

2407. Also, petition of the Associated Musicians of Greater New York, Local 802, American Federation of Musicians, New York City, concerning appropriation for Works Progress Administration; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2408. By Mr. RICH: Petition of Ted A. and Bertha Buller, of Elkland, Pa., protesting against the passage of legislation to abridge the religious rights of the American people; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2409. By Mr. SPARKMAN: Petition of Emil E. Messinger and 15 other citizens of Jackson County, Ala., protesting against House bill 3291; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2410. Also, petition of Loson Garst and various other citizens of Colbert County, Ala., urging the enactment of the old-age pension bill as embodied in House bill 2257, introduced by Representative WILL ROGERS, of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2411. Also petition of W. M. Sandlin and various other citizens of Morgan County, Ala., urging the enactment of the old-age pension bill as embodied in House bill 2257, introduced by Representative WILL ROGERS, of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2412. Also, petition of Jim Stone and various other citizens of Madison County, Ala., urging the enactment of the old-age pension bill as embodied in House bill 2257, introduced by Representative WILL ROGERS, of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2413. Also, petition of Marah Smith and various other citizens of Lauderdale County, Ala., urging the enactment of the old-age pension bill as embodied in House bill 2257, introduced by Representative WILL ROGERS, of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2414. Also, petition of Callie Mason and various other citizens of Lawrence County, Ala., urging the enactment of the old-age pension bill as embodied in House bill 2257, introduced by Representative WILL ROGERS, of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2415. Also, petition of James Baugh and various other citizens of Jackson County, Ala., urging the enactment of the old-age pension bill as embodied in House bill 2257, introduced by Representative WILL ROGERS, of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2416. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Club Rotario De Mayaguez, P. R., regarding House bill 3629, concerning an engineering experiment station in Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Agriculture.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1937

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

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, from whom we dare not turn lest we fall, and in whom if we abide we shall stand fast forever: We thank Thee for this world and its witness of Thee, for sunshine and shadow, for the wide-bosomed sea and the everlasting hills, for clouds and stars, for springing grass and stately trees, for lakes and streams of water; but, above all, we thank Thee for man made in Thy image, for the memories of greatness that abide his fall, and for the grace of forgiveness that restores his soul.

Grant us, we beseech Thee, this day Thy help in all our duties, Thy guidance in all our perplexities; let cheerfulness be the companion of our strength as the uplift of Thy people is the inspiration of our work. Thou hast declared, O Father, the length and breadth, the height and depth of Thy love by the cross of Thy dear Son; and into the hands of that love we commit not only ourselves and all who share the responsibilities of government but all Thy children for whom Thou hast bidden us to pray—the sick and afflicted, the poor and needy, the suffering and the sorrowful. Do Thou fold them closer to Thy mercy's breast and make us all worthier of Thee. We ask it for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. ROBINSON, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, May 24, 1937, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States, submitting a nomination and sundry treaties and conventions, 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. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 148) 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.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 5110. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice chiropractic in the District of Columbia to Dr. Russell V. Pemberton;

H. R. 5462. An act to increase the age of consent for marriage in the District of Columbia to 18 years of age in the case of males and 16 years of age in the case of females;

H. R. 6242. An act to protect the buyers of potatoes in the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 6696. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia", known as the "Healing Arts Practice Act, District of Columbia, 1928", approved February 27, 1929.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker pro tempore had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 148) 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 it was signed by the Vice President.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MINTON. 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	Davis	Lodge	Reynolds
Ashurst	Dieterich	Logan	Robinson
Austin	Donahay	Loneragan	Russell
Bailey	Ellender	Lundeen	Schwartz
Berry	Frazier	McAdoo	Schwellenbach
Bilbo	George	McCarran	Sheppard
Black	Gillette	McGill	Smathers
Borah	Green	McKellar	Smith
Bridges	Guffey	McNary	Steiwer
Brown, Mich.	Hale	Maloney	Thomas, Okla.
Brown, N. H.	Harrison	Minton	Thomas, Utah
Bulkley	Hatch	Moore	Townsend
Bulow	Hayden	Murray	Truman
Burke	Herring	Neely	Tydings
Byrd	Hitchcock	Norris	Vandenberg
Byrnes	Holt	Nye	Van Nuys
Capper	Hughes	O'Mahoney	Wagner
Caraway	Johnson, Calif.	Pepper	Walsh
Clark	Johnson, Colo.	Pittman	Wheeler
Connally	La Follette	Pope	White
Copeland	Lee	Radcliffe	

Mr. MINTON. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is detained from the Senate because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. DUFFY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] is absent because of illness.

Mr. AUSTIN. I announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. GIBSON] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] are necessarily absent.

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

COMMITTEE SERVICE

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority, I ask that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIETERICH] be assigned to the vacancy on the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (S. DOC. NO. 75)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1938, amounting to \$43,000 (for completing the replacement of the superstructure, and such portions of the substructure as may be necessary, including relocation and reconstruction of approach roads, of the Chain Bridge, etc.), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to liberalize the laws relating to the making of illustrations of United States and foreign postage stamps, and for other purposes, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

THIRD WORLD POWER CONFERENCE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the President to extend an invitation to the World Power Conference to hold the Third World Power Conference in the United States", approved August 26, 1935, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

Senate joint resolution relative to memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to acquire the Petrified Redwood Forest, in Sonoma County, as a permanent national monument

Whereas there is located in Sonoma County the Petrified Redwood Forest, which is of great interest and scientific value to all citizens of the United States; and

Whereas the protection of this forest against inroads of commerce and against the inroads of irresponsible persons can best be handled by the Federal Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to expedite the purchase as a permanent national monument the Petrified Redwood Forest, in Sonoma County, in the State of California, and by appropriate legislation make such forest a national monument; and be it further

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of California is hereby requested to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the National Park Service, to the Secretary of the Interior, and the Smithsonian Institute, and to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives from California in the Congress of the United States, and such Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from California are respectfully urged to support this project.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, requesting the President of the United States to extend to the governments and dominions of the world invitations to participate in the Pacific Exposition and Mercado at Los Angeles

in 1940, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See joint resolution printed in full when presented today by Mr. JOHNSON of California.)

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Rotary Club of Mayaguez, P. R., favoring the enactment of House bill 3629, providing for the establishment of engineering experiment stations at the land-grant colleges, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Workers Alliance, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the enactment of pending legislation providing a \$3,000,000,000 public-works appropriation, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the California Conference of Social Work, San Francisco, Calif., favoring an appropriation for a survey of the social and economic needs of migratory workers, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Massachusetts Democratic Club, of Washington, D. C., favoring the enactment of legislation to reorganize the judicial branch of the Government, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Lebanon County Bar Association, of Lebanon, Pa., protesting against the enactment of legislation to enlarge the membership of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorials of Abe Goldberg and Grove R. Gable, officers of the Chamber of Commerce of Eveleth, Minn., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to limit the length of trains in interstate commerce, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WALSH presented a resolution adopted by Branch No. 12, of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Northampton, Mass., favoring the prompt enactment of the pending low-cost housing bill, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. CAPPER presented a letter in the nature of a petition, signed by sundry citizens of Wichita, Kans., praying for the enactment of the so-called Gavagan antilynching bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TYDINGS presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Maryland, praying for the enactment of the so-called Rogers old-age pension bill, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Capitol Heights, Md., praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 2286) to prohibit the use of buildings or premises in the District of Columbia for the carrying on of certain undesirable industries, with special reference to the proposal to operate an abattoir at Benning, D. C., which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. COPELAND presented resolutions adopted by the New York Board of Trade, Inc., of New York City, favoring substantial reductions in appropriations, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Gloversville, N. Y., remonstrating against an appropriation being made for the proposed Jefferson Memorial in the vicinity of the Tidal Basin in the District of Columbia, on account of the loss of or damage to the Japanese cherry trees if such project is carried forward at the location indicated, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Niagara Falls, N. Y., favoring the prompt enactment of the pending low-cost housing bill, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Cortland (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the enactment of Senate bill 69, limiting the length of railway freight trains to 70 cars and passenger trains to 14 cars, and so forth, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON of California presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Assembly joint resolution relative to memorializing the President of the United States to extend to the governments and dominions of the world invitations to participate in the Pacific Exposition and Mercado at Los Angeles in 1940

Whereas the nations of North, Central, and South America today face the dawn of a new era and the world looks to the nations of the Western Hemisphere and the Orient, along whose shores live two-thirds of the people of the entire world, as the theater of its future activities, especially in the fields of industry and commerce; and

Whereas the 42 nations which comprise this Pacific littoral are faced with similar problems and possessed of identical opportunities and ideals, and, to an unusual degree, must depend upon one another for the achievement of these opportunities and for the fulfillment of the ideals, particularly from the standpoint of industry and commerce; and

Whereas the destiny of this country lies largely in its ability to coordinate its forces and to meet with the other nations of the Western Hemisphere on a basis of mutual friendship and cooperation for the equal benefit of all; and

Whereas the establishment of a permanent world mart and exhibition, including in its scope all the nations in the Western Hemisphere, will promote to the largest possible degree a spirit of friendship and cooperation between these nations who today trade with each other on a steadily increasing scale; and

Whereas such a permanent world mart and exposition—designated Pacific Mercado—has, after years of persistent study, now moved out of the sphere of contemplation into process of completion in the city of Los Angeles; and

Whereas the Pacific Mercado is of a permanent character, and every year after its inaugural there will be set aside a period of time wherein the nations may assemble their exhibits in a special and comprehensive display to which the entire world may be invited; and

Whereas during the remainder of the year the Pacific Mercado will be what its name implies, a meeting place for the merchants, manufacturers, and traders of the peoples who participate—a permanent trade mart; and

Whereas the Pacific Mercado at Los Angeles will be the first permanent exhibit held in the Pacific littoral, as well as the first world mart which will display the products not primarily of one nation, but of more than 40 nations; and

Whereas the assembled exhibits will represent not only industry and commerce alone, but art and culture as well, the fruits of the labor and genius of the various nations involved; and

Whereas the Pacific Mercado, in its landscape structures and equipment, will be of enduring character and will justify each invited nation in erecting permanent structure for the housing of its exhibits and a general meeting place between its officials and between its merchants and their customers; and

Whereas among the features planned will be special facilities to house the consulates of the various nations; and

Whereas the ensemble will constitute a symmetry of beautifully designated steel and concrete structures and landscaping that will be without parallel in the history of world exhibitions; and

Whereas the Pacific Mercado has the unqualified endorsement of the Governor of California, the legislature, and other public officials, as well as outstanding groups of business executives, as furnishing a gathering place on our shores where the civilizations of the Western Hemisphere and of the Orient may meet for an exchange of ideas and commodities, thus helping all to solve common problems and weld all together in a common cause: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby respectfully urge the President to extend, on behalf of the Pacific Exposition and Mercado of Los Angeles, invitations to the governments and dominions of the world to participate in the Pacific Exposition and Mercado of 1940; and be it further

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of California is hereby requested to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House, and to the Senators and Representatives of the State of California in Congress.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 1502) to amend Public Law No. 626, Seventy-fourth Congress, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 613) thereon.

Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2193) to authorize the construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the Navy, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 614) thereon.

Mr. BLACK, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to which were referred the following joint resolutions, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

S. J. Res. 68. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a National Unemployment and Relief Commission (Rept. No. 615); and

S. J. Res. 85. Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for an investigation of the social and economic needs of laborers migrating across State lines (Rept. No. 616).

Mr. BLACK (for Mr. TOWNSEND), from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 3736) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Pruett, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 617) thereon.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 2106) for the allowance of certain claims, not heretofore paid, for indemnity for spoliations by the French prior to July 31, 1801, as reported by the Court of Claims, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 618) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 2673) for the relief of Howard Hefner, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 619) thereon.

Mr. HUGHES, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 885) for the relief of H. G. Harmon, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 620) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (S. 1274) authorizing John H. Owens to bring suit in the District Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, Omaha division, against the United States of America for damages sustained by reason of being injured by an automobile operated by an employee of the United States engaged in Government business, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 621) thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. McADOO:

A bill (S. 2479) to amend provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 2480) to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the Platte River in the vicinity of Schuyler, Nebr., with a view to the control of its floods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

A bill (S. 2481) to amend provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. WALSH:

A bill (S. 2482) to provide for the assignment of officers of the Navy for duty under the Department of Commerce and appointment to positions therein; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE:

A bill (S. 2483) to promote small-arms training of the Metropolitan Police force and to provide for a departmental pistol team in the Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMATHERS and Mr. MOORE:

A bill (S. 2484) to amend the Judicial Code to provide two judicial districts for the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE:

A bill (S. 2485) for the relief of Howard U. Ballinger; A bill (S. 2486) for the relief of Thomas P. Dineen; A bill (S. 2487) for the relief of Leah P. Rice; and A bill (S. 2488) for the relief of Bonnie Straley; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2489) for the relief of Wesley E. Snider; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 2490) granting a pension to Hattie M. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

A bill (S. 2491) to liberalize the laws relating to the making of illustrations of United States and foreign postage

stamps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 2492) to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, as amended, by the addition of certain sections; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 2493) to provide a permanent and equitable method of assessing tolls upon vessels transiting the Panama Canal; to provide for the method of making changes in the rules for the measurement of vessels for the Panama Canal and in the rates of tolls; and to stabilize the fiscal system of the Panama Canal in its relation to tolls; to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

A bill (S. 2494) to provide for the local delivery rate on certain first-class mail matter; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A bill (S. 2495) authorizing the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Oklahoma to hear and determine certain claims of the Seminole Nation or Tribe of Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BERRY:

A bill (S. 2496) to provide night differential for certain employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BYRNES:

A bill (S. 2497) authorizing John Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, to accept the decoration tendered him by the Belgian Government; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 2498) to amend paragraph 81 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 2499) to provide for the general welfare by establishing a system of Federal benefits to enable the several States to make more adequate provisions for the control and eradication of bindweed; to conserve and protect the agricultural resources of the several States and of the United States; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. STEIWER:

A bill (S. 2500) authorizing the acquisition of timber lands within the boundary of the former Siletz Indian Reservation for the use and benefit of the Indians of western Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SALARIES OF BAILIFFS OF DISTRICT COURTS

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I introduce a bill as to which I am sure the distinguished and gracious chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to which the bill will be referred, will call upon the Attorney General for his views.

I ask that the bill be read, and then I will ask consent to make a brief statement concerning it.

The bill (S. 2501) providing a monthly salary for bailiffs of United States district courts, was read the first time by its title, the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations of the laws relating to the compensation of bailiffs of United States district courts, any person holding the office of bailiff in any such court shall receive, beginning with the first day of the month following the enactment of this act, a salary at the rate of \$130 a month, in lieu of per diem compensation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill introduced by the Senator from Pennsylvania will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to make a brief statement concerning the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Pennsylvania will proceed.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, this bill affects an undetermined number of employees of United States district courts. I say "undetermined" because the Department of Justice has no way of ascertaining precisely how many bailiffs are affected until the end of the fiscal year, at which time a report is prepared indicating the number of court hours or days that have been served by bailiffs throughout the United States. The number of bailiff days is dependent on the

volume of cases on the dockets of the respective Federal courts.

Under the present system a bailiff is paid \$4.50 for every day the Federal court is in session or the judge or judges are present either in court or in their chambers. Practically all Federal courts have 3 months' vacation, and many United States district courts meet but once or twice a year. This means that the bailiff has really less than a part-time job. I believe that a monthly salary of \$130 is quite nominal for full-time service on the part of a court officer.

It is my understanding that the Department of Justice has recently recognized the inequity of the situation and also the inefficiency of part-time bailiffs, and for that reason I am hopeful the very able chairman of the Judiciary Committee will refer the bill to the Attorney General, for by so doing he will permit the chief law officer an opportunity to express himself on the subject.

RECOMMITTAL OF A BILL—LEGAL GUARDIAN OF ROY D. COOK

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President, Senate bill 410, Calendar No. 524, for the relief of the legal guardian of Roy D. Cook, a minor, was introduced by me and has been reported from the Committee on Claims. I am advised by the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. Brown], who reported the bill, that it was reported under some misapprehension on the part of certain members of the committee. An amendment was proposed to the bill by the committee which I think the committee now may desire to alter in some respects.

In view of the absence of the junior Senator from Michigan, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be removed from the calendar and recommitted to the Committee on Claims for further consideration.

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

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 5110. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice chiropractic in the District of Columbia to Dr. Russell V. Pemberton;

H. R. 5462. An act to increase the age of consent for marriage in the District of Columbia to 18 years of age in the case of males and 16 years of age in the case of females;

H. R. 6242. An act to protect the buyers of potatoes in the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 6696. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia", known as the Healing Arts Practice Act, District of Columbia, 1928, approved February 27, 1929.

RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. ROBINSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 361) making appropriations for relief purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

To strike out all of section 14 after the word "unless", in line 18, page 10, and insert in lieu of the parts stricken out the following: "the President shall have determined after a study of the penal and correctional system by the Prison Industries Reorganization Administration, or other appropriate agency, that the projects to be financed with such loan or grant will tend to eliminate prison competition with private enterprise and will facilitate the useful employment, humane treatment, and rehabilitation of persons convicted of crime: *Provided further,* That prisoners may be used in the preparation of materials for and in labor upon projects authorized as provided for in this section."

Mr. DAVIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 361) making appropriations for relief purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

In section 5, on page 6, line 3, after the word "Administration", to add the following:

"The Administrator of the Works Progress Administration shall upon request make available to representatives of the public the names, positions, and salaries of all administrative personnel

heretofore or hereafter appointed by the Works Progress Administration, or any subdivision or adjunct thereof, whose annual compensation is \$1,000 or more."

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT (S. DOC. NO. 74)

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask consent that the opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States, together with the separate and dissenting opinions in the several cases recently decided involving the validity of taxes imposed by the Social Security Act, may be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CROP INSURANCE FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 108), submitted by Mr. PEPPER March 21, 1937, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture is requested to transmit to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, a plan and recommendations for the establishment of a system of crop insurance for fruits and vegetables, and to make such studies as may be necessary in connection therewith.

Mr. PEPPER. I ask that the resolution go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over.

PROBLEMS INCIDENT TO PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, in connection with Filipino independence and the law which Congress recently enacted, a committee appointed by the President known as the Interdepartmental Committee on Philippine Affairs has been making certain studies. A letter has been addressed to me by Mr. Francis B. Sayre, the chairman of that committee. I ask that his letter be printed in the RECORD in full, following my remarks, for the information of the Senate.

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 24, 1937.

The Honorable MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR TYDINGS: As promised in the conversation which the Secretary of War and I had with you on February 23, 1937, with regard to the approaching visit of President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth and the expected discussions between him and the Interdepartmental Committee on Philippine Affairs, I now wish to acquaint you and the other members of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs with the progress and results of the discussions which have ensued. In so doing I feel that it is desirable to review some of the circumstances which led up to these discussions.

The Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act, approved on March 24, 1934, provides the arrangements which control and guide, until July 4, 1946, the relationship which exists between the Government of the United States and the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines set up on November 15, 1935. This act did not become effective, as you know, until its provisions were accepted by concurrent resolution of the Philippine Legislature on May 1, 1934. In this resolution it was stated that in accepting the Tydings-McDuffie Act the legislature relied upon a statement of President Roosevelt "which gives to the Filipino people reasonable assurances of further hearing and due consideration of their views."¹

The statement of President Roosevelt referred to was that contained in his message to Congress on March 2, 1934, recommending the enactment of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, as follows: "I do not believe that other provisions of the original law need be changed at this time. Where imperfections or inequalities exist I am confident that they can be corrected after proper hearing and in fairness to both peoples."²

Provisions in the earlier Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act to which the Philippine Legislature took exception, in rejecting that act, and which they hoped to have corrected in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, related "to immigration, military, and other reservations, powers of the high commissioner, and trade relations between the islands and the United States."³

With regard to the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the Honorable Manuel L. Quezon, then president of the Philippine Senate and chairman of the Philippine independence delegation, in a letter to you dated March 22, 1934, 2 days before the passage of the act, stated as follows:

¹ H. Doc. No. 400, 74th Cong., 2d sess., p. 1.

² H. Doc. No. 272, 73d Cong., 2d sess.

³ S. Doc. No. 57, pt. 1, p. 10, 74th Cong., 1st sess.

