Lynn Bacon, Infantry, from September 1, 1936.

Capt. Edwin Jacob House, Air Corps, from September 1, 1936.

Capt. Arthur Charles Purvis, Infantry, from September 1, 1936.

Capt. James Jackson Hea, Infantry, from September 1, 1936.

Capt. Carlisle Britannia Wilson, Infantry, from September 1, 1936.

Capt. Harold Lewis Milan, Infantry, from September 5, 1936.

Capt. Horace Harding, Field Artillery, from September 9, 1936.

Capt. Fred Ernest Davis, Quartermaster Corps, from September 13, 1936.

Capt. George Darryll Gamble, Quartermaster Corps, from September 18, 1936.

Capt. Carey Edwin Goodwyn, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Herbert Allen Gardner, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Joseph Idus Lambert, Cavalry, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Leonard B. Gallagher, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Clarence Nelson Iry, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Hugh Whitt, Finance Department, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Ray Aloysious Dunn, Air Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Hamilton Hall Treager Glessner, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Crawford McMann Kellogg, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. James Anderson Beirne Gibson, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Frederick Foster Christine, Air Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Albert Lobitz, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Patrick Kelly, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Simon Jacobson, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Edward William Lachmiller, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Talmage Phillips, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. John Paul Tillman, Finance Department, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Charles Harrison Brammell, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. John Aubrey Wheeler, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Earl Spiker Schofield, Air Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Arthur Walter Stanley, Quartermaster Corps, from October 28, 1936.

Capt. Henry James Conner, Quartermaster Corps, from November 1, 1936, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. Arthur Emel Simonin, Air Corps, from November 1, 1936.

Capt. Graves Barney McGary, Quartermaster Corps, from November 1, 1936.

Capt. Frank O'Driscoll Hunter, Air Corps, from November 1, 1936.

Capt. Arthur William Parker, Quartermaster Corps, from November 1, 1936.

Capt. Herbert Lee Jackson, Cavalry, from November 1, 1936.

Capt. David Sidney Seaton, Air Corps, from November 1, 1936.

Capt. Schenk Henry Griffin, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1936.

Capt. Harold Huston George, Air Corps, from November 1, 1936.

Capt. Alden Harry Waitt, Chemical Warfare Service, from November 1, 1936.

Capt. Sterling Clifton Robertson, Infantry, from November 16, 1936.

Capt. Richard Landrum Smith, Corps of Engineers, from December 1, 1936.

Capt. Harold Arthur Barnes, Quartermaster Corps, from December 1, 1936.

Capt. William Hammond Waugh, Corps of Engineers, from December 1, 1936.

Capt. Clarence Barnard, Ordnance Department, from December 1, 1936.

Capt. Joseph Laurence Aman, Ordnance Department, from December 1, 1936.

Capt. Walter Jay Reed, Air Corps, from December 1, 1936.

Capt. St. Clair Streett, Air Corps, from December 1, 1936.

Capt. Ranald Trevor Adams, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1936.

Capt. John Van Ness Ingram, Quartermaster Corps, from December 1, 1936.

Capt. James Stevenson Crawford, Ordnance Department, from December 1, 1936.

Capt. Andrew Jackson Nichols, Infantry, from December 1, 1936.

Capt. Archie Donald Cameron, Infantry, from December 1, 1936.

Capt. Stewart Hancock Elliott, Ordnance Department, from December 18, 1936.

Capt. John Conrad Christophel, Quartermaster Corps, from December 22, 1936.

Capt. Asa Irwin, Quartermaster Corps, from December 23, 1936.

Capt. Van Leslie Prather, Quartermaster Corps, from December 24, 1936.

Capt. Edward Peter Doyle, Quartermaster Corps, from December 24, 1936.

Capt. Robert Lake Miller, Quartermaster Corps, from December 29, 1936.

To be captains, with rank from January 22, 1937

First Lt. Earl Clinton Robbins, Air Corps.

First Lt. Andrew Joseph Kerwin Malone, Air Corps.

First Lt. Russell Keillor, Air Corps.

First Lt. Ernest Harold Lawson, Air Corps.

