

642. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the legislative establishment, Architect of the Capitol, for the fiscal year 1937, in the sum of \$850; to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. O'CONNELL of Montana: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 6496. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the State of Montana, or the counties of Roosevelt, Richland, and McCone, singly or jointly, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River, at or near Poplar, Mont.; without amendment (Rept. No. 905). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. EICHER: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 6693. A bill to legalize a dike in the Missouri River 6.9 miles downstream from the South Dakota State highway bridge at Pierre, S. Dak.; without amendment (Rept. No. 906). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HALLECK: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 6636. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the county of Carroll, in the State of Indiana, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Wabash River at or near Lockport, Ind.; without amendment (Rept. No. 907). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HOLMES: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 6920. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Middlesex County, and the city of Lowell, Mass., or any two of them, or any one of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Merrimack River at Lowell; without amendment (Rept. No. 908). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JONES: Committee on Agriculture. S. 2439. An act to extend the time for purchase and distribution of surplus agricultural commodities for relief purposes and to continue the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation; without amendment (Rept. No. 909). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KRAMER: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 6785. A bill for the admission to citizenship of aliens who came into this country prior to February 5, 1917; without amendment (Rept. No. 910). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BULWINKLE: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 7273. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, by providing for the regulation of the transportation of passengers and property by air carriers in interstate, overseas, and foreign commerce, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 911). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 7307) to provide for the assignment of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to any civilian position under the United States Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. THURSTON: A bill (H. R. 7308) to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the Chariton River and the watershed thereof in the State of Iowa for flood control, for run-off and water-flow retardation, and for soil-erosion prevention; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 7309) to establish a Fishery Credit Corporation, to promote the cooperative production and merchandising of aquatic products in interstate and foreign commerce, and to provide for organizations within

the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce for services in connection therewith; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7310) to provide for recognizing the services rendered by civilian officers and employees in the construction and establishment of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. COLMER: A bill (H. R. 7311) authorizing the Commissioner of Lighthouses to mark a portion of the channel of the Pearl River with buoys; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LEA: A bill (H. R. 7312) to amend sections 210 and 602 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to the issuing of franks and rendering of free service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'CONNELL of Montana: A bill (H. R. 7313) to authorize appropriations for the construction of the Gallatin Valley Dam in Gallatin County, Mont.; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Resolution (H. Res. 223) authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate certain judicial proceedings in the United States district court, district of Kansas, and in the United States circuit court of appeals, tenth circuit; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WITHROW: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 389) directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the policies employed by manufacturers in distributing motor vehicles and the policies of dealers in selling motor vehicles at retail, as these policies affect the public interest; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BARDEN: A bill (H. R. 7314) for the relief of Harvey J. Rowe; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7315) for the relief of Jacob L. Hartsfield; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GAMBRILL: A bill (H. R. 7316) to extend the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to Ethel Smith McDaniel; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KOCIALKOWSKI: A bill (H. R. 7317) for the relief of John Herczyk; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

2462. By Mr. KRAMER: Resolution of the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, relative to urging the President to participate in the Pacific Exposition and Mercado of 1940; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2463. Also, resolution of the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, 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.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1937

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

O Thou whom the pure in heart alone can ever see: Be near us in our need, that we may feel Thy love trembling toward us and the sweet music of Thy pity stirring our very souls.

Look Thou upon our troubled world; and, though our feet oftentimes have sought the easy paths where the gladness of

the day of sin but ends in death, where the flowers of hope have faded and joy hath turned to dust, do Thou kindle again among the nations the lights that have flickered and failed; lift from us all the burdens too heavy to be borne, and fetch us anew into the way of love, wherefrom our feet too early and too long have wandered. We ask it in the name of Him of old, who, walking upon the troubled waters of human sin and sorrow, brought peace to anxious hearts, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. ROBINSON, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 28, 1937, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on May 25, 1937, that committee presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 2049) to authorize the establishment of a naval air station on San Francisco Bay, Calif., and for other purposes.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On May 24, 1937:

S. 1247. An act to amend the act of June 23, 1936, authorizing the Secretary of War to set apart as a national cemetery certain lands of the Fort Snelling Military Reservation, Minn.;

S. 1330. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the United Confederate Veterans' 1937 Reunion at Jackson, Miss., June 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1937;

S. 1724. An act to authorize the transfer to the Attorney General of a portion of the Fort Reno Quartermaster Depot Military Reservation, Okla., as a permanent site of the United States Southwestern Reformatory;

S. 1904. An act declaring Park River, Hartford County, Conn., to be a nonnavigable waterway;

S. 2076. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Arrow Rock, Mo.; and

S. 2077. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near St. Charles, Mo.

On May 25, 1937:

S. 210. An act for the relief of soldiers who were discharged from the Army during the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer Uprising because of minority or misrepresentation of age;

S. 1124. An act to authorize the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of red-cedar shingles;

S. 1189. An act to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station on the coast of Georgia at or near Tybee Island;

S. 1212. An act authorizing the conveyance to the State of Virginia, for highway purposes only, of portions of the Fort Myer Military Reservation, Va., and for other purposes;

S. 1586. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to sell to the General Motors Corporation a tract of land comprising part of Holabird Quartermaster Depot, Baltimore, Md.;

S. 1769. An act for the relief of the State of Maine; and

S. 1943. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes", approved June 22, 1936.

On May 26, 1937:

S. 1973. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to transfer to the people of Puerto Rico certain real estate pertaining to the post of San Juan, San Juan, P. R., and for other purposes.

On May 27, 1937:

S. 2172. An act to prevent speculation in lands in the Columbia Basin prospectively irrigable by reason of the con-

struction of the Grand Coulee Dam project and to aid actual settlers in securing such lands at the fair appraised value thereof as arid land, and for other purposes.

On May 28, 1937:

S. 2049. An act to authorize the establishment of a naval air station on San Francisco Bay, Calif., and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

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

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

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are detained on important public business.

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-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

OPERATIONS OF HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION IN CALIFORNIA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, reporting, in partial compliance with Senate Resolution 135 (submitted by Mr. McAdoo and agreed to May 20, 1937), relative to home mortgages and other obligations acquired by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in the State of California during the years 1934, 1935, and 1936, etc., which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

CLASSIFICATION AND PAY OF LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to continue the existing system of classification and pay of positions of lighthouse keepers, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

DRAFTS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION BY INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate several letters from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting drafts of proposed legislation pertaining to Indian matters, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, as follows:

A draft of legislation for the benefit of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians of Nebraska;

A draft of legislation to authorize the sale of part of the lands belonging to the Palm Springs or Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians, and for other purposes; and

A draft of legislation providing for the sale of the two dormitory properties belonging to the Chickasaw Nation or Tribe of Indians, in the vicinity of the Murray State School of Agriculture at Tishomingo, Okla.

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 Finance:

Assembly joint resolution relative to memorializing the President and Congress of the United States to enact legislation to relieve California champagne makers from discriminatory regulations of the Federal Alcohol Administration

Whereas the Federal Alcohol Administration, under the requirement of regulations no. 4, relating to labeling and advertising of wine, has discriminated against California champagne, which derives its effervescence solely from the secondary fermentation of the wine within containers of greater than 1 gallon capacity; and

Whereas, by such regulations, California champagne, deriving its effervescence solely from the secondary fermentation of the wine in containers of greater than 1 gallon capacity, is denied interstate selling privileges; and

Whereas the California grape and wine industry is by said regulations denied the use of modern methods of making champagne; and

Whereas the State of California is denied by the Federal Alcohol Administration the right of continuing this important industry by this discrimination against the State of California: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly). That the President and Congress of the United States are respectfully urged to enact legislation that would bring about a modification of regulations no. 4, Federal Alcohol Administration, so that California champagne, deriving its effervescence solely from the secondary fermentation of the wine within containers of greater than 1 gallon capacity will not be discriminated against in the territory of the United States outside of the State of California; and be it further

Resolved. That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, and the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to each of the Members from California of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by a mass meeting of representatives of numerous school boards and other local governing bodies, held at the State capitol, St. Paul, Minn., favoring continuance of the Public Works Administration for not less than 2 years from July 1, 1937, and the appropriation of necessary funds therefor, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the executive committee of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, favoring determination by the several States of the extent to which branch banking, if any, should be permitted in the various States, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the curators of the Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Ga., favoring the enactment of pending legislation providing for the erection of a memorial to Gen. Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Economy Commission of the Legislature of Puerto Rico, favoring the enactment of the bill (H. R. 4006) for a survey and examination of Jobos Harbor, Guayama, P. R., which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

Mr. TYDINGS presented a resolution of the Silver Spring (Md.) Business Men's Association, protesting against the enactment of legislation providing daylight-saving time for the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a resolution adopted by a mass meeting held in the Church of the Brethren, Westminster, Md., sponsored in joint executive session by the Carroll and Frederick Counties W. I. L., protesting against the enactment of the bill (S. 25) to prevent profiteering in time of war and to equalize the burdens of war and thus provide for the national defense, and promote peace, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SCHWARTZ presented resolutions adopted by the Casper Trades Assembly and Local No. 230, International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, both of Casper, Wyo., favoring the enactment of the so-called O'Mahoney bill, being the bill (S. 10) to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prescribing the condi-

tions under which corporations may engage or may be formed to engage in such commerce, to provide for and define additional powers and duties of the Federal Trade Commission, to assist the several States in improving labor conditions and enlarging purchasing power for goods sold in such commerce, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SCHWARTZ also presented the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

Senate joint memorial memorializing Congress to waive the right to impose certain terms of the land grant whereby certain lands were granted to the Territory and State of Wyoming

Whereas that heretofore the Congress of the United States of America passed an act whereby the Territory of Wyoming was admitted into the Union of States, which act was approved on the 10th day of July 1890; and

Whereas by the terms of said act said lands were granted to said State for the establishment and maintenance of an insane asylum in Uinta County, for the establishment and maintenance of a penal reformatory or educational institute in Carbon County, and for a penitentiary then situated in Albany County, and for a fish hatchery then situated in Albany County, and for the deaf, dumb, and blind asylum then situated in Laramie County, and for a miners' hospital, for a poor farm then situated in Fremont County, and for public buildings at the capital of the State in addition to other lands already granted for such purposes, and for State, charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions; and

Whereas that theretofore on the 18th of February 1881, an act was passed by the said Congress whereby certain lands were granted to the Territory of Wyoming for university purposes, which lands were by the terms of an act of admission, July 10, 1890, vested in the State of Wyoming, and, such lands within such grants as had not been selected by said Territory were also vested in said State; and

Whereas by the terms of each and all of said grants there was fixed a minimum limit of \$10 per acre for which said lands might be sold by said State; and

Whereas now after the lapse of 40 years and after due effort has been made to sell such granted lands within and subject to the terms of the grant aforesaid, i. e., at the sum of \$10 per acre, time and experience have disclosed that the unsold portions of such granted lands are not worth the sum of \$10 per acre and cannot be sold for such sum; and

Whereas the minimum limit of \$10 per acre as the least price for which such remaining portions of said lands can be sold has proved to be and is now proving to be a hindrance and an obstruction to the sale of said lands and is retarding the disposal thereof, and the development of the State of Wyoming incidental to such disposal: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-fourth Legislature of the State of Wyoming (the house of representatives concurring). That the Congress of the United States take such favorable, necessary, and prompt action as will result in the Government of the United States waiving its right to exact a compliance with the terms of such land grants which fixed the minimum limit of \$10 per acre as the least price for which such granted lands may be sold, to the end that the people of the State of Wyoming may dispose of said lands under such laws and regulations as may be prescribed by the legislature of said State, and hereby be permitted to enjoy the benefits of the proceeds of the sale of the lands so as aforesaid granted.

ANTILYNCHING LEGISLATION

Mr. WAGNER presented a letter from the secretary of the College of Bishops, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, Ill., together with resolutions adopted by the College of Bishops and General Connectional Boards of that church, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., May 19, 1937.

The Honorable Senator ROBERT F. WAGNER,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Honored Sir: Representing the College of Bishops and General Boards of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, I am herein presenting to you the enclosed resolutions and expressing to you the hearty appreciation of your valuable service to the loyal but too oft-forgotten minority group, the American Negro, in fostering the antilynching legislation with which your name is inseparably linked.

But surely this is not only a bill destined, when passed, to hearten the Negro group but will raise the ideals of all the American people.

We pray for divine aid to you and your allies in this great effort.

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

JAMES A. BRAY,
Secretary, College of Bishops,
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

P. S.—You will grant a valuable favor by sending me a copy of the antilynching legislation as it will be presented to the Senate.—
J. A. B.

ANTILYNCHING RESOLUTIONS

The College of Bishops and the General Connectional Boards representing one of the largest church organizations among Negroes (400,000 communicants), passed unanimously at their regular annual session, held in the Connectional Publishing House rooms May 4-7, the following resolutions, urging wholehearted support of the Federal antilynching bill passed by the House of Representatives and now before the Senate.

The resolutions said:

"We deplore and brand lynching as a disgrace to our professed Christian ideals, an insult to our courts, a violation of the principles of orderly government, a repudiation of our claims for democratic government, a brutal denial of the constitutional rights pledged every citizen of our great Republic.

"The lynching of human beings in America, with all its attendant brutalities and inhumanities as exhibited in so many instances has awakened the American conscience to the danger of corrupting the American mind to a criminal bent. The records show that by far the Negro people, though constituting but one-tenth of the population of our Nation, furnishes the greater number of lynched victims, which fact leads to the impression that lynching is based most largely on race prejudice, race hatred, with economic rivalry and political agitation as contributing causes.

"In view of the fact that lynching continues and the States in which most lynchings occur do nothing to stop it, compels the idea that the National Government must do something to abolish this crime.

"That the House of Representatives of the United States passed by an overwhelming majority vote the Gavagan Federal antilynching bill lends hope for suppression of this brutal practice.

"Realizing the fact that the final passing of such a bill now rests with the Senate, also that in our Senate such antilynching legislation has been twice defeated, mostly through tactics peculiar to the United States Senate, denominated the filibuster:

"Resolved, That we the College of Bishops and the General Connectional Boards of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, herein endorse the Gavagan Federal antilynching bill and express our unstinted approval of this legislation.

"Resolved further, That we urge the Senate of the United States that they will give wholehearted support in bringing this bill to a vote in the Senate, preventing the usual filibuster, and that they will see the bill through.

"Resolved, That we appeal to Senators, north and south, to make this demonstration of their concern in the constitutional rights of every American citizen, and that no stone be left unturned in passing a Federal antilynching bill before the present Congress adjourns.

"We shall with profound interest await the fate of such antilynching bill in the Senate, and shall note with deep concern the earnest efforts of our friends, the enemies of lynching.

"Resolved, That we appeal to the President, His Excellency Franklin Delano Roosevelt, that he will use his personal influence in furthering the passage of this Federal antilynching legislation.

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice President, as the President of the Senate, Congressman GAVAGAN, Senators WAGNER and VAN NUYS, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

The bishops are Bishop E. Cottrell, Holly Springs, Miss.; Bishop C. H. Phillips, Cleveland, Ohio; Bishop R. A. Carter, Chicago, Ill.; Bishop J. C. Martin, Memphis, Tenn.; Bishop J. A. Hamlett, Kansas City, Kans.; Bishop J. W. McKinney, Sherman, Tex.; Bishop H. P. Porter, Jackson, Tenn.; Bishop J. A. Bray, Chicago, Ill.; Bishop J. H. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

The General Connectional Boards represent constituencies throughout the length and breadth of the Nation.

LOW-COST HOUSING

Mr. WAGNER presented various letters and resolutions, and an editorial from the New York Sunday News, pertaining to slum-clearance and low-cost housing, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS, May 18, 1937.

HON. ROBERT F. WAGNER,

Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the City Council of the City of Niagara Falls, N. Y., held May 17, 1937, the council adopted a resolution memorializing the United States Senate to enact at the earliest possible date the United States Housing Act of 1937, being Senate bill 4424, and memorializing the House of Representatives to enact the identical measure, being H. R. 5033, and agreeable to said resolution I am enclosing herewith a certified copy of the same.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. J. RICKERT,
City Clerk.

I hereby certify that the following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the council held May 17, 1937:

"Whereas many persons in this community are unable to provide themselves and their families with decent, safe, and sanitary housing facilities without some degree of aid from Government; and

"Whereas the continued maintenance of our slum areas is not only socially undesirable but constitutes a great economic drain on the community and should, therefore be no longer tolerated; and

"Whereas there has been introduced in the Congress of the United States the United States Housing Act of 1937, being S. 1685 and H. R. 5033, which, if enacted, will make possible the continuation of the low-cost housing activities of this and other communities, and embodies the major provisions of the Housing Act passed by the Senate last year: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the United States Senate be, and it is hereby, memorialized to enact at the earliest possible date the United States Housing Act of 1937, being Senate bill 4424, and that the House of Representatives be, and it is hereby, memorialized to enact the identical measure, being H. R. 5033; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to Senator HUGO BLACK, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, to Senators ROBERT F. WAGNER and ROYAL S. COPELAND, and to Representative WALTER G. ANDREWS."

Witness my hand and seal this 18th day of May 1937.

GEO. J. RICKERT,
City Clerk.

Resolution passed by the South Florida District Sunday School and Baptist Young People's Union Conference on the Wagner-Steagall housing bill, Mount Gilboa Church, Bartow, Fla.

Whereas it has been proven that bad housing is detrimental to the health of the people in a community and that slums constitute an economic waste; and

Whereas it is an acknowledged fact that good housing for persons of low income cannot be provided through the ordinary channels of private enterprise; and

Whereas city, State, and National Governments have accepted the principles and acknowledged the obligation of governmental responsibility for the housing of persons who cannot be reached through private enterprise; and

Whereas it is necessary for the Government to bear a certain portion of the burden of financing the clearance of slums and the construction of low-rent housing: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the South Florida District Sunday School and Baptist Young People's Union endorses a bill introduced in the Senate by the Honorable ROBERT F. WAGNER, United States Senator from New York, and in the House of Representatives by the Honorable HENRY B. STEAGALL, Congressman from Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"A bill to provide financial assistance to the States and political subdivisions thereof for the elimination of unsafe and insanitary housing conditions, for the provision of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income, and for the reduction of unemployment and the stimulation of business activity, to create a United States Housing Authority, and for other purposes."

Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. C. O. ANDREWS and CLAUDE PEPPER, Senators from Florida, and the following Representatives: Hon. J. HARDIN PETERSON, Hon. WILLARD CALDWELL, Hon. MARK WILCOX, Hon. LEX GREEN, and Hon. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, from Florida.

Resolution passed by the Union Foreign District Sunday School and Baptist Young People's Union Convention on the Wagner-Steagall housing bill, assembled in Clearwater, May 21, 1937

Whereas it has been proven that bad housing is detrimental to the health of the people in a community and that slums constitute an economic waste; and

Whereas it is an acknowledged fact that good housing for persons of low income cannot be provided through the ordinary channels of private enterprise; and

Whereas city, State, and National governments have accepted the principles and acknowledged the obligation of governmental responsibility for the housing of persons who cannot be reached through private enterprise; and

Whereas it is necessary for the Government to bear a certain portion of the burden of financing the clearance of slums and the construction of low-rent housing: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Union Foreign Baptist Association endorses a bill introduced in the Senate by the Honorable ROBERT F. WAGNER, United States Senator from New York, and in the House of Representatives by the Honorable HENRY B. STEAGALL, Congressman from Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"A bill to provide financial assistance to the States and political subdivisions thereof for the elimination of unsafe and insanitary housing conditions, for the provision of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income, and for the reduction of unemployment and the stimulation of business activity, to create a United States Housing Authority, and for other purposes."

Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. C. O. ANDREWS and CLAUDE PEPPER, Senators from Florida, and the following Representatives: Hon. J. HARDIN PETERSON, Hon. WILLARD CALDWELL, Hon. MARK WILCOX, Hon. LEX GREEN, and Hon. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, from Florida.

CHICAGO HOUSING AUTHORITY,
Chicago, May 18, 1937.

Senator ROBERT F. WAGNER,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am enclosing a copy of the resolution adopted at their last meeting by the Chicago Housing Authority, endorsing the United States housing bill of 1937.

Our own belief in the importance of this bill is strengthened by the increasing tide of public opinion in Chicago favoring a permanent national housing program on these lines. Recent developments have brought forcibly to our attention the necessity of securing passage of the bill in this session of Congress.

Be assured of our strong support and of our willingness to do everything in our power to aid you in securing its enactment.

Very truly yours,

JOHN R. FUGARD, *Chairman.*

Whereas Chicago, in common with all large American cities, has had a serious shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary housing for families of low income;

Whereas the resulting living conditions have been proven to be detrimental to health and to normal family life, as well as expensive to the taxpayers of the city;

Whereas this situation has become aggravated in recent months, causing extensive doubling up of families in living quarters in many parts of the city;

Whereas these substandard housing conditions are in residential areas in which the families cannot afford to pay enough for housing to induce private enterprise to provide decent facilities for their use;

Whereas the Wagner-Steagall housing bill (S. 1685; H. R. 5033), now pending before Congress would provide financial aid from the Federal Government to local housing authorities and limited-profit housing agencies; and

Whereas the Wagner-Steagall bill recognizes the principles of local responsibility in housing and the limitation of public, subsidized housing to families who cannot get decent housing quarters through the normal workings of private enterprise: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chicago Housing Authority hereby heartily endorse the Wagner-Steagall bill now pending in Congress and urge its passage as soon as possible in the present session of Congress; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, Senator WAGNER and Congressman STEAGALL, to Senator BLACK, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, to Senators LEWIS and DIETZ, of Illinois, and to all Members of the House of Representatives from the Chicago metropolitan area.

ALUMINUM WORKERS UNION, No. 19256,
Massena, N. Y., May 25, 1937.

Senate bill 1685.

Mr. ROBERT F. WAGNER,

Senator, Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WAGNER:

Whereas we in Massena, N. Y., are urgently aware of the bad housing conditions here and elsewhere, of acute housing shortage now rapidly growing worse, of the inability of private enterprise or local initiative alone to remedy this situation, and of the suffering caused by chronic unemployment in the building trades; and

Whereas the Wagner-Steagall housing bill, if enacted, would provide the first concrete step toward solving this tremendous national problem: Be it therefore

Resolved, That Aluminum Workers Union, No. 19256, heartily endorses the Wagner-Steagall bill, and urges its immediate adoption by Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby petition Congress, in view of the alarming need for new low-rent housing, that the financial provisions be doubled, while the administrative set-up remains intact; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President, to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and to the Senators and Congressmen from this State.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. MEYERS, *Secretary.*

BIRMINGHAM SUNDAY SCHOOL COUNCIL
OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION,
Birmingham, Ala., May 24, 1937.

HON. ROBERT F. WAGNER,

United States Senator from New York,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WAGNER: As secretary of the Birmingham Pastors' Union, and as directed by that body, I am attaching hereto a copy of resolutions passed by them at their recent meeting.

Your careful consideration of their wishes will be very much appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

D. R. PRICE, *Secretary.*

Resolutions by the Pastors' Union of the City of Birmingham, Ala., adopted May 3, 1937, at the regular monthly meeting of that union.

Whereas a large part of our people live in dwellings and neighborhoods so inadequate and so deteriorated as to endanger their

health, safety, and morals, and to interfere with their normal family life; and

Whereas the continuance of these conditions encourages the spread of disease, lowers the morale and vitality of the inhabitants, increases the hazards of fire and accidents, conduces to the spread of crime and radicalism, impairs productive efficiency, lowers the standard of living, and necessitates large expenditures of public funds; and

Whereas the continuance of these conditions is inimical to the general welfare of the Nation and calls for the employment of public funds and credit to alleviate and remedy the same; and

Whereas Senate bill 1685, now pending before the Committee on Education and Labor, and House bill 5033, now pending before the Committee on Banking and Currency, would, if enacted into law, provide financial assistance to the States and political subdivisions thereof for the elimination of unsafe and insanitary housing conditions, for the provision of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income who are unable to pay economic rent, and for the reduction of unemployment and the stimulation of business activity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Pastors' Union of the City of Birmingham, Ala.:

First. That this Pastors' Union urge upon Congress the prompt enactment into law of the legislation aforesaid.

Second. That the secretary of this Pastors' Union be, and he is hereby, directed to send a copy of these resolutions to each of our Representatives and Senators in the Congress and bespeak their support of these measures.

D. R. PRICE, *Secretary.*

THE METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE,
New York City, May 20, 1937.

Senator ROBERT F. WAGNER,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WAGNER: The New York east annual conference of Methodist ministers, a conference that has a membership of over 300 ministers, with churches located in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Long Island, Westchester County, and Connecticut, at its eighty-ninth session, held at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 12-17, passed the following social-action resolutions by an overwhelming majority:

"4. THE WAGNER ACT

"Because all religious groups have repeatedly declared the right of labor to organize, and also the desirability of democracy in industry, we urge that workers and employers cooperate in the enforcement of the Wagner Act, especially that section which establishes the right of 51 percent or more of the workers to become the representatives of their fellow workers. Discharging of workers for voting their convictions or joining a union should be made a major crime in a democracy."

"2. HOUSING

"We join heartily with the New York Federation of Churches in endorsing Federal housing plans and urge that the providing of decent homes for the one-third of our population inadequately housed is both patriotic and Christian."

It is my understanding that our conference, in endorsing the Federal housing plan, was endorsing the bill that you now have before the United States Senate on the subject of housing.

At the Eighty-eighth Session of the New York East Annual Conference, held at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 28-June 1, 1936, the ministers passed the following resolution:

"F. PUBLIC HOUSING

"Conservative economists are urging that a vast low-cost housing plan costing from five hundred million to one billion per year would provide homes for one-third of our people. It would employ millions now idle in the heavy industries and building trades. If we can spend over \$1,000,000,000 annually for war, we cannot reasonably evade our responsibility to provide homes for our lower-income groups.

"Therefore we favor the creation of a permanent Federal public housing authority, which will have power to build decent living quarters for the low-income group in cooperation with local public agencies; and we request Congress and the President to enact legislation such as the Wagner housing bill (S. 4424) now before the Senate, which will establish a 'United States housing authority' for the execution of such low-rent housing and slum-clearance projects through the medium of loans and grants to public housing agencies."

I sincerely hope that our support of your housing bill will help enable you to secure its passage at the present session of Congress.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES C. WEBBER.