"There are, of course, other provisions of the bill to which we object, but we are willing to take it as it is now, and we have given up any attempt at this time to have it in any way amended, because we are relying upon the statement made by the President in his message to Congress March 2, 1934 * * *"

"Furthermore, we have seen the attitude of the chairmen of both committees of Congress toward the Filipino people's freedom and welfare, and we have no doubt that upon further investigation, when they shall have found that independence can be granted in a much shorter time and that other provisions of the bill need improvement, they will so recommend to the Congress."⁴

Moreover, Vice President John N. Garner, in his speech at the joint session of the Philippine Legislature on November 12, 1935 (3 days before the inauguration of the commonwealth government), stated in regard to "inequalities in our trade relations", as follows:

"Our great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in sending the last independence bill to Congress, accompanied it with a recommendation that where there were inequalities in our trade relations, they should be adjusted by a commission representing both peoples who could arrive at an equitable decision which would prove advantageous to our 120,000,000 people and to your 14,000,000 people."⁵

The statements quoted evidence a feeling on the part of responsible persons in both countries that certain "imperfections or inequalities" may be found, upon further study, to exist in the independence act. These so-called imperfections or inequalities in regard to future relationships have been regarded as being susceptible of adjustment through joint study and conference.

Contemporaneously with the recognition that imperfections and inequalities might exist in the independence act, an Interdepartmental Committee on Philippine Affairs was set up in December 1934. Acting upon a suggestion made by you and Senators McKellar, McAdoo, and Gibson in a joint telegram to President Roosevelt, this committee began in January 1935 a study of United States-Philippine trade relations.⁶ Since that time this interdepartmental committee has been studying Philippine problems and coordinating the activities of the various administrative departments and agencies of the United States Government concerned with Philippine affairs. In the recent discussions with President Quezon, the deliberations of the interdepartmental committee have been attended by representatives of the Departments of State, War, Navy, Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce, and the Tariff Commission. It is the opinion of this committee, as well as of President Quezon, that in justice to the United States and to the Philippines uncertainties and misconceptions in regard to the future political and economic relations between the two countries should be removed as soon as practicable. Until these uncertainties are removed, necessary economic adjustments in the islands will be delayed.

The interdepartmental committee is also of the opinion, on the basis of evidence now available, that certain modifications in existing legislation may be necessary to facilitate the adjustment of Philippine economy to a position independent of preferences in the United States market. However, the committee cannot, until further study has been given the subject, recommend the specific adjustments which should be undertaken, nor can it estimate the period of time which will be required for making such adjustments. Much study has been devoted to a consideration of these matters by both the United States and the Philippine Governments, but no joint program has been formulated.

In addition to the problems involved in the adjustment of the national economy of the Philippines, there are comparable problems involved in providing an adjustment of American export trade to a nonpreferential, competitive position in the Philippine market. According to the terms of the independence act, American producers and export interests will be faced with an abrupt transition on July 4, 1946, from a condition of free access to the Philippine market to one in which full Philippine tariff duties apply. The problems involved in this adjustment should likewise be studied.

A recognition of these problems led the interdepartmental committee to the conclusion that it was desirable that a joint committee of American and Philippine experts be set up to study the problems and to formulate recommendations looking toward the correction of any "imperfections or inequalities" which might be found to exist in the present arrangements. President Roosevelt concurred in the proposal that the committee be created and he approved the appointment of the American members of the committee.⁷ This joint committee held its first meeting on April 19, 1937, and is now carrying on its studies.⁸

The joint committee will conduct its studies with the general understanding (agreed upon between the interdepartmental committee and President Quezon) that preferential trade relations between the United States and the Philippines will be terminated at the earliest practicable date consistent with affording the Philippines a reasonable opportunity to adjust their national economy. This does not mean that preferential tariff rates or preferential excise rates will be withdrawn prior to July 4, 1946, the date for complete independence fixed by the terms of the independence act. The studies of the joint committee will be based on the assumption

⁴ CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 73, Mar. 22, 1934, No. 64, p. 5237.

⁵ H. Doc. No. 400, p. 44, 74th Cong., 2d sess.

⁶ Joint telegram, dated Dec. 31, 1934, from Manila.

⁷ See press release dated Mar. 18, 1937, announcing the decision to set up this joint committee, attached as enclosure 1.

⁸ For names of the members of this committee see press release dated Apr. 14, 1937, which is attached as enclosure 2.

that trade preferences will be terminated on that date or as soon as practicable thereafter, having in mind the difficult task of economic adjustment with which the islands appear to be faced as trade preferences are withdrawn.

President Quezon, as you doubtless know, has suggested advancement of the date of independence to December 1938 or July 4, 1939. With reference to this suggestion, the interdepartmental committee and President Quezon have agreed that, insofar as they are authorized to speak, complete political independence of the Philippines shall become effective not later than July 4, 1946, the date fixed under the terms of the independence act. The Joint Committee, however, is instructed, in making its recommendations, to consider the bearing an advancement in the date of political independence to 1938 or 1939 would have on determining the date of termination of trade preferences between the United States and the Philippine Islands and on facilitating or retarding the execution of a program of economic adjustment in the Philippines. Legislation by Congress would, of course, be required to effect any change in the date of independence.

The functions of the joint committee, in general, are to consider proposals which have been made for changing the political and economic relations of the United States with the Philippines; to hold public hearings for interested parties both in the United States and in the Philippines; to study the problem of making adjustments in Philippine national economy; to prepare the way for a trade conference; and to make recommendations. Among the problems which will be given consideration by the joint committee are the following:

The character of the trade preferences which should exist for a specified, limited period.

The precise arrangements for governing the trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands after the termination of preferential trade relations.

Economic adjustments that could be undertaken in the Philippines and methods of executing and financing such adjustments.

The need or appropriateness of changes in the Philippine currency and banking system, and in the provisions for servicing Philippine bonded indebtedness, that may be required to implement the plan for economic adjustment recommended by the joint committee.

Adequate protection of the rights and interests of the United States and its citizens in the Philippines and of the Philippines and its citizens in the United States after the attainment of independence.

The bearing which the possible negotiation of the neutralization agreement provided for in section 11 of the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act would have on the problems studied by the joint committee.

It is anticipated that the report and recommendations of the joint committee will be submitted sometime before the close of 1937 to the President of the United States through the Interdepartmental Committee on Philippine Affairs and to the President of the Commonwealth Government. It is hoped that this report may be available in ample time for consideration by the Congress and by the Philippine Assembly this coming autumn and winter.

For over a quarter of a century successive administrations of our Government have based their policy with reference to the Philippines upon an abiding confidence in the ability of the Philippine people ultimately to govern themselves as a free and independent nation. The task is one which involves problems of great magnitude. These problems are not merely those relating to trade between the two peoples but political and economic considerations of far-reaching significance to the United States, to the Philippines, and to all nations having interests in the Far East. The attainment of the objectives which both peoples have had in mind will require patience, a sense of fair play, and co-operation. It is believed that the leaders of both peoples, imbued with the highest ideals, will be able to surmount the difficulties that yet lie ahead of them. I can assure you that, with such ideals in mind, the joint committee will endeavor to make some contribution toward the successful conclusion of this great undertaking.

In view of the public interest in the problem, especially at this time, you may care to make this letter and its enclosures a matter of record for the information of Congress and the public.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS B. SAYRE,
Chairman, Interdepartmental
Committee on Philippine Affairs.

[Enclosures: Press releases as stated.]

[Enclosure No. 1]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
March 18, 1937.

Joint statement of President Quezon and Mr. Sayre, chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Philippine Affairs

Arrangements are being made for the appointment shortly of a joint preparatory committee of American and Philippine experts. The committee is to study trade relations between the United States and the Philippines and to recommend a program for the adjustment of Philippine national economy. This announcement followed conferences between President Quezon, of the Philippine Commonwealth, and the Interdepartmental Committee on Philippine Affairs, which is acting on behalf of President Roosevelt in the preliminary discussions. Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre is chairman of this committee.

Inasmuch as the independence act provides that complete political independence of the Philippines shall become effective on July 4, 1946, and inasmuch as President Quezon has suggested that the date of independence might be advanced to 1938 or 1939, it was agreed that the joint committee of experts would be expected in making its recommendations to consider the bearing which an advancement in the date of independence would have on facilitating or retarding the execution of a program of economic adjustment in the Philippines. It was further agreed that preferential trade relations between the United States and the Philippines are to be terminated at the earliest practicable date consistent with affording the Philippines a reasonable opportunity to adjust their national economy. Thereafter it is contemplated that trade relations between the two countries will be regulated in accordance with a reciprocal-trade agreement on a nonpreferential basis.

[Enclosure No. 2]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
April 14, 1937.

Joint preparatory committee of American and Philippine experts

In accordance with the arrangements referred to in the joint statement of President Quezon, of the Philippine Commonwealth, and Mr. Sayre, chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Philippine Affairs, dated March 18, 1937, President Roosevelt has approved the setting up of a joint preparatory committee of American and Philippine experts to study trade relations between the United States and the Philippines and to recommend a program for the adjustment of Philippine national economy in preparation for the termination of preferential trade relations between the United States and the Philippines. President Quezon and the interdepartmental committee have already agreed that preferential trade relations are to be terminated at the earliest practicable date consistent with affording the Philippines a reasonable opportunity to adjust their national economy.

The members of the joint committee appointed by the interdepartmental committee with the approval of President Roosevelt and by President Quezon are as follows:

AMERICAN GROUP

Joseph E. Jacobs, vice chairman of the committee and chairman of the American group. Mr. Jacobs is Chief of the Office of Philippine Affairs, Department of State.

Louis Domeratzky, Chief, Division of Regional Information, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Lynn R. Edminster, chief economic analyst, Division of Trade Agreements, Department of State.

Col. Donald C. McDonald, Assistant to the Chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department.

Carl Robbins, Assistant Chief, Sugar Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture.

Frank A. Waring, senior economist, United States Tariff Mission.

The joint committee will begin its work under the direction of the chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Philippine Affairs, the Honorable Francis B. Sayre. The first meeting of the joint committee will be held on Monday, April 19, 1937.

In addition to the above members, a number of special technical experts will be attached to the committee.

W. P. A. ADMINISTRATIVE PAY ROLL IN WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. HOLT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a letter addressed to me by Aubrey Williams, Acting Administrator of the Works Progress Administration, and a letter written by me to Mr. Williams.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MAY 15, 1937.

Senator RUSH HOLT,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HOLT: This is in reply to a telephone request from your office for names, addresses, and salaries of persons holding supervisory or administrative positions in the W. P. A. in West Virginia.

We have not made it a practice to give out information concerning the individual salaries and addresses of employees except those in a position to formulate policy or direct major portions of the operations. We have felt that the public could have no legitimate interest in such information and that its release would

very possibly result in these persons being subjected to solicitation from salesmen and the gossip of neighbors.