First Lt. John Edward Bodle, Air Corps.

First Lt. Russell Scott, Air Corps.

First Lt. Burton Murdock Hovey, Jr., Air Corps.

First Lt. Richard Eastman Cobb, Air Corps.

To be captains, with rank from January 23, 1937

First Lt. Dale Davis Fisher, Air Corps.

First Lt. Henry Weisbrod Dorr, Air Corps.

First Lt. Carlisle Iverson Ferris, Air Corps.

First Lt. Elwood Richard Quesada, Air Corps.

First Lt. Willard Roland Wolfenbarger, Air Corps.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be majors

Capt. Berna Thomas Bowers, Medical Corps, from July 25, 1936.

Capt. Leon Lloyd Gardner, Medical Corps, from August 11, 1936.

Capt. Prentice Lauri Moore, Medical Corps, from September 5, 1936.

Capt. John Morris Hargreaves, Medical Corps, from October 1, 1936.

Capt. Don Longfellow, Medical Corps, from October 20, 1936.

Capt. William Frank DeWitt, Medical Corps, from November 15, 1936.

To be captains

First Lt. Reinhardt Ludwig Schmidtke, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1936.

First Lt. John Edwin Granade, Medical Corps, from July 3, 1936.

First Lt. Clifford Otto Bishop, Medical Corps, from July 9, 1936.

First Lt. Robert Estes Blount, Medical Corps, from July 10, 1936.

First Lt. Paul Hamilton Jenkins, Medical Corps, from July 11, 1936.

First Lt. Walter Philippe Manning, Medical Corps, from July 17, 1936.

First Lt. Ray Edward Currie, Medical Corps, from July 26, 1936.

First Lt. Heinz Kuraner, Medical Corps, from August 5, 1936.

First Lt. Emmett Leroy Kehoe, Medical Corps, from August 9, 1936.

First Lt. Clarence Harold White, Medical Corps, from August 14, 1936.

First Lt. Raphael Allen Edmonston, Medical Corps, from September 1, 1936.

First Lt. Knox Dunlap, Medical Corps, from September 1, 1936.

First Lt. Stephen Dominic Berardinelli, Medical Corps, from September 2, 1936.

First Lt. William Joseph Power, Medical Corps, from September 9, 1936.

First Lt. Lawrence Carter Ball, Medical Corps, from September 18, 1936.

First Lt. John Knox Cullen, Medical Corps, from September 24, 1936.

First Lt. Howard William Doan, Medical Corps, from October 1, 1936.

First Lt. Kenneth Ross Hagen, Medical Corps, from December 20, 1936.

First Lt. Robert Weston Boal, Medical Corps, from December 20, 1936.

First Lt. Lewis William Kirkman, Medical Corps, from December 23, 1936.

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Brantley Ingold Newsom, Dental Corps, from September 23, 1936.

Maj. Oscar Peter Snyder, Dental Corps, from October 27, 1936.

Maj. Rex McKinley McDowell, Dental Corps, from October 27, 1936.

Maj. Charles Melville Taylor, Dental Corps, from October 27, 1936.

Maj. Thomas Lovett Smith, Dental Corps, from October 27, 1936.

Maj. George Ray Tressel, Dental Corps, from October 27, 1936.

Maj. Frederic Harold Bockoven, Dental Corps, from October 27, 1936.

To be majors

Capt. Everitte Favor Arnold, Dental Corps, from July 5, 1936.

Capt. Marvin Edward Kennebeck, Dental Corps, from September 9, 1936.

Capt. Walter Edwin Chase, Dental Corps, from November 12, 1936.

To be captain

First Lt. Oscar John Ogren, Dental Corps, from July 27, 1936.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Mott Ramsey, Veterinary Corps, from July 11, 1936.

Maj. Gerald Woodward Fitz Gerald, Veterinary Corps, from July 19, 1936.

Maj. Daniel Sommer Robertson, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1936.

To be majors

Capt. Herbert Morris Cox, Veterinary Corps, from August 29, 1936.

Capt. Laurence Robert Bower, Veterinary Corps, from August 29, 1936.