[From the New York Sunday News]

BRITAIN'S 1,200,000 NEW HOUSES

We've all been hearing for years about the successes of Britain's slum clearance and low-rent housing programs that got going after the war, and scattered figures on these achievements have been published here and there. It remained for Langdon W. Post's New York City Housing Authority to write to Herbert Morrison, chairman of the London County Council, ask and get the essential facts from Morrison, and publish them in a valuable booklet just issued. It is called *A Housing Tale of Two Cities—London and New York*, and copies can be obtained free of charge from New York City Housing Authority, 10 East Fortieth Street, New York City.

The story of what England has done about slum clearance and low-rent housing with its limited national wealth is enough to bring a pretty blush to American cheeks. With our enormous resources, we have done nothing to compare with the British achievements. Yet 40,000,000 out of the 130,000,000 of us live in slum or blighted areas; and the housing shortage resulting from the depression's paralyzing effect on building activity is now pushing up the rents of even our shoddiest, dirtiest, and worst-equipped dwellings.

Since 1919 the United Kingdom has built more than 1,200,000 low-rent dwellings of modern construction. Its current program specifies that 266,000 more slum houses are to be rubbed out and 285,000 new houses built to accommodate 1,240,000 persons.

Students of low-rent housing problems agree that Government subsidy is necessary. This fact frightens economy-minded people, which may account for some of our slowness in clearing slums. Here is a table furnished by Mr. Morrison, showing the city of London's experience in the matter of subsidy:

Dwellings built since 1919.....	60,000
Number of persons housed.....	250,000
Capital expenditure.....	\$250,000,000
Deficit subsidy to date.....	\$45,000,000

The taxpayers, in other words, had to absorb a loss of about 20 percent on these projects improving the health, hopes, and, presumably, morals of 250,000 underprivileged people.

The biggest low-rent housing and slum-clearance plan now before this country is the Wagner-Steagall bill in Congress for a billion dollar bond issue spread over 4 years, to complete from 250,000 to 300,000 dwelling units in that period.

COST TO TAXPAYER

Subsidy comes in here, too. The Government under this bill would get back its capital outlay, paid over 60 years from the rents to be charged. It would make up the difference between what is called the economic rental, meaning a rental that will yield a profit, and the rents the low-income group can actually pay.

It is estimated that the taxpayers' bill under this program would be about 40 percent, as against the London taxpayers' bill of 20 percent. But costs are notoriously higher in this country than in England; and it seems reasonable to hope that as we gained some experience in actual large-scale housing projects we could cut down the subsidy costs to the taxpayer.

In any event, the benefits to the Nation would be tremendous; and we have no alternative to Government-financed housing programs if we hope to clean up our slums and blighted areas at all. Private enterprise can't make quick enough or sure enough profits out of such projects; landlords, though many of them hate it, make money by keeping slum property slummy.

Of course, any project of this kind in a democratic country runs the risk of what the other Senator from New York, Dr. COPELAND, is now trying to do to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. The H. O. L. C. has financed about 1,000,000 people in modernizing or building homes, at 5 percent, the Government guaranteeing both principal and interest on the H. O. L. C. bonds. Out of these one million-odd contracts, the Government has foreclosed on a few; may foreclose on about 160,000 eventually. Senator COPELAND is now organizing a lobby to press Congress for interest cuts and mortgage moratoriums, which would force the H. O. L. C. to do business at a loss—a loss the taxpayers would stand.

But these raids on the taxpayers are always being attempted, and sometimes succeed. We hope Congress will take a chance on that and pass the Wagner-Steagall bill. In addition to forcing large-scale low-rent housing projects into existence, it would force employment of much labor at wages prevailing in each community—the best kind of relief, we believe.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the bill (S. 369) to allow credit to homestead settlers and entrymen for certain military service, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 646) thereon.

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

S. 1210. A bill for the relief of James T. Moore (Rept. No. 647);

S. 2096. A bill for the relief of Roy Chandler (Rept. No. 648); and

S. 2401. A bill for the relief of sergeant-instructors, National Guard, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 649).

Mr. SHEPPARD also, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 2156) to amend the act relating to the Omaha-Council Bluffs Missouri River Bridge Board of Trustees, approved June 10, 1930, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 652) thereon.

Mr. MINTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2097) providing for the advancement on the retired list of the Army of John E.

Ketchum, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 650) thereon.

Mr. BURKE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 3411) to amend section 112 of the Judicial Code to provide for the inclusion of Whitman County, Wash., in the northern division of the eastern district of Washington, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 651) thereon.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. DUFFY:

A bill (S. 2517) for the relief of Ruth Eckhardt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LOGAN:

A bill (S. 2518) to refund taxes collected under the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act; and

A bill (S. 2519) to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to Florida R. Greer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ELLENDER:

A bill (S. 2520) declaring Bayou Savage, also styled Bayou Chantilly, in the city of New Orleans, La., a nonnavigable stream; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WALSH:

A bill (S. 2521) to authorize the assignment of officers of the line of the Marine Corps to staff duty only as assistant quartermasters and assistant paymasters, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 2522) to amend the act approved May 13, 1908 (35 Stat. 128; U. S. C., title 34, sec. 383), relative to retirement of officers of the United States Navy after 30 years' service; and

A bill (S. 2523) to provide for the assignment of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and Coast and Geodetic Survey, to include retired officers of such services for duty to any inferior civilian office or position under the United States Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia or any Government owned or controlled corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A bill (S. 2524) for the relief of Alva Ellsworth Porter; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 2525) to reduce the rate of interest on loans made under section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A bill (S. 2526) to amend section 101 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHWARTZ:

A bill (S. 2527) to amend section 11 of the act of Congress approved July 10, 1890 (28 Stat. 664), relating to the admission into the Union of the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. BYRD:

A bill (S. 2528) relating to the taxation of securities hereafter issued by or under the authority of the United States and taxation of compensation of officers and employees of the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 2529) to abolish the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to provide for the more effective liquidation of loans made by certain other governmental agencies, to eliminate duplication of effort and administrative costs in connection therewith, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 2530) relating to the financial administration of the Federal Government; to the Special Committee to Investigate Executive Agencies of the Government (appointed under Senate Resolution 217, 74th Congress).

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 2531) 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.

By Mr. WHEELER:

A bill (S. 2532) for the relief of Mrs. G. R. Syth; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2533) providing for the advancement on the retired list of the Army of Arthur Glenn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BONE:

A bill (S. 2534) to authorize the purchase or condemnation of land and the removal thereto of the town of Marcus, Wash., which will be flooded by the Grand Coulee Dam project; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. PEPPER:

A bill (S. 2535) for the relief of E. R. Lowe; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

A bill (S. 2536) for the relief of S. A. White; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2537) to permit the sale of military supplies to organizations of veterans; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 153) providing for consideration of a recommendation for decoration of Sgt. Fred W. Stockham, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BYRD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 154) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on certain securities and the income derived therefrom and on the compensation of officers and employees of the States and their political subdivisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CHANGES OF REFERENCE

Mr. DUFFY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 2419) for the relief of the Sheboygan Chair Co., heretofore introduced by me, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance. The question has been taken up with the Committee on Claims, and they feel that the bill properly should be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the change of reference will be made.

On motion by Mr. BLACK, the Committee on Education and Labor was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 719) for the allowance of certain claims for extra labor above the legal day of 8 hours performed by engineers, firemen, laborers, and mechanics while employed in the care of public buildings of the United States outside the District of Columbia certified by the Court of Claims, and it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

AMENDMENTS TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WHEELER submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 6958) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

On page 35, after line 15, to insert the following new paragraph: "For the rehabilitation and maintenance and operation of the irrigation system on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, Mont., including the purchase of any necessary rights or property, \$95,000, reimbursable."

On page 37, line 17, after the name "Flathead" and the comma, to strike out "\$200,000" and in lieu thereof to insert "\$300,000."

On page 37, line 18, after the word "reimbursable" and the semicolon, to insert "Crow, \$200,000, reimbursable."

On page 71, after line 20, to insert the following new paragraph: "Marias River, Mont.: For a survey to determine the feasibility of an irrigation project on the Marias River, Mont., \$50,000."

DIRECTOR AND ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Mr. BYRD submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 15), which was referred to the Special Committee to Investigate Executive Agencies of the Government (appointed under S. Res. 217, 74th Cong.):

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, in order to improve the efficiency of the Bureau of the Budget, the President is requested to appoint a full-time Director and Assistant Director of such Bureau to carry out the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon it by law.

TEMPORARY CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ASHURST submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 138), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Resolution 116, agreed to April 22, 1937, authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to employ an assistant clerk for 2 months to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$120 per month, hereby is continued in full force and effect for an additional period of 2 months.

PRINTING OF PRAYERS OF THE CHAPLAIN

Mr. ROBINSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 139), which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That following the biennial adjournment of the present session of Congress the prayers offered by the Reverend ZēBarney T. Phillips, D. D., Chaplain of the Senate, at the opening of the daily sessions of the Senate from the beginning of the first session of the Seventieth Congress to the end of the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress be printed as a Senate document.

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. McNARY. I ask that the resolution go over.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I suggest that the resolution be transferred to the list of resolutions on the table, so that it may not be necessary to call it every day.

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

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL ADDRESS BY SENATOR PEPPER

[Mr. ROBINSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a memorial address delivered by Senator PEPPER at Arlington National Cemetery in honor of Vincent B. Costello on May 23, 1937, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES—ADDRESS BY SENATOR SCHWELLENBACH

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject of the Conservation of Natural Resources, delivered by Senator SCHWELLENBACH on May 31, 1937, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRESENT-DAY GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR BYRD

[Mr. BAILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the present-day problems of the Government, delivered by Senator BYRD at the University of Richmond, Richmond, Va., on May 28, 1937, which appears in the Appendix.]

RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT TO THE PEOPLE—ADDRESS BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject The Government and Its Responsibility to the People, delivered by Postmaster General Farley at the annual dinner of the Loyola University Alumni Association, at Chicago, Ill., May 24, 1937, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN—ARTICLE BY WILLIAM M'BRIDE

[Mr. BORAH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article on the subject of Our Trade With Great Britain, written by William McBride, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO

[Mr. TYDINGS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from El Pais, of San Juan, P. R., of the issue of May 24, 1937, written by C. Leigh Stephenson.

and entitled "Whitewash by Any Other Name Is Whitewash", which appears in the Appendix.]

THE COURT REORGANIZATION BILL—ARTICLE BY RUBY M. HULEN

[Mr. CLARK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Ruby M. Hulen on the subject of the Proposed Reorganization of the Supreme Court, which appears in the Appendix.]

RECAPITULATION OF CONCLUSIONS OF NONPARTISAN SOCIAL SECURITY COMMISSION

[Mr. DAVIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a recapitulation of conclusions reached by the Nonpartisan Social Security Commission, which appears in the Appendix.]

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT FOR DEMOCRACY—ADDRESS BY JOSEPH CARR

[Mr. POPE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject Positive Government for Democracy, recently delivered by Mr. Joseph Carr, of Kellogg, Idaho, which appears in the Appendix.]

TERCENTENARY OF BIRTH OF PERE MARQUETTE

Mr. DUFFY. Mr. President, on May 28 of this year the President of the United States issued a proclamation requesting that this day, the 1st of June, be observed in honor of Father Marquette. I ask unanimous consent, as a part of my remarks, that the President's proclamation in full may appear in the RECORD.

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

TERCENTENARY OF BIRTH OF PERE MARQUETTE
By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas the preamble to Public Resolution No. 33, Seventy-fifth Congress, first session, approved May 27, 1937, requesting the President to proclaim the tercentenary of the birth of Pere Jacques Marquette, recites:

"Whereas the 1st day of June 1937 marks the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Pere Jacques Marquette, the first white man to explore the upper Mississippi Valley; and

"Whereas it is eminently fitting that the tercentenary of the birth of this zealous missionary and fearless explorer should be commemorated by suitable patriotic, religious, and public exercises during such year."

And whereas the text of the said public resolution provides: "That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon all officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on June 1, 1937, and inviting all people of the United States to observe the day and the anniversary year in schools, churches, and other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies commemorating the tercentenary of the birth of Pere Jacques Marquette": Now, therefore,

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby direct all Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on the 1st day of June 1937, and I invite all people of the United States to observe that day and anniversary year in schools, churches, and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies commemorating the tercentenary of the birth of Pere Jacques Marquette.

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

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

[SEAL]

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,

Secretary of State.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. DUFFY. Mr. President, in the northeastern part of France is located the city of Laon. It is the capital of the Department of Aisne. It is a very ancient town and has been prominent in history for many centuries. Christianity in this city goes back to the third century; and in the year 515 A. D. St. Remy, known as the Apostle to the Franks, constructed at Laon a very small and crude cathedral. From that time on down through the days of the World War, when Laon was occupied by enemy forces, this city has been the center of many historic occasions. But perhaps no event brought the name of Laon to this New World in the Western Hemisphere more than the fact that 300 years ago this date there was born in that city a boy who is honored today by localities and sections which were not on any map of the world at that time.

There has been some difference of opinion as to the date of Marquette's birth. However, later investigations show that June 1 is the correct date, so that today is the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Father Marquette.

I may say, parenthetically, that until recently there has been some confusion as to the date of Marquette's birth. In a number of early works and writings the date of June 10 was given. However, the most authentic work is by R. G. Thwaites, editor of *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*, who, on page 401, says:

Until quite recently the accepted date of his birthday was June 10, but a closer inspection of the records in France shows that 1° (die) Junii was mistaken for 10 Junii.

In other words, the contraction "1°" would make the figure appear "10" instead of "1." I think, since Thwaites' investigation, there is little doubt that today is the three hundredth anniversary of Marquette's birth.

In the Middle Ages Laon was known chiefly as a center of learning. A fine Gothic cathedral was constructed early in the twelfth century. For hundreds of years the Laon school was one of the best known in Europe. So many students came to the school that it is said they often exceeded the population of the city itself.

The Marquettes were prominent and well-to-do people in Laon. Jacques Marquette, the youngest son of Nicholas Marquette, is more commonly known in this country as Father Marquette or Pere Marquette.

Marquette grew to manhood under circumstances and surroundings that might have brought him a career of no personal hardship or suffering.

The financial condition of the family was such that many avenues were open to him whereby he could have lived a life of ease and comfort. However, history records that Marquette had, at a very early age, a clear idea of his life's work. It is apparent that he must have read with absorbing interest the reports and accounts received from the missions in New France and America.

On October 6, 1654, Marquette, who was then 17 years of age, entered the Jesuit college in the neighboring city of Nancy. Young Marquette made rapid progress in his studies.

In February 1659 Marquette applied to General Oliva, the head of the order, to be permitted to enter the foreign mission service. This request was denied because he had not yet finished his course in philosophy and theology. It was just at this time that the Jesuit missions in New France were attracting much interest throughout Europe and especially in France. The names of the various Indian tribes, such as Huron, Iroquois, Ottawa, and Algonquin, became familiar, especially to churchmen. As one missionary after another was either destroyed by the Indians or perished because of the hardships of living in the great forests, new recruits came eagerly forward.

Marquette made a second appeal on March 19, 1665, in which he asked to be sent out upon missionary work. On December 8 the necessary permission was given. Marquette stated to his superior:

I only ask that you give me your blessing so that I may show myself a true son of the society and bring no disgrace upon so good a mother.

Of course, in those days a journey from the shores of France to the St. Lawrence River was in itself a great undertaking, but apparently the voyage was made without undue incident, and Marquette reached Quebec on September 20, 1666.

The first problem, of course, was that missionaries had to learn the language of the Indians, not one language but those of the several tribes that would be encountered. It can be realized that the Indian languages, with their idioms and intricacies, were quite difficult to master. However, Marquette made very rapid progress in mastering the Indian tongues.

Apparently he had arrived in New France at a very auspicious time, as the Governor, Marquis de Tracy, had defeated the Iroquois Indians, and the territory of the Great Lakes was thus opened up. A part of the Huron Indians,

which had gone west before the Iroquois, had now united with the Ottawas, and a settlement was formed on the south shore of Lake Superior, in what is now a part of the State of Wisconsin. In 1665 a mission had been started there by Father Allouez. Many of the several Indian tribes which had been driven out by the Iroquois sought contact with the white men at this place. While these settlements were known as Ottawa missions, they were not exclusively occupied by Indians of the Ottawa tribes but received the name from the Ottawa River, which had to be traversed in order to reach that area.

Miss Louise Phelps Kellogg, senior research associate of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, has made some interesting researches with reference to the life of Father Marquette, and considerable new information has recently been discovered by her in the Jesuit archives at Rome.

From all the information we have on hand, we know that Father Marquette recognized the great difficulty that was before him when he received the appointment to the Ottawa Mission. "This mission", wrote Marquette, "is very rough. They are 500 leagues from here. There are 56 portages to make before you reach them. For 3 or 4 months you have nothing to eat among them but bits of bark."

The choice of Marquette for this mission was very fortunate indeed. He was well acquainted with the Algonquin language; he was in excellent health, but, most of all, his personality and his gentle ways caused the barbarian Indians to have great confidence in him.

We thus see this young man, who could have had all the reasonable luxuries in life, setting out upon a most difficult and exhausting journey. He had to pack luggage, help make camp, and do all the other duties that the others were required to do on such a voyage. The trip took a period of 10 weeks. There was a shorter path over the Great Lakes, but, because of hostility of the Iroquois, Father Marquette and his party found it necessary to follow the routes of the rivers.

Marquette had been appointed to the mission at Sault Ste. Marie. It had been planned to have a central mission there, in order to keep open the route through Lake Superior and to be the mother house for other missions to be established to the south and west.

The Chippewa Indians received Marquette with a great deal of enthusiasm and were very eager for his instructions. His days were filled with teaching and explaining the Christian mysteries to the tribesmen. He became proficient in six Indian dialects, and this, of course, was a great advantage.

A number of traders and explorers, seeking furs and mines, visited this mission house. In Marquette's first year there one of the visitors was Louis Jolliet, who later became so closely associated with him.

Father Allouez, who was at the La Pointe Mission, had become discouraged because he had not been able to interest sufficiently the Indians in that locality. However, at about that time one division of the Kiskakons decided to embrace Christianity. Likewise, there was a group of Christian Hurons at La Pointe, and, because Marquette had such splendid knowledge of both the Huron and Ottawa languages, he volunteered to go to La Pointe.

Different tribes visited Marquette and especially a number from the south, known as the Illinois. One of these bands left with him a young slave with whom he studied the Illinois language during the long, cold days of 1669 to 1670. These tribesmen often had spoken of a great river in the country where they lived, and Marquette soon formed the resolve that he would like to explore it, and, if possible, establish a mission in their country.

It is very difficult for us to realize the hazy ideas of geography that prevailed when the missionaries were laboring in the wilderness of mid-America. "When the Illinois come to La Pointe, they cross a great river, which is nearly a league in width", Marquette wrote. He described the river as flowing from the north to the south, but said that the Illinois

Indians had never heard anyone speak of its mouth. Marquette believed that it emptied into the "South Sea", as the Pacific at that time was known.

It is an interesting coincidence that the Sioux Indians, sometimes called "the Iroquois of the North", who lived along the banks of the Mississippi, should have been the cause of Marquette abandoning the region of Lake Superior. The Ottawa and Hurons, fearing reprisals by roving bands of Sioux Indians, decided to desert their villages, and Father Marquette accompanied the Hurons to the Mission of St. Ignace.

Marquette made one more visit to Sault Ste. Marie, and there took his final vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience on the 2d day of July 1671.

While Marquette was at St. Ignace his great opportunity came to find the river of which the Indians had so often spoken. Count de Frontenac, the new Governor for New France, had arrived. He decided to enlarge the Empire of France in the New World. He selected Louis Jolliet, who had already visited the upper country, to have charge of the undertaking. Jolliet went to the Ottawa country in 1672, so as to be ready to start the journey in the spring of 1673. Marquette was still the youngest missionary in the West, and his place could be easily filled. During the winter Jolliet and Marquette made the plans for their trip. On May 17, 1673, a little flotilla of two bark canoes containing seven men set out from Mackinac Island.

Marquette drew a chart showing the south shore of Lake Superior and the west shore of Lake Michigan. He indicated the degrees of latitude as far south as Florida.

Marquette wrote that the only provisions were Indian corn and some smoked meat, and that he and Jolliet were fully resolved to do and suffer everything for so glorious an undertaking.

The voyagers went down the shores of Lake Michigan until they reached Green Bay. They then went into what is known as the lower Fox River to the Mission of St. Francis Xavier at what is now DePere, Wis. Thus far other Frenchmen, missionaries, and traders had been before them. Those at this mission attempted to dissuade Marquette from going farther, and tales were told of savage warriors and horrible marine monsters who devoured men and canoes. "I thanked them for their good advice that they gave me," Marquette wrote, "but told them I could not follow it, because the salvation of souls was at stake, for which I would be delighted to give my life."

They then ascended the Fox River, and portages were made at what is known now as Kaukauna and Appleton, Wis. As Marquette wrote—

They were very difficult of passage on account of both currents and the sharp rocks, which cut the canoes and the feet of those who were obliged to carry them.

But the going was somewhat easier as they approached Lake Winnebago, and in that lake they apparently went along the west shore, and then left Winnebago at the point where the city of Oshkosh is now located. This is a point that I can see from the front porch of my summer cottage on that lake.

As they went up the Fox River they came to the Mascouten village, where Father Allouez had established the St. Jacques Mission and erected a large cross. No white man had ever ventured beyond this village. Marquette, it is said, drank from the spring near this cross, and this is known even to this day as "Marquette's well." This village is undoubtedly near the present site of the cities of Berlin and Princeton, Wis.

About 8 miles above this village lay the portage to the Wisconsin River. At this point, after their canoes had been set into the Wisconsin River, the guides left for home, as Father Marquette expressed it, "leaving us alone in this unknown country in the hands of Providence." Father Marquette refers to this river as the "Meskousing", which was the earliest Indian name for Wisconsin.

On June 17, just a month from the time they left the Straits of Mackinac, the two canoes shot out from the mouth of the Wisconsin into the Mississippi River. Marquette wrote:

At 42½° of latitude we safely entered the Mississippi on the 17th of June with a joy that I cannot express.

The party floated down the Mississippi, seeing nothing but deer, turkeys, and various kinds of game. On June 25 they discovered an Indian village and the tribesmen proved to be Illinois. They welcomed Marquette with great enthusiasm. They again set down the river as far as 34° of latitude, and it was there that they learned there were white men on the river below. It was apparent to Marquette that these men must be Spaniards, with whom the French were then at war. It became clear also that the river emptied into the Gulf of Mexico, and so they turned northward again.

Instead of retracing their steps, Marquette and Jolliet ascended the Illinois River and portaged to the Chicago River. They were the first white men to stand on the site of the great city of Chicago.

In September, after skirting the shores of Lake Michigan and Green Bay, Marquette and his party reached the St. Xavier Mission. Jolliet returned to Canada to report his discoveries. Before he reached Montreal, Jolliet's canoe overturned and he lost all his papers and maps. Thus it was that Marquette's journal is the only record of the expedition; and while most of the credit of the journey is usually given to Marquette, he generously and unselfishly gave this credit to Jolliet.

As the result of this voyage of exploration, Marquette suffered an ailment that defied all efforts to cure. During the winter of 1673-74, and the following summer, he was incapacitated by illness. He was not able until the following November to leave in company with two Frenchmen to establish his promised mission among the Illinois Indians.

The voyagers went down Lake Michigan, and by the time they reached the river of the Illinois the winter season had set in. On the present site of the city of Chicago a cabin was constructed; and although Marquette's health was in a perilous condition, he continued his work as a missionary.

On March 29 of the following year they resumed their journey. Eleven days later they arrived at the Illinois village. When Marquette arrived at this village he was received with the greatest enthusiasm, but as the warm weather came his condition of health became more precarious. He apparently had lost hope for his recovery, but decided that he would attempt to reach his beloved St. Ignace. Marquette's strength failed rapidly, and on May 17 they put ashore at the mouth of a little river, in what is now Michigan, ever since called by his name. On Saturday, May 18, on the site of the present city of Ludington, the dauntless spirit of Father Marquette left his diseaseracked body under circumstances precisely as he had always desired.

In the spring of 1676 the Indians who made their home at Mackinac, returning from the winter's hunting, found Marquette's grave. They uncovered his body and, after cleaning and drying the bones according to their custom, set out in 30 canoes for St. Ignace. The remains were placed in a small vault in the church at that place. Fire destroyed this church in 1700, and not until 1877 were the remains of the great missionary again uncovered.

Marquette died at the age of 38, after only 9 years of labor in his chosen field as a missionary among the Indians. His name is revered wherever dauntless courage and unwavering faith are honored.

Marquette University in Milwaukee, one of the very fine and outstanding schools in this Nation and where at least some of his bones repose today, was named in his honor. At Prairie du Chien, Wis., where Marquette first saw the Mississippi River, there is a statue of him. The Wisconsin State Legislature selected Marquette as one of the two men to be honored by a statue in the Hall of Fame in this Capitol.

Overlooking Pere Marquette Lake near Ludington, Mich., a granite rock commemorates Pere Marquette's death. A

simple stone, surmounted by a cross, marks his final resting place at Pointe St. Ignace. In 1884 a statue of Father Marquette was placed in the facade of the city hall in Detroit. At Portage, Wis., a stone monument establishes the site where Marquette entered the Wisconsin River. In 1895 a statue was unveiled in the city square of Marquette, Mich., and in the same year a Marquette monument was erected in the State of Illinois at Summit.

Mackinac Island dedicated a statue in 1909 in the center of Marquette Park. It is a copy of the statue located in the corridors of this building. A granite marker is located in Dewey State Park, at the mouth of the Wisconsin River, and commemorates the greatest explorative feat of the missionary. The new bridge near the mouth of the Chicago River is known as the Jolliet and Marquette Bridge.

There are numerous other memorials in many cities, and other political divisions are named in honor of Father Marquette; but the greatest memorial is that important portion of this Nation which was opened, due to his courage and zeal.

No State in the Union, as now designated, was more thoroughly covered in the travels of the famous missionary than my State of Wisconsin. In addition to going through the very center of the State on his trip up the Fox and down the Wisconsin Rivers, on his second voyage he passed by the present location of such thriving, prosperous Wisconsin cities as Sturgeon Bay, Algoma, Kewaunee, Two Rivers, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Port Washington, Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha.

Of course it might be stated that if Marquette had not undertaken this journey, eventually someone else would have done so; but the fact remains that it was Marquette and Jolliet who went into this unknown wilderness and made these great discoveries. When their reports went back to the Old World they created a sensation. It was Marquette's journal that first brought to the attention of the world the knowledge of the invigorating climate, the fertile soil, and the transportation possibilities in the Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes Basin.

Wisconsin is indeed happy, on this three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Father Marquette, to pay tribute to this brave, courageous, God-fearing man.

CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I desire to ask a question of the chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

This morning the Senator put in the RECORD an editorial with reference to the action of the independents in Puerto Rico. I am informed that within the past few days every effort has been made by the authorities in Puerto Rico to prevent anything in the nature of public meetings, or expressions on the part of the people in public meetings of their views as to independence, or as to Territorial government or as to statehood. What does the Senator from Maryland know in regard to that?

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I am not sufficiently well informed to give the Senator an accurate answer to his question. I think the Senator is referring to the disorders that broke out in the city of Ponce as the result of parading without a permit. Outside of that one occasion, I have no accurate knowledge of the situation to which the Senator refers.

Mr. BORAH. I am advised that the Governor of Puerto Rico has adopted something in the nature of an iron rule with reference to public meetings or demonstrations of any nature or kind relating to political questions. I have not introduced a resolution in regard to the matter because it was my purpose to call the Senator's attention to it; but if the statements which have been made to me are true, it is a subject about which we ought to take some action.

Mr. TYDINGS. Insofar as I know, outside of the incident to which I have alluded, there has been no effort by the administration in Puerto Rico to prevent assemblages about political matters. There may have been such efforts, but I have no knowledge of them.

Mr. BORAH. When I refer to the administration, of course, I mean the local administration. I am told that the Governor dashes around through the towns and cities like a Roman consul surrounded by guards. If the Senator from Maryland does not have some better way to ascertain the facts, I shall be glad to secure them through investigation; but I should prefer to have them come, if it is practicable to do so, through a report by the Governor in the first instance.

Mr. TYDINGS. If the Senator would like to have that information, and would like me to get it, I shall endeavor to get it both from the Governor and from other sources, so that, whether the accusation be well founded or not, the matter can be cleared up in the light of the facts so far as I am able to ascertain them. Of course, the Senator from Idaho can get the facts as easily as I; but if he would like to have me, as chairman of the committee, act in the matter, I shall be glad to do so.

Mr. BORAH. I thought the Senator, as chairman of the committee, would be better able to ascertain the facts.

PREVENTION OF INCOME-TAX EVASION

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

To the Congress of the United States:

A condition has been developing during the past few months so serious to the Nation that the Congress and the people are entitled to information about it.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given me a report of a preliminary study of income-tax returns for the calendar year 1936. This report reveals efforts at avoidance and evasion of tax liability so widespread and so amazing, both in their boldness and their ingenuity, that further action without delay seems imperative.

We face a challenge to the power of the Government to collect uniformly, fairly, and without discrimination taxes based on statutes adopted by the Congress.

Mr. Justice Holmes said, "Taxes are what we pay for civilized society." Too many individuals, however, want the civilization at a discount.

Methods of escape or intended escape from tax liability are many. Some are instances of avoidance which appear to have the color of legality; others are on the border line of legality; others are plainly contrary even to the letter of the law.

All are alike in that they are definitely contrary to the spirit of the law. All are alike in that they represent a determined effort on the part of those who use them to dodge the payment of taxes which Congress based on ability to pay. All are alike in that failure to pay results in shifting the tax load to the shoulders of others less able to pay and in mulcting the Treasury of the Government's just due.

I commend to your attention the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, May 29, 1937.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As you know, the Treasury was surprised and disturbed by the failure of the receipts from the income tax on March 15 to measure up to the Budget estimates. Therefore we undertook an immediate investigation. Only a preliminary report can be made at this time, because the complete investigation, covering all the income-tax returns filed, will require the balance of this year. Furthermore, since many of the returns of large manufacturing corporations have not yet been filed, the present report is confined almost wholly to data disclosed by the individual tax returns.

But even this preliminary report discloses conditions so serious that immediate action is called for. More than the usual examination and audit by the Treasury is needed. It seems clear that if tax evasion and tax avoidance can be promptly stopped through legislation and regulations resulting from a special investigation, a very large portion of the deficiency in revenues will be restored to the Treasury.

I herewith enumerate some of the principal devices now being employed by taxpayers with large incomes for the purpose of defeating the income taxes which would normally be payable by them. As we continue our preliminary examination other devices are being disclosed.

1. THE DEVICE OF EVADING TAXES BY SETTING UP FOREIGN PERSONAL HOLDING CORPORATIONS IN THE BAHAMAS, PANAMA, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND OTHER PLACES WHERE TAXES ARE LOW AND CORPORATION LAWS LAX

Americans have formed 64 such companies in the Bahamas alone in 1935 and 1936, and 22 more were organized by Americans in the Bahamas during the past 2 months. Panama and Newfoundland seem to be even more fertile territory since their corporation laws make it more difficult to ascertain who the actual stockholders are. Moreover, the stockholders have resorted to all manner of devices to prevent the acquisition of information regarding their companies. The companies are frequently organized through foreign lawyers, with dummy incorporators and dummy directors, so that the names of the real parties in interest do not appear.

One American citizen with a \$3,000,000 Bahamas corporation has apparently attempted to prevent the Bureau of Internal Revenue from catching up with him by filing his individual tax returns in successive years from towns in New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Jamaica.

Another individual believes that he has been so successful in removing his assets from the United States to the Bahamas that he is defying the Treasury to collect a tax upon a \$250,000 fee he has received; and by way of insult he has offered to compromise his admitted tax liability of \$33,000 for past years by a payment of \$1,700.

Still another individual showed a large net loss on his personal return for 1936. In considerable part the loss was due to the large deduction he claims for interest on a loan made to him by his personal holding company. But the man in question is no object of charity, for his personal holding company, organized in Canada, had an income of over \$1,500,000 from American dividends in 1936, though it has not yet filed a return.

Perhaps the most flagrant case of this character is that of a retired American Army officer with a large income from valuable American securities which he desires to sell at a very large profit. To escape our income and inheritance tax laws he used the device of becoming a naturalized Canadian citizen, and 6 days later organized four Bahamas corporations to hold his securities. He and his lawyers apparently think that he can now sell his securities free from any taxes on his profits, since there are no income taxes in the Bahamas, and that he has adroitly escaped American taxes.

2. THE DEVICE OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

Two New York insurance agents have caused the organization of insurance companies in the Bahamas with a view to enabling taxpayers to secure spurious deductions for interest through an ingenious scheme for the issuance of life-insurance policies. Americans who went into the scheme purported to pay a large single premium for their policies, but immediately borrowed back practically the entire sum. Under the plan the so-called policyholders sought to obtain a large deduction for interest on this loan, although the fact was that no interest was really paid. By this means five prominent Americans sought to evade nearly \$550,000 in income taxes in the years 1932 to 1936. This fraud was discovered by the Treasury's investigators and all of the taxpayers have now submitted offers to pay the full amount of taxes evaded, plus interest. Until our investigation is completed we do not know how many similar companies may have been organized in other countries and utilized by our citizens, nor do we yet know whether this newly invented type of fraud has other ramifications.

3. THE DEVICE OF DOMESTIC PERSONAL HOLDING COMPANIES

The rates of tax applicable to personal holding companies were reduced in 1936 at the time of the enactment of the undistributed profits tax. It was believed at that time that the combined rates of the two taxes would be sufficient to insure the distribution of the entire incomes of these companies, and the consequent imposition of surtaxes upon their owners. This expectation has not been realized.

Thus the single stockholder of one large personal holding company saved himself \$322,000 by causing his company to distribute none of its income to him.

In another case a man and his wife saved \$791,000 through the use of personal holding companies in 1936.

In a third case the personal holding company reported over \$500,000 of net income, but the total taxes paid by the two stockholders, husband and wife, were less than \$60,000, due principally to credits for payments on indebtedness the holding company prudently incurred in accumulating properties for its owners. If the personal holding company had not been in existence, the stockholders would have paid over \$200,000 additional income taxes.

Another favorite device is to organize a considerable number of personal holding companies not only for the sake of reducing the tax but of increasing the Treasury's difficulties in auditing transactions between companies. At last accounts one man had caused to be set up some 96 companies scattered all over the country. Two other individuals were utilizing 23 personal holding companies.

4. THE DEVICE OF INCORPORATING YACHTS AND COUNTRY ESTATES

Many wealthy taxpayers today are dodging the express provisions of the law denying deductions for personal expenses by incorporating their yachts or their country estates, turning over to the yacht or to the estate securities yielding an income just sufficient to pay the entire expenses of operation. Hundreds of thousands of dollars in income taxes are annually avoided in this way.

Thus one man's yacht is owned by his personal holding company, along with \$3,000,000 in securities. He rents the yacht from his company for a sum far less than the cost of upkeep, and the com-

pany uses its income from the securities to pay the wages of the captain and crew, the expenses of operating the yacht, and an annual depreciation allowance. None of these items would be deductible if this individual owned the yacht personally.

A great many wealthy taxpayers are utilizing a similar arrangement for the operation of their country places and town houses.

One man has placed his \$5,000,000 city residence in such a corporation; another his racing stable, whose losses last year were nearly \$200,000. The tax savings he thus sought to obtain through the use of the holding company were \$140,000.

One wealthy woman has improved on the general plan of evasion by causing her personal holding company, which owns her country place, to employ her husband at a salary to manage it. She can thereby supply him with pocket money, and in effect claims a tax deduction for the expense of maintaining him.

5. THE DEVICE OF ARTIFICIAL DEDUCTIONS FOR INTEREST, LOSSES, ETC.

Taxpayers are seeking greatly to reduce their personal income taxes by claiming deductions for interest on loans to them by their personal holding companies, or on loans to them by their family trusts. These transactions normally have no business purpose, but are mainly an artificial means of shifting income from one member of the family subject to high surtax rates to another member of the family subject to lower rates.

Thus, one woman claims a large annual deduction for interest on a loan made to her by her husband as trustee of a trust which she created for their children. The mother thereby seeks to secure a deduction for her contribution to the children's support, and since the trust is revocable by her husband, the parents still have the desired control over the property and its income.

In the same category are losses deducted by taxpayers who claim that their racing stables or hobby farms were operated for profit, even though a profit is never realized. Thus a prominent manufacturer seeks a deduction of over \$125,000 against his income from his business on account of his losses in operating a chicken farm.

6. THE DEVICE OF THE CREATION OF MULTIPLE TRUSTS FOR RELATIVES AND DEPENDENTS

Splitting income two ways, between husband and wife, reduces income taxes and leaves the family income intact. Splitting the family income many ways by means of many trusts, all for the same beneficiaries, may effect a much greater saving, while leaving the money actually in the same hands. For the creator of the trust often constitutes himself or his wife as trustee, and thus retains full control over the investment and disposition of the fund itself and of its income.

One thrifty taxpayer has formed 64 trusts for the benefit of four members of his immediate family and thereby claims to have saved them over \$485,000 in 1 year in taxes.

Another thrifty pair have constituted 40 trusts for their relatives, and a prominent lawyer and his wife utilize 16 trusts for the same purpose. The first pair maintains numbered brokerage accounts, and only at the end of the year are the beneficial owners identified. In this way innumerable transactions are carried on, often between accounts, which do not actually affect the beneficial interests of their owners but which are designed solely to reduce tax liability.

7. THE DEVICE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE OR FATHER AND CHILDREN PARTNERSHIPS

The purpose of these partnerships, like the multiple trusts, is to split the family income artificially into two parts; or, if the children are taken in, into still smaller fractions.

There are many instances of this kind; but to illustrate the point, it is sufficient to cite the case of a New York brokerage firm which late in 1935 admitted into partnership the four minor children, two boys and two girls, of one of the partners. The tax saving he sought thereby in 1936 amounted to over \$50,000.

8. THE DEVICE OF PENSION TRUSTS

For 10 years the revenue acts have sought to encourage pension trusts for aged employees by providing corporations with a special deduction on account of contributions thereto and exempting the trust itself from tax. Recently this exemption has been twisted into a means of tax avoidance by the creation of pension trusts which include as beneficiaries only small groups of officers and directors who are in the high-income brackets. In this fashion high-salaried officers seek to provide themselves with generous retiring allowances, while at the same time the corporation claims a deduction therefor, in the hope that the fund may accumulate income free from tax.

Thus in one case \$43,000 is annually appropriated by the corporation to a pension trust for the benefit of its two chief owners. One of the co-owners will retire at the age of 65 with a monthly pension of \$1,725, and the other will retire at 60 with a monthly pension of \$1,425.

These types of tax avoidance are sufficient to show that there is a well-defined purpose and practice on the part of some taxpayers to defeat the intent of Congress to tax incomes in accordance with ability to pay. In some cases, the Bureau of Internal Revenue under existing law can establish a liability or indeed proceed on the ground of fraud; but many of these cases fall in the category of a legal though highly immoral avoidance of the intent of the law. It seems, therefore, that legislation should be passed at this session of the Congress in order to eliminate these loopholes which our preliminary investigation has proved; and that as a result of the further investigation this summer

and autumn the next session of the Congress should finally close any further loopholes which may be discovered.

In addition to these cases of moral fraud, there are three other major instances in which the law itself permits individuals and corporations to avoid their equitable share of the tax burden.

I. PERCENTAGE DEPLETION

This is perhaps the most glaring loophole in our present revenue law. Since 1928 large oil and mining corporations have been entitled to deduct from 5 to 27½ percent of their gross income as an allowance for the depletion of their mines or wells, and the deduction may be taken even though the cost of the property has been completely recovered. Thus, in 1936, one mining company deducted nearly \$3,000,000 under this provision, although it had already completely recovered the cost of its property. The amount of the deduction was a sheer gift from the United States to this taxpayer and its stockholders, and the revenue that we lost thereby was \$818,000. Similar annual losses of revenue in the cases of a few other typical companies are \$584,000, \$557,000, \$512,000, \$272,000, \$267,000, \$202,000, and \$152,000. The estimated annual loss of revenue due to this source alone is about \$75,000,000. I recommended in 1933 that this provision be eliminated but nothing was done at that time; and it has since remained unchanged.

II. THE DIVISION OF INCOME BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE IN THE EIGHT COMMUNITY PROPERTY STATES

This is another major cause of revenue loss, which is unjustifiable because obtained at the expense of taxpayers in the 40 States which do not have community property laws. A New York resident with a salary of \$100,000 pays about \$32,525 Federal income tax; a Californian with the same salary may cause one-half to be reported by his wife and the Federal income taxes payable by the two will be only \$18,626. The total loss of revenue due to this unjustifiable discrimination against the residents of 40 States runs into the millions.

III. TAXATION OF NONRESIDENT ALIENS

The 1936 act eliminated the requirement that a nonresident alien (without United States office or business) should file a return; fixed the withholding rate for individuals at 10 percent; and freed the nonresident alien from taxation on American capital gains. Since the total Federal tax upon a citizen or resident amounts to 10 percent of his total net income at about \$25,000 (in the case of a married individual with no dependents), the withholding rate has proved in practice to be too low as applied to wealthy nonresident alien individuals. There are a number of cases of nonresident aliens with large incomes from American trusts or with large American investments whose taxes have been cut to one-third or one-fifth of what they paid under the prior act.

Thus, one American woman who married an Englishman had an income from this country in 1935 of nearly \$300,000. Her tax for 1936 will, therefore, be approximately \$30,000 as against over \$160,000 under the prior law.

Another American woman who married a Frenchman has an income of over \$150,000 from American trusts, on which she paid a tax of about \$55,000 in 1935. Her tax is reduced to about \$15,000 by the 1936 law. Although the tightening of the withholding provisions in 1936 will tend to insure more revenue from nonresident aliens in the lower income brackets, the present taxing provisions are not satisfactory as applied to nonresident aliens with income in the higher brackets.

The problem of tax avoidance is not new. The Congress devoted particular attention to it in 1933 and 1934, and by legislation effectively put a stop to many evasive devices discovered then as having been in use. The practices outlined above can and should be stopped in the same way.

In conclusion, I have two observations to make from the evidence before me. In the first place, the instances I have given above are disclosed by a quick check of comparatively few individual returns. As I have said before, most of the large corporation returns have not yet been filed. The general audit of 1936 returns is just beginning. Nevertheless it is likely that the cases I have digested above are symptomatic of a large number of others, which will be disclosed by the usual careful audit.

In the second place, the ordinary salaried man and the small merchant does not resort to these or similar devices. The great bulk of our 5,500,000 returns are honestly made. Legalized avoidance or evasion by the so-called leaders of the business community is not only demoralizing to the revenues; it is demoralizing to those who practice it as well. It throws an additional burden of taxation upon the other members of the community who are less able to bear it and who are already cheerfully bearing their fair share. The success of our revenue system depends equally upon fair administration by the Treasury and upon completely honest returns by the taxpayer.

The disclosures are so serious that I recommend that authority be given to the Treasury Department, with an adequate appropriation, in order that a complete and immediate investigation may be conducted. The cost of such an investigation will be returned many times over to the Treasury of the United States.

Faithfully,

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

A feeling of indignation on reading this letter will, I am confident, be yours, as it was mine.

What the facts set forth mean to me is that we have reached another major difficulty in the maintenance of the normal processes of our Government. We are trying harder than ever before to relieve suffering and want, to protect the weak, to curb avarice, to prevent booms and depressions, and to balance the Budget. Taxation necessary to these ends is the foundation of sound governmental finance. When our legitimate revenues are attacked, the whole structure of our Government is attacked. "Clever little schemes" are not admirable when they undermine the foundations of society.

The three great branches of the Government have a joint concern in this situation. First, it is the duty of the Congress to remove new loopholes devised by attorneys for clients willing to take an unethical advantage of society and their own Government. Second, it is the duty of the executive branch of the Government to collect taxes, to investigate fully all questionable cases, to prosecute where wrong has been done, and to make recommendations for closing loopholes. Third, it is the duty of the courts to give full consideration to the intent of the Congress in passing tax laws and to give full consideration to all evidence which points to an objective of evasion on the part of the taxpayer.

Very definitely, the issue immediately before us is the single one relating to the evasion or unethical avoidance of existing laws. That should be kept clearly in mind by the Congress and the public. Already efforts to befog this issue appear. Already certain newspaper publishers are seeking to make it appear—first, that if an individual can devise unanticipated methods to avoid taxes which the Congress intended him to pay, he is doing nothing unpatriotic or unethical; and, second, that because certain individuals do not approve of high income tax brackets, or the undistributed earnings tax, or the capital gains tax, the first duty of the Congress should be the repeal or reduction of those taxes. In other words, not one but many red herrings are in preparation.

But it seems to me that the first duty of the Congress is to empower the Government to stop these evil practices, and that legislation to this end should not be confused with legislation to revise tax schedules. That is a wholly different subject.

In regard to that subject, I have already suggested to the Congress that at this session there should be no new taxes and no changes of rates. And I have indicated to the Congress that the Treasury will be prepared by next November to present to the appropriate committees information on the basis of which the Congress may, if it chooses, undertake revisions of the tax structure.

The long-term problem of tax policy is wholly separate from the immediate problem of glaring evasion and avoidance of existing law.

In this immediate problem the decency of American morals is involved.

The example of successful tax dodging by a minority of very rich individuals breeds efforts by other people to dodge other laws as well as tax laws.

It is also a matter of deep regret to know that lawyers of high standing at the bar not only have advised and are advising their clients to utilize tax avoidance devices, but are actively using these devices in their own personal affairs. We hear too often from lawyers, as well as from their clients, the sentiment, "It is all right to do it if you can get away with it."

I am confident that the Congress will wish to enact legislation at this session specifically and exclusively aimed at making the present tax structure evasion-proof.

I am confident also that the Congress will give to the Treasury all authority necessary to expand and complete the present preliminary investigation, including, of course, full authority to summon witnesses and compel their testimony. The ramifications and the geographical scope of a complete

investigation make it necessary to utilize every power of government which can contribute to the end desired.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 1, 1937.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, the message of the President explains itself. Of course, both the Senate and the House heretofore, upon the advice of experts, have made every effort to plug every loophole that might be found in the tax laws; but these revelations are so startling that I am sure the sentiment of the Congress will be to set in motion the machinery to obtain the necessary information as soon as possible, and, after it has been acquired, then to endeavor to provide some plan, working with experts, that will plug the loopholes that may be found.

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

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. When the Senator says "experts", he means experts furnished by the Treasury Department, does he?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes. We have, of course, accepted opinions of experts outside the Treasury Department, but we have followed, for the most part, the experts of the Treasury Department and our own experts of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Mr. CONNALLY. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY. What the Senator from Texas meant to indicate was that the Senate Finance Committee, in the enactment of the last tax act, cooperated with and undertook to follow the advice and suggestions of experts outside the Treasury with reference to filling up the loopholes so far as it could find loopholes at that time.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator is absolutely correct.

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

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The message of the President and the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury indicate that there are probably just as good experts outside the Treasury as there are inside.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, the revelations of this message with reference to the creation of corporations by American citizens in foreign countries are, in my opinion, the most startling of any and show the extremes to which various wealthy people have gone in the creation of personal holding companies. So the whole situation ought to be investigated.

I now introduce a joint resolution, which I ask to have read to the Senate, after which I shall ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution will be received and read.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 155) to create a Joint Congressional Committee on Tax Evasion and Avoidance was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That (a) there is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Tax Evasion and Avoidance (hereinafter referred to as the joint committee).

(b) The joint committee shall be composed of six Members of the Senate who are members of the Committee on Finance, appointed by the President of the Senate, and six members of the House of Representatives who are members of the Committee on Ways and Means, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. A vacancy in the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the joint committee to investigate the methods of evasion and avoidance of income, estate, and gift taxes, pointed out in the message of the President transmitted to Congress on June 1, 1937, and to report to the Senate and the House, at the earliest practicable date, and from time to time thereafter, but not later than January 5, 1938, its recommendations as to remedies for the evils disclosed by such investigation.

Sec. 3. (a) The joint committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall have power to hold hearings and to sit and act at such

places and times, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to have such printing and binding done, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. Subpenas shall be issued under the signature of the chairman of said joint committee, and shall be served by any person designated by him. Amounts appropriated for the expenses of the joint committee shall be disbursed one-half by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half by the Clerk of the House. The provisions of sections 101 and 102 of the Revised Statutes shall apply in case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpoena, or to testify when summoned, under authority of this joint resolution.

(b) (1) The Secretary of the Treasury and any officer or employee of the Treasury Department, upon request from the joint committee, shall furnish such committee with any data of any character contained in or shown by any return of income, estate, or gift tax.

(2) The joint committee shall have the right, acting directly as a committee, or by or through such examiners or agents as it may designate or appoint, to inspect any or all such returns at such times and in such manner as it may determine.

(3) The joint committee shall have the right to submit any relevant or useful information thus obtained to the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Committee on Ways and Means, or the Committee on Finance, and shall have the right to make public, in such cases and to such extent as it may deem advisable, any such information or any such returns. The Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Finance may submit such information to the House or to the Senate, or to both the House and the Senate, as the case may be.

Sec. 4. The joint committee shall have power to employ and fix the compensation of such officers, experts, and employees as it deems necessary for the performance of its duties, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation fixed under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for comparable duties. The joint committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government and of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Sec. 5. The joint committee may authorize any one or more officers or employees of the Treasury Department to conduct any part of such investigation on behalf of the committee, and for such purpose any person so authorized may hold such hearings, and require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, administer such oaths, and take such testimony as the committee may authorize. In any such case subpoenas shall be issued under the signature of the chairman of the joint committee and shall be served by any person designated by him.

Sec. 6. All authority conferred by this joint resolution shall expire on January 5, 1938.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the joint resolution. I may say that a similar joint resolution is being introduced today in the other House.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, when the clerk read the message of the President I was impressed by the declaration that this authority was sought to be conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury and that that was the wish of the President. However, I am very happy that we are retaining some powers in our own hands, and I very much prefer the plan now proposed by the able Senator from Mississippi, in that he desires to have appointed a joint committee consisting of members of the Finance Committee of the Senate and of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives; so that Congress will have control of the investigation. In view of the declaration and attitude of the chairman of the committee, and of my opinion that the plan that he proposes, is very much wiser, more wholesome and more to the point than that of the President, I have no objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, at various times during almost 50 years there has been presented to this House and to the other House the proposal that corporations engaged in commerce among the States shall derive their powers from the Federal Government. In August, 1935, a bill was introduced having that purpose in view. The senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] many years ago introduced a similar bill. The Committee on the Judiciary has been holding hearings upon the bill which is now pending. I rise merely to recommend to every Member of the Senate, including the members of the Committee on Finance, that copies of those hearings be procured and read, because it will be discovered that in those hearings it has

been pointed out that taxes have been evaded by the use of the corporate device.

I have no hesitation in saying—and I do not intend to take more of the time of the Senate—that the problems which beset the Government will not begin to be solved until we seriously contemplate the possibility of solving them by enacting a law that all corporations affecting national matters shall receive their authority from the National Government.

Mr. CONNALLY obtained the floor.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President—

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

Mr. ROBINSON. That is very kind of the Senator from Texas. Only a few words will suffice for what I have to say at this time.

The message of the President, based on information supplied by the Treasury Department, reveals a shocking condition pertaining to evasions of the spirit of our income-tax laws. No doubt, as is stated in the message, there are numerous other instances that have not as yet come to light of the law either being violated or its spirit being evaded.

It is, of course, of primary importance that the laws shall be fairly and impartially observed and enforced. In order to do that it is necessary to have the investigating authority carried in the joint resolution introduced by the chairman of the Finance Committee. Under that resolution it is expected not only that facts will be assembled, but that the way to close the gaps which have been referred to in the President's message may be pointed out, to the end that legislation may be enacted as speedily as circumstances permit.

I think it appropriate to say in this connection that it will be necessary not only to carry on the investigation proposed by the resolution of the Senator from Mississippi, but that in due course a fund will be necessary for use by the Treasury Department in order that it may make its inquiries and assist in the very important investigations which must be carried on if we want the law to be properly enforced.

It is noted that the report of the committee may not be made under the terms of the resolution until the beginning of the next year.

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

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. HARRISON. The hearings must be closed and the committee must make its report by January 1, 1938. The committee must complete its labors by that time.

Mr. ROBINSON. Very well. I do not know that it will be possible to conclude the work intelligently even by the 5th day of January next. It is important that legislation be enacted just as speedily as possible to prevent the frauds and the evasions which are manifestly taking place under existing law. It would not be possible in a few weeks or even in a few months to devise plans which would prevent skilled and well-trained legal minds from working out processes designed to evade the statute, but it will be possible to take the violations and evasions which are known, which are readily discoverable, and to impose additional restrictions and penalties which in a measure will protect the public.