We do feel that the public could and should have a very real interest in the total amount of our administrative pay roll, the various salary grades for different kinds of work, and the number of persons employed in the various categories. Upon request we are glad to make listings of this kind.

Very truly yours,

AUBREY WILLIAMS,
Acting Administrator.

MAY 25, 1937.

Mr. AUBREY WILLIAMS,

Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WILLIAMS: I am in receipt of your letter of May 15. Since it is my duty as one of the Members of Congress to determine the amount of money to be spent by the Works Progress Administration during the coming fiscal year, I feel that the information requested is of much importance. Certainly it is not being procured for solicitation of salesmen. As to gossip, I feel that a public pay roll is a public matter. The best way to stop gossip is to let the people know the facts. If anyone on the pay roll does not deserve to be there and is receiving far beyond what he should, I see no reason why neighbors should not talk about the matter because the neighbors are the ones who pay the bill. As you know, I unearthed a large number of individuals last summer on the W. P. A. pay rolls who were not entitled to be there on need or merit, and I feel that it has come to quite a state of affairs when a Member of the United States Senate, who is called upon to pass appropriations, cannot find out how much and who is being paid within his own State. Therefore, I request again that you furnish me with a list of names, addresses, and salaries of persons holding supervisory and administrative positions with the W. P. A. in West Virginia.

I cannot agree with you that the public could have no interest in such information. I feel that the public has a very important and definite interest. I do not agree with the contention that a public pay roll is a closed affair and that the people who pay the bill do not have a right to know the details.

Through a list last year I found very wealthy individuals receiving money from the relief administration. I found employees holding more than one job. I found employees placed on the relief pay rolls who were receiving many times their former private salaries. I found salaries increased by large amounts with no specific reason given or known for such advancement except political consideration. Could you mean that this is not legitimate for me to trace down such practices?

Yours very truly,

RUSH D. HOLT.

FUTURE AIR CONQUESTS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR McADOO

[Mr. MINTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject of aviation delivered by Senator McADOO on May 24, 1937, which appears in the Appendix.]

FOREIGN DEBTS VERSUS PEACE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR ELLENDER

[Mr. TRUMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address by Senator ELLENDER on the subject of Foreign Debts Versus Peace, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE MERCHANT MARINE—ADDRESS BY JOSEPH P. KENNEDY

[Mr. COPELAND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject of The Federal Government and Our Merchant Marine, delivered May 22, 1937, by Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL RELIEF

[Mr. HOLT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Frank R. Kent, under the title "Using Relief as a Club", published in the Baltimore Sun of the 26th instant, which appears in the Appendix.]

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Mr. McADOO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Order of Business No. 583, being the bill (S. 1791) to provide for the acquisition of certain lands for and the addition thereof to the Yosemite National Park, in the State of California, and for other purposes.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, there is so much confusion in the Chamber that I do not understand the nature of the request which was submitted by the Senator from California.

Mr. McADOO. I have asked for the immediate consideration of Senate bill 1791, relating to the acquisition of

certain lands to be added to Yosemite National Park. On the call of the calendar last Monday the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] objected to the bill, but he has now withdrawn the objection.

Mr. McNARY. Why does not the Senator in the ordinary way move to proceed to consideration of the bill?

Mr. McADOO. Very well. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1791) to provide for the acquisition of certain lands for and the addition thereof to the Yosemite National Park, in the State of California, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The committee amendment was agreed to last Monday. The question, therefore, is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator give a brief explanation of the bill? I have no desire to oppose it, but should like to know what it is.

Mr. McADOO. Mr. President, the bill authorizes the acquisition, by negotiation or by condemnation, of approximately 7,000 acres of what is known as the most concentrated sugar-pine forests in the Sierra Mountains adjoining Yosemite National Park.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, can the Senator give us an idea of what it will cost to acquire the lands in question?

Mr. McADOO. I can, and shall do so in just a moment.

This stand of sugar pine was originally a part of the Yosemite National Park, but under acts of Congress it was finally excluded, along with some other areas, and is now owned by the Yosemite Sugar Pine Lumber Co., which proposes to begin logging in this area at an early date.

I may say to the Senate that the sugar pine is without doubt the noblest tree in the great Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. It is not so great in diameter as are the famous Sequoias, but in symmetry and beauty it is far superior to the great Sequoias. This particular area is noted, as I have said, for having the most concentrated stand in the world of this noble tree. All over the country there is demand for the preservation of this particular area, and the bill grants the necessary authority for its acquisition.

I may say in this connection that no new money is necessary for the acquisition of the forest lands involved. It may cost from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000. I am advised by the Interior Department that the funds for this purpose can be provided out of appropriations made for forest lands and other purposes. A statement to that effect is incorporated in the report made to the committee by Mr. Arno B. Cammerer, Director of the National Park Service.

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

Mr. McADOO. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON. My information is that the area which the Senator's bill seeks to incorporate in the park was at one time a part of the Yosemite National Park.

Mr. McADOO. That is correct.

Mr. ROBINSON. The desire is to preserve this very remarkable stand of fine and exceptionally beautiful trees.

Mr. McADOO. That is correct.

Mr. ROBINSON. The cost is estimated at between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000.

Mr. McADOO. I believe the Senator is correct in his statement of the figures.

Mr. POPE. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from California why this area was at one time excluded from the Yosemite National Park?

Mr. McADOO. I have not consulted the record and cannot give the Senator the exact reasons which actuated Congress in permitting the area to be withdrawn from the park. I do not know what caused the Congress to take that step, but that is the way this property finally reverted to private ownership. It is that property or area which we now want to preserve and add to the Yosemite National Park. It is not a very large tract, but it contains these magnificent trees.

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

Mr. McADOO. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES. I understood the Senator to say that the money for the purchase of the tract will be taken out of relief funds.

Mr. McADOO. I should have said out of certain funds in the hands of the Interior Department. I believe I did say "relief funds", but that was an error. If the Senator will refer to the report accompanying the bill he will find an exact statement of the matter.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. McADOO. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I observe from the report that appropriations have heretofore been made for the Park Service and the money for this purpose is now in the hands of the Park Service.

Mr. McADOO. That is, I believe, correct.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES] will find in the report of the committee a statement submitted by the Director of the National Park Service explaining how existing funds may be utilized for this purpose.

Mr. BYRNES. I should like to know whether the funds are to come out of relief-fund appropriations.

Mr. McADOO. No; I was mistaken when I used the word "relief."

From Mr. Cammerer's statement incorporated in the report of the committee I read as follows:

The basic authority for the acquisition of lands for the relief of unemployment and the performance of useful public works is contained in the act of Congress approved March 1, 1933 (48 Stat., p. 22). The objectives of that act, as outlined in section 1 thereof, are as follows:

Mr. BYRNES. I have no desire to have the Senator read further.

Mr. McADOO. Very well.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to acquire, by purchase when purchasable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation under the provisions of the act of August 1, 1888, on behalf of the United States under any fund or moneys available for such purpose, except from the general fund of the Treasury, any of the following-described lands in the State of California now in private ownership, to wit: Section 25, lots 3, 4, 5, 8, and 9, section 34, northeast quarter, southeast quarter, northwest quarter, lots 1 to 10, inclusive, section 35, section 36, township 1 south, range 19 east; southeast quarter northwest quarter, east half southwest quarter, southeast quarter, lots 2, 3, and 4, section 30, section 31, township 1 south, range 20 east; sections 1, 2, and 3, east half section 10, sections 11 and 12, north half section 14, northeast quarter section 15, township 2 south, range 19 east; southeast quarter northwest quarter, east half southwest quarter, lots 3 to 7, inclusive, section 6, township 2 south, range 20 east, Mount Diablo meridian.

SEC. 2. When title to the aforesaid privately owned lands has been vested in the United States, all of the lands described in section 1 hereof shall be added to and become a part of the Yosemite National Park and shall be subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect any valid existing rights.

SEC. 3. The provisions of the act approved June 10, 1920, as amended, known as the Federal Water Power Act, shall not apply to any of the lands added to the Yosemite National Park pursuant to the provisions of this act.

ORDER OF BUSINESS—WORK OF THE SESSION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed. The calendar under rule VIII is in order.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, the calendar was called during the last session of the Senate. Only a few bills are now on the calendar, and most of them have been repeatedly called and objection has been made each time they were called. Some of the bills in the latter class I hope may be recommitted to the committees reporting them, in order to clear the calendar. I ask that further call of the calendar be dispensed with at this time.

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

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, the Senate has kept well up with its work during the present session, as is indicated

by the small number of bills on the calendar. Until the committees report additional proposed legislation there is very little business of importance to be transacted in the Senate. I ask consideration of the thought that it would be well for the standing committees to report as speedily as they can, in order to bring measures before this body so that they may receive consideration.

It is not intended by this statement to make any complaint as to the action of the respective committees. The Appropriations Committee is working almost continuously. Its subcommittees are very busy. Three major appropriation bills still remain to be disposed of by the Senate. Manifestly, the Senate cannot take them up until the committee finds itself able to report. I express the hope that rapid progress may be made in this particular.

In view of the fact that next Monday will be Decoration Day, and in view of the further fact that there is little business before the Senate, unless there is some objection, it is my intention to move an adjournment today until Friday; and on Friday, unless business shall have come in which the Senate is in a position to proceed with, it is my intention then to move a recess or adjournment until Tuesday, so that the Senate may have the opportunity of appropriately observing Decoration Day.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, in regard to the three general appropriation bills, I desire to say that they are all before subcommittees at this time, and are being rapidly prepared, and there will not be any undue delay. We hope to get them all before the Senate during the coming week.

Mr. ROBINSON. It seems appropriate to supplement what the Senator from Tennessee has just said with the statement that it is the understanding that the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, which has jurisdiction of the relief bill now before the body at the other end of the Capitol, is ready to proceed with a study of that bill immediately upon the measure reaching the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

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.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS SIGNED AT BUENOS AIRES CONFERENCE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, together with the letter from the Secretary of State to the President, and, with the accompanying papers and documents, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith to the Senate, with a view to obtaining the advice and consent of that body, five international conventions, two treaties, and an additional protocol, which were signed by the delegates of the United States of America at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, held at Buenos Aires, December 1-23, 1936. The significance of these instruments is described in the accompanying letter from the Secretary of State and in the individual reports which describe and explain each document, to all of which the attention of the Senate is invited:

1. Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation, and Re-establishment of Peace.
2. Additional Protocol Relative to Nonintervention.
3. Treaty on the Prevention of Controversies.
4. Inter-American Treaty on Good Offices and Mediation.
5. Convention to Coordinate, Extend, and Assure the Fulfillment of Existing Treaties Between the American States.
6. Convention on the Pan American Highway.
7. Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.
8. Convention Concerning Artistic Exhibitions.