To be captains

First Lt. Wayne Otho Kester, Veterinary Corps, from July 8, 1936.

First Lt. Robert Arthur Boyce, Jr., Veterinary Corps, from July 12, 1936.

First Lt. Clarence Leonard Taylor, Veterinary Corps, from July 18, 1936.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

To be first lieutenants

Second Lt. Paul Christian Borup, Medical Administrative Corps, from July 21, 1936.

Second Lt. Philip Wright Hockersmith, Medical Administrative Corps, from July 21, 1936.

CHAPLAINS

To be chaplains with the rank of lieutenant colonel

Chaplain (Maj.) Edmond Joseph Griffin, United States Army, from July 3, 1936.

Chaplain (Maj.) Ora Jason Cohee, United States Army, from October 4, 1936.

To be chaplains with the rank of captain

Chaplain (First Lt.) Stanislaus Joseph Ryczek, United States Army, from July 14, 1936.

Chaplain (First Lt.) Stanley Joseph Reilly, United States Army, from August 21, 1936.

Chaplain (First Lt.) John Edward Duffy, United States Army, from October 25, 1936.

Chaplain (First Lt.) Luther Weltmer Evans, United States Army, from December 16, 1936.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

TO BE MAJORS

Capt. Fidel Ventura Segundo, Philippine Scouts, from June 26, 1936.

Capt. Salvador Formoso Reyes, Philippine Scouts, from July 1, 1936.

APPOINTMENTS TO TEMPORARY RANK IN THE AIR CORPS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO BE COLONELS WITH RANK FROM AUGUST 26, 1936

Lt. Col. Arnold Norman Krogstad.
 Lt. Col. Walter Hale Frank.
 Lt. Col. Frank Dorwin Lackland.
 Lt. Col. Herbert Arthur Dargue.
 Lt. Col. Harrison Henry Cocke Richards.
 Lt. Col. Ira Adelbert Rader.
 Lt. Col. Douglas Blakeshaw Netherwood.
 Lt. Col. Lewis Hyde Brereton.
 Lt. Col. Hugh Johnston Knerr.
 Lt. Col. Eugene Alexander Lohman.
 Lt. Col. Follett Bradley.
 Lt. Col. Shepler Ward FitzGerald.
 Lt. Col. Leslie MacDill.
 Lt. Col. Lawrence Sprague Churchill.
 Lt. Col. Clarence Leonard Tinker.
 Lt. Col. Martin Francis Scanlon.
 Lt. Col. Byron Quinby Jones.
 Lt. Col. Davenport Johnson.
 Lt. Col. Walter Glenn Kilner.
 Lt. Col. Henry William Harms.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS WITH RANK FROM AUGUST 26, 1936

Maj. William Ormon Butler.
 Maj. John Graham Colgan.
 Maj. Vernon Lee Burge.
 Maj. William Benjamin Wright, Jr.
 Maj. Raymond Edward O'Neill.
 Maj. Dudley Blanchard Howard.
 Maj. Floyd Emerson Galloway.
 Maj. Calvin Earl Giffin.
 Maj. Stephen Joseph Idzorek.
 Maj. Harrison William Flickinger.
 Maj. Carl William Connell.
 Maj. Thomas Settle Voss.
 Maj. Thomas Watson Hasteley.
 Maj. Morris Berman.
 Maj. Walter Bender.
 Maj. Albert Michael Guidera.
 Maj. James Francis Doherty.
 Maj. Lynwood Benjamin Jacobs.
 Maj. Frank Wilbur Wright.
 Maj. Edgar Peter Sorensen.
 Maj. Robert Olds.
 Maj. Ross Gordon Hoyt.
 Maj. William Bentley Mayer.
 Maj. Richard Henry Ballard.
 Maj. Ralph Hudson Wooten.
 Maj. Harold Mark McClelland.
 Maj. Wolcott Paige Hayes.
 Maj. Edmund Walton Hill.
 Maj. Walter Francis Kraus.
 Maj. William Eugene Farthing.