While I am speaking on the subject I wish to say a few words in regard to certain provisions of the measure mentioned by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. The right of the United States to control the charters of corporations permitted to engage in interstate commerce is unlimited. The Government by appropriate legislation may not only require all corporations engaging in interstate commerce to procure their charters from the National Government, but it may also attach such conditions to the charters as will give real assurance that the creatures of the Government of the United States will not openly defy or violate or evade the laws enacted and the restrictions imposed by the Government upon such corporations.

One of the great difficulties which has arisen in the enforcement of antimonopoly and antitrust laws and in the protection of the public against abuses incident to monopoly

grows out of the definition which has been given to the word "person" as used in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. It seems to me that the word "person", as there used, really meant a living human being. When Congress referred in the fourteenth amendment to "persons born or naturalized" under the laws of the United States it did not embrace corporations. No one could contend that it did. When in the fourteenth amendment provision was made that no State "shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law", it appears to me that the most enlightened interpretation of that provision would be that the word "person" had been used in its ordinary, old-fashioned, dictionary sense.

In any event the United States Government, if it is willing to do so, can put into our antitrust laws and anti-monopoly laws the life which was in a measure taken from them through what appears now to be strained constructions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, by requiring all corporations which are to engage in interstate commerce to take out a charter from the Federal Government, and by attaching just and proper conditions to the charters so to be granted.

No corporation has the inherent right to engage in the commerce of the United States and at the same time to foster or promote monopoly. It may be compelled to observe reasonable rules and regulations. The legislation proposed by the Senator from Wyoming is well worthy of consideration in connection with the subject matter of the message of the President.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. ROBINSON. Certainly.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very grateful to the Senator from Arkansas for his remarks. As I said a moment ago, for almost 50 years Members of the House and the Senate have been rising in their places in the two bodies and fighting for the method of national incorporation as a solution of our difficulties. Today it is possible for anyone to go to the secretaries of state of certain States and obtain for his own purposes corporate charters in half a dozen names, so that he may bandy them about and thwart the very purposes which the Federal Government seeks to effectuate.

The history of corporation development, the investigations which have been conducted by the Committee on Interstate Commerce, particularly of railroad monopolies, have demonstrated over and over again that every law and every regulation which the Federal Government undertakes to impose for the benefit of the rank and file of the people of the United States is violated by those who use the corporate device for that purpose.

Here today we have the message of the President of the United States, in which he says, on page 2:

The device of evading taxes by setting up foreign personal holding corporations in the Bahamas, Panama, Newfoundland, and other places—

Observe the words "other places." They mean "States of the United States"—

where taxes are low and corporation laws are lax.

A few years ago Congress created the Communications Commission, empowering it with authority to rule the air, as it were. In the city of Washington are lawyers who practice before the Communications Commission who, with their stenographers and their messenger boys, go to this State and to that State and create corporations to evade the laws of the United States. We cannot begin to balance the Budget, we cannot begin to establish social justice, until we decide that Federal laws shall control the corporations which engage in Federal or interstate business.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, a few moments ago, during these remarks, I referred to what may be termed a strained construction or interpretation which has fastened itself on the fourteenth amendment in connection with the definition of the word "person." I do not wish at this time

to enter into a prolonged discussion of that matter, but it seems appropriate to complete the statement by saying that the great difficulty which is encountered now in the enforcement of the antitrust laws grows out of the incorporation into the statute by the courts of the word "reasonable" in relation to restraints which were forbidden as to trade and commerce by the Sherman antitrust law and amendments to it.

I point out the fact that when the word "reasonable" was written into the statute by the courts, which is one way of stating the matter, the power to enforce the antitrust laws was greatly restricted for the reason that that interpretation made the judicial department of the Government the judge of when a restraint was reasonable or unreasonable, when a trust was "good" or when a trust was "bad", which made it morally impossible to have any uniformity in enforcement, for the reason that a district judge in Arkansas might take a very different view as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of an admitted restraint of trade from that taken by a district judge in Pennsylvania, or in Ohio, or in Rhode Island, or in New York. Thus were established almost as many standards as there were courts, because it became a matter of pure discretion as to when a restraint was reasonable and when it was unreasonable.

In consequence of that, it has been very difficult to enforce antimonopoly laws, and it may be necessary to rewrite the statute, and again say that combinations, conspiracies, and pools in restraint of trade shall be unlawful. I do not know, however, of any way to prevent some judge, if he chooses to do so, from saying that Congress did not say what it meant, or did not mean what it said, or did not know what it said when it prohibited, or sought to prohibit, all restraints of commerce.

That, of course, is a much broader subject than the one which is raised by the pending joint resolution. Let me now express the hope that the Congress may take the occasion to study the related questions, and not only seek to correct the mistakes which are now shown to exist in connection with our revenue laws but fairly anticipate the probable recurrence of similar mistakes under new devices which the ingenuity of great legal minds that have nothing better to engage them may be able to devise.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to ask a question of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON].

If this joint resolution shall be passed, does it mean that the Finance Committee will not take up the subject of the President's address at this time?

Mr. HARRISON. It does not.

Mr. McKELLAR. I call the Senator's attention to the next to the last paragraph of the President's message:

I am confident that the Congress will wish to enact legislation at this session specifically and exclusively aimed at making the present tax structure evasion-proof.

I am wondering if it will be the purpose of the proposed joint committee to go to work on that matter at once, and to report a bill at this session—and I hope it may be passed—making the tax structure proof against evasion, as the President has pointed out.

I notice that the Senator's joint resolution, in providing for the appointment of a joint committee, requires it to make an investigation, but it is not to report until the opening of the next session of Congress. I hope the legislation which the President recommends, and which the Secretary of the Treasury recommends, may be speedily enacted into law; and I take this occasion to commend the Secretary of the Treasury for his letter. I think it was a wise and a proper thing to communicate these facts to the President and to the Congress; and I entirely approve and heartily endorse the Secretary of the Treasury for his act in boldly coming out and giving the facts to the Congress and in writing this courageous letter to the President. He has done the Government and the country a notable service.

I think, however, that at this session of Congress the Finance Committee ought to consider the facts which the

President and the Secretary of the Treasury have so cogently pointed out, and report legislation at this session, and not wait until the next session for such legislation.

Mr. HARRISON. I will say to the Senator from Tennessee in answer to his question that that is exactly what we are trying to do. The Senator from Mississippi shares exactly the views of the Senator from Tennessee. There is nothing in the joint resolution which says that the joint committee shall not report until the 5th day of January of next year. We expect to make a report at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. MCKELLAR. During the present session of Congress?

Mr. HARRISON. During the present session. We desire first to ascertain the facts, and when we have done so we shall report them to the Congress. We shall try to have legislation passed just as soon as possible; but the joint resolution does provide that the joint committee which is to be created shall not be a permanent one, and for that reason we wrote into the joint resolution the limitation to which reference has been made.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I am very happy to hear the Senator say that the Finance Committee are going to take that course; in other words, that they are not going simply to refer the matter to a joint committee of the two Houses and then let it go over until next January.

These tax facts have been known to many persons for quite a while. The Senator may recall that more than 2 years ago I made a very elaborate speech on the subject on the floor of the Senate. I then expressed the hope that tax evasions would be corrected. I intensely believe that they should be corrected at this session, and I hope the Senator's committee will report a bill to that effect. Especially should these loopholes which the President and the Secretary point out be plugged. These evasions should be stopped without delay.

Mr. HARRISON. We hope it can be done.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, before the Senator from Tennessee takes his seat I desire to ask him a question, if he will yield.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Tennessee and also to the Senator from Mississippi the advisability of fixing the time for the final report of the proposed joint committee at, say, February 1 instead of January 1, so that if it is found in the course of the joint committee's labors and investigations that the work of the joint committee cannot be completed within the time fixed, Congress will be in session and can extend the time.

Mr. HARRISON. I may say to the Senator from Nebraska that the limitation was inserted in the joint resolution this morning at my instance, because I did not want the impression to be created that we wished to create a permanent joint committee. I have, however, no objection to fixing any other date.

Mr. NORRIS. If the joint resolution is passed as it is presented, ending the work of the joint committee on the 1st of January, suppose—and I think it might very well happen; I believe it would happen—that the joint committee should be in the midst of investigations which it would be impossible to complete within the time fixed and more time should be needed. If the joint committee knew that before it had to make a final report the conditions could be explained to Congress, and an extension of the time could be made, if necessary, would not that be a great improvement and assist the joint committee in making a more systematic investigation?

Mr. HARRISON. That is exactly what will happen. If the joint resolution is passed as written, and we find that we need more time, we certainly will come here and ask for an extension of time; but we did not want to create the impression that we were trying to establish a permanent joint committee.

Mr. NORRIS. Oh, no; I do not think anybody would get that impression.

Mr. HARRISON. But there will be no objection to a change of date. If the Senate wishes to fix a later date, I

shall not object. I thought fixing the date that was suggested might spur up the committee to do the work expeditiously.

Mr. NORRIS. I should suggest the 1st of February instead of the 1st of January, so that Congress would have time to act in case an extension should be desired.

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

Mr. HARRISON. Before the Senator from Michigan begins, let me say that there is no difference of opinion between the Senator from Tennessee and myself. If this joint resolution can be passed by the Senate, we hope it or a similar measure will be passed by the other House, in which case the joint committee will be appointed by the respective presiding officers and will immediately go to work. The first witness to be brought before the joint committee, I imagine, will be the Secretary of the Treasury, who will detail to us all the revelations outlined in the President's message.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARKLEY in the chair). The Chair will state to the Senators that the date fixed in the joint resolution is January 5 instead of January 1.

Mr. HARRISON. We put it a few days after the meeting of Congress.

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

Mr. HARRISON. Certainly.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Am I to understand that the special joint committee is to take exclusive jurisdiction of the subject, and that the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee will be unrelated to it in the meantime?

Mr. HARRISON. We proposed to create the joint committee because it did not seem wise to have one committee in the House and another committee in the Senate working on the President's suggestions. So, after many conferences, we thought it would be wise to have a joint committee made up of Members of the House and Members of the Senate; but, whatever their recommendations are, they will come to Congress before legislation is passed, and the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate will frame the bill and report it to their respective bodies.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Precisely; but there will be no activity in either the Ways and Means Committee or the Finance Committee pending the receipt of the report of the joint committee?

Mr. HARRISON. I should not say that. The Committee on Finance will have plenty of other work to do while this investigation is going on.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I am simply trying to ascertain where the jurisdiction will lie.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the legislative jurisdiction of neither the House Ways and Means Committee nor the Senate Finance Committee is in anywise affected. This is merely an investigation which will be performed by members of the two committees.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Precisely.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Finance Committee may report bills whenever it gets jurisdiction of them, at any time, whether or not the joint committee shall have finished its labors.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let me ask a practical question which will probably answer what I am trying to ascertain. Who gets the President's message by way of reference? Does the Senate Finance Committee get it?

Mr. HARRISON. It is referred to the Senate Finance Committee here, and the Ways and Means Committee in the other body; but the Senator will notice that the joint resolution reads:

It shall be the duty of the joint committee to investigate the methods of evasion and avoidance of income, estate, and gift taxes, pointed out in the message of the President transmitted to Congress on June 1, 1937, and to report to the Senate and the House.

Mr. NORRIS. May I ask the Senator another question?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. Should we not enlarge the authority? The joint committee may get into court, and probably will, before it concludes its labors; it may have some injunctions served on it. It would have authority only to investigate those matters pointed out in the message of the President and the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury. They do not show on their face that only a partial investigation has been made. There are other fields still uninvestigated, and should not the authority be enlarged so that the joint committee could enter any field it saw fit to enter?

Mr. HARRISON. I may say to the Senator that it may be we will have to broaden the authority before we finish the work. As was suggested by the Senator from Arkansas, I think we are going to need an appropriation for the Treasury Department before the investigation is concluded, so that they can employ more investigators.

Mr. ROBINSON. I think the Senator from Mississippi would do well to modify his joint resolution now so as to give general authority to investigate methods of tax evasion.

Mr. NORRIS. That would be well.

Mr. ROBINSON. The investigation is limited in the joint resolution to the specific cases pointed out by the President, when the message itself shows there are numerous other cases expected to arise which might just as well receive attention.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator might insert the words "and other methods of evasion."

Mr. HARRISON. I accept the amendment. What we wanted was to get under way the investigation of the things which have been reported by the President in his message. I am perfectly willing to have the resolution broadened. I think it is very appropriate, if the Senator desires to broaden it. I first ask for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President—

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection, but if the amendment is to be inserted, it should be done now. Has the Senator secured consent for consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. HARRISON. Consent for its consideration has not as yet been obtained.

I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Mississippi for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution which he has introduced?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, in connection with the pending request, remarks have been made relating to a bill which is now before a subcommittee, and I think that those remarks deal with the most attractive features of the bill referred to and have relation to its least objectionable characteristics. I wish to take this earliest possible occasion to call attention to the fact that in that measure providing for national incorporation there is contained a scheme to control production, manufacturing, and mining, in effect, to control all the activities of the affairs of men which heretofore have been exclusively regulated by the several States. The definition of interstate commerce as set forth in the bill comprehends all such activities, and the project is not merely one to require that new corporations shall be chartered by the Federal Government, but it comprehends all corporations, however ancient their charters, and requires that they obtain from this powerful Central Government probably the most powerful central government on earth today, a license which shall be founded upon conditions of the greatest restrictive character, reaching inside the factories, mines, foundries, and to the farms, regulating hours, wages, conditions of employment, and prices; in fact, every feature of commerce. I welcome the suggestion that upon the request now pending the Senate should consider carefully the printed hearings thus far taken by the subcommittee, having in view these considerations which are mentioned, as well as the very desirable considerations which have been spoken of by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY].

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I had stepped out of the Chamber for a moment. Does the Senator from Vermont suggest that the bill to which I referred earlier in the day undertakes to regulate prices?

Mr. AUSTIN. Inevitably it will have that effect.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator means that the inevitable trend of present activities leads to that end, does he not?

Mr. AUSTIN. I contend also that the program now being put into effect very swiftly by the present administration is bound to result in fixing prices and to create a monopoly of business. In other words, the slogan is, "We do not believe in prices being fixed by those who are engaged in the sale and purchase of goods, but we do believe in the fixation of prices by this all-powerful Central Government."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Then the Senator is not referring to Senate bill 10, which is the bill to provide for Federal incorporation and Federal licensing.

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes; I think that is the number of the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator will not say, will he, that there is anything in that bill which specifically deals with fixing prices?

Mr. AUSTIN. Oh, Mr. President, I say that every feature of that bill, if it shall go into effect, has that objective, and will accomplish that purpose. In my opinion, if that bill, as it is written today, should go into effect, with all of its control centered in Washington, there would be no more free trade between the citizens of this country.

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

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. MINTON. I merely wish to ask the Senator from Vermont a question to ascertain if I correctly understand the point at which he is driving. If the bill to which the Senator from Wyoming refers shall be enacted, corporations engaged in interstate commerce will be required to take out Federal licenses, or to incorporate under the Federal Government, the purpose being to put into the license or in the charter of a corporation certain restrictions and limitations which the corporation must live up to, and by that means and method the Federal Government would be controlling manufacturing, mining, and so forth, as the Senator said a while ago, and in that instance would be flying in the face of the decisions of the Supreme Court, which started, I think, with Hammer against Dagenhart.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, a more recent case to which I would refer is that in which the Supreme Court found the applause of the administration greeting it. That was the case which supported a statute of the State of Washington regulating those internal affairs to which I have referred. Having applauded that, having said "amen" to the doctrine that a State should regulate its domestic affairs, and that the Federal Government could not occupy the same field at the same time, what I say is that Senate bill 10, if that be its correct number, flies in the face of that principle. I have not thus far discussed the constitutional question; but I thought that while proceeding to act on the request for unanimous consent, which has provoked praise of Senate bill 10, we ought at the same time consider that what has been said relates to only the good part of the bill, and that the Senate should have in mind that there is this other feature of the bill, which further tends to suppress the State's opportunity, to wipe out the State's boundaries, and magnify the already too great power centered here in Washington.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Vermont is a very able and helpful member of the subcommittee which has been conducting hearings on the bill which has been mentioned, Senate bill 10. Because we have been so busy with the hearings the members of the subcommittee have not had an opportunity to sit down and study the bill. Consequently, I am afraid the Senator from Vermont is allowing himself to be governed by a conclusion with respect to the purposes of the measure which is not borne out by the measure itself.

I do not intend now to enter upon any lengthy discussion of the terms and purposes of the bill, except to say that as I have conceived the measure, it draws a distinction between the corporation and the natural person; and, far from creating a Federal agency which shall control the activities of natural persons, it will only create a system by which States which have neither the authority nor the desire to regulate commerce among the States shall be prevented from creating artificial corporations which evade every Federal law, and which, more than that, create the difficulties from which we are all trying to escape.

Mr. AUSTIN. In the Senator's view of this program, is there any difference in the effect upon our economy or upon our social relations whether the bread that we eat, the clothes that we wear, the shelter that we occupy are produced by a person who is an animate being, or by a person that has a purely artificial being?

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. Oh, yes; a very great difference, and I shall be very glad to go into that subject with the Senator.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I think that must be a vital point of difference between us in viewing this matter.

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. I am sure that if the Senator and I had an opportunity to sit down and discuss this question, it would not be long before we would dissolve any differences between us.

I may say that a corporation is permitted to gather its capital from the four corners of the country. No natural person in his natural capacity is enabled to acquire the capital which enables him to do business on such an interstate scale as to cause any difficulty for the Federal Government.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have the opportunity of incorporating now, as a part of my remarks, a radio address which I made upon this subject just a few days ago.

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

Thomas Jefferson, who is universally regarded as one of the greatest of all American statesmen, on one occasion condensed his whole philosophy of government into this brief sentence: "That government is best which governs least."

Every American citizen understands just what Jefferson meant. It is that the individual should be as free as possible and that there should be no control over his activities save that which is necessary for the preservation of order and the maintenance of society.

This country of ours has been dedicated to this principle, and yet for a period of 50 years there has been a steady expansion of the powers of government over the individual, and to a greater and greater degree all classes of our people are turning to Washington for the control and direction of their affairs.

When Thomas Jefferson lived, when the Constitution of the United States was drafted, the Central Government exercised comparatively little influence upon the individual.

How does it happen that this great change has come about? The answer is that the business, trade, and commerce of the country are no longer carried on by natural persons but by corporations.

OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY

The corporation was practically unknown as an instrumentality of business life when this Government was first established. It was so unusual that Adam Smith, founder of the modern science of economics, specifically declared in one of his books that the joint-stock corporation could never succeed in ordinary business affairs because, as he put it, no man could be expected to manage other people's money efficiently and honestly.

Today the bulk of the business of this country is carried on by corporations which, in many instances, have grown so great that they exceed in wealth and power most cities and many States. With both stockholders and employees numbering tens of thousands, with assets of far greater value than of most governing units, with properties and plants scattered all over the face of the continent, indeed sometimes all over the world, the modern corporation exercises a more direct, definite, and important effect upon the daily lives of all the people than most political States.

They are brought into existence by law. They have no existence outside of the law; they possess only those powers which the people, through the Government, see fit to give them. Yet they actually operate without public authority. The modern corporation is an economic state, a social agency greater than most governments, but totally unresponsive to any democratic impulses.

CONTROL OF INTERSTATE CORPORATIONS

The interstate corporations, the activities of which so intimately affect the economic lives of all of our people, are not controlled by their employees. That is very certain. They are not controlled by their stockholders. That also is very certain. The corporate em-

ployee comes and goes, working at a salary or at wages for a very uncertain period of time. The corporate stockholder also changes very rapidly, many of them holding their stock only for purposes of trade in the markets. Many others hold the stock in such small amounts that they make no effort to assert any degree of ownership. Indeed they could not assert any authority in the management of the affairs of the economic state of which they are, as it were, citizens.

The modern interstate corporation is controlled by a small management group which in turn is dominated by another and smaller financial group, the members of which, by virtue of the loose corporate laws of a few States, have found the means by which to wield complete control of these huge aggregations of capital, gathered in small amounts from innumerable investors scattered all over the land. Under the modern corporate system there has been a total separation of ownership and control with consequent effects of such far-reaching importance as to threaten the survival of democracy itself.

The trouble with America and with the world is that the political machinery and the economic machinery are not running in harmony. It is as though two parts of a huge engine which ought to work in unison had been disconnected while running at full speed, with the result that the whole machine is unable to function and is in constant danger of disastrous collapse.

The resources of the earth are amply sufficient to support all of the people of the earth in plenty and happiness. The corporation is a natural instrumentality for the development of these resources. Heretofore, however, it has not been used in the public interest. Public benefits have been only incidental. Monopoly has not been restrained and the result has been that while wealth has accumulated and the control of economic power has been concentrated, economic dependence of the masses has increased at the same time.

CONCENTRATION OF ECONOMIC POWER

The concentration of economic power has been the cause of concentration of political power. When men are unable themselves to cope with the institutions that control their bread and butter, they are driven to some form of united action—and their first recourse is naturally to the Government. If you seek the explanation of the expansion of the powers of the Central Government in Washington, if you seek the explanation of the rise of the authoritarian state in Europe, you will find it in the concentration of economic power through the modern corporation.

Fifty years ago, when it became apparent that the railroad corporations operating throughout the United States had become in effect a law unto themselves and were too great to be regulated in the public interest by the State governments, the people turned to Washington, and the Interstate Commerce Commission was created to regulate some phases of the railroad business. Through the law establishing this Commission we committed to the newly created body certain discretionary powers over the conduct of railroad corporations. From that day onward, as business corporations have grown, we have undertaken, after they have been created, to regulate them by official command from the Central Government.

To state it in another way, for 50 years we have been following the policy of trying to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen instead of preventing the theft in the first place. Because we have permitted the States to create these modern economic giants without concern for the general public welfare, we have been unable to prevent abuses at the very beginning. No State since the establishment of this Government has been admitted to the Union until its constitution was approved by Congress. Yet we permit States which could not set up their own governments without the consent of Congress to create corporations which actually dominate, control, and regulate the entire commercial and industrial life of the country under charters which have never been submitted to any national authority for public approval. In other words, we allow the States from which the power to regulate interstate commerce was withdrawn by the Constitution to create agencies which now control the field of business, the regulation of which was committed to the Federal Government.

GOVERNMENTS CREATE CORPORATIONS

Let us get this thought clearly. A corporation arises only as a result of a contract between some government and the natural persons who desire to do their business in the corporate form. The only government in this country which has any jurisdiction over the field of interstate and foreign commerce is the Federal Government. It must be perfectly plain, therefore, that the Federal Government is the only public authority that should be permitted to make the contracts—that is to say, to issue the charters or licenses—by which interstate corporations are brought into existence.

If we take the simple precaution to write into the charters of these corporations rules which will enforce honesty and fairness in management, which will guarantee fair dealing with employees and which will prevent monopoly, it will be unnecessary to continue to expand the Federal bureaucracy for the purpose of regulating them after their operations have become a public problem.

Let me repeat, a corporation has no power except that which is granted in the charter. State governments now create corporations under blanket charters that allow the incorporators to do anything that they please. They may set up dummy directors; they may rob the stockholders; they may rob the public by the manipulation of stock and bonds and corporate assets; they may with the utmost impunity engage in all of the practices which experience teaches us are ruinous.

STATE CHARTERS HAVE NOT WORKED

We know that the old system of letting the States set up these social agencies to operate without public responsibility has not worked. That system was incompetent to protect itself from the forces that brought about the crash of 1929. When that disaster came we found no relief at the hands of the great corporate managers because there was no uniform rule, national in scope, upon which national recovery could be built without resort to the Federal Government. Because of that collapse it became necessary for Washington to assume tremendous powers which had never before been exercised, to spend sums so huge that they had never before been imagined, and, finally, to create a Government bureaucracy greater than any that had ever existed before upon the face of the globe.

The Federal Government did a splendid job in the emergency, but we must now devise the plan for permanent recovery. We cannot go back to the old system. Unless we are willing to resign ourselves to a system under which all our affairs shall be directed by some central authority, we must lay down a fundamental rule, a rule that will be national in its scope for the Government within themselves of the interstate corporations upon which our economic lives depend. Recognizing the modern corporation as a social unit, we must make it an instrument of democratic power in accordance with the fundamental ideals of America or else we shall continue to be at the mercy of concentrated power of some kind.

GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS MUST WORK TOGETHER

Government and business must be made to work together. The task of finding the formula by which this may be accomplished is a challenge to the intelligence, patriotism, and good sense of the people of America and, for that matter, of the whole world.

Democracy everywhere is facing a crisis because the economic life of the world has changed, and we have not, as yet, adapted ourselves to the change.

For almost a generation statesmen, students, and economists have been urging the Federal Government to assert the power which it has to write the charter of every corporation that desires to engage in interstate or foreign commerce.

I have introduced in Congress a bill intended to make this principle effective. The measure is based upon principles which have been recognized by Presidents like Cleveland and Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson. Its purpose is not to increase the discretionary power of government over business but to make unnecessary the exercise of that power by depriving corporations and their managers of the corporate authority to do the things which have been the cause of most abuses.

For example, it would do away with the vicious practice by which some manipulators make their stenographers and office boys the officers and directors of their puppet corporations. It would prevent an officer or director of one corporation from milking it and its stockholders through another corporation formed for his own purposes. It would prevent officers and directors from voting themselves big salaries and bonuses. It would establish a system by which the rights of the small stockholder would be protected and by which he would be assured of disinterested representation at stockholders' meetings. It would make officers and directors trustees for their stockholders.

In short, a measure of this kind could be used to prevent the occurrence of the abuses which have caused such widespread losses instead of vainly trying to punish them after they had taken place.

Moreover, the measure would make possible the development of a national industrial system calculated to benefit all factors of the population. For example, it authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to call a national industrial conference in which employers, employees, the investing public, and consumers may be represented for the purpose of developing a general program for the coordination, stabilization, and orderly development of the basic industries of the country. The report of such a conference would then be submitted to Congress for its action in case additional legislation should be necessary.

LET US SET INDIVIDUALS FREE

One vitally significant feature of this plan is that it would apply only to corporations. It would thus set the natural person free. The great defect of most plans which have been tried heretofore is that they have applied to every citizen. The truth is that we don't need to establish Government regulation of the natural person. The man who operates on his own capital as an individual or in a partnership cannot control sufficient economic power to make his activities ordinarily a matter for national control.

Those commercial activities which do not directly or indirectly overflow State lines are not matters of national concern and should be left to the State. John Quincy Adams, when he was President, expressed the principle simply in these few words: "Whatever is of domestic concernment unconnected with other members of the Union or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State governments."

Conversely, as John Marshall phrased it, whatever commercial activity affects more States than one is a matter for the National Government.