The conference at Buenos Aires which adopted these instruments met at a time of historic importance in the

Americas. With the termination of war between two sister republics there had arisen among the peoples of every country throughout the hemisphere a fervent desire that war be banished forever as a method of resolving international disputes. The delegates who assembled there felt deeply the responsibility that had been entrusted to them and proceeded in their deliberations with a determination and despatch which distinguished this conference. So favorable did the opportunity appear for constructive results that I journeyed to the conference to signify my own realization of the high importance of the conference, and I was accorded the high honor of addressing the opening session. I can, therefore, from personal observation testify to the earnestness of purpose of the many outstanding statesmen of the Americas gathered there, and to their determination to give an example to the world of international cooperation in order that peace may prevail.

It is my considered belief that the several instruments that the delegations of the American republics formulated justify in the fullest measure the high hopes for success which they bore with them. These instruments evidence the desire and the will of the American peoples to live in peace one with another and they provide the long-awaited mechanisms for insuring the cooperation between nations indispensable to the maintenance of peace.

The original initiative for this conference came from the United States. It would, therefore, seem to me particularly fitting that the United States Government be among the first American governments in the ratification of the instruments that the conference adopted, thereby giving a further indication of the sincerity of the good-neighbor policy. I strongly recommend, therefore, that the Senate give favorable consideration to the instruments herewith submitted with a view to giving its advice and consent to their ratification.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 26, 1937.

[Accompaniments: Eight reports from the Secretary of State with seven treaties and conventions of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 15, 1937.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following instruments which were negotiated and signed at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held at Buenos Aires December 1-23, 1936:

1. Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation, and Reestablishment of Peace.
2. Additional Protocol Relative to Nonintervention.
3. Treaty on the Prevention of Controversies.
4. Inter-American Treaty on Good Offices and Mediation.
5. Convention to Coordinate, Extend, and Assure the Fulfillment of Existing Treaties Between the American States.
6. Convention on the Pan American Highway.
7. Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.
8. Convention Concerning Artistic Exhibitions.

These documents were signed by the delegates of the United States of America, subject to ratification, in accordance with the full powers issued by you, and accordingly they are sent to you with a view to their transmission to the Senate for its advice and consent to their ratification, if you approve thereof.

I am transmitting these instruments with separate reports for your convenience, as well as that of the Senate, if you approve of their submission. The separate reports briefly describe and explain these documents.

This conference was convened in pursuance of the proposal made by you on January 30, 1936, to the Presidents of all the American republics that the time was opportune for the countries of this hemisphere at a common council table to consider their joint responsibility for the maintenance of peace. Both the spirit in which the deliberations of the conference were conducted and the achievements themselves, all reached by unanimous agreement, established this conference as one of the most successful international gatherings in recent times.

The delegations of the several countries demonstrated a solidarity of purpose and determination to strengthen the edifice of peace seldom seen at an international conference. That they succeeded is evidenced by the instruments themselves. These reinforce the structure of peace by the reaffirmation of obligations to settle by pacific means all controversies of an international character; by providing the machinery for consultation and cooperation to prevent the outbreak of war, and, should these efforts unhappily fail,

to prevent the spread or prolongation of hostilities; by declaring inadmissible intervention by one state in the internal or external affairs of another; and by providing measures for the improvement of cultural relations and communications. These instruments are interconnected segments of a structure of permanent peace, so that failure to ratify one will weaken the efficacy of all.

The policy of the good neighbor which you enunciated in your first inaugural message brought into the conduct of our foreign relations a spirit of friendship, tolerance, and good will. The early evidences of what that policy means in practice has dissipated the many apprehensions held among the other American republics concerning our motives and desires. The conference at Buenos Aires was, perhaps, the most important demonstration thus far of our motives and of our willingness to cooperate for the common good. From every point of view it is to be desired that this country do its share in carrying into reality the high hopes aroused by that conference by ratifying the various instruments adopted there.

I therefore recommend these instruments to your favorable consideration, with a view to their submission to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification.

Faithfully yours,

CORDELL HULL.

[Enclosures: Conventions and treaties as listed on p. 1.]

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Marion H. Allen, of Milledgeville, Ga., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Georgia, in place of William E. Page, resigned, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. PITTMAN (the President pro tempore), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the nomination of Warden McK. Wilson, of Indiana, now a Foreign Service officer of class 4 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general.

Mr. MCKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the nomination of Ron Stevens, of Oklahoma, to be State administrator for Oklahoma in the Works Progress Administration, vice W. S. Key, resigned.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The reports will be placed on the Executive Calendar.

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state in order the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

CONSUL GENERAL—HOMER BRETT

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Homer Brett, of Mississippi, to be consul general.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, at the last session I asked that this nomination go over for investigation. Upon investigation I find that Mr. Brett has had a successful and distinguished career, and I take pleasure in asking for the confirmation of his nomination.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John J. Keegan, of Florida, to be a member of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

Mr. MINTON. Mr. President, I ask that that nomination go over. I have sent out some communications relating to this nomination which have not been responded to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination will be passed over temporarily.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James J. Connors, of Juneau, Alaska, to be collector of customs for customs collection district no. 31, Juneau, Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John Bright Hill, of Wilmington, N. C., to be collector of customs for customs collection district no. 15, Wilmington, N. C.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Vincent J. Sullivan to be State administrator for Connecticut.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Farrell D. Coyle to be State administrator for Rhode Island.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask that the nominations of postmasters on the calendar be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

IN THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I ask that the Army nominations on the calendar be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Army nominations are confirmed en bloc.

That concludes the Executive Calendar.

ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY

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

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Friday, May 28, 1937, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate May 26, 1937

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Marion H. Allen, of Milledgeville, Ga., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Georgia, in place of William E. Page, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 26, 1937

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Homer Brett to be a consul general of the United States of America.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

James J. Connors to be collector of customs for customs collection district no. 31, with headquarters at Juneau, Alaska.

John Bright Hill to be collector of customs for customs collection district no. 15, with headquarters at Wilmington, N. C.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Vincent J. Sullivan to be State administrator in the Works Progress Administration for Connecticut.

Farrell D. Coyle to be State administrator in the Works Progress Administration for Rhode Island.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Thomas Morrison Arnett to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps.

James William Sullivan Stewart to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps.

Horace Craig Gibson to be first lieutenant, Medical Corps.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Capt. John Hamilton Judd to Quartermaster Corps.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Walter Reed Weaver to be colonel, Air Corps (temporary colonel, Air Corps).

Alfred James Maxwell to be lieutenant colonel, Finance Department.

Frederick Harry Black to be major, Field Artillery.

REAPPOINTMENT IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

George Edmund de Schweinitz to be brigadier general, inactive Reserve.

POSTMASTERS

FLORIDA

Carrie Bowers, Lake Placid.

LOUISIANA

Alvin C. Brunson, Mangham.

MISSISSIPPI

Thomas H. Vance, Lake.

Catherine Fitzpatrick, Pass Christian.

William J. Stephens, Webb.

G. Albert Decell, Wesson.

NEW YORK

Marjorie E. Dickinson, Bridgehampton.

William L. Bergner, Callicoon.

George G. Taylor, Canaan.

Joseph E. Downs, Islip.

Timothy E. Driscoll, Kauneonga Lake.

George W. Millicker, Mahopac Falls.

Charles E. Miller, Moravia.

PENNSYLVANIA

Origen K. Bingham, Bridgeville.

Christina R. Hankin, North Wales.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Kittie A. Dunn, Eastover.

Thomas B. Horton, Heath Springs.

Jacob M. Bedenbaugh, Prosperity.

VIRGINIA

Bessie J. Deane, New Canton.

James Archie Buchanan, Saltville.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1937

The House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. WARREN, at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Humbly and reverently we wait for the breath of God. Heavenly Father, we pause in memory of those who have passed on and have become a part of our Nation's life. Thou alone canst bring light out of darkness, give peace to the troubled soul, and heal the wounded heart. Comfort all those who are dear to them, by the bonds of kinship, with the radiant hope of immortality and eternal life. Blessed Lord, we rejoice that they are not lost who find the light of sun, the stars, and God. O do Thou inspire us to live good, noble lives, going up and down this world serving Thee, lifting human burdens, enriching society, bound by the cords of human love. We pray that each day may be a preparation for the larger life of tomorrow, and, at the last, songs of praises will we ever give to Thee. In the name of our glorified Savior. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday will stand approved.

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 215, the Chair declares the House to be in recess for the purpose of holding memorial services as arranged by the Committee on Memorials.

Accordingly, the House stood in recess to meet at the call of the Chair.

MEMORIAL SERVICE PROGRAM

Prelude, Sacred Selections (11:30 to 12)

United States Marine Band Orchestra

Presiding Officer

The Speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives

Invocation.....The Chaplain, Dr. James Shera Montgomery

God Shall Wipe Away All Tears.....Caro Roma

.....Caroline Macklin Hughes

Scripture Reading and Prayer.....The Chaplain

Roll of Deceased Members.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives
Devotional Silence.

Address.....Hon. JOHN H. TOLAN
Representative from the State of California

There Is No Death.....O'Hara
Mary J. Mitchell

Address.....Hon. DEWEY SHORT
Representative from the State of Missouri

Cornet Solo—Going Home.....Winfred Kemp
Principal Musician, United States Marine Band Orchestra

Benediction.....The Chaplain

IN MEMORIAM

Senate

Hon. PARK TRAMMELL, a Senator from the State of Florida. Died
May 8, 1936.

Hon. DUNCAN UPSEAW FLETCHER, a Senator from the State of
Florida. Died June 17, 1936.

Hon. LOUIS MURPHY, a Senator from the State of Iowa. Died
July 16, 1936.

Hon. JAMES COUZENS, a Senator from the State of Michigan.
Died October 22, 1936.

Hon. PETER NORBECK, a Senator from the State of South Dakota.
Died December 20, 1936.

Hon. NATHAN LYNN BACHMAN, a Senator from the State of Ten-
nessee. Died April 23, 1937.

House of Representatives

Hon. JOHN THEODORE BUCKBEE, Twelfth Congressional District of
Illinois. Died April 23, 1936.