TO BE MAJORS WITH RANK FROM AUGUST 26, 1936

Capt. Charles Carl Chauncey.
 Capt. Walter Eugene Richards.
 Capt. Homer Barron Chandler.
 Capt. Carl Weston Pyle.
 Capt. John Myers McCulloch.
 Capt. Charles Wesley Sullivan.
 Capt. Melvin B. Asp.
 Capt. George Clement McDonald.
 Capt. Peter Emanuel Skanse.
 Capt. Alfred Evans Waller.
 Capt. Malcolm Nebeker Stewart.
 Capt. Odas Moon.

Capt. Arthur George Liggett.
 Capt. Westside Torkel Larson.
 Capt. Newton Longfellow.
 Capt. Martinus Stenseth.
 Capt. Rex Kirkland Stoner.
 Capt. Bushrod Hoppin.
 Capt. John Myrddin Davies.
 Capt. Lloyd Barnett.
 Capt. James Bernard Carroll.
 Capt. James Edward Duke, Jr.
 Capt. Charles William Steinmetz.
 Capt. John Arthur Laird, Jr.
 Capt. Wendell Brown McCoy.
 Capt. Walter Thomas Meyer.
 Capt. James Douglas Givens.
 Capt. William Cushman Farnum.
 Capt. Charles Milton Cummings.
 Capt. William Turnbull.
 Capt. James Atwater Woodruff.
 Capt. Lester James Maitland.
 Capt. Arthur Ignatius Ennis.
 Capt. Frederick Dan Lynch.
 Capt. Thomas Lonnie Gilbert.
 Capt. William Warren Welsh.
 Capt. Joseph Williams Benson.
 Capt. Caleb Vance Haynes.
 Capt. John Frederick Whiteley.
 Capt. Harold Arthur Barton.
 Capt. Guy Lewis McNeil.
 Capt. Lewis Selwyn Webster.
 Capt. Alfred Liljevalch Jewett.
 Capt. Louie Clifford Mallory.
 Capt. Clarence Prescott Talbot.
 Capt. Roy William Camblin.
 Capt. Cornelius John Kenney.
 Capt. Winfield Scott Hamlin.
 Capt. Robert Theodore Zane.
 Capt. LeRoy Allen Walthall.
 Capt. Lucas Victor Beau, Jr.
 Capt. Newman Raiford Laughinghouse.
 Capt. James Milligan Gillespie.
 Capt. Frederick von Harten Kimble.
 Capt. William Jones Hanlon.
 Capt. David Robert Stinson.
 Capt. Joseph Theodore Morris.
 Capt. Howard Arnold Craig.
 Capt. William Robert Sweeley.
 Capt. George Allan McHenry, Jr.
 Capt. Carlyle Howe Ridenour.
 Capt. Russell Carrigan MacDonald.
 Capt. Bennett Edward Meyers.
 Capt. Paul Hyde Prentiss.
 Capt. Robert Storie Heald.
 Capt. Warren Arthur Maxwell.
 Capt. Frederick Mercer Hopkins, Jr.
 Capt. Leonard Dickson Weddington.
 Capt. Paul Edmund Burrows.
 Capt. George Harold Brown.
 Capt. Dale Vincent Gaffney.
 Capt. Elmer Daniel Perrin.
 Capt. Edward Michael Powers.
 Capt. Richard Hartnett Magee.
 Capt. Kenneth Bonner Wolfe.
 Capt. John Vernon Hart.
 Capt. Henry Harold Reily.
 Capt. Dayton Dudley Watson.
 Capt. Donald David FitzGerald.
 Capt. Austin Walrath Martenstein.
 Capt. Edwin Barton Bobzien.
 Capt. John D. Corkille.
 Capt. Levi L. Beery.
 Capt. Carlton Foster Bond.
 Capt. John DeForest Barker.
 Capt. Warren Rice Carter.
 Capt. Thad Victor Foster.
 Capt. Harold Alling McGinnis.
 Capt. Harry Arthur Halverson.

Capt. Charles Theodore Skow.
 Capt. Morton Howard McKinnon.
 Capt. Walter Bernard Hough.
 Capt. William Michael Lanagan.
 Capt. George Platt Tourtellot.
 Capt. Walter Kellsey Burgess.
 Capt. Paul California Wilkins.
 Capt. George Hendricks Beverley.
 Capt. Norman Delroy Brophy.