Our trouble has been that we have reversed these principles. We have allowed the States to create the interstate corporations that do affect all the States and all the people, but then, trying

to cure the resulting evils we have attempted to regulate the natural person as well as the corporation.

By recognizing the difference between the flesh-and-blood man on the one hand and the artificial being we call the corporations on the other, we can restore the proper balance between the Government and the citizen.

By applying the Federal rule to interstate corporations, rather than to natural persons, we shall free the individual from the danger of regimentation. By making Federal regulation of corporations effective through Federal charters instead of through supervision by boards and commissions, clothed with discretionary authority, we shall free business from bureaucratic control.

This is the way to establish economic justice. Let no one forget that without economic freedom political liberty cannot endure.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, the disclosures made by the President of the United States in his message, and through the letter written to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, must bring the blush of shame to the face of every patriotic American citizen. That such a condition could exist seems impossible in a country composed of patriotic men and women.

I am going to say only a word or two on this subject. I do not want to be in the attitude of one who says "I told you so"; yet I desire to say to the Congress and to the country that had the voices of a few men in the Senate and in the House been heeded, and had tax laws been passed in accordance with those suggestions, the terrible, disgraceful, dishonest, conditions exposed by the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury would not now confront us. Had such legislation been passed, we should not now have such a condition presented to us.

Mr. President, from the very time the income-tax law was passed until now a few Senators and Representatives have contended that there should be provision in the law for publicity with respect to tax returns. We have said over and over again, year after year, when we have advocated that kind of an amendment to the tax laws, that if we did not give publicity to tax returns the very condition which has now been disclosed would always exist. All that has been disclosed would have been avoided, as I see it, had there been publicity of tax returns.

Instead of keeping the tax returns secret and undisclosed, if every tax return made in the United States could have been examined by the public, we should have received, as we have often said, hundreds of millions of dollars really belonging to the Government of the United States, which these disclosures show we have not received. That money has been fraudulently and dishonestly kept out of the Treasury of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 155) creating a joint Congressional Committee on Tax Evasion and Avoidance.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I offer several amendments to the joint resolution. I send them to the desk and ask that they be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In section 2, after the date "June 1, 1937", it is proposed to add "and other methods of tax evasion and avoidance."

In the same section it is proposed to strike out "January 5" and insert in lieu thereof "February 1."

In section 6, it is proposed to change the date from "January 5" to "February 1."

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

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

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the Senator if he wishes to ask me a question.

Mr. BORAH. I desire to ask—because it has not been made clear to me as yet, though I may not have heard all that was said—whether it is proposed to proceed with legislation in regard to this matter within a reasonable time.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, I imagine that the first thing the joint committee would do would be to have the Secretary of the Treasury come before it and lay before it the cases which

have already been disclosed, and other cases on which the Treasury authorities are now working, and as soon as the joint committee could recommend to the Congress some legislation which might plug the loopholes, the committee would propose legislation which would do so.

Mr. BORAH. It seems to me, from reading the message of the President and the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury which the President quotes, that a number of the loopholes are now revealed.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. BORAH. The authorities know what they are. There is no occasion for waiting for some tax-evasion committee to find out what they are.

Mr. HARRISON. I will say that the proposed joint committee will not wait one day longer than is necessary to propose the legislation that will stop any part of these tax evasions and avoidances.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Mississippi.

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 155) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONSIDERATION OF UNOBTAINED-TO BILLS ON THE CALENDAR

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of unobjected bills on the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Arkansas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The clerk will state the first business in order on the calendar.

DEBATE ON APPROPRIATION BILLS—DISPOSITION OF MEASURES OBJECTED TO

The resolution (S. Res. 8) limiting debate on general appropriation bills was announced as first in order.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be passed over.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not wish to make the request or motion now but as soon as the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] returns to the floor I shall move that the first order of business on the calendar be indefinitely postponed, unless it can be done by consent. I think that order of business ought not to remain on the calendar, in view of the opposition to it. Some disposition should be made of it, and I think it should be indefinitely postponed. However, I hesitate to make the motion in the absence of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, there are a number of bills on the calendar which have been repeatedly called, objections have been made to them, and the bills have gone over. It seems to me some way ought to be devised of taking action on them.

I now give notice that as to the bills which have been repeatedly called, it is my intention the next time the calendar is called to move to recommit them to the respective committees which reported them, so as to save the necessity of going over and over again matters that have not been acted upon. Of course any Senator has the right, when the order of business in the Senate permits it, to move the consideration of a bill that has been objected to; but manifestly at least a number of these bills will never be taken up on that order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair may suggest that bills repeatedly objected to could be referred to the table calendar, and then would not be called when the Senate has a call of the unobjected bills on the calendar.

Mr. ROBINSON. I will let the matter go over now, and suggest that the call of the calendar be proceeded with.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

The bill (S. 1435) to create a board of shorthand reporting, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1436) providing for the employment of skilled shorthand reporting in the executive branch of the Government was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 419) to promote the general welfare through the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in providing more effective programs of public education was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 532) to promote the safety of employees and travelers on railroads by providing for the inspection and investigation of conditions prevailing in train-dispatching offices and train-dispatching service and for the promulgation of necessary rules and regulations governing the working conditions of train dispatchers was announced as next in order.

Mr. HOLT. I ask that that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 847) to prevent the use of Federal official patronage in elections and to prohibit Federal officeholders from misuse of positions of public trust for private and partisan ends was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 100) to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies", approved July 2, 1890, was announced as next in order.

Mr. ROBINSON. Let that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 47) to authorize an appropriation for the construction of small reservoirs under the Federal reclamation laws, was announced as next in order.

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask that that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1261) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 69) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce", approved February 4, 1887, as amended and supplemented, by limiting freight or other trains to 70 cars was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

RETIREMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The bill (H. R. 2901) to amend the act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 349), for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service and in certain positions in the legislative branch of the Government to include all other employees in the legislative branch, was announced as next in order.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, this bill was before the Senate the last time the calendar was called. It was agreed that the proposed amendments should be included in a reprint of the bill so as to be available to Senators. I hope the bill may be considered today. It has to do with the retirement of employees of the legislative branch who have been 15 years in the service and have made up the amount of money to the Government which should have been paid in had they started 15 years ago to make the payments.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with an amendment, in section 1, page 1, line 3, after "46 Stat.", to strike out "349" and insert "468", so as to make the section read:

That the act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 468), for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service and in certain positions in the legislative branch of the Government, is hereby amended to include all other employees in the legislative branch.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, there are other amendments which have been suggested and which appear in the reprint of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments heretofore proposed by the Senator from New York will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In section 1, page 1, line 7, after the word "branch", it is proposed to insert "and all officers and employees of any of the courts of the United States who are not entitled to the benefits of any other retirement act."

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, there are two slight amendments the Civil Service Commission suggests. The first one is on page 2, at the end of line 2 following the amendment just stated, to add the words "whose tenure of employment is not intermittent nor of uncertain duration."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next amendment proposed by the Senator from New York and appearing in the reprint of the bill will be stated.

The next amendment heretofore proposed by Mr. COPELAND was, in section 2, at the beginning of line 8, after the word "be", to insert "and shall not be applicable to any officer or employee of any court of the United States who is brought within its scope by section 1 of this act until such officer or employee gives notice in writing to the disbursing officer by whom the salary of such officer or employee is paid", so as to read:

SEC. 2. The provisions of such act of May 29, 1930, shall not be applicable to any employee in the legislative branch who is brought within its scope by section 1 of this act until such employee gives notice in writing to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, and shall not be applicable to any officer or employee of any court of the United States who is brought within its scope by section 1 of this act until such officer or employee gives notice in writing to the disbursing officer by whom the salary of such officer or employee is paid, that he or she desires to come under the provisions of such act of May 29, 1930. Such notice must be given, in the case of any such employee in the service on the effective date of this act, within 6 months from such effective date, and in the case of any such employee entering the service after the effective date of this act, within 6 months from the date of such entrance.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment heretofore proposed by Mr. COPELAND was, in section 2, after line 19, to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That in the case of any such employee whose salary or any part thereof is paid by the disbursing officer of the Senate such notice may be given at any time, and such employee shall come under the provisions of such act of May 29, 1930, at the beginning of the sixth month after the giving of such notice.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment proposed by Mr. COPELAND was, at the top of page 3, to insert the following:

No such employee whose salary or any part thereof is paid by the disbursing officer of the Senate shall make any deposit required by section 9, or any reposit required by subsection (b) of section 12, of such act of May 29, 1930, and there shall not be deducted and withheld from the basic salary, pay, or compensation of any such employee the sum required to be deducted and withheld by section 10 of such act of May 29, 1930, unless and until such employee shall have completed 15 years of service: *Provided*, That before any such employee may derive any of the benefits provided by such act of May 29, 1930, he shall be required to deposit an amount equal to the following sums: (1) The sum which would have been deducted and withheld from his basic salary, pay, or compensation but for the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, together with interest on such sum computed at the rate of 4 percent per annum compounded on June 30 of each fiscal year; (2) any sum required to be deposited under the provisions of section 9 of such act of May 29, 1930; and (3) any sum required to be reposit under the provisions of subsection (b) of section 12 of such act of May 29, 1930: *Provided further*, That should any such employee who shall have served for a total period of not less than 5 years become totally disabled for useful and efficient service, within the meaning of section 6 of such act of May 29, 1930, before completing 15 years of service, he shall be entitled to the benefits provided by such section 6, upon deposit of the amount required to be deposited under the preceding proviso.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment heretofore proposed by Mr. COPELAND was, in section 3, line 8, after the word "any", to strike

out "employee in the legislative branch" and insert "officer or employee", so as to make the section read:

SEC. 3. The provisions of section 2 of such act of May 29, 1930, and of section 204 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932, and any Executive orders pursuant thereto, relating to automatic separation, shall not apply to any officer or employee to whom the provisions of such act are extended by this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COPELAND. The second amendment suggested by the Civil Service Commission is in section 3, on page 4, after the word "act", at the end of line 10, to insert a comma and the words "nor hereafter to employees of the office of the Architect of the Capitol." I offer that amendment. The adoption of this amendment and the one suggested previously will make the bill conform to the ideas of the Civil Service Commission.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from New York.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there are no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to extend the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to certain employees in the legislative and judicial branches of the Government."

DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT

The bill (H. R. 4276) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes" was announced as next in order.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I ask that this bill go over without prejudice. I promised a Senator who is not present today that the bill would not be considered in his absence. So I hope the bill will not be deemed to be among those to be passed over at a future time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

STATUS OF OFFICERS OF WORLD WAR

The bill (S. 1040) placing provisional officers of the World War in the same status with emergency officers of the World War and extending to them the same benefits and/or privileges as are now or may hereafter be provided by law, orders, and/or regulations for said emergency officers, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I have indicated several times that a motion might be made to proceed to the consideration of this bill; but I do not think it should be acted on under the present order. I suggest that it go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

NATIONAL CEMETERY FACILITIES, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

The bill (H. R. 5136) to authorize the acquisition of land for cemeterial purposes in the vicinity of San Francisco, Calif., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, such suitable lands in the vicinity of San Francisco, Calif., as in his judgment are required for the enlargement of existing national cemetery facilities, and the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated for this purpose from any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall remain available until expended.

SALE OF SURPLUS WAR DEPARTMENT PROPERTY

The bill (S. 1279) to authorize the sale under the provisions of the act of March 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 203), of surplus War Department real property was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell or cause to be sold, under the provisions of the act of March 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 203), the several tracts or parcels of real property hereinafter designated, or any portion thereof, upon determination by him that said tracts or parcels are no longer

needed for military purposes, and to execute and deliver in the name of the United States and in its behalf any and all contracts, conveyances, or other instruments necessary to effectuate such sale and conveyance.

Name of reservation, with approximate amount of land involved in each instance: Calf Island, including Little Calf Island, Mass., 18.05 acres; Great Brewer Island, Mass., 21.7 acres; Fort Ward, Wash., 320.33 acres; Boca Grande (Cayo Costa) Military Reservation, Fla., 37 acres (portion excepted and reserved by act of March 12, 1926): *Provided*, That the net proceeds from the sale of the above properties shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of "Miscellaneous receipts."

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed after due advertisement, to sell or cause to be sold, upon such terms and conditions as he deems advisable, but at not less than the appraised value, the remaining portion of Camp Taylor, Ky., approximately 30 acres, which was not sold under the act of February 20, 1931 (46 Stat. 1191), together with any other portion of Camp Taylor which was sold prior to the passage of the act of February 20, 1931, and title to which may revert to the United States because of default; and he is further authorized, if he deems it advisable, to have said land appraised again, the cost of each appraisal and all other expenses incident to the sale to be paid from the proceeds of sale and the net proceeds of such sale shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of "Miscellaneous receipts."

SIMPLIFICATION OF ARMY ACCOUNTING

The bill (S. 2400) to simplify accounting, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the appropriation "Travel of the Army" current at the date of relief from duty station of personnel traveling under orders shall be charged with all expenses properly chargeable to such appropriation in connection with the travel enjoined, including travel expenses of dependents, regardless of the dates of arrival at destination of the persons so traveling.

INCREASE OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

The bill (S. 2463) to authorize an additional number of medical and dental officers for the Army was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That on and after July 1, 1937, there shall be authorized 1,083 officers of the Medical Corps and 208 officers of the Dental Corps, notwithstanding the provisions of the act of June 30, 1922 (42 Stat. 721), and the authorized commissioned strength of the Army is hereby increased by 75 in order to provide for the increases herein authorized in the number of officers in the Medical and Dental Corps.

AMERICAN LEGION MUSEUM AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

The bill (H. R. 4809) to authorize the Works Progress Administration to lend or give World War relics and other property at Fort Eustis, Va., to the American Legion Museum at Newport News, Va., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of the Works Progress Administration is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to lend or give any World War relics, museum pieces, quartermaster material, surgical, or medical equipment, or other material, now located at Fort Eustis, Va., which is of a character appropriate for display in a museum and which is no longer required for Government use as determined by the Director of Procurement, to the American Legion Museum at Newport News, Va. The Administrator of the Works Progress Administration shall furnish to the Director of Procurement a list of all property lent by him pursuant to the provisions hereof. The Director of Procurement shall have custody of any such property which may hereafter be returned by the American Legion Museum, with authority to deal therewith as in the case of other surplus personal property in his custody. The Government shall be at no expense in connection with any such loan or gift, and such loan or gift shall be made subject to such rules and regulations as the Administrator of the Works Progress Administration shall prescribe.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

The bill (H. R. 5467) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River between St. Louis, Mo., and Stites, Ill., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE AT CEDAR POINT, ALA.

The bill (H. R. 3874) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge and causeway across the water between the mainland, at or near Cedar Point and Dauphin Island, Ala., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

POTOMAC RIVER BRIDGE AT POINT OF ROCKS

The bill (H. R. 4706) authorizing the State Roads Commission of the State of Maryland and the State Highway Department of the State of Virginia to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Potomac River at or near a point in the vicinity of Point of Rocks in Frederick County and a point near the south end of Loudoun County to take the place of a bridge destroyed by flood in 1936 was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE, WASH.

The bill (H. R. 4801) authorizing the county of Wahkiakum, a legal political subdivision of the State of Washington, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Columbia River between Puget Island and the mainland, Cathlamet, State of Washington, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WATERTOWN OIL, LAND & POWER CO., BUTTE, MONT.

The bill (S. 190) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Waterton Oil, Land & Power Co., of Butte, Mont., against the United States was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Waterton Oil, Land & Power Co., of Butte, Mont., against the United States for damages arising out of the breach of various contracts entered into in the years 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909 for the cutting of timber by such company from certain lands in the Glacier National Park and the cancellation of certain mining claims of such company covering such land.

Sec. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claim, and appeals from and payment of any judgment thereon, shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

JAMES W. GROSE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1850) to provide for the appointment of James W. Grose as a sergeant, first class (master sergeant), United States Army, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, in line 5, after the word "master", to strike out "sergeant, and he shall not be entitled to receive pay or allowances for the period during which he was not in the active service" and insert "sergeant: *Provided*, That the said James W. Grose shall not be entitled to any back pay or allowances by virtue of the passage of this act", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That James W. Grose, a noncommissioned officer on the retired list of the Regular Army, be placed in the first grade as a master sergeant: *Provided*, That the said James W. Grose shall not be entitled to any back pay or allowances by virtue of the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN EXHIBITORS AT NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 334) to protect the copyrights and patents of foreign exhibitors at the New York World's Fair, to be held at New York City, N. Y., in 1939, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Librarian of Congress and the Commissioner of Patents are hereby authorized and directed to establish branch offices under the direction of the Register of Copyrights and the Commissioner of Patents, respectively, in suitable quarters on the grounds of the New York World's Fair, to be held at New York City, N. Y., under the direction of the New York World's Fair Corporation, Inc., a New York corporation, said quarters to be furnished free of charge by said corporation, said offices to be established at such time as may, upon 60 days' advance notice, in writing, to the Register of Copyrights and the Commissioner of Patents, respectively, be requested by said New York World's Fair Corporation, but not earlier than January 1, 1939, and to be maintained until the close to the general public of said exposition; and the

proprietor of any foreign copyright, or any certificate of trademark registration, or letters patent of invention, design, or utility model issued by any foreign government protecting any trade mark, apparatus, device, machine, process, method, composition of matter, design, or manufactured article imported for exhibition and exhibited at said fair may upon presentation of proof of such proprietorship satisfactory to the Register of Copyrights or the Commissioner of Patents, as the case may be, obtain without charge and without prior examination as to novelty, a certificate from such branch office, which shall be prima-facie evidence in the Federal courts of such proprietorship, the novelty of the subject matter covered by any such certificate to be determined by a Federal court in case an action or suit is brought based thereon; and said branch offices shall keep registers of all such certificates issued by them, which shall be open to public inspection.

At the close of said New York World's Fair the register of certificates of the copyright registrations aforesaid shall be deposited in the Copyright Office in the Library of Congress at Washington, D. C., and the register of all other certificates of registration aforesaid shall be deposited in the United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C., and there preserved for future reference. Certified copies of any such certificates shall, upon request, be furnished by the Register of Copyrights or the Commissioner of Patents, as the case may be, either during or after said exposition, and at the rates charged by such officials for certified copies of other matter; and any such certified copies shall be admissible in evidence in lieu of the original certificates in any Federal court.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person without authority of the proprietor thereof to copy, republish, imitate, reproduce, or practice at any time during the period specified in section 6 hereof any subject matter protected by registration as aforesaid at either of the branch offices at said exposition which shall be imported for exhibition at said exposition, and there exhibited and which is substantially different in a copyright, trade mark, or patent sense, as the case may be, from anything publicly used, described in a printed publication or otherwise known in the United States of America prior to such registration at either of said branch offices as aforesaid; and any person who shall infringe upon the rights thus protected under this act shall be liable—

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement issued by any Federal court having jurisdiction of the defendant;

(b) To pay to the proprietor such damages as the proprietor may have suffered due to such infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer may have made by reason of such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages and profits such damages as to the court shall appear to be just;

(c) To deliver upon an oath, to be impounded during the pendency of the act, upon such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe, all articles found by the court after a preliminary hearing to infringe the rights herein protected; and

(d) To deliver upon an oath, for destruction, all articles found by the court at final hearings to infringe the rights herein protected.

SEC. 3. Any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe any right protected under this act, or who shall knowingly and willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding 1 year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. All the acts, regulations, and provisions which apply to protecting copyrights, trade marks, designs, and patents for inventions or discoveries not inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall apply to certificates issued pursuant to this act, but no notice of copyright on the work shall be required for protection hereunder.

SEC. 5. Nothing contained in this act shall bar or prevent the proprietor of the subject matter covered by any certificate issued pursuant to this act from obtaining protection for such subject matter under the provisions of the copyright, trade-mark, or patent laws of the United States of America, as the case may be, in force prior hereto, and upon making application and complying with the provisions prescribed by such laws; and nothing contained in this act shall prevent, lessen, impeach, or avoid any remedy at law or inequity under any certificate of copyright registration, certificate of trade-mark registration, or letters patent for inventions or discoveries or designs issued under the copyright, trade-mark, or patent laws of the United States of America, as the case may be, in force prior hereto, and which any owner thereof and of a certificate issued thereon pursuant to this act might have had if this act had not been passed, but such owner shall not twice recover the damages he has sustained or the profit made by reason of any infringement thereof.

SEC. 6. The rights protected under the provisions of this act as to any copyright, trade mark, apparatus, device, machine, process, method, composition of matter, design, or manufactured article imported for exhibition at said New York World's Fair shall begin on the date the same is placed on exhibition at said exposition and shall continue for a period of 6 months from the date of the closing to the general public of said exposition.

SEC. 7. All necessary expenses incurred by the United States in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be reimbursed to the Government of the United States by the New York World's Fair, under regulations to be prescribed by the Librarian of Congress and the Commissioner of Patents, respectively; and receipts from

such reimbursements shall be deposited as refunds to the appropriations from which such expenses were paid.

CADETS AT MILITARY ACADEMY FROM CANAL ZONE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2295) to amend the act approved June 7, 1935 (Public, No. 116, 74th Cong.; 49 Stat. 332), to provide for an additional number of cadets at the United States Military Academy, and for other purposes, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the portion of the act approved June 7, 1935 (Public, No. 116, 74th Cong.; 49 Stat. 332), to provide for an additional number of cadets at the United States Military Academy, which reads as follows: "one to be selected by the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, from among the sons of civilians of the Panama Canal Zone and the Panama Railroad, resident on the zone", is amended to read as follows: "one cadet to be selected by the Governor of the Panama Canal from among the sons of civilians residing in the Canal Zone and the sons of civilian personnel of the United States Government and the Panama Railroad Co. residing in the Republic of Panama."

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD], in charge of the bill, what increase in the number of cadets does the bill contemplate?

Mr. SHEPPARD. The bill does not propose to increase the number of appointments to be made from the Panama Canal Zone but permits the Governor to appoint men residing across the line of the zone in Panama. Some of the civilian employees have moved across the line for various reasons, and under the language of the existing law their sons cannot be appointed.

Mr. ROBINSON. The title of the bill, then, is misleading.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It is misleading.

Mr. ROBINSON. The title of the bill reads, "To provide for an additional number of cadets." The Senator, as I understand him, says that the bill merely authorizes the appointment as cadets of young men who do not reside within the Canal Zone.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The bill is an amendment to the existing law, and it retains the old title. As a matter of fact, the title technically is misleading, but the bill is an amendment to a former act.

Mr. ROBINSON. Very well. I make no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARKLEY in the chair). 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.

JOHN E. SANDAGE

The bill (H. R. 1304) for the relief of John E. Sandage, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and is hereby, authorized to consider and determine, in the same manner and to the same extent as if application for the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act had been made within the 1-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof, the claim of John E. Sandage on account of disability due to loss of an eye alleged to have been proximately caused by his employment in the service of the United States between September 8, 1929, and December 31, 1932: *Provided*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act: *Provided further*, That claim hereunder shall be filed within 6 months after the approval of this act.

HATTIE TOLBERT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2154) for the relief of Hattie Tolbert, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment at the end of the bill to add a proviso, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Hattie Tolbert, of Pensacola, Fla., the sum of \$2,500 as full compensation for the death of her mother, Mary Goode, and her sister, Irma Dean, on March 1, 1921, on account of being struck by United States Navy (N-10) seaplane (A-2548) while piloted by John W. Alcorn, ensign, United States Navy: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

WILLARD COLLINS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1401) for the relief of Willard Collins, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "Treasury," to strike out "not otherwise appropriated" and insert "allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps," and at the end of the bill to add a proviso, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, to Willard Collins the sum of \$10,000 in full and final settlement of any and all claims against the Government for the death of his wife and minor child, who were killed November 28, 1936, when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a truck belonging to the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, which was being operated by Joseph Yusba, a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp Rainbow, Florence County, Wis.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

MRS. GUY A. M'CONOHA

The bill (S. 523) for the relief of Mrs. Guy A. McConoha, was considered, 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 Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Guy A. McConoha, of Poplar, Mont., the sum of \$425.50 in full satisfaction of all claims of such Mrs. Guy A. McConoha against the United States resulting from the loss sustained by her when dispossessed by the Government of a certain Ford automobile purchased with a like sum by the said Mrs. Guy A. McConoha, such automobile, without her knowledge, having been previously forfeited to the United States under the internal-revenue laws and laws relating to the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors among the Indians: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

JOSEPH M. CLAGETT, JR.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 730) for the relief of Joseph M. Clagett, Jr., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$1,000, and the additional sum of \$40 per month during the remainder of his natural life"; on page 2, at the end of line 1, to insert "*Provided*, That the guardian of Joseph M. Clagett, Jr., shall file an annual report with the Secretary of the Treasury as to the physical condition of Joseph M. Clagett, Jr.: *Provided further*"; on the same page, line 6, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof"; and in line 9, after the word "claim", to strike out "It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the guardian of Joseph M. Clagett, Jr., the sum of \$1,000, and the additional sum of \$40

per month during the remainder of his natural life, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for injuries sustained by him on December 27, 1934, caused by a fall down an open elevator shaft in a building in Philadelphia, Pa., owned by the United States Government and under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, Procurement Division: *Provided*, That the guardian of Joseph M. Clagett, Jr., shall file an annual report with the Secretary of the Treasury as to the physical condition of Joseph M. Clagett, Jr.: *Provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ANNIE MARY WILMUTH

The bill (S. 546) for the relief of Annie Mary Wilmuth, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to consider and determine, in the same manner and to the same extent as if application for the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act had been made within the 1-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof, the claim of Annie Mary Wilmuth, on account of disability alleged to have been contracted while employed as a nurse at the United States Veterans' Administration Hospital, Algiers, La.: *Provided*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this act.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF ALASKA MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

The bill (H. R. 1502) to amend Public Law No. 626, Seventy-fourth Congress, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of section 2 of Public Law No. 626, Seventy-fourth Congress, the same being an act entitled "An act to authorize municipal corporations in the Territory of Alaska to incur bonded indebtedness, and for other purposes", approved May 28, 1936, is amended to read as follows:

"No bonded indebtedness shall be incurred by any municipal corporation in the Territory of Alaska unless the proposal to incur such indebtedness be first submitted to the qualified electors of such municipal corporation whose names appear on the last tax-assessment roll or record of such municipality for purposes of municipal taxation, at an election called for such purpose, and not less than 65 percent of the votes cast at such election shall be in favor thereof."