Hon. WILLIAM DAVID THOMAS, Twenty-ninth Congressional Dis-
trict of New York. Died May 17, 1936.

Hon. RANDOLPH PERKINS, Seventh Congressional District of New
Jersey. Died May 25, 1936.

Hon. ABRAM PIATT ANDREW, Sixth Congressional District of Mas-
sachusetts. Died June 3, 1936.

Hon. JOSEPH WELLINGTON BYRNS, Fifth Congressional District of
Tennessee. Died June 4, 1936.

Hon. BERNHARD MARTIN JACOBSEN, Second Congressional District
of Iowa. Died June 30, 1936.

Hon. WARREN JOSEPH DUFFEY, Ninth Congressional District of
Ohio. Died July 7, 1936.

Hon. JOHN JACKSON McSWAIN, Fourth Congressional District of
South Carolina. Died August 6, 1936.

Hon. MARION ANTON ZIONCHECK, First Congressional District of
Washington. Died August 7, 1936.

Hon. WILLIAM VORIS GREGORY, First Congressional District of Ken-
tucky. Died October 10, 1936.

Hon. GLOVER H. CARY, Second Congressional District of Kentucky.
Died December 5, 1936.

Hon. ANDREW JACKSON MONTAGUE, Third Congressional District of
Virginia. Died January 24, 1937.

Hon. JAMES PAUL BUCHANAN, Tenth Congressional District of
Texas. Died February 22, 1937.

Hon. HENRY ELBERT STUBBS, Tenth Congressional District of Cal-
ifornia. Died February 28, 1937.

Hon. BENJAMIN KURTZ FOCHT, Eighteenth Congressional District
of Pennsylvania. Died March 27, 1937.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WARREN) presided.
The Chaplain, Dr. Montgomery:

*I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in
Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever
liveth and believeth on Me shall never die.*

*For we know that if the earthly house of our tabernacle
be dissolved, we have a building from God, a house not
made with hands, eternal, in the heavens.*

*Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe
also in Me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if
it were not so, I would have told you; for I go to prepare a
place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I
come again and will receive you unto Myself, that where I
am, there ye may be also.*

*Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations.
Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst
formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to
everlasting, Thou art God.*

If on a quiet sea,
Toward heaven we calmly sail,
With grateful hearts, O God, to Thee
We'll own the favoring gale.

But should the surges rise,
And rest delay to come,
Blest be the tempest, kind the storm
That drives us nearer home.

Almighty God, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires
known, and from whom no secrets are hid, cleanse the

thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy holy spirit,
that we may perfectly love Thee and worthily magnify Thy
holy name. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

*Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name.
Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in
heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us
our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us.
And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil;
for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory
forever. Amen.*

Caroline Macklin Hughes sang God Shall Wipe Away All
Tears, by Caro Roma.

ROLL OF DECEASED MEMBERS

Mr. A. E. Chaffee, reading clerk of the House, read the
following roll:

PARK TRAMMELL, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Lawyer; editor; mayor of Lakeland, 1899-1903; member of the
State legislature; attorney general of Florida; Governor of Florida,
1913-17; elected to the United States Senate in 1916, 1922, 1928,
1934. Died May 8, 1936.

DUNCAN UPSEAW FLETCHER, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Lawyer; member of the Florida State Legislature; mayor of Jack-
sonville; chairman board of public instruction of Duval County,
1900-1906; chairman State Democratic executive committee; elected
to the United States Senate, 1908, 1914, 1920, 1926, 1932. Died
June 17, 1936.

LOUIS MURPHY, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IOWA

Editor; collector of internal revenue for Iowa, 1913-20; income-
tax counselor; elected to the United States Senate November 8,
1932. Died July 16, 1936.

JAMES COUZENS, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Banker; director, Detroit Trust Co.; commissioner of street rail-
ways, 1913-15; commissioner metropolitan police department,
1916-18; mayor of Detroit, 1919-22; appointed to United States
Senate November 29, 1922, and subsequently elected for unexpired
term; reelected 1924, 1930. Died October 22, 1936.

PETER NORBECK, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Farmer; contractor; member State senate, 1909-13; Lieuten-
ant Governor, 1915-16; Governor of South Dakota, 1917-21; dele-
gate, Republican national convention, 1924; elected to the United
States Senate, 1920, 1926, 1932. Died December 20, 1936.

NATHAN LYNN BACHMAN, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

Lawyer; city attorney of Chattanooga, 1906-8; circuit judge,
1912-18; associate justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee,
1918-24; appointed to the United States Senate February 28, 1933,
subsequently elected for unexpired term; reelected 1936. Died
April 23, 1937.

JOHN THEODORE BUCKBEE, TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

Businessman; horticulturist, receiving technical training in this
subject in Austria, France, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium,
Italy, and Great Britain; Member of the Seventieth, Seventy-
first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, and Seventy-fourth Congresses.
Died April 23, 1936.

WILLIAM DAVID THOMAS, TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Pharmacist; businessman; banker; town clerk of Hoosick,
1917-25; member of the New York State Legislature, 1925-26;
Rensselaer County treasurer, 1927; Member of the Seventy-third
and Seventy-fourth Congresses. Died May 17, 1936.

RANDOLPH PERKINS, SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Lawyer; member New Jersey Legislature, 1905-7; mayor of West-
field, 1903-5; Member of the Sixty-seventh and each succeeding
Congress. Died May 25, 1936.

ABRAM PIATT ANDREW, SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

Educator; editor; soldier; Director of the Mint, 1909-10; As-
sistant Secretary of the Treasury, 1910-12; Member of the Sixty-
seventh and each succeeding Congress. Died June 3, 1936.

JOSEPH WELLINGTON BYRNS, FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

Lawyer, three times elected to the lower house of the Tennes-
see Legislature; speaker of that body in 1899; elected to the State
senate, 1900; Democratic Presidential elector, 1904; Member of the
Sixty-first and each succeeding Congress; chairman, Democratic
National Congressional Committee; chairman, Committee on Ap-
propriations, Seventy-second Congress; majority floor leader,
Seventy-third Congress; Speaker, Seventy-fourth Congress. Died
June 4, 1936.

BERNHARD MARTIN JACOBSEN, SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF IOWA

Banker; postmaster of Clinton, Iowa, 1914-23; organizer and
president of the Clinton Thrift Co.; director, City National Bank;
Member of the Seventy-second, Seventy-third, and Seventy-fourth
Congresses. Died June 30, 1936.

WARREN JOSEPH DUFFEY, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF OHIO
Lawyer; member of the General Assembly of Ohio, 1913-14; member of the Toledo City Council, 1917-18; elected to the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Congresses. Died July 7, 1936.

JOHN JACKSON M'SWAIN, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Lawyer; teacher; soldier; member of the Interparliamentary Union; grand master of the I. O. O. F. of South Carolina; president of the Sons of Confederate Veterans; Member of the Sixty-seventh and each succeeding Congress; chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Died August 6, 1936.

MARION ANTON ZIONCHECK, FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Lawyer; civic leader; born in Kety, Poland, December 5, 1900; came to America at the age of 3. Graduate in law, University of Washington, president of the student body; Member of the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Congresses. Died August 7, 1936.

WILLIAM MORIS GREGORY, FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY
Lawyer; judge, Graves County Court two terms; United States attorney, western district of Kentucky; Member of the Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, and Seventy-fourth Congresses. Died October 10, 1936.

GLOVER H. CARY, SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

Lawyer; twice elected to the Kentucky Legislature; county attorney, McLean County, 1918-21; elected Commonwealth attorney in 1921 and 1927; delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1932; Member of the Seventy-second, Seventy-third, and Seventy-fourth Congresses. Elected to the Seventy-fifth Congress. Died December 5, 1936.

ANDREW JACKSON MONTAGUE, THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Lawyer; teacher; author; United States attorney; attorney general of Virginia, 1898-1902; Governor of Virginia, 1902-6; delegate to the Third Conference American Republics at Rio Janeiro in 1906; delegate to Third International Conference on Maritime Law at Brussels, 1909-10; president, American Group Interparliamentary Union, 1930-35; Member of the Sixty-third and each succeeding Congress. Died January 24, 1937.

JAMES PAUL BUCHANAN, TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Lawyer; justice of the peace, Washington County, 1889-92; prosecuting attorney, 1892-99; district attorney, 1899-1906; member of the State house of representatives, 1906-13; Member of the Sixty-third and each succeeding Congress; member of the Committee on Appropriations, 1915-37, and chairman of that committee, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Congresses; chairman, Select Committee on Government Organization. Died February 22, 1937.

HENRY ELBERT STUBBS, TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
Minister; horticulturist; Member of the Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, and Seventy-fifth Congresses. Died February 28, 1937.

BENJAMIN KURTZ FOCHT, EIGHTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Editor; publisher; State water supply commissioner; deputy secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Member of the Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh; Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, and Seventy-fifth Congresses. Died March 27, 1937.

Then followed 1 minute of devotional silence.

Hon. JOHN H. TOLAN, a Representative from the State of California, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN H. TOLAN

Mr. Speaker, once a year the Senate and House of Representatives, the Congress of the United States, meets and dedicates one day of each session to our colleagues who have left us for the realms of immortality. Memories are here that cannot all be spoken, and feelings which are the sweetest and holiest within the human heart.

Life's story is soon told. In terms of centuries our lives are only seconds on the calendar of time. Millions of people have come and gone; millions are living, and soon this great army of human beings will take its place with the mighty hosts of the dead.

We are but tiny ants on the surface of the earth, floating in space among millions of other planets and stars and moving at tremendous speed around that glorious orb, the sun. If our planet to which we are all clinging should pause on its axis for a millionth part of a second, human life would cease to exist.

Men live and die; they slave and toil with governmental and individual problems; they taste joy and sorrow; build massive structures as though time will never fade them, praying and believing we will be happier tomorrow than we are today.

And it is this beautiful star of human hope shining brightly in the blue sky of our souls that carries us over the storms and stress of sorrow, sickness, and death.

How much do the dead affect the living? We do not know. If they are here today, they must be close to their colleagues, for they are entitled to the privileges of the floor.

At the opening of the Seventy-fifth Congress we all heard these memorable words coming from our present Speaker, referring to our late beloved Speaker: "I cannot but feel that somehow and in some way his spiritual presence and his solicitude still abide within this Chamber."