TO BE MAJOR WITH RANK FROM OCTOBER 1, 1936

Capt. Raymond Morrison.

TO BE MAJOR WITH RANK FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1936

Capt. Wallace Gordon Smith.

TO BE MAJOR WITH RANK FROM NOVEMBER 4, 1936

Capt. Charles Adam Horn.

TO BE MAJOR WITH RANK FROM NOVEMBER 9, 1936

Capt. Clarence Chamberlin Wilson.

TO BE MAJOR WITH RANK FROM NOVEMBER 29, 1936

Capt. Byron Elihu Gates.

TO BE MAJOR WITH RANK FROM DECEMBER 9, 1936

Capt. William Lewis Boyd.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
GENERAL OFFICERS

To be major general, National Guard of the United States

Maj. Gen. Claude Vivian Birkhead, Texas National Guard, from October 13, 1936.

To be brigadier general, Adjutant General's Department, National Guard of the United States

Brig. Gen. George Lee McClain, adjutant general's department, Kentucky National Guard, from August 13, 1936.

To be brigadier generals, National Guard of the United States

Brig. Gen. Charles Gray, Blakeslee, New York National Guard, from October 13, 1936.

Brig. Gen. James Ezekiel Edmonds, Louisiana National Guard, from July 2, 1936.

Brig. Gen. Mervin Gilbert McConnel, Idaho National Guard, from July 23, 1936.

Brig. Gen. Holman Taylor, Texas National Guard, from October 13, 1936.

Brig. Gen. Amos Walter Wright Woodcock, Maryland National Guard, from December 18, 1936.

REAPPOINTMENTS IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY

To be brigadier generals, Reserve

Brig. Gen. Leigh Robinson Gignilliat, Reserve, from November 4, 1936.

Brig. Gen. Henry Joseph Reilly, Reserve, from December 23, 1936.

To be brigadier general, Medical Corps Reserve

Brig. Gen. Sanford H. Wadhams, Medical Corps Reserve, from September 6, 1936.

To be brigadier generals, Inactive Reserve

Brig. Gen. Lewis Atterbury Conner, Inactive Reserve, from November 4, 1936.

Brig. Gen. George Washington Crile, Inactive Reserve, from November 4, 1936.

Brig. Gen. Milton Fennimore Davis, Inactive Reserve, from December 23, 1936.

Brig. Gen. Joel Ernest Goldthwait, Inactive Reserve, from November 4, 1936.

Brig. Gen. Charles Horace Mayo, Inactive Reserve, from November 4, 1936.

Brig. Gen. William James Mayo, Inactive Reserve, from December 23, 1936.

Brig. Gen. Thornwell Mullally, Inactive Reserve, from December 23, 1936.

Brig. Gen. Fred Towsley Murphy, Inactive Reserve, from November 4, 1936.

Brig. Gen. John Hodgen Rice, Inactive Reserve, from February 4, 1937.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Fuller Russell, Inactive Reserve, from November 4, 1936.

Brig. Gen. Henry Alden Shaw, Inactive Reserve, from February 4, 1937.

Brig. Gen. Cary Fletcher Spence, Inactive Reserve, from December 23, 1936.

Brig. Gen. Henry Lewis Stimson, Inactive Reserve, from May 16, 1937.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1937

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Eternal God, our Father, supremely just and pure, create within us a ruling passion to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith we are called. In a world that is trouble rent, in a day that is sorely confused, give the Congress the larger vision, the broader fields of endeavor involved in the brotherhood of mankind. We pray that devotion to home, State, and Nation may burn clean and deep in all breasts. Take, our Father, into Thy care and keeping our President, our Speaker, and these representatives of a great people. Direct them in all the intricate problems that may arise, that the genius of our Republic may more and more obtain. We thank Thee for the Teacher of Nazareth, the light of the world, the light that never goes out, but burns glowingly on and on until earth's darkness fades away into the radiance of eternal dawn. In His name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, January 6, 1937, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

AMENDMENT OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT

The SPEAKER announced that pursuant to the motion agreed to on January 6, 1937, he had, this morning, signed the enrolled joint resolution of the Senate (S. J. Res. No. 3).