AUXILIARY VESSELS FOR THE NAVY

The bill (S. 2193) to authorize the construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the Navy, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of furnishing or replacing auxiliary vessels urgently necessary for the proper maintenance and operation of the Navy, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to undertake the construction of about 36,050 tons (light displacement tonnage) of such auxiliary vessels as follows:

- (a) One seaplane tender of about 8,300 tons;
- (b) One destroyer tender of about 9,000 tons;
- (c) One mine sweeper of about 600 tons;
- (d) One submarine tender of about 9,000 tons;
- (e) One fleet tug of about 1,150 tons; and
- (f) One oiler of about 8,000 tons.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD J. PRUETT

The bill (H. R. 3736) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Pruett, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Pruett the sum of \$5,000 in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for the death of their son, Robert Edward Pruett, who was drowned in a swimming pool at Fort McClellan, Ala., on September 22, 1931: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of

this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2106) for the allowance of certain claims not heretofore paid, for indemnity for spoliations by the French, prior to July 31, 1861, as reported by the Court of Claims, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BURKE. Let that bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

HOWARD HEFNER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2673) for the relief of Howard Hefner.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I inquire if this bill has been recommended by the Department?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I may say that this bill has not been recommended by the Department, but very full and complete evidence relating to the bill was presented to the Senate Committee on Claims. At the last session of the Congress a bill passed the Senate providing an allowance of \$5,000. The pending bill is a House measure, and only provides an allowance of \$2,000. My investigation of this case and the evidence presented convinced me that it is a very meritorious measure, except that I consider that the bill does not provide adequate compensation for the injuries sustained.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, to Howard Hefner the sum of \$2,000 in full settlement of all damages sustained by him as the result of permanent personal injuries inflicted upon him when, on May 26, 1935, the car which he, Howard Hefner, was driving on State Highway No. 11 was struck by a United States Forestry truck driven by one Grady Helton at a point on said highway about 1 mile north of Cleveland, Ga., and near a place known as "Skeet's Place" on a deep curve on said highway, the said Howard Hefner being on his side of the road when the accident occurred: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 885) for the relief of H. G. Harmon was announced as next in order.

Mr. GILLETTE. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

SUIT OF JOHN H. OWENS

The Senate proceeded to consider 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 which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the District of Nebraska to hear, determine, and render judgment upon, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any provision of law to the contrary, the claim against the United States of John H. Owens, Omaha, Nebr., for damages on account of personal injuries sustained by the said John H. Owens when he was struck on September 23, 1931, in Omaha, Nebr., by an automobile operated by an employee of the Department of Agriculture while such employee was engaged in Government business: *Provided,* That the judgment, if any, shall not exceed the sum of \$3,000. Such suit shall be brought within 4 months from the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 2. The United States district attorney for the district of Nebraska is hereby charged with the duty of defending the United States in any suit instituted under the authority of section 1 of this act.

SEC. 3. There is authorized to be appropriated such sum as may be necessary to pay any judgment rendered by such court in such suit.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Nebraska to determine the claim of John H. Owens."

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC NEEDS OF MIGRATING LABORERS

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 85) authorizing an appropriation for an investigation of the social and economic needs of laborers migrating across State lines was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That to enable the Secretary of Labor to carry out the purposes of S. Res. 298, to investigate the social and economic needs of laborers migrating across State lines, agreed to June 18, 1936, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$20,000.

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF COMMISSION

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 68) providing for the appointment of a National Unemployment and Relief Commission was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the joint resolution?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I will be glad to explain the measure. It merely provides for the appointment of a commission to consist of not less than 5 nor more than 15 members to make a thorough and comprehensive study of unemployment and relief. It provides for no appropriation, but authorizes the expenses to be paid out of the relief appropriation. Are there any other questions?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HATCH. Certainly.

Mr. AUSTIN. Does this resolution include any provision for the taking of a census of unemployed?

Mr. HATCH. It does not include any such provision. It merely provides for a complete study of the subject of unemployment and relief.

Mr. McKELLAR. I see that, instead of providing an appropriation, it is based on an allotment by the President. Is that the idea?

Mr. HATCH. That is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I observe the bill provides for the creation of a new commission.

Mr. HATCH. That is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. May I ask the Senator whether it would not serve the purpose just as well if, indeed, not a little better, if this work should be undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor? Every time we create a new commission it becomes necessary for such commission to establish a new bureaucratic machine.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has done very excellent work. It is accustomed to gathering such statistics. I really feel that the purposes of the joint resolution would be better served and it would be possible to obtain more immediate action if, instead of creating a new commission, the Department of Labor were required to do the work.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may I say to the Senator—

Mr. HATCH. Of course, I can answer but one question at a time. Does the Senator from Tennessee desire to speak along the same line as did the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. McKELLAR. No.

Mr. HATCH. Then, let me say in response to the Senator from Wyoming that I quite agree with all he has said about the establishment of new commissions and especially commissions which tend to create further and additional bureaus. However, this particular commission could not and would not create a new bureau. It is a fact-finding

commission that is proposed. Undoubtedly it would and it must employ all the agencies of the Government in the Department of Labor, but that is only one small part of the problem involved. The statistics compiled and which are available in the Department of Labor will be very beneficial in this study, but also it must include a review and a consideration and a study of all the statistics in the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, and all the other emergency agencies which have had to do in any way with the subject of unemployment or relief. There is at present no single agency which can undertake this study.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is that to which I wish to invite the attention of the Senator. The bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor carried a large sum of money to that department for the purpose of securing this exact information. The two would be paralleling each other, if I am correct about it. I shall let the Senator know in a moment after I have examined the appropriation bill to which I have just referred.

Mr. HATCH. I am quite sure they would not be paralleling each other's work. Another resolution is pending before a committee of this body which would in a sense provide for paralleling the work of the proposed commission. That is a resolution which I introduced calling for the appointment of a special senatorial committee to study the particular subject of unemployment and relief. I hope that resolution will be reported and that the Senate will make its own study of the subject.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES. I am familiar with the resolution to which the Senator has just referred. I agree that there may be justification for such an investigation as would be authorized by the Senate resolution submitted by the Senator from New Mexico. I think there is no justification for the investigation provided by the pending joint resolution for the reason that, in my long experience in the House and Senate, I do not recall any investigation made by commissions composed of persons outside of Congress that ever succeeded in bringing about the enactment of legislation by the Congress.

I think any investigation made of the subject should be made by a committee of the House or a committee of the Senate. Then, whatever report is filed, there will be somebody in the Congress to fight for the adoption of the report and for the enactment of legislation recommended by the committee; but when an outside commission is appointed, as proposed in the pending joint resolution, we do not get such results. Looking back through the years, we know, based on our past experience, that such a commission would meet and have experts and hold hearings and eventually file a report, and in due time someone would move that the report be printed as a public document, but no Member of the Senate or the House would ever read it. It would be buried in the document room.

The Senator has pending a resolution which I think contains real merit. I have talked with the Senator about it and believe that at the proper time it should be adopted. It would provide for a comprehensive investigation of the entire subject. By following that plan I believe results would be obtained. I do not believe we will get any such results under the joint resolution now pending.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I quite appreciate what the Senator from South Carolina has said about my resolution, which is now pending before a Senate committee. I hope that resolution will be reported soon and will be considered by the Senate and that under it a committee will be appointed to study the subject for the purpose of recommending legislation. However, I know that things do not always work out the way we want them to. The particular resolution to which the Senator has referred was introduced in the Senate during the last session by the Senator from Montana

[Mr. MURRAY]. It is really his thought, and it is a good one. That resolution passed the Senate but died in the House of Representatives.

The other resolution to which the Senator from South Carolina referred was also introduced in the Senate during the last session, but it died on the calendar and was not passed. Neither resolution was passed at the last session.

I should like to have the Senate permit the pending joint resolution to be passed today in order that it may go to the other House.

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

Mr. HATCH. Certainly.

Mr. BYRNES. May I ask the Senator if he will not say, as to the Senate resolution which he introduced, that he came before the committee of which I happen to be chairman and said that he did not want his resolution considered and reported until the joint resolution which we are now discussing had been disposed of?

Mr. HATCH. That is quite correct. I have been holding back my Senate resolution hoping that the Senator from South Carolina would join with me in reporting it and having it adopted if by any chance the pending joint resolution should be defeated.

Mr. BYRNES. I assure the Senator that I intended to join with him because I believe that is the way the thing should be done. I think we should wait until after we have passed upon the bill which provides funds for relief, because during the consideration of that measure in committee and on the floor of the Senate questions may arise which the Senator would want to have fully covered by his resolution of investigation. I assure him, as I have heretofore, that I agree with him in the objective he is seeking. I am in favor of the adoption of a resolution along the lines of the one he has submitted providing for a Senate investigation, and I hope it will be a thorough one and that as a result of such an investigation much-needed legislation may be enacted.

Mr. HATCH. Then, the Senator from South Carolina agrees with me that the question of unemployment and relief is the most important question before the people of the United States at this time?

Mr. BYRNES. I certainly agree with the Senator, and because I agree with him I sincerely hope that he and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], who is also deeply interested in the matter, will not have the investigation conducted by a commission to be appointed by the President, because in years past we have considered that course to be the graveyard of legislation. Whenever we reached a deadlock and could not move, we would adopt a resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report at some future time.

I think the resolution should be adopted providing a Senate investigation. Then there would be a report under it on the date of the convening of the next session of Congress in January 1938, and action could be had at the next session if action is deemed necessary and wise.

Mr. HATCH. We are not divided at all in our thought about the matter. May I complete the question to the Senator which I intended to propound? If unemployment and relief constitute the most important question confronting us, why should not the Congress conduct its own investigation under the other resolution which we have been discussing, and at the same time have the executive department, which has a heavy responsibility with this problem, conduct its investigation through such commission as that provided in the pending joint resolution?

Mr. BYRNES. The executive department must necessarily rely upon the investigations and the reports made by the officials of the executive department who are daily engrossed with this problem. Being engrossed with it every day, they know a thousand times more about it than some persons who would be appointed to serve temporarily upon such commission as is provided by the pending joint resolution. If such a commission were appointed, it would call in the directors and the officials of the existing bureaus for their recommendations. I think those officials should be

required to come before a congressional committee instead of before a commission, when we know, judging from the history of such investigations, that the Members of Congress would never read the report of a commission composed of persons outside of the Congress. That is my fear. I may be wrong but that is my opinion.

Mr. HATCH. I think there is much merit in the commission plan, and much good might come from the study it would make. I hardly think, under the present order of business, that I should continue at length, as I should like to do, to discuss the pending joint resolution. I do not know whether objection has been made to its present consideration.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have not made an objection; but I find that we have already appropriated \$784,000 to gather statistics which include reports of unemployment. I have the hearings here; but, while I have not found the place, my recollection is that under that appropriation the Department of Labor prepares and furnishes bulletins on unemployment. I do not think another organization ought to be employed to do the very same thing. I may be mistaken about it.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the Senator is mistaken in the purpose of the joint resolution.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator from New Mexico will let the resolution go over until the next time the calendar is called. Meantime I shall look into it, and shall be glad to take up the matter on its merits.

Mr. HATCH. Of course, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is equally interested.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, before introducing a similar joint resolution at the last session I went into the subject very carefully. It was my feeling at that time that it would be impossible for a Senate committee to devote the necessary time to an investigation of this character; that it would take such a long period of time, and require such close attention and study of the subject, that it would be imposing too much upon a Senate committee. Therefore, I have provided for the appointment of a commission. It seems to me that in a matter of this kind the President should appoint an impartial commission of outstanding citizens of the country who would give their time to the subject, and give it thorough study, and not permit it to be slurred over by a careless examination and investigation of the subject.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator knows that the Department of Labor makes a very careful study of unemployment, and submits reports regularly in reference to the number of unemployed in the country.

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

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I am sure the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Montana and all other Senators will readily recall the very great dispute that has existed over the figures of the employment of labor.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; that is true.

Mr. CLARK. They will also recall the almost weekly conflicts that existed during the last unfortunate Republican administration when Mr. Doak was Secretary of Labor, and the present Secretary of Labor, Miss Perkins, was Labor Commissioner of New York, or was holding an office of equivalent title. Almost weekly the United States Department of Labor would give out a statement as to the number of unemployed in the United States; and the same day or the next day the New York State Department of Labor, under the direction of Miss Perkins, would give out a statement saying that the United States Department of Labor did not know what it was talking about, or else was deliberately falsifying the facts, and give out an entirely different figure.

I understand that the purpose of the joint resolution of the Senator from Montana and the Senator from New Mexico is to have the President of the United States set up a commission armed with sufficient authority over all agencies concerned, both National and State, to arrive at the facts as correctly as they are humanly ascertainable. Therefore, in

view of the constant dispute as to this matter which in the past has gone on between the Department of Labor of the United States and various other agencies, both State and National, it seems to me it is not a valid objection to the joint resolution introduced by the Senators from Montana and New Mexico that statistics on the subject have been gathered by Government agencies.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, if the Senator from Montana will yield—

Mr. MURRAY. Certainly, I yield.

Mr. HATCH. Let me say to the Senator from Tennessee that this joint resolution contemplates a study of the types of relief. On the one hand we have advocates of work relief. On the other hand, there are many persons in the United States who contend that work relief should be stopped. Some insist on a long-range public-works program. Others contend for strictly a dole system. Mr. Hopkins says that more than 7,000,000 persons must now be provided for by relief. Other agencies dispute that number. Will the statistics from the Labor Department settle those questions, or any part of them? The purpose of this proposed study is to go into the whole subject and try to find out what is the best and most workable plan of handling the question of unemployment and relief.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, I have stated my view. I simply desire to reiterate it.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] and I have the same views on this subject. We differ as to method. I do not believe any headway would be made by passing a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission to make an investigation of this kind. I do not believe Congress would read the report of the commission. I think from 6 months to a year would elapse before we would receive a report from them. I want a Senate investigation. I desire to have a resolution adopted by the Senate providing for the consideration of all matters connected with the subject. Before this session of Congress adjourns I intend to have reported from my committee, if I have any influence with the committee, a resolution providing for an investigation in which all the questions involved will be considered.

The Senator from New Mexico says he does not believe the joint resolution would be passed by the House.

Mr. HATCH. I said it might not be.

Mr. BYRNES. I think the Senator could say more than that. Even if it should be, I think the Senator will agree that a committee of the Senate would have greater power than would a commission; and I cannot agree with him that any commission appointed by the President would devote more time to the investigation than would a Senate committee.

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

Mr. BYRNES. In one second.

Committees of the Senate charged with the duty of investigating questions of this kind have invariably performed that duty in a splendid manner. Whenever the President appoints a commission, he must take the members of the commission from men who are engaged in business. We have no reason to believe they would leave their business. I think they might ask the directors of the various organizations to suggest men who would make the investigation for them. I do not want it made by them. I want the investigation made by the Senate, or by men who are appointed by a Senate committee. The Members of the Senate represent those who hold the views suggested by the Senator as to work relief, and those who hold different views. We represent all views, and we can give an opportunity to persons having all views to come before the committee.

Because of those facts, Mr. President, I shall object to the consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, before the Senator objects, will he yield to me for just one question?

Mr. BYRNES. Certainly; I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I desire to ask a question in all good faith, and without any argumentative tendency in the question, because the discussion of the subject this afternoon has been

a very interesting one. There is pending before the Commerce Committee a bill introduced by the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], approaching this subject from a slightly different angle. I should be very glad to have the opinion of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES] as to the efficacy of this manner of approach, because it is coming before a subcommittee of which I am the acting chairman.

The Senator from Connecticut proposes to take a census of unemployment in this country in what would seem to be a relatively simple manner, and without very much expense to the Government. He proposes to do it in a manner analogous to the registration for the draft during the World War, by using the agencies already established—the employment and reemployment services—for registration purposes. It may be objected to such a method of approach that a great many persons are not registered; but the Senator from Connecticut attaches to his bill a proviso that no one who is out of employment, and who shall not have registered in the manner provided by the bill, shall be entitled to any relief, or shall be given any Government employment.

Since two or three plans have already been presented here, I should be glad to have the expression of the Senator from South Carolina on the efficacy of such a plan as that.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, I am not familiar with the bill to which reference has been made. I certainly agree, however, that no one has yet suggested anything which I think is worthy of serious consideration as to why we should not have a census of the unemployed. We have estimates reaching all the way from 4,000,000 to 9,000,000. I cannot conceive of any sound reason for saying that a definition cannot be reached as to who should be classified among the unemployed.

We can reach a definition; and while I am not familiar with the bill referred to, it could be enacted and the investigation could be made without interfering in any way with what the Senator from New Mexico has in mind, as to what should be done with the big question as to direct relief or work relief in the years to come. The director of W. P. A. says relief is to be permanent. I think it is for the Congress to say whether or not it is to be permanent; and in order to say it we should have every opportunity to consider the question of relief in its various phases. I am not willing to say that it must be permanent; and until I am convinced of it I am willing to join any committee of the Senate in making an investigation to determine the facts of the matter.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield for just a moment more, I am certain he agrees with me that before Congress can properly and intelligently determine the course which it desires to pursue it must know the number who are out of employment and employable at any time.

Mr. BYRNES. I do.

Mr. CLARK. That number does not rest on estimates from any Government official. It should rest on facts. Does not the Senator believe that such a plan as that suggested by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] would certainly at least result in ascertaining the number of persons who are out of employment and who desire to be employed? If it be assumed that some persons would not register, it can also be assumed that they do not desire employment.

Mr. BYRNES. I will say it is the only plan suggested which ever has appealed to me. If any other plan were resorted to, by the time the statistics were assembled the whole situation would have changed. If we resort to the plan suggested by the Senator from Missouri, we shall know within a few weeks exactly the number of unemployed. No department of the Government is now making such an investigation. It is the unofficial advisers of the Government who are telling us the number of the unemployed, and we are acting upon their statements.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, before the objection is made may I say one word?

Mr. BYRNES. I withhold the objection.

Mr. HATCH. I desire to say to the Senator from Missouri that I am somewhat familiar with the bill introduced by the

Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], and I expect to attend the hearings on the bill and see what develops.

There are several other bills which have been suggested, and, as the Senator from Missouri knows, many plans have been proposed here and there. Everybody has a remedy for this disease, as we may call it, for it is a disease.

The purpose of the investigation, whether by a commission or by a committee of the Senate, is to arrive at the best possible plan, and let Congress lay down the pattern for the executive department to cut its cloth to fit.

The Senator from South Carolina has very graciously said today that he will report the other resolution, and I am confident that we will have some sort of an investigation ordered before this session of the Congress shall be adjourned. That is what I want. I should like to have the resolution the Senator from Montana and I have proposed adopted, if it could be done, but I am very grateful for the sentiment that has been expressed here today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the resolution will be passed over.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House, having proceeded to reconsider the bill (H. R. 5478) to amend existing law to provide privilege of renewing expiring 5-year level-premium term policies for another 5-year period, returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

RENEWAL OF GOVERNMENT TERM POLICIES—VETO MESSAGE

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, at this time I call up the veto message of the President on House bill 5478, an act to amend existing law to provide privilege of renewing expiring 5-year level-premium term policies for another 5-year period. The veto message was acted upon by the House of Representatives today.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. GEORGE. I was about to suggest the absence of a quorum, before the message is read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll. The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

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

Mr. MINTON. Mr. President, I desire to reannounce the absence of Senators as announced earlier in the day.

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

The Chair lays before the Senate a veto message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 5478, an act to amend existing law to provide privilege of renewing expiring 5-year level-premium term policies for another 5-year period.

The War Risk Insurance Act, which authorized the writing of life insurance by the Government for the members of

the military and naval forces, stated that "not later than 5 years after the termination of the war as declared by proclamation of the President of the United States, the term insurance shall be converted", thus clearly manifesting the intent that term insurance was to be temporary in character and of limited duration. This pronouncement put all applicants on notice that within 5 years after the declared ending of the World War it was expected that, so far as Government life insurance was concerned, they were to have properly planned their permanent insurance program. By amendment to the law the 5-year period was extended for 1 year, so that on July 2, 1927, yearly renewable term insurance ceased except for a few types of cases.

The kind of insurance to which term insurance was to be converted was founded upon a mutual basis, the Government simply administering the system for the benefit of the policyholders. Premiums received on account of such insurance were for deposit in the Treasury in a trust account separated from and not commingled with the general funds of the United States.

When the last date fixed for converting term policies approached, it was argued that many veterans were not then able to do so, and the law was further amended authorizing for issuance a special 5-year term policy providing for automatic change to a converted form at the end of the 5-year period. Subsequently, in 1932, when many of these policies expired as term insurance, it was contended that the personal affairs of some veterans were still so unsettled as not to permit them to convert the term insurance they continued to carry, and again the law was amended granting another 5 years' grace. The bill before me would provide for a fourth postponement.

It is not believed that any further delay in the adoption of an insurance program is warranted or ultimately will prove profitable to the individuals concerned. The lower initial premium rates on term-insurance policies are beguiling, and the holders thereof should realize that the time must ultimately come when such charges, which keep ever increasing, will become so great as to compel numbers of veterans to drop their insurance when it will probably be most needed.

Furthermore, enactment of this proposed legislation would constitute a breach of faith on the part of the Federal Government toward the large body of converted policyholders contributing to the Government life-insurance fund, and on two counts: (1) the small group of term-insurance policyholders would continue to carry their life insurance at considerably lower premium rates than the great majority of converted policyholders are allowed; and (2) the reserves which have been built up almost entirely by the converted policyholders would continue to be drawn off to meet undue losses sustained in carrying the low-premium term policies.

It should be kept firmly in mind that the veterans of the World War expected that the Federal Government, in setting a limiting date for the conversion of term insurance into some permanent form of life insurance, would stand by its declaration. Consequently at the close of the 5-year period allowed to veterans within which to convert their term insurance, 423,557 had converted to some permanent form of insurance in a total sum of \$1,773,075,664. In many cases, veterans made considerable sacrifices, either reducing the amount of insurance carried or paying the increased premiums required to maintain the original temporary war insurance on a permanent lifetime basis. When legislation was subsequently enacted and reenacted, permitting a relatively small preferred group who had not seen fit to make the same sacrifices as the converted policyholders have made, to extend their temporary insurance at the wartime low premium rates, an unwarranted disservice was rendered to the several hundred thousand who had placed their insurance on a permanent basis.

Of the present policyholders over 85 percent have converted their insurance to whole life or endowment forms, while the reserve which the converted policyholders have been chiefly instrumental in creating is being used to supplement the inadequate premiums paid by term-insurance

policyholders in order to pay the extra losses on the policies of the latter group. It is pertinent here to observe that at no time has the loss ratio on term policies been down to the level of the American Experience Table of Mortality according to which the premiums are computed, the most favorable year showing a loss ratio of 3.89 percent above that table, and in one year it went as high as 32.44 percent above the table. In other words, had the accounts of the term policyholders been kept separate from those of the converted policyholders their fund for the payment of losses would now be hopelessly insolvent. In contrast to the above loss experience on term policies, the highest loss ratio on converted policies in any year was only 84.03 percent of the expected loss under the American Experience Table of Mortality, and in one year it got down to as low as 53.52 percent. In other words, the loss ratios on term policies range from 45 to over 100 percent higher than those on the converted forms.

There appears to be no justification whatever for continuing to burden the converted policyholders with the excess losses of the term-insurance policyholders who, under the present law, without physical examination are privileged to convert their policies to whole life or endowment forms. It, therefore, should be obvious that the remaining less than 15 percent of the policyholders who continue to carry term insurance should now make provisions for the future by determining the amount which they can afford to pay as insurance premiums and plan accordingly.

For these reasons I am withholding my approval of this bill.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 28, 1937.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding?

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement concerning the President's veto of this bill.

The legislation, of course, is not new, as the President points out, and this particular bill, which was introduced both in the House and in the Senate, passing in the House bill form, simply extends for a second or third period of 5 years the 5-year term insurance carried by certain veterans of the World War.

There are about 23,000 of these veterans. Perhaps not quite 23,000 veterans now hold unconverted term insurance which they have carried during the successive periods of one or two 5-year extensions. A great part of that insurance expires today, June 1, or at least a considerable number of the policies will expire with the end of this day. More than 85 percent of the veterans of the World War who had life insurance have converted their 5-year term policies into regular or other forms of Government insurance. None of the insurance is payable out of the Treasury. No form of Government life insurance is a charge on the Treasury. There is set up in the Treasury a United States Government life-insurance fund. The holders of the 5-year term-insurance policies constitute simply a group or subdivision of the holders of policies who are entitled to share in this fund.

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

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. Can the Senator state what part of the fund represents the term-insurance policies now in force?

Mr. GEORGE. In the hearings there is a statement from the Veterans' Administration tending to show what part represents the amounts paid in by the holders of 5-year term insurance.

Mr. AUSTIN. Will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield; yes.

Mr. AUSTIN. Whatever that amount may be, whether it be great or small, if permission is not given to extend these term-insurance policies, all of that which has been paid in under the term-insurance policies will be forfeited to the Government of the United States, will it not?

Mr. GEORGE. It will be, unless it shall go to the other policyholders, and I am coming to that now.

The President, of course, raises certain questions in his veto message with respect to the desirability of a term-insurance policy or contract. So far as that is concerned, it is not a practical matter. The fact is that less than 15 percent of the veterans of the World War who had the 5-year term-insurance contracts have converted their policies into other forms of contracts. But less than 15 percent of them still have the 5-year term policy. Many of those policies, as I have already said, will expire today unless this bill be passed.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] correctly points out what ought to be a conclusive answer to the President's argument in his veto message, which I think the President himself would recognize if it were brought to his attention. If these veterans, now advanced in age for the most part, many of them seriously disabled, were to be deprived of the benefit of this legislation by virtue of the President's veto, every dollar which they paid into the fund would go to the veterans who hold another form of contract or to the Treasury. Yet the principal argument advanced by the President is that to allow the renewal of these 5-year term policies will give a certain advantage to these disabled veterans, 23,000 of them in number, because, forsooth, the benefits coming to holders of other forms of Government insurance may be slightly reduced.

Beyond that, Mr. President, every veterans' organization, the holders of the 5-year term policies, and the holders of every form of insurance into which policies have been converted have appeared before the committees of the Senate and the House, and, without a dissent, have asked us to pass this legislation. So the veterans are not complaining. But the President points out the possible injustice which may result from the payments provided by the bill to these remaining 5-year term policyholders, now greatly reduced in number; he points out the possible injustice that may result, in that they will receive slightly more than they have paid into the insurance fund, which thereby will reduce the amount that holders of other forms of insurance policies may receive.

In any case the amount involved would be negligible, but to strike down this bill passed by the House and Senate is to take every penny that those veterans, who hold the 5-year term insurance policies, have paid into the fund, and that money will go either to the Government of the United States or to other policyholders.