It is a sweet thought to believe our departed Speaker and our colleagues who went with him are listening to these ceremonies dedicated to their memories. If they are here in their spiritual forms with the experiences of life and eternity back of them, they might say to us:

"We are happy you have not forgotten us. We know the joys, the affection, the toil, and worries of a Congressman; we were hurt at times for things we did not say, for things we did not do, as you have been and as others have been since the creation of mankind. We were criticized as you have been, but remember that it is one of the highest honors within the gift of the American people to represent them in the Halls of Congress and that the real heart of the American people is sound."

They might tell us not to bear from yesterday one bitterness on to tomorrow, for they found out in their eternal home people were so much better than they were said to be here below.

There is no more important session of Congress than meeting in memory of our beloved dead. All the tenderness within the human soul shines forth in its splendor today and all present will be better and happier for it. Such is the uncertainty of life that this identical audience will never meet again on earth.

Our time will come. We will follow them. But today belongs to our departed dead.

Let us think that their dying eyes read a mystic meaning which only the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world they heard the waves breaking on the farther shore and felt upon their brows the breath of eternal morning.

The divine decree that went forth when man was first created still stands unrecalled. All men have to die. The rich, the poor, the white, the black, the king, the subject, all alike have sooner or later to embark on the river that flows forever from the shores of life to the shores of eternity, and all alike have to one day stand at the tremendous bar of God.

Of all the things in this vast world of which man has knowledge, the most certain and sudden of them all is death. "I come like a thief in the night", says the Lord. He plucks a tiny little bud, the hope and sunshine of a fond father and mother, at one place; a beautiful flower in full bloom, with the star of success shining brightly upon it, at another place; and then beckons to another, faded and withered at the sunset of life. And so on down the ages will He continue until the "trumpet of the archangel shall sound to announce that time shall be no more."

Attending as we are today this beautiful memorial service, dedicated to our departed colleagues, the question arises in our minds, Shall we ever meet again? Shall we ever see them as we used to know them, hear the kind tones of the familiar voice, see the same old smile that once filled us with delight? Or is this the end of our being? A few joys and a few sorrows from babyhood to old age, and then the grave. Have our loved ones gone forever? This is best answered in the words of the past:

Gone forever! Ever? No—for since our dying race began Ever, ever, and forever, was the leading light of man. Those that in barbarian burials, kill'd the slave and slew the wife Felt within themselves the sacred passion of the second life.

Indian warriors dream of ampler hunting grounds beyond the night;
Ev'n the black Australian, dying, hopes he shall return, a white.

Truth for truth and good for good!
The good, the true, the pure, the just,
Take the charm "forever" from them and then crumble into dust.

No; this cannot be the end of our being.

I leave my body as armor, which fatigues me by its weight,
to continue my infinite ascension to the heaven of heavens,
bathed in light eternal.

No; it cannot be, for the Savior of mankind never carried His bloody cross to the hill of Cavalry in order that man might be born and then destroyed forever. "Our Father who art in heaven" does not reign as an instrument of destruction, but to call His children to their eternal home beyond the skies.

Unite in thought at the same instant the most beautiful objects in Nature. Suppose that you see at once all of the hours of the day and all the seasons of the year; a morning of spring and a morning of autumn; a night bespangled with stars and a night darkened by clouds; meadows enameled with flowers; forests hoary with snow; fields gilded by the tints of the autumn—then alone you will have a just conception of the universe.

While you are gazing on that sun which is plunging into the vault of the west, another observer admires it emerging from the golden gates of the east. By what inconceivable power does that aged star, which is sinking, fatigued and burning, in the shades of the evening, reappear at the same instant fresh and humid with the rosy dew of the morning? At every hour of the day the glorious orb is at once rising, resplendent as noonday, and setting in the west; or, rather, our senses deceive us, and there is, properly speaking, no east or west, no north or south in the world.

In mourning for our dead, let us not forget the living. Through the silver tears of sympathy, let us outline against the golden sky of human hope the universal brotherhood of man. In the silence and stillness of the tomb, about which are clustered the sweet memories of our departed colleagues, let us pierce the veil of the mysterious future and see mankind made a little happier and a little better for having mourned for our departed ones today.

God has written upon the blossoms that sweeten the air, upon the breeze that rocks the flower upon its stem, upon the raindrops that swell the mighty river, upon the dew-drops that refresh every sprig of moss that rears its head in the desert, upon every penciled shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, as well as upon the mighty sun which warms and cheers the millions of creatures that live in its light—upon all He has written "None of us liveth to himself."

Tenderly and sorrowfully your colleagues of today give a last thought to our colleagues of the past. O ever dear and absent ones, we have dedicated this day to your sweet memories. "Ere this our tears, our sadness, and our prayers are with you in your eternal home." We know not how soon death shall lay us on the never-ending shores of eternity, but as long as we remain here below "we shall enshrine you in our prayers." Reverently do we hope that we will meet in a—

Realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that here pass before us like visions will stay in our presence forever.

Mary J. Mitchell sang *There Is No Death*, by O'Hara.

Hon. DEWEY SHORT, a Representative from the State of Missouri, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF HON. DEWEY SHORT

Mr. Speaker, since we assembled in this Chamber on a similar occasion 1 year ago last month 21 Members of the Congress of the United States—6 Senators and 15 Representatives—have answered the final roll call. Death is no respecter of persons, parties, or places; ruthlessly and indiscriminately he cut through our ranks, and before his irresistible onslaught fell some of our ablest and best men from every section of our Union. Today we meet to pay them tribute and to do them honor.

It is altogether fitting and proper, sir, that we should pause in the midst of our arduous labors and exacting duties to acknowledge our respect and affection for and to pay our homage to our departed comrades; not that they need our praise so much as we need the inspiration derived from meditation upon their lives and achievements. Little that we say here will long be remembered, but the world never can forget their vigilant patriotism, their heroic and unselfish service to their country. Upon their fellow men they left an indelible imprint by the imperishable impact of their individual and powerful personalities. If time permitted and we could follow our natural inclination, we would, of course, discuss the life, character, and accomplishments of each one of our former colleagues, but of necessity our eulogy now must be composite. Other Members will incorporate their addresses on the different individuals in the printed record. But, in passing, we cannot refrain from calling the name of our late and lamented Speaker, Hon. JOSEPH WELLINGTON BYRNS, one of the most popular, just, and beloved Speakers ever to preside over this body. For over a quarter of a century he served his native State of Tennessee, which has made such a magnificent contribution to the statesmanship and history of our Nation, with exceptional distinction and high honor. It was my privilege to go on the funeral train that carried his mortal remains to rest in his beloved hills outside of Nashville. Sad as was the occasion, it was a real joy to see the tens of thousands of people, old and young, white and colored, rich and poor, who traveled many miles to line the highway, to show their deep and abiding affection for and to pay their last respects to this noble man. Knowing the character of Jo BYRNS, we realize that he would not have us single him out from his fellows or give him particular recognition; so democratic was his spirit and so warm was his human personality that he would merely wish to be counted among his fellows, all of whom worked together and did their best for their country.

Mr. Speaker, in recent years Congress has become the butt of jokes, and not infrequently the object of contempt. The cheap clown, whether in circus or higher places, makes us the subject of gibe, jest, and quip. It has become fashionable in some sophisticated and shallow circles to look upon Congress with scornful insolence. Perhaps there are times when we warrant a degree of disdain. And since every successful politician must smile when he wants to fight, and possesses—or should possess—a skin as tough as a rhinoceros, I suppose he should be impervious to all criticism. However, it is difficult to imagine anything more reprehensible than these carping critics, the chronic, contumelious cynics who constantly vent their spleen on Members of Congress. For such rapacious arrogance and blatant babbling there is no excuse and only jealousy and envy can explain such fatuous bellowing.

After all is said and done, no other group of men more perfectly reveals the true spirit, real genius, and genuine character of the American people as do the Members of the Congress of the United States. Particularly is this true of the House of Representatives. Each Member represents a cross section of American life and nearly always reflects the hopes, ambitions, interests, thoughts, ideals, and character of his constituents. This body is a mirror in which America can see herself. No doubt the picture at times is a bit disappointing and more disturbing, but we are elected by the people at frequent intervals and are directly responsible to them. Modesty will not allow us to claim that we are better than the people we represent and pride prevents us from admitting that we are any worse.

Let him who thinks that coming to Congress is an easy task attempt it. To be sure, politics, like nature, is at times freakish. Once in a great while, at remote intervals, a political storm will sweep accidentally some men into this Chamber, but their residence is temporary and not permanent unless they prove their worth. It is difficult for any person to get elected to Congress, and it is more difficult for him to return. Rarely does one little or weak or mean enter these portals, and only the big and strong and good can long remain. Here the true measure of a man is justly and unmistakably taken. But long before he comes here he has been

put to the test. What is the average background of these men? As the whitest lily often springs out of the muddiest hole, so the greatest men frequently come here from the most unexpected places. Like Lincoln, many of our colleagues came from humble origins and unpromising beginnings. They wrestled with poverty and triumphed over adversity.

Others, like Washington and Lee, were born in luxury and rocked in the cradle of plenty. They overcame the handicap of riches and aristocracy; they were neither misled by wealth nor corrupted by society. In our great democracy a man is judged not so much by what his ancestors did as by what he himself can do. Emerson laid down the proper yardstick to measure correctly a man's worth when he said, "What you are speaks so loud that I cannot hear what you say." Our fallen heroes are mourned today not so much for what they said here as for what they did here. They are remembered not for their flaming eloquence, pleasing as it was, but for what they were.

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not love, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.

Not by what they possessed, but how they performed are they today measured. The test is not money, but mind and character. It is good to know that in this fair land these stalwart men, coming from widely scattered regions, representing widely divergent views, reflecting every shade of public opinion on burning political, social, economic, and religious questions, were here working together in the common cause of a great nation—working faithfully and tirelessly to keep open wide the door of equal opportunity for all men, to make life richer and more abundant, to maintain our national honor, to prove ourselves worthy of the liberty, and to perpetuate the free institutions bequeathed to us through the heroic sacrifices of our forefathers. Their difficult task was to preserve all that was good in the old order and at the same time to courageously blaze new trails that lead to human betterment in a quickly changing and baffling world. Our duty is to carry on their unfinished task.

Mr. Speaker, it was never an easy nor an altogether pleasant task to serve in this body, and this is particularly true today. The manifold duties and multiplying demands made on Members of Congress in and through all the vast ramifications of a complex and intricate Government increasingly draw upon their strength and endurance, adding yearly to the terrific toll of human life. Anyone who survives a political campaign in which his life's history is reviewed in detail and during which he moves constantly and inescapably under the pitiless searchlight of publicity must of necessity possess some virtue.