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER announced that pursuant to the authority granted by House Resolution 38, the Speaker appointed the Honorable SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND to administer the oath of office to Hon. ANDREW J. MONTAGUE.

The SPEAKER also announced that under the authority granted by House Resolution 43, the Speaker appointed the Honorable WILLIAM J. DRIVER to administer the oath of office to the Honorable BEN CRAVENS.

The SPEAKER also announced that under the authority granted by House Resolution 40, the Speaker appointed the Honorable CLARENCE F. LEA to administer the oath of office to the Honorable HENRY E. STUBBS.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk, I may be permitted to address the House for not to exceed 5 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

THE BUDGET (H. DOC. NO. 29)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, on motion of Mr. RAYBURN, the message and the accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to provisions of law I transmit herewith the Budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, together with this message, which is a part thereof. The estimates have been developed after care-

ful analysis of the revenues, obligations, and reasonable needs of the Government, and I recommend appropriations for the purposes specifically detailed herein.

PART I

The programs inaugurated during the last 4 years to combat the depression and to initiate many needed reforms have cost large sums of money, but the benefits obtained from them are far outweighing all their costs. We shall soon be reaping the full benefits of those programs and shall have at the same time a balanced Budget that will also include provision for reduction of the public debt.

The fiscal plans of the Federal Government for these 4 years have been formulated with two objectives in mind. Our first was to restore a successful economic life to the country, by providing greater employment and purchasing power for the people, by stimulating a more balanced use of our productive capacity, and by increasing the national income and distributing it on a wider base of prosperity. Our second was to gain new advantages of permanent value for the American people. Both of these objectives can be accomplished under a sound financial policy.

Business conditions have shown each year since 1933 a marked improvement over the preceding year. Employment in private industry is increasing. Industrial production, factory pay rolls, and farm prices have steadily risen.

These gains make it possible to reduce for the fiscal year 1938 many expenditures of the Federal Government which the general depression made necessary. Although we must continue to spend substantial sums to provide work for those whom industry has not yet absorbed, the 1938 Budget is in balance; and, except for debt reduction of \$401,515,000, it will remain in balance even if later on there are included additional expenditures of as much as \$1,537,123,000 for recovery and relief. We expect, moreover, if improvement in economic conditions continues at the present rate, to be able to attain in 1939 a completely balanced Budget, with full provision for meeting the statutory requirements for debt reduction.

In carrying out this policy the American people are obtaining lasting benefits. Economic protection of the aged and physically handicapped is being secured through the operations of the Social Security Act. Ability of the farmer to obtain a more constant livelihood has been enhanced by the enactment of legislation especially designed for that purpose. The home owner has been benefited through the financing of mortgages at reasonable rates of interest. Investors in securities are being given a larger measure of protection by the Securities and Exchange Act. The market for corporate securities has been restored, and industry has been able to finance its long-term requirements on a favorable basis. The rights of labor are being materially advanced through operation of the National Labor Relations Act.

I plan to submit at a later date an estimate of appropriation for additional relief for the fiscal year 1938, which I hope will not exceed the amount of \$1,537,123,000, previously mentioned. This hope is based on the assumption that industry will cooperate in employing men and women from the relief rolls in larger numbers than during the past year. Many of those in charge of industrial management, recognizing their obligation to the Nation, have furnished a large measure of employment to the jobless. Today, while it is true that in some sections of the country certain types of skilled workers are still seeking employment, it is nevertheless a fact that the great majority of those now receiving relief belong to the unskilled group. It is my conviction that if every employer or potential employer will undertake during the next 6 months to give employment to persons now receiving Government help, the National Budget can thereafter be kept definitely in balance. Without such cooperation on the part of employers, the question of a balanced Budget for 1938 must of necessity remain an open one, for the very good reason that this Government does not propose next year, any more than during the past 4 years, to allow American families to starve.

To continue the gains we are making and to accomplish in the 1939 Budget a complete balance between receipts