Mr. President, the proposed legislation makes no charge on the Treasury. There is no complaint against this bill by any of the veterans who hold the converted insurance. As I have said, their representatives have appeared before the committees of Congress and have asked for such a law. The bill provides for a mere extension, it is true. It cannot be said that it will be greatly beneficial to those veterans now included within the 23,000 who are robust and who perhaps will live a great number of years. But everyone who has studied the facts knows that those 23,000 represent in large number seriously disabled veterans, and that their number is fast vanishing. To deny them the privilege of renewing their insurance is to do one of two things: Take away the only protection which they and their families have, or else force them greatly to reduce the amount of their insurance, because the evidence is unmistakable that they are not able to take the same amount of insurance in the converted form, which carries, of course, a higher rate.

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

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. MINTON. Do not these policies carry a disability provision? That is to say, if a veteran becomes disabled he no longer has to pay his premium, and he becomes entitled to the benefits under the disability provision?

Mr. GEORGE. Certainly; if he is totally and permanently disabled, and some of them are.

Mr. MINTON. He does not necessarily have to be totally and permanently disabled.

Mr. GEORGE. Some of them are totally and permanently disabled and they no longer have to pay their premiums. In other words, their policies have matured.

Mr. MINTON. If the veterans the Senator is referring to are totally and permanently disabled, as he represents, then they are no longer liable to pay even the premiums, but they draw benefits under their policies.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I did not represent that they were totally and permanently disabled, but I said that many of them are seriously disabled, and many of them, of course, are not insurable.

Mr. President, I now call attention to another fact. This bill provides for the renewal of the insurance for a period of 5 years, not, however, at the old rate, but at the rate applicable to the advanced age of the veteran.

There would seem to be no valid reason why this bill should not pass, notwithstanding the President's veto, which, of course, we respectfully recognize.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON. Why, time after time, extend the period in which the veterans may convert their insurance? If, as a matter of right and propriety, they should have the privilege of converting it at any time, why not repeal any limitation whatever? The message states that four times there have been extensions made.

Mr. GEORGE. I presume the Senator has probably voted for all the other extensions?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes; I presume I did.

Mr. GEORGE. And I presume the Senator ought to be able to answer his own argument.

Mr. ROBINSON. I presume I voted for this bill when it passed; but I am asking the Senator now about the consistency of the proposal to override a veto that is based apparently on sound reasons.

Mr. GEORGE. I think I will be able to explain it. After it was found advisable to convert the 5-year term-insurance policies, provision was made for their conversion. The United States life-insurance fund was created, into which all premiums were paid, and, under the plan pursued by the Government, more than 85 percent of the term-insurance policyholders have converted. So the problem has been constantly solving itself, to some extent, of course, by death and to some extent by veterans becoming permanently and totally disabled, and by that process maturing the policies.

When the first period during which the veterans were allowed to convert their policies expired it was deemed wise by the Congress to grant another extension, and so on down until now, when the number has reached the comparatively small figure of less than 23,000 veterans. Necessarily, they are the veterans who are the least able to make any conversion and who if they make any conversion at all must take a very greatly reduced policy; otherwise, they will not be able to carry it; and they thereby diminish the security which they have and the protection which their families have.

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

Mr. GEORGE. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. CLARK. The Senator from Georgia, as chairman of the subcommittee on Veterans Affairs of the Finance Committee, has given very great study and attention to all veterans' questions. I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia if he recalls in any of the hearings or at any time during the consideration of this bill or similar bills any protests which have been made by the veterans who have converted their insurance or by any representatives of the veterans who have converted their policies along the lines of the President's veto message?

Mr. GEORGE. I will say to the Senator from Missouri that not only has no protest been made to the committee of the Senate, but during all the years when these term policies have been extended no protest has reached the committee or any member of the committee, so far as I have ever been advised, from any veteran who has converted his

insurance from the term form to the other form of insurance.

Mr. CLARK. The Senator, of course, is familiar, if he will permit me a moment further, with the fact that, so far as the great veterans' organizations of the United States are concerned, they are certainly not within the control or influence of the veterans who still have term insurance and who are affected by this bill and any benefits it may confer, because such veterans represent a very small group who have held on from year to year by the skin of their teeth, so to speak, and who for the most part are unable to avail themselves of the privileges of the great veterans' organizations because they have not the money with which to pay the dues. So in that regard at least the veterans' organizations of the United States are not speaking for any special interest, but they are speaking for those whom they feel bound by their own constitutions to attempt to protect, namely, the veterans who are unable to protect themselves.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator from Missouri is entirely correct.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; I am glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. ROBINSON. Is it correct to assume that those who carry term insurance pay a smaller premium than those who convert their policies into regular life insurance?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. ROBINSON. That is the reason, it may be assumed, that the right to convert has not been availed of, because the term insurance is cheaper?

Mr. GEORGE. No; I think the Senator is wrong there. The right has been availed of in more than 85 percent of the cases.

Mr. ROBINSON. I understand that, but there are 15 percent—

Mr. GEORGE. Less than 15 percent who have not been able to take advantage of the opportunity afforded.

Mr. ROBINSON. There are 15 percent who, while the right has been existing and has been extended from time to time, have not availed themselves of the privilege of converting their insurance.

Mr. GEORGE. That is true.

Mr. ROBINSON. The reason for it, I assume, is that it has been less expensive to carry term insurance.

Mr. GEORGE. That is entirely correct.

Mr. ROBINSON. I wish to follow that with another question as determining my own attitude on the passage of this bill over the President's veto. Is the fund sufficient to meet the obligations that are imposed upon it by all classes of insurance?

Mr. GEORGE. According to my information, the fund is sufficient, I will say to the Senator from Arkansas, but the benefits, over and beyond the principal, which may be payable to the other type of insurance policyholders may be slightly diminished.

Mr. ROBINSON. To the extent that the premiums paid by those holding term insurance are less than the premiums paid by those who own converted policies, there may be a reduction of the dividends to be paid to the policyholders of the converted insurance.

Mr. GEORGE. That is true; that is the contention, at least.

Mr. ROBINSON. But in no event is any portion of the premiums or dividends to be taken from the Treasury.

Mr. GEORGE. In no event.

Mr. ROBINSON. And the Senator has stated, as I understand him, that the organizations representing the converted policyholders, representing all the veterans, have not only made no protest but have advocated the legislation.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator is quite correct.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. GEORGE. I will yield to the Senator in a moment. While, of course, the rate on the ordinary term policy,

whether carried by an old-line insurance company or by the Government, as in this case, is less than the rate on ordinary life insurance, the benefits under the latter are correspondingly greater. The term policyholder receives nothing except the naked protection during the 5 years the policy exists.

Mr. ROBINSON. Just one other statement. During the course of the discussion remarks have been made that indicate there is something unfair in receiving term-insurance premiums and then permitting the policies to expire at the end of the term. The object, of course, of the term insurance is to limit the premiums, and those who take that form of insurance understand from the beginning that their policies will expire at the end of the term.

Mr. GEORGE. That is quite true; but the point is that if the bill be not passed the holders of the term insurance, to the extent that they have added something to the insurance fund, will lose entirely.

Mr. ROBINSON. That is not quite correct, for, under the same theory, one who takes term insurance for 10 years and pays a premium based on the proper tables cannot complain if he happens to live beyond the 10 years that his beneficiaries are unable to collect the insurance and he has not secured anything by it. He has merely had the insurance during that time.

Mr. GEORGE. Exactly; he has had naked insurance.

Mr. ROBINSON. Of course, the Government could not provide term insurance, take the premiums for the term, pay those who died in the meantime on the basis of their term insurance, and then reimburse those who happen to be fortunate enough to live beyond the term. No insurance plan based on such a policy could ever survive anywhere at any time.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President—

Mr. GEORGE. I now yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ADAMS. I wish to make an inquiry of the Senator from Georgia. The veteran who converted his original term policy received a contract, did he not, from the Government to the effect that there would go into the reserve for his policy all of the earnings of the insurance organization. What we are doing, if we pass this bill over the President's veto, is to take money out of the fund to which the man with a converted policy has a right under his contract to look, and to give it to someone who had a definite term insurance expiring at a certain time. So, while we are not taking anything from the Government, we are taking it from men who have converted their insurance in accordance with the rules of the Government and who had a right to look to the fund thereby created.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator from Colorado has not an entirely correct understanding of it. All Government insurance is now supported by the insurance fund and every policy represented or having any interest in it is in effect a mutual insurance policy. It has not the rigidity the Senator presupposes which ordinarily obtains in the case of the old line life insurance fund.

Mr. President, if I may be permitted to conclude—

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. MINTON. There is no question of mutual insurance features entering into a term policy, because there is nothing to give there except insurance.

Mr. GEORGE. The term "policyholders" simply constitute a subdivision in this general insurance fund, and the whole scheme partakes largely of mutual insurance.

Mr. MINTON. But they pay a premium based only upon naked insurance.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; I understand that. I suppose the Senator is opposed to the bill.

Mr. MINTON. I do not know whether I am or not. I am one of the veterans who converted his insurance in the beginning, and instead of paying \$50 a year, as I would

have been called upon to pay under a term policy, I pay \$180 a year. I understood when I was converting my insurance that I was getting that kind of a contract; and I understood if I did not convert it I would keep a term insurance contract and when the term expired my insurance would expire, and I was allowed a short time in order to convert that kind of insurance.

Mr. GEORGE. That is exactly true.

Mr. President, I want to make clear to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] the situation as I understand it. The President has advanced two reasons for the veto: First, that the insurance is carried by the term policyholders at a lower cost, which is true, and that they have only naked insurance unless Congress should renew it for 5 years and perhaps again for 5 years; secondly, that the amount paid in by the holders of the 5-year term insurance will not take care of the losses under the 5-year policies. Granting that to be true, it would work some reduction in the benefits which would ultimately be received by holders of the converted insurance.

It is quite true, as the Senator from Arkansas has pointed out, that when one takes a 5-year policy and lives out the 5-year period, and at the end thereof has not passed away, he has no further interest in the premiums paid. Exactly; and every dime of the premium paid by holders of the 5-year term insurance will inure to the benefit of the distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. MINTON] and others who have taken the converted form of insurance. I say as a matter of argument that one stands almost on a parity with the other.

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

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON. What has the Senator to say about the question raised by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ADAMS], namely, that the Government entered into a contract with the holders of the insurance policies? What has the Senator to say about the right of the contractors to ignore the contracts?

Mr. GEORGE. I have stated to the Senator that Government insurance is a type of mutual insurance, and these policyholders are simply one division in that mutual scheme, as I understand it.

I might answer the Senator in another way. Let us suppose these 23,000 helpless veterans obtain an extension of their insurance, and let us suppose that at the end of the 5-year extension it would require \$100,000 to make whole those who hold their converted insurance, to put them in the same position they would have been otherwise, is there a Senator who would not gladly say, "We will stand for that appropriation out of the Treasury of the United States"?

Those who hold converted insurance—

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

Mr. GEORGE. Very well.

Mr. ROBINSON. I do not think that is an answer. I have been listening with great interest to the Senator's argument. He is making very clear his position. But what he says now in effect is that, admitting the legislation breaches the contract which the Government entered into, at some future time the Congress will undo the breach which is now made, by making an appropriation to reimburse those who lose. Why not do that now? Why does not this bill do it?

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator misapprehends my position. I said I would do it and I apprehend that any future Congress would do the same thing. I simply repeat that I would do it. I wish to say to the Senator from Arkansas again that there is no breach of contract in any moral sense, in in any actual sense. Here is an insurance fund, and every policy or contract standing against it is in its nature a mutual policy. Here is one group represented in the fund whose technical legal rights are expiring. They are expiring today. But it is within the power of Congress to say, "We recognize the moral right that these disabled men, who, if they take any insurance whatsoever, must take a greatly reduced amount of insurance, and, so believing and so con-

cluding, we will enact a law to extend the insurance for 5 years."

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. Am I to understand the Senator to say that representatives of the other groups had appeared before the committee asking that such a law be enacted?

Mr. GEORGE. Representatives of all veterans' organizations.

Mr. WHEELER. So that representatives of all the groups which have an interest in this fund appeared asking that the legislation be enacted?

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator correctly understood me; and, so far as I know, there has been no protest by any veterans' organization.

Mr. WHEELER. Then, there could be no violation of the contract if the representatives of those holding the contract have come in and asked that it be changed in this respect and the other groups who are a part of the contract insurance system want it done.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MINTON. But half the veterans of the country do not belong to a veterans' organization; so they could not have been represented.

Mr. GEORGE. I suppose the organizations are representative of the veterans.

Mr. President, I have just one further statement to make. The House, by the significant vote of 368 to 13, overrode the veto. I respectfully submit that the veto message should be overridden, because the justice and fairness of the situation are in behalf of the veterans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding? The Constitution requires a ye-a-and-nay vote. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOGAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS], who is absent. If present, he would vote "yea." Since I myself wish to vote that way, I feel at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. AUSTIN. I announce that on this question the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. GIBSON] are paired with the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING]. If present, the Senators from Maine and Vermont would vote "yea", and the Senator from Utah would vote "nay."

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is necessarily absent. I am not advised how he would vote on this question, if present.

Mr. WHITE. I announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. HALE]. If present, he would vote as indicated by the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. MINTON. I announce that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are paired on this question with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS]. If present, the Senators from South Carolina and Massachusetts would vote "yea", and the Senator from New Jersey would vote "nay."

The Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] is detained because of illness. If present, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS] is detained on important public business, and, if present, would vote "nay."

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] are detained from the Senate on official business. If present and voting, these Senators would vote "yea."

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is detained because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] is unavoidably detained. If present, he would vote "yea."

The roll call resulted—yeas 69, nays 12, as follows:

YEAS—69

Andrews	Connally	La Follette	Russell
Ashurst	Copeland	Lee	Schwollenbach
Austin	Dieterich	Logan	Sheppard
Barkley	Donahay	Lomorgan	Stelwer
Berry	Duffy	Lundeen	Thomas, Okla.
Bilbo	Ellender	McAdoo	Thomas, Utah
Black	Frazier	McCarran	Townsend
Bone	George	McGill	Truman
Bridges	Gillette	McKellar	Tydings
Brown, Mich.	Green	McNary	Vandenberg
Bulkley	Harrison	Moore	Van Nuys
Bulow	Hatch	Murray	Wagner
Burke	Hayden	Neely	Walsh
Byrd	Herring	Norris	Wheeler
Byrnes	Hitchcock	Nye	White
Capper	Holt	Pepper	
Caraway	Johnson, Calif.	Pope	
Clark	Johnson, Colo.	Reynolds	

NAYS—12

Adams	Borah	Hughes	Radcliffe
Bailey	Brown, N. H.	Minton	Robinson
Bankhead	Guffey	O'Mahoney	Schwartz

NOT VOTING—15

Chavez	Glass	Lodge	Shipstead
Davis	Hale	Maloney	Smathers
Gerry	King	Overton	Smith
Gibson	Lewis	Pittman	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this question the yeas are 69, the nays are 12. More than two-thirds of the Senators present having voted therefor, the bill is passed, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

The clerk will proceed with the call of the calendar.

JOHN ZARNICK

The bill (H. R. 3963) for the relief of John Zarnick was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NAOMI LEE YOUNG

The bill (H. R. 4457) for the relief of Naomi Lee Young was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MINTON subsequently said: Mr. President, may we revert to House bill 4457, Calendar No. 638? That bill was passed before I could interpose an objection. I ask unanimous consent to revert to it and reconsider the action of the Senate upon it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana asks unanimous consent to recur to Calendar No. 638, House bill 4457, and asks unanimous consent to reconsider the votes by which the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the votes are reconsidered.

Mr. MINTON. I object to the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

NOAH SPOONER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3634) for the relief of Noah Spooner, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$250" and insert "\$150", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, to Noah Spooner, of Quincy, Fla., the sum of \$150 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for damages on account of personal injuries suffered by him when the car in which he was riding was struck by a Forest Service truck operated in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps near Wilma, Fla., on May 27, 1935: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2262) for the relief of Park B. Brandon and Robert G. Teer was announced as next in order.

Mr. MINTON. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

FIRST LT. R. G. CUNO

The bill (H. R. 856) for the relief of First Lt. R. G. Cuno was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

R. L. M'LACHLAN

The bill (S. 2399) for the relief of R. L. McLachlan was considered, 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 Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to R. L. McLachlan, of Estill, Mo., the sum of \$75 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages to him caused by the death of one purebred cow and one grade cow, known as abortion reactors, in connection with the Government's efforts to eradicate this disease from the dairy herds of Howard County, Mo.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2223) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Johnson and Joy Johnson, a minor, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MINTON. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

JACOB G. ACKERMAN

The bill (H. R. 5206) for the relief of Jacob G. Ackerman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANK CUBERO

The bill (H. R. 2554) for the relief of Frank Cubero was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

F. A. GROSS AND OTHERS

The bill (S. 2374) for the relief of F. A. Gross and others was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of F. A. Gross, Superintendent of the Fort Hall Indian Agency; Donald H. Biery, Superintendent of the Sherman Institute; Lem A. Towers, Superintendent of the Southern Pueblos Indian Agency; and G. F. Allen, Chief Disbursing Officer of the Treasury Department, for expenditures made for travel expense and per diem of certain Indian employees of the Indian Service while attending the fourth seminar in education at Yale University during the fiscal year 1935, under authorities issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

JOHN W. BOLIN

The bill (H. R. 1232) for the relief of John W. Bolin was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CARTER R. YOUNG

The bill (H. R. 2360) for the relief of Carter R. Young was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COL. J. P. BARNEY

The bill (H. R. 3841) for the relief of Col. J. P. Barney was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MINNIE D. HINES

The bill (H. R. 1759) for the relief of Minnie D. Hines was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUE F. MELTON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2152) for the relief of Sue F. Melton, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 2, line 4, after the word "act", to strike out the period, insert a colon and the words "Provided, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this act", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916, as amended, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and the same is hereby, authorized and directed to receive and consider, when filed, the claim of Sue F. Melton on account of the death of her daughter, Mattie Ruth Melton, on March 10, 1934, as a result of personal injuries sustained while in the performance of her official duties as district home-demonstration agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, and to determine said claim upon its merits under the provisions of the said act: *Provided*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

JOHN KELLEY

The bill (H. R. 1792) for the relief of John Kelley was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM SULEM

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2332) for the relief of William Sulem, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$1,482" and to insert "\$232", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William Sulem, of the township of Franklin, county of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, the sum of \$232, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for injuries received by and damages to property of the said William Sulem while operating his automobile on the public highway in New Brunswick, N. J., by the negligent operation of a United States Government mail truck, no. 9920, on said highway in said city while said truck was in the care and custody of and being driven by an operative of the United States Post Office Department under the orders of the postmaster in the United States Postal Service at New Brunswick, N. J.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

RELIEF OF ARMY DISBURSING OFFICERS

The bill (S. 2334) for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of the following disbursing officers of the Army of the United States the amounts set opposite their names: Maj. E. T. Comegys, Finance Department, \$80.54; Capt. J. H. Dickie, Finance Department, \$13.30; Maj. E. F. Ely, Finance Department, \$51.40; Maj. H. G. Foster, Finance Department, \$36.86; and Lt. Col.

F. M. Holmes, Finance Department, \$39, said amounts being public funds for which they are accountable and which comprise minor errors in computation of pay and allowances due former members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and the Regular Army who are no longer in the service of the United States, and which amounts have been disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts so credited shall be later charged against any individual other than the various payees.

Sec. 2. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Maj. H. G. Foster, Finance Department, \$38, representing overpayment to a Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee for the months of August and September 1934: *Provided*, That there be refunded to Capt. William C. Carne, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, \$9.50 on account of payment made by him on this account: *Provided further*, That no charge shall be raised against any individual other than the payee.

Sec. 3. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of the disbursing officer of the Army making payment therefor the cost of shipment by rail of household goods and personal property belonging to Lt. Col. (then Maj.) Clarence M. McMurray, Infantry, on permanent change of station from Fort Lewis, Wash., to Newport, Ky., in December 1933 in a sum not exceeding \$188.29.

Sec. 4. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of First Lt. W. J. Matteson, Corps of Engineers, \$27,044, representing the amount paid by him for the construction of two additions to the Munitions Building under contracts with Birchett & Atkins, Inc., and the Charles H. Tompkins Co., and approved by the Secretary of War, which amount has been disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States on the grounds that the appropriation expended was not available for construction in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That any amounts collected from either of the contractors on account of these payments prior to the passage of this act shall be refunded to them.

Sec. 5. That in all cases where suit has been instituted in the courts against any disbursing officer covering items subsequently cleared by the action of the Congress or otherwise, such clearance of the principal amount shall be considered and construed as precluding the recovery of any interest charges from the disbursing officer arising from any items so cleared.

G. L. TARLTON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1143) for the relief of G. L. Tarlton, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$24,068.90" and to insert "\$22,007.34", and to insert a proviso at the end of the bill, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to G. L. Tarlton the sum of \$22,007.34 in full settlement of his claim for increased cost of labor and material incurred in complying on and after August 10, 1933, with the President's Reemployment Agreement and/or the applicable approved code in the performance of his contract with the War Department dated February 15, 1933, for the construction of a lock at lock and dam no. 1, Barren River, Ky., and other work connected therewith: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Texas to Senate bill 1143 and Senate bill 1144. It seems that the figures which were authorized and approved by the War Department in each case were accepted by the committee. Is that correct?

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is correct.

Mr. MCKELLAR. The amounts represent what the War Department says these claimants are entitled to?

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is quite true.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

FRAZIER-DAVIS CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1144) for the relief of the Frazier-Davis Construction Co., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out

"\$34,814" and to insert "\$25,144.76", and to add a proviso at the end of the bill, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Frazier-Davis Construction Co. the sum of \$25,144.76 in full settlement of the claim of said company for increased cost of labor and material incurred in complying on and after August 10, 1933, with the President's Reemployment Agreement and/or the applicable approved code in the performance of its contract with the War Department dated January 19, 1933, for the construction of lock and dam no. 5, Green River, Ky.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

JOHN T. ARMSTRONG

The bill (S. 703) for the relief of John T. Armstrong was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations of sections 15 and 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916, as amended, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and the same is hereby, authorized and directed to receive and consider, when filed, the claim of John T. Armstrong, of Havre de Grace, Md., for disability alleged to have been incurred by him during June 1930 while in the employment of the Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, and to determine said claim upon its merits under the provisions of said act: *Provided*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act.

JAMES A. LYONS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1965) for the relief of James A. Lyons, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment to add a proviso at the end of the bill, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to James A. Lyons the sum of \$2,000, said sum representing the unpaid amount of a judgment for \$6,000 (\$4,000 of which has been paid by Safety Motor Transit Corporation), entered on January 25, 1936, in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, at Roanoke, Va., in the case of "James A. Lyons against Thomas Bailey and Safety Motor Transit Corporation", against Thomas Bailey and Safety Motor Transit Corporation, for and on account of injuries alleged to have been sustained by him on the 21st day of June 1934 while a passenger on a public passenger-transportation vehicle, to wit, a bus of the said Safety Motor Transit Corporation when the said bus collided with an automobile driven by Thomas Bailey, investigator, Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, the said Thomas Bailey at the time of the collision being then and there engaged in the performance of his official duties as an internal-revenue officer, to wit, engaged in the pursuit of Leo C. Mays, otherwise known as Gummy Coleman, a known violator of the internal-revenue laws, who was then and there operating an automobile containing 120 gallons of un-tax-paid distilled spirits then and there being removed with intent to defraud the United States of the tax due thereon, which said removal was in violation of the internal-revenue laws of the United States: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

CLAIMS OF CONTRACTORS FOR DAMS AND LOCKS ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2565) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and enter judgment upon the claims of contractors for excess costs incurred while constructing navigation dams and locks on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, which

had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert the following:

That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and enter judgments against the United States upon the claims of the several contractors for alleged excess costs incurred in the execution of their respective contracts, entered into since June 16, 1933, for the construction of locks and dams for the improvement of navigation on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, by reason of the Government having promulgated and enforced, as alleged, due, as alleged, to the national emergency and subsequent to the dates of the several contracts, rules, and regulations referred to in the several contracts and misinterpreted and wrongfully enforced or disregarded, as alleged, and rules and regulations not referred to in and inconsistent with the respective contracts, as alleged, which rules and regulations, the enforcement or disregard thereof, deprived the contractors of normal control of their personnel, as alleged, and further by reason of the Government having failed, as alleged, to supply qualified labor under the labor clauses of the respective contracts, resulting in excess costs, including general overhead and depreciation, to the said several contractors on their respective contracts, as alleged; the said judgment or decrees, if any, to be allowed notwithstanding the bars or defenses of any alleged settlement or adjustment heretofore made, res adjudicata, laches, or any provision of law to the contrary.

This act shall not be interpreted as raising any presumption or conclusion of fact or law but shall be held solely to provide for trial upon facts as may be alleged.

Review of such judgment may be had by either party in the same manner as is provided by law in other cases in such court.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

RELIEF OF BEEKEEPERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2147) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert the following:

That section 2 of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(k) Section 8c (2) is amended by inserting after the words 'except the products of naval stores' the words 'and the products of honeybees' and after 'soybeans' the following: ', honeybees'."

"(l) Section 8c (6) is amended by inserting after 'soybeans and their products', the following: 'honeybees.'"

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, this bill is merely an amendment of the law to enable bee raisers to enter into a marketing agreement and thus enjoy the same privilege accorded others. The provision was inadvertently omitted from the bill passed a few days ago amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, when the Senate was considering the bill to which the Senator from New Jersey has referred, there were two amendments which had been reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

One of the amendments had to do with permitting beekeepers to enter into marketing agreements, the other had reference to the canning of fruits and vegetables.

The amendments were objected to on the ground that they would result in delaying the enactment of the bill then pending, and would probably cause unnecessary delay in relieving the milk producers of the Nation. I stated at that time that I would introduce a bill to amend the law so as to incorporate a clause providing that beekeepers should have the right to enter into agreements if they saw fit to do so. I called up before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry the bill of the Senator from New Jersey and had it amended so as to take care of the beekeepers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the consideration of unobjected-to bills on the calendar.

OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS MISSOURI RIVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mr. BURKE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate bill 2156, to amend the act relating to the Omaha-Council Bluffs Missouri River Bridge Board of Trustees, approved June 10, 1930, and for other purposes. The bill was reported favorably from the Committee on Commerce earlier in the day. It is a local bill, an amendment to a bridge bill reported unanimously by the Committee on Commerce for a bridge between Omaha, Nebr., and Council Bluffs, Iowa. The Senators from both Iowa and Nebraska are unanimously in favor of the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON. The bill is not on the calendar, having been reported since the calendar was printed?