To remain sweet when accused falsely, to silence the tongue of slander, to still the voice of character assassins, to triumph over the fair and strenuous efforts of formidable opponents every 2 years in both primary and general elections taxes one's strength and patience to the limit. Naturally, there come many disappointments with this public life. A man who rises to distinction in this body must do so because of his own personal worth, his mental capacity, untiring industry, and absolute honesty. The path is steep and rugged, and it is covered with sandpaper instead of velvet.

Yet out of this turbulent strife and clash of opinion, out of the heated debates and conflicting interests, out of the atmosphere of uncertainty which we all are forced to breathe, there come the priceless compensation and immeasurable joy of mutual confidence and respect and of real and lasting friendships. In no other body of men do I believe one could possibly find such a fine spirit of genuine and wholesome fellowship, such a splendid feeling of camaraderie. This is because I suppose each one of us realizes rather fully that through which the other fellow has passed. In this sad hour and on this solemn occasion, death once more has leveled all our differences, obliterated all lines of division, and drawn us closely together in the bonds of friendship and affection. The heat of controversy is now dissipated; there is no rancor in our souls or envy in our hearts. Petty jealousies

are forgotten, and individual interests and purposes are buried with our comrades whom we memorialize today. Beneath the differences of individual opinion and below the eccentricities of personalities there is a more fundamental unity of the interests and purposes of mankind.

Each one of our former colleagues died at his post of duty, as he would have it.

Let me live out my years in heat of blood.
Let me die drunken with the dreamer's wine.
Let me not see this soul-house built of mud,
Go toppling to the dust—a vacant shrine.

Let me go quickly like a candle light
Snuffed out just at the heyday of its glow.
Give me high noon—and let it then be night.
Thus would I go.

And grant me, when I face the grisly thing,
One haughty cry to pierce the gray, perhaps.
O let me be a tune-swept fiddle string,
That feels the master melody—and snaps.

These comrades died "in heat of blood" and went "quickly like a candlelight snuffed out just at the heyday of its glow." They have felt the "master melody", and we would not ask them to return. At last they have gained rest and peace from their trying and exacting labors, and have gone to their reward for having served God and country well.

Life begins and ends in mystery. While there may not be exact scientific proof for immortality, certainly there is no disproof of this eternal longing of the human heart and its natural rebellion at the thought of extinction. Death is no more mysterious than birth, and they are not so much different things as they are two sides of the same thing—the will of a higher power which renders us helpless and impotent in all our might and wisdom before its insoluble mysteries. If there were no death there could be no life, and faith in the eternal values of truth, beauty, and goodness is a legitimate and necessary function of the human soul.

O world, thou chooseth not the better part!
It is not wisdom to be only wise,
And on the inward vision close the eyes,
But it is wisdom to believe the heart.
Columbus found a world and had no chart,
Save one that faith deciphered in the skies;
To trust the soul's invincible surmise
Was all his science and his only art.
Our knowledge is a torch of smoky pine
That lights the pathway but one step ahead,
Across a void of mystery and dread.
Bid, then, the tender light of faith to shine
By which alone the mortal heart is led
Unto the thinking of the thought divine.

In these beautiful lines Santayana clearly and convincingly shows that life is deeper than logic and the human heart has reason that reason knows not of.

These men were "steadfast, abounding in the work of the Lord", because they felt their "labors were not in vain in the Lord." With strong minds, brave hearts, and willing hands they faithfully performed their daily tasks and courageously discharged their duties. With this sublime faith in the dignity of the human soul and with unalloyed ambition to leave the world better than they found it, they have passed from our midst.

Thou wilt not leave us in the dust:
Thou madest man, he knows not why,
He thinks he was not made to die;
And Thou hast made him: Thou art just.

A cornet solo, *Going Home*, was played by Winfred Kemp, principal musician, United States Marine Band Orchestra.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., pronounced the benediction:

The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God and His Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord; and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit be among you and remain with you always. Amen.

AFTER RECESS

At the conclusion of the recess the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. WARREN, called the House to order, and then, pursuant to

House Resolution No. 215, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, declared the House adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.), pursuant to its order heretofore entered, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 27, 1937, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

There will be a hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary Tuesday, June 1, 1937, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 6439, a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; and to repeal section 76 thereof, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith.

There will be a hearing before Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary Friday, June 4, 1937, at 10:30 a. m., on H. R. 4650, to amend section 40 of the United States Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (the term "physician" to include surgeons and osteopathic practitioners).

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing in room 219, House Office Building, June 3, 1937, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 7017, known as the "Right of appeal for suspension of licenses and certificates of service" bill.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

628. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the draft of an amendment to Public Resolution No. 58, Seventy-fourth Congress, which proposes authorization of an appropriation to the Department of the Interior of \$50,000 for the compiling, printing, and binding of 500 sets of transactions of the Third World Power Conference and Second Congress on Large Dams; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

629. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated May 24, 1937, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of channel from George Island Landing, Md., to deep water in Chincoteague Bay, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 30, 1935; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

630. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated May 24, 1937, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of waterway from a point in the Grand Lagoon by way of Bayous Grand and Chico to Pensacola Bay, Fla., as an extension of the intracoastal waterway, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 30, 1935; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

631. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated May 24, 1937, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of Black Walnut Harbor, Talbot County, Md., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 30, 1935; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

632. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated May 24, 1937, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of Eastport Harbor, Maine, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 30, 1935; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

633. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated May 24, 1937, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of

West Creek, N. J., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 30, 1935; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

634. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix, and approved by the Acting Governor of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

635. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, and approved by the Governor and Acting Governor of the Virgin Islands, respectively; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

636. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to authorize an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 484), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

637. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize the transfer of certain military reservations to other agencies of the Government and to the people of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

638. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill designed to liberalize the laws relating to the making of illustrations of United States and foreign postage stamps; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

639. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1937, amounting to \$5,300 (H. Doc. No. 256); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. HILL of Alabama: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 3123. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to lease to Old Fort Niagara Association, Inc., portions of the Fort Niagara Military Reservation, N. Y.; with amendment (Rept. No. 890). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PARSONS: Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. S. 102. An act to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Antietam; with amendment (Rept. No. 892). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PARSONS: Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. S. 4. An act to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the original Norfolk (Va.) land grant and the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the city of Norfolk, Va., as a borough; with amendment (Rept. No. 893). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. COSTELLO: Committee on Military Affairs. House Joint Resolution 339. Joint resolution granting permission to George E. Ijams, civilian employee of the Veterans' Administration, to accept and wear the decoration bestowed upon him by the Republic of France; without amendment (Rept. No. 891). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to urging the President of the United States to extend to the governments and dominions of the world invitations to participate in the Pacific

Exposition and Mercado at Los Angeles in 1940; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to urging the President and the Congress of the United States to acquire the petrified redwood forest in Sonoma County as a permanent national monument; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. MOTT introduced a bill (H. R. 7256) for the relief of Muriel C. Young, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

2417. By Mr. BARRY: Petition of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Washington, D. C., opposing a reduction in the appropriation for the Post Office Department and the salaries of postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

2418. Also, resolution of the Department of New York, Jewish War Veterans of the United States, endorsing the Barry bill which calls for an appropriation for the erection of a veterans' hospital in Queens County, N. Y.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

2419. By Mr. BEITER: Petition of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., protesting against the creation of any additional valley authorities designed and administered to perform construction work by the day-labor method, and reiterating the principle that any construction work incident to valley improvement should be performed under the competitive contract method of construction; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

2420. Also, petition of Branch No. 40, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, of Buffalo, N. Y., urging the immediate adoption of the Wagner-Steagall housing bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2421. By Mr. MEAD: Petition of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Buffalo, N. Y., requesting Congress to enact the Wagner-Steagall housing bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2422. By Mr. WELCH: Joint Resolution No. 47 of the California Assembly, relative to memorializing the President of the United States to extend to the governments and dominions of the world invitations to participate in the Pacific Exposition and Mercado at Los Angeles in 1940; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2423. Also, Joint Resolution No. 22 of the California Senate, relative to memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to acquire the petrified redwood forest in Sonoma County as a permanent national monument; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

2424. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Massachusetts Democratic Club of Washington, concerning the President's judicial-reform program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1937

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Edward G. Goetz, pastor of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, Thou who art infinite, just, merciful, and loving, we bow before Thee as Thy children in the universal family of mankind.

May wellsprings of gratitude for Thy bountiful blessings in our lives continually surge up as fountains of help and hope and blessings upon the lives of others.

In Thine almighty hand Thou dost hold the scepter of universal government and good tidings. Thou hast committed this high and holy task to the hearts and hands of men.

To this end, we commend to Thee these, Thy servants, the President and the Congress of the United States, the Governors of our several Commonwealths, our judges and magistrates, and all others in authority. Fill them with divine wisdom to understand Thy way, and give them determined wills to carry it out in this our beloved country and in our relationships with all nations.

Forgive us of our sins. In the name of Christ, our Savior, we pray. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

On May 24, 1937:

H. R. 3135. An act for the exchange of land in Hudson Falls, N. Y., for the purpose of the post-office site;

H. R. 4778. An act to confer jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of A. Mateos & Sons, owner of the coal hulk *Callixene*; and

H. R. 5311. An act for the relief of the estate of Robert Edwin Lee.

On May 25, 1937:

H. R. 859. An act for the relief of the Union Shipping & Trading Co., Ltd.;

H. R. 1790. An act for the relief of Luvenia Flowers;

H. R. 2352. An act for the relief of Donald L. Bookwalter;

H. R. 3573. An act for the relief of D. B. Carter;

H. R. 3773. An act for the relief of B. B. Odom and Lilla Odom;

H. R. 6910. An act to provide for the exchange between the United States and the Union Terminal Co. of certain properties in connection with the parcel-post building site at Dallas, Tex.; and

H. J. Res. 348. Joint resolution designating May 28, 1937, National Aviation Day.

On May 26, 1937:

H. R. 593. An act for the relief of Albert Wheeler.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

S. 1791. An act to provide for the acquisition of certain lands for and the addition thereof to the Yosemite National Park, in the State of California, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

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

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

There was no objection.

ESTATE OF REUEL SMALL

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I present a privileged report and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 220

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to the estate of Reuel Small, late an employee of the House, an amount equal to 6 months' compensation, and an additional amount, not to exceed \$250, to defray funeral expenses of the said Reuel Small.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.