Mr. BURKE. It was reported today, unanimously.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska whether the War Department has approved the bill?

Mr. BURKE. The War Department approves the bill, and it is approved also by the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, page 1, line 3, after the word "bridge", to insert "at or near Farnam Street, authorized"; on page 1, line 4, to strike out "which is hereby recognized as having been already commenced"; on page 1, line 10, after "1938", to insert: "It is hereby recognized that construction has been heretofore commenced under the provisions of section 3 of said act as extended, and said bridge may be constructed at any point at or near Farnam Street, irrespective of the site of the commencement hereby recognized, subject to the approval of the War Department and the approval of either of the highway departments of the States of Iowa or Nebraska, all in accordance with and subject to the provisions of said act approved June 10, 1930, as extended, and as amended by this act", so as to make the section read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the time for completing the construction of the bridge at or near Farnam Street, authorized under the provisions of section 3 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges and to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of other bridges over the navigable waters of the United States", approved June 10, 1930, as extended, is hereby further extended 1 year from June 10, 1938.

It is hereby recognized that construction has been heretofore commenced under the provisions of section 3 of said act as extended, and said bridge may be constructed at any point at or near Farnam Street, irrespective of the site of the commencement hereby recognized, subject to the approval of the War Department and the approval of either of the highway departments of the States of Iowa or Nebraska, all in accordance with and subject to the provisions of said act approved June 10, 1930, as extended, and as amended by this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in section 2, page 2, on line 1, to strike out "the Omaha-Council Bluffs Missouri River Bridge Board of Trustees, created by section 3 of said act of 1930, and any", and insert the word "Any"; on line 4, after the words "operated by" to strike out "said board" and insert "The Omaha-Council Bluffs Missouri River Bridge Board of Trustees", so as to make the section read:

Sec. 2. Any bridge constructed or to be constructed or owned and operated by The Omaha-Council Bluffs Missouri River Bridge Board of Trustees under said act of 1930, as herein amended, shall be deemed a Federal instrumentality for facilitating interstate commerce, improving the postal service, and providing for military and other governmental purposes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in section 3, page 2, line 25, after the word "indebtedness", to strike out the words "and the" and insert a period and the word "The"; on page 3,

line 16, after the word "bridge", to strike out the comma and the word "and", and insert a colon and "Provided further, That the power granted in this section with respect to acquisition and purchase of any such bridge shall have been approved by the highway departments of the States of Iowa Bridge Board of Trustees until the amount to be paid for the acquisition and purchase of any such bridge shall have been approved by the highway departments of the States of Iowa and Nebraska"; and on line 20, after the word "thereof", to strike out the period and insert a colon and "Provided further, That the rates of toll to be charged for transit over bridges operated by said board shall at all times be subject to regulation by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the act of March 23, 1906", so as to make the section read:

Sec. 3. That in addition to the powers granted by said act of 1930, said The Omaha-Council Bluffs Missouri River Bridge Board of Trustees may acquire and purchase and thereafter operate any other bridge or bridges (including approaches) over the Missouri River within 1 mile of the site of the bridge to be constructed by said board at or near Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr., as referred to in said act of 1930, all in the manner provided by this act and said act of 1930, it being contemplated that all bridges owned and operated by said board will be so financed that the obligations incurred will be amortized and the travel over such bridge or bridges will be made free of tolls at the same time. It shall be obligatory upon said board that all toll revenues after paying the reasonable and proper charges of operation and maintenance and the accruing interest on the outstanding indebtedness be applied to the retirement of such indebtedness. The rate or rates of toll for crossing any bridge now or hereafter constructed which abuts upon or enters into the corporate limits of both the cities of Omaha, Nebr., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, shall not be reduced below the rate or rates now in effect on existing bridges so long as any indebtedness of said board for the account of any bridge or bridges shall be outstanding and unpaid. To pay the cost of any such bridge or bridges so purchased the board may either separately, or in conjunction with the financing of any other bridge, issue bonds as provided in said act of 1930 as herein amended: *Provided*, That said board shall operate each of the bridges under its control and charge and collect such rates of toll for transit over same as will not reflect upon or impair the earnings of any other bridge to such extent as to adversely affect any outstanding bonds which said board may have issued for account of such other bridge: *Provided further*, That the power granted in this section with respect to acquisition and purchase of any other bridge shall not be exercised by said The Omaha-Council Bluffs Missouri River Bridge Board of Trustees until the amount to be paid for the acquisition and purchase of any such bridge shall have been approved by the highway departments of the States of Iowa and Nebraska. The construction of no competing bridge shall hereafter be authorized, the operation of which will adversely affect such outstanding bonds, unless provision is otherwise made for the payment thereof: *Provided further*, That the rates of toll to be charged for transit over bridges operated by said board shall at all times be subject to regulation by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the act of March 23, 1906.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 15, insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. 5. That in addition to the powers granted by said act of 1930, as extended, the said Omaha-Council Bluffs Missouri River Bridge board of trustees, its legal representatives and assigns, are hereby granted power and authority to acquire, condemn, occupy, and possess and use real estate and other property acquired for or devoted to a public use for park or other purposes for the State of Nebraska, for the State of Iowa, or any governmental or political subdivision thereof, or any person or corporation which real estate or other property may be acquired for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches and highways leading thereto, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 16, to renumber the section, so as to read:

Sec. 6. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

AID FOR SCHOOLS IN HAZARDOUS CONDITION

Mr. SCHWELLENBACH. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Concurrent

Resolution 11, a measure whose purpose is to ameliorate or eliminate conditions hazardous to the lives of students.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11), submitted by Mr. SCHWELLENBACH on May 3, 1937, which was read, as follows:

Whereas, in response to Senate Resolution 97, the Administrator of Public Works has filed with the Senate the list of pending non-Federal projects for the construction of schools to ameliorate or eliminate conditions which are hazardous to the lives of the students; and

Whereas there remains in the Public Works Administration revolving fund an ample sum, without further appropriation, to make the necessary loans and grants involved in such application: Be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States and the Administrator of Public Works be requested to grant such of the applications above described as may meet the engineering and financial requirements of the Public Works Administration, without requiring that the applicant have on hand prior to the granting of the application all of the funds necessary for the completion of the project, and without requiring that the sum or sums granted to the applicant be expended exclusively for relief labor.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, if the Senator from Washington will yield for that purpose, it is my intention to ask the Senate to transact some further business, and then to move to take a recess until Thursday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. SCHWELLENBACH. I yield.

PROOF OF PERMANENT ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, it is gratifying to note from numerous press reports, editorials, and other information that there is steady progress toward prosperity in the economic affairs of the country. I have before me a number of editorials and news reports which I shall ask to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The recovery in the prices of agricultural products has been phenomenal. One of the headlines of the New York Herald Tribune of Sunday, May 23, 1937, reads:

Corn reaches 12-year peak.

The New York Herald Tribune of May 28, 1937, quotes cash prices for corn (no. 2, yellow) in the primary markets at \$1.57½ per bushel. We can easily recall that the price of corn during the depression, when it could be sold instead of being burned for fuel, was approximately 18 cents per bushel.

In the New York Herald Tribune of Sunday, May 23, we find, under Minneapolis prices of wheat, May wheat quoted at \$1.41 a bushel, as compared with a price of 31 cents a bushel in 1932. Wheat in recent months has sold as high as \$1.60 a bushel.

I ask that a number of press clippings and editorials be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the clippings and editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

[From the Davenport (Iowa) Times of May 17, 1937]

BUSINESS BOOMS IN IOWA

An impressive record of business recovery in Iowa is contained in the annual report on sales-tax receipts as made public by Chairman Louis Roddewig, of the State tax commission. Collections through the 2-percent transactions levy for the 12-month period ending April 1 indicated gross business of \$730,000,000, an increase of \$58,000,000 over the previous year.

State income from this source increased from \$11,480,121 in 1935 to \$14,606,929 for the year ending April 1, 1937. The largest sum came from the group handling food, which includes restaurants and groceries, the revenue being \$2,573,998; while general merchandise yielded \$2,495,000.

While the greatly enlarged receipts record higher prices for many commodities, they reveal also an impressive gain in the volume of trade arising from increased farm income, expanded pay rolls, and a higher level of wages and salaries.

While comparative figures for the boom years of 1928 and 1929 are lacking, a business turn-over of \$730,000,000 indicates that recovery has been general in Iowa. It primarily reflects the greatly improved status of agriculture, since this is the basic source of wealth in a large part of Iowa.

With farm surpluses removed and crop curtailment sharply modified, a continuation of prosperity is promised "the State where the tall corn grows", with bumper crops at high prices in prospect.

[From the Winston-Salem (N. C.) Journal of May 13, 1937]

BACK TO TOP

Orchids to Winston-Salem! According to Forbes Magazine this city is listed as "tops" in the United States for concentrating sales activities, for collections, and other promotion operations of business. It is cited as the center of the "very best" high-spot territory in the United States.

This district is reported further ahead of last year in business than in any other territory containing 1,000,000 or more population. The median gain for this territory, which includes Winston-Salem, over last year recently stood at 34.5 percent.

It is good to know that actual figures bear us out in our feeling of optimism about local conditions. There is nothing deceptive about the appearances of progress which are seen on every hand. They are not a mirage as the result of wishful thinking, but are substantial evidences of recovery.

[From the St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat of May 13, 1937]

THE BANKERS ARE CHEERFUL

Missouri bankers, arriving here for their annual convention, bring unusually optimistic reports on business and crops over the State. Barring accidents of nature, such as drought and flood and perhaps a few grasshoppers, the year of 1937 should be recorded as one of our best. All signs point in that direction and the men who handle our money are downright cheerful.

Winter wheat, because of a moist spring, is the best in years. Corn planting is late due to rain but there is still ample time to get it in the ground and raise a bumper crop before frost comes. From the Ozarks we receive the happy news that the strawberry crop promises to be a record breaker and southeast Missouri reports that, despite much replanting of cotton because of wet weather, a prosperous year is predicted because of a 15-percent increase in acreage and a market that now stands at 13 cents a pound with prospects of 16 cents when the crop is harvested. So much for agriculture.

Business is humming in the Lead Belt, reports a banker from Bonne Terre. Eighty percent of the mines are operating and wages have passed the peak of 1929. The miners are making money and are spending it with the merchants. Mine owners are happy, too, because with lead selling for \$5.85 per 100 pounds they, too, can make money. From Joplin, center of the zinc industry, a similar optimistic report is heard. Most of the old zinc and lead mines have been reopened and are working full shifts.

All in all the bankers paint a bright picture in which their own fortunes are naturally better because of improved business generally. As the bearers of glad tidings they have made themselves unusually welcome.

[From the Reno (Nev.) Journal of May 11, 1937]

1937 BUSINESS SHOWS STEADY ADVANCE TO DATE

Optimism continues to feature the business situation as a whole, according to reports compiled from all areas of the country.

A review in the current issue of Business Week shows that first-quarter earnings of 270 industrial corporations indicate a net profit of \$352,375,000, a gain of 53 percent over the first quarter of 1936. This means an annual rate of return on net worth of nearly 12 percent against 7.9 percent the first 3 months last year. The biggest gains were recorded in steel, paper, merchandising, building materials, and railway equipment.

Railroads by a spurt in March ended the first quarter with a substantial profit, compared with a loss for the same period in 1936. Carloadings are expected to expand more or less steadily until the fall peak.

When the final April records are available home building probably will be found to have led construction activities. Reports for the first 3 weeks from 37 States east of the Rockies indicate residential construction out in front of all type of building in volume, eclipsing last year.

Residential construction is showing equipment and furnishings industrial divisions, for it is the rule when new homes are going up so do furnishings sales.

Steel mills continue to forge ahead at the best pace in 8 years.

[From the New York Sun, May 21, 1937]

FINDS WESTERN OUTLOOK BRIGHT—T. M. SCHUMACHER COMMENTS ON RAIL PROSPECTS

Conditions in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California look exceedingly favorable, T. M. Schumacher, chairman of the board of the Denver, Rio Grande & Western Railroad and chairman of the executive committee of the Western Pacific Railroad, stated yesterday after returning from an extensive trip over both roads. "The beet crop in Utah is one of the heaviest in recent years and the wool crop promises to be exceptionally good. Ore and coal movement is picking up and despite the unseasonal frosts in California, fresh-fruit loadings have held up well, with shippers getting better prices for goods", Mr. Schumacher said.

The railroad executive, who made daylight inspections of the road through to San Francisco and covering all branches over a period of 5 days, said that both roads are a little ahead of schedule on the \$16,000,000 rehabilitation program that is to extend over 3 years. This maintenance expenditure will be made on improvements to track and roadbed and existing equipment, but will not include expenditures for new equipment and motive power. It is estimated that about \$6,000,000 will be spent by the two roads for new equip-

ment, including 26 locomotives and about 500 cars. Deferred maintenance of both roads has been practically brought up to date.

[From the Washington Star of May 26, 1937]

FORD SURPLUS IN 1936 CLIMBS TO \$602,666,000—BAY STATE REPORTS ASSETS THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS AHEAD OF 1935

BOSTON, May 26.—The Ford Motor Co. in 1936 increased its surplus account by \$19,689,000, bringing the total surplus to \$602,666,000, according to the annual report filed at the Massachusetts statehouse today.

Assets of the company were listed at \$717,359,000, an increase of approximately \$35,000,000 over the 1935 figure of \$681,549,000.

The statement was filed with the Massachusetts commissioner of corporations and taxation. Massachusetts is one of the few States to require an annual statement of condition from the company.

The reserve account was increased from \$10,961,000 in 1935 to \$17,699,000 in 1936.

The capital stock of the company was carried both years at \$17,264,500.

The company had an indicated net profit in 1936 of \$26,426,698, equal to \$7.65 a share on the company's capital stock, the statement revealed.

The profit was estimated on the basis of reported increase in profit and loss account and reserves. For 1935 indicated profit was \$3,565,617, equal to \$1.03 a share.

The company, privately owned by Henry Ford and members of his family, files annually a balance sheet in Massachusetts, in compliance with a State law, but these have never disclosed earnings in detail.

In 1934 indicated profit was \$6,860,462, or \$1.98 a share, while in 1933 there was an indicated loss of \$3,480,331.

Prior to 1934 the stock had a \$100 par value. It now consists of 3,452,900 shares of \$5 par, having been readjusted by issuance of 20 shares for each \$100 par share.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal of May 10, 1937]

GOOD TIMES, GOOD REPORTS

It is to be learned from the News and Farmer that for the first time in its history Louisville (Georgia, not Kentucky) is beginning to have its parking problems. For years we have felt secure in the knowledge that our main street was so wide, with ample room for double parking, that never on any "just ordinary" day would car owners have to drive around and around the whole length of the street in a vain attempt to find a parking place. Yet that very thing is happening.

"Were all our money going into automobiles", the editor continues, "we would feel that our prosperity is a bubble, and a sort of undesirable bubble at that. But ride down any road in Jefferson County and see the dozens of country as well as town homes that have been improved. New barns, new roofs, new fences, are everywhere in evidence. * * * There is not a dilapidated, antiquated schoolhouse in the length and breadth of Jefferson County. Even during the depression our citizens bent every energy toward having good school buildings to the end that the 'little red schoolhouses' all over the country are fine brick buildings with every modern convenience. When fine schoolhouses were built, Jefferson County people were putting 'first things first.'"

It is to be learned from the Tifton Gazette that "Tifton continues building new homes, but the demand for places in which to live continues as insistent as ever."

It is to be learned from the Quitman Free Press that "It is difficult to drive a block in any direction in Quitman without seeing either a new house or a newly painted house. The carpenter and painter now know that prosperity is at hand."

[From the Wall Street Journal, New York, May 18, 1937]

GENERAL ELECTRIC NEW ORDERS SEEN AT QUARTER PEAK—RATE OF INCOMING BUSINESS INDICATES AROUND \$131,000,000 FOR CURRENT 3 MONTHS—RUNNING ABOUT 70 PERCENT ABOVE 1936

Unless an unexpectedly sharp setback occurs during the remainder of the second quarter, General Electric Co. for the 3 months ended June 30, 1937, will show the greatest volume of new orders it has ever booked in any 3 months' period. Incoming business thus far in the second quarter has run about 70 percent ahead of the new orders taken in the quarter ended June 30, 1936.

Should the 70-percent rate of gain be maintained for the entire second quarter, it would mean an increase of, roughly, \$54,000,000 over last year's second quarter bookings of \$77,398,718, and would bring the total for the second quarter to approximately \$131,000,000.

[From the New York World-Telegram of May 14, 1937]

NEW INSURANCE UP 12 PERCENT IN APRIL—LIFE COMPANIES WRITE TOTAL OF \$832,373,000 DURING LATEST MONTH

New life insurance in April was up 12.3 percent, and for the first 4 months of 1937 up 9.7 percent over last year, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported today.

The report pertains to new paid-for business of 40 companies having 83 percent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

Total new business written in April amounted to \$832,373,000. New ordinary insurance aggregated \$528,762,000, an increase of 15

percent over a year ago. Group insurance was \$57,022,000 against \$37,213,000, a jump of 53 percent.

For the first 4 months of 1937 the total new business was \$3,132,254,000, while new ordinary insurance aggregated 11.5 percent higher at \$2,002,666,000. Industrial insurance was \$912,312,000, up 1.8 percent. Group insurance gained 32 percent above its 1936 comparative to a new total of \$164,905,000.

[From the Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript-Telegram, May 13, 1937]

FARR'S APRIL SALES HEAVIEST OF ANY MONTH IN 15 YEARS—WALTER H. DIETZE, OF NEW YORK, GENERAL SALES MANAGER, SAYS THEY ARE FIVE TIMES GREATER THAN A YEAR AGO

The Farr Alpaca Co. reports the heaviest sales in April of any month for the company in the past 15 years. The sales now are running approximately five times greater than a year ago.

[From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner of May 11, 1937]

RECOVERY AND RELIEF

Striking proof of the steady and even rapid advance of the Nation toward recovery is shown in a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board. In brief, it was found that employment in March in manufacturing, agriculture, the service industries, trade, distribution, and finance combined was higher than in 1929.

These industries, the Conference Board points out, normally afford employment to from 80 percent to 85 percent of the total number of the country's workers. The number of workers employed in these activities in March totaled 38,984,000, which compared with a 1929 average of 38,116,000. The increase over 1929 was 868,000 workers, or nearly 2.3 percent.

The greatest gain, as compared with 1929, has taken place in manufacturing. In this field the number of workers increased from 11,073,000 in 1929 to 11,678,000 in March 1937, an advance of almost 5.5 percent. In agriculture the number of workers rose from 10,650,000 in 1929 to 10,766,000 in March, or a little over 1 percent; in the service industries employment advanced from 9,070,000 workers in 1929 to 9,131,000 in March, or 1 percent; and in trade, distribution, and finance the number of workers increased from 7,323,000 to 7,409,000, or a little over 1 percent.

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer of May 12, 1937]

BOOMING RIVALS

All the shiny new cars are not on the highways. Thousands of them are on the railroad tracks. One of the most eye-arresting signs of recovery is the splash of color in the freight trains—the bright new paint of new rolling stock which now is busily rolling.

While 1937 has been setting new records in auto production and sales, it has also seen more freight-car buying than any year since 1929. From the matter-of-fact records of the American Iron & Steel Institute comes the news that material for some 40,705 freight cars was ordered in the first 4 months of this year, compared with 14,009 in the same period last year. So there will be even more bright spots in the freight trains as the year grows older and more of these new cars go to work.

It is interesting that freight-car building is booming at the same time that a record output of auto trucks has helped to push automotive registration to a new high. The truck is looked upon as the freight car's rival. But in these busy times there is plenty for both to do.

[From the Boston (Mass.) Post of May 13, 1937]

MAKING PROGRESS

Apparently the General Motors Corporation is looking forward to a big year next year. William S. Knudsen, new president of that organization, has announced that a \$40,000,000 expansion program has been worked out and approved for 1938. It will be directed toward increasing the production of subsidiaries, improvements in factories, and facilitating manufacture of new models. Throughout the depression the automobile industry did everything possible to improve its product, and led the country out of the despond of the depression. That same spirit is to be continued by automobile manufacturers, and this expansion program is an illustration of it.

[From the Charleston (S. C.) Post of May 13, 1937]

JEWELRY IN DEMAND

When times are good, Americans, like other peoples, buy more furniture and automobiles, better clothes and food, build more residences, or rent more expensive homes. And they buy more and better jewelry. That is what is going on now.

[From the Kansas City (Mo.) Star of May 12, 1937]

THE BANKERS SEE PROSPERITY

Missouri bankers in convention in St. Louis are optimistic over the prospects for the year in this State. Lead and zinc prices are up, and the mines are running at a good profit, with wages above the 1929 level. Dairying and fruit appear to be headed for a comfortable margin in the black; and, while the wet spring has somewhat retarded the planting of corn, there is an exceptionally favorable outlook for winter wheat. Livestock is staging a comeback, too, and the mules for which Missouri is justly celebrated are bringing higher prices than in years.

The fact that bankers, traditionally conservative in their outlook, should be making these rosy reports lends added color to the prospect. And the varied industries in which they cite improvement are also noteworthy. Fortunate is a State whose crops, natural resources, and business are so diversified that they form a measure of insurance against complete prostration when any one of them fails. Missouri has a number of industrial centers, but she still depends largely, and probably always will so depend, upon her agriculture and her mining for the backbone of her prosperity.

When all these factors pull together up the road toward good times, as they seem to be doing this year, there is reason for an unusual tinge of satisfaction in Missouri's view of the future.

[From the New York Times of May 21, 1937]

GENERAL REALTY HAS \$39,248 NET—INCOME REPORTED FOR 3 MONTHS CONTRASTS WITH \$18,226 LOSS A YEAR BEFORE—LEFCOURT UNIT EXCLUDED—RESULTS OF OPERATIONS REVEALED BY OTHER CORPORATIONS, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The General Realty & Utilities Corporation and subsidiaries, exclusive of the Lefcourt Realty Corporation, showed a profit of \$135,671 after interest, Federal income taxes, and other charges but before depreciation, according to the statement for the first 3 months of 1937, published yesterday. In the corresponding period of last year the profit on the same basis was \$79,403.

After depreciation charges of \$96,423, the net income for the 1937 period was \$39,248. This contrasted with a net loss of \$18,226 after depreciation of \$97,629 in the quarter ended on March 31, 1936.

[From the New York Times of May 21, 1937]

ENGINEERING AWARDS ROSE 53 PERCENT FOR WEEK—343 PERCENT INCREASE IN PRIVATE WORK AS COMPARED WITH NATION'S REPORT FOR 1936 PERIOD

The past week's total of engineering awards, according to the Engineering News-Record, reached \$55,244,000, representing a gain of 53 percent over the figures for the corresponding week of 1936, when the total amounted to \$36,173,000.

Of the 1937 figure, \$38,617,000 represented contracts for private work, making an increase in this category of 343 percent over last year's figure of \$8,715,000. A large part of the gain was accounted for by the award of a \$20,000,000 contract for a wide-strip mill for the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co., in Clairton, Pa. Public awards, totaling \$16,627,000, showed a loss of 40 percent from the corresponding week of 1936, when the figure was \$27,458,000.

[From the World-Telegram, of New York, May 20, 1937]

LOEW'S ORDERS EXTRA DIVIDEND—MOTORS PRODUCTS CORPORATION ALSO VOTES SPECIAL—OTHER PAYMENTS NOTED

Two leaders in their respective fields today voted extra disbursements to stockholders in addition to the regular due payments.

Loew's Inc., declared an extra dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common along with the usual quarterly of 50 cents a share, both payable June 30 to holders of record June 12.

An extra of 25 cents and the usual quarterly of 50 cents was voted by Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. on the common, both payments being due June 15 to holders of record June 1.

Motor Products Corporation voted a \$1 payment on the junior issue—twice the amount paid in the preceding quarter. Payment is due June 30 to holders of record June 19.

Vulcan Detinning Co. declared an interim dividend of \$3 a share of common, payable June 21 to holders of record June 10. The company paid a special of \$4 each January 20 and December 21 last year.

Adams Express Co. voted a dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable June 25 to holders of record June 15. Company paid 35 cents a share on December 23 last.

United Gas & Electric Corporation voted a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common, payable June 10 to holders of record June 1. Company resumed dividends on common with payment of 80 cents in the third quarter last year and paid 90 cents a share in December.

[From the New York Herald Tribune of May 22, 1937]

RISE IN CANDY SALES FOR 4 MONTHS SHOWN

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Department of Commerce reported today that sales of confectionery and competitive chocolate products thus far this year totaled \$84,500,000, compared with \$76,500,000 in the corresponding 4-month period of last year.

At the same time it was reported that manufacturing confectioners who sell their products through wholesale channels had sales of about \$67,000,000, compared with \$57,000,000 during the corresponding period of last year, a gain of 17 percent.

[From the Fargo (N. Dak.) Forum of May 14, 1937]

FARGO'S TRADE GAINS IN APRIL

The Fargo area was one of 22 in the United States whose April business indexes gained 5 percent or more over March.

The calculation is by the research division of Brooke, Smith & French, Inc., Detroit and New York advertising concern, which also reports the index of national business, which advanced 7 percent and attained 100 percent in March, remained at that point—normal—in April.

[From the Greenville (S. C.) News of May 14, 1937]

OUR BUSINESS INDEX HIGH

Unbiased surveys of business conditions in various parts of the country continue to show that in this immediate vicinity business activity has maintained an improvement much better than the average for the country.

The latest of a series of surveys by the national advertising concern of Brooke, Smith, France & Dorrance, Inc., of New York and Detroit, shows that Greenville was one of a group of 22 cities in which business showed an improvement of 5 percent or more in April over March. Business in Greenville at the end of April stood at 5 percent above normal, while the national business index remained at normal, a level attained in March for the first time since 1929.

Both industrial and agricultural conditions during the last year in this vicinity have shown an unusual recovery, thus providing the foundation for this marked and better-than-average general business improvement here. And present prospects are that the remainder of the year will show further betterment in these two fundamentals of commercial activity.

[From the Albany (N. Y.) News of May 15, 1937]

GROWING UP

"Albany has grown considerably in the last 2 years," says W. Harry Cooling, field superintendent for Sampson & Murdock Co., which has begun the annual task of compiling the city directory, a work it has conducted since 1857.

Of course Albany has grown. That is apparent, but directory publishers have means of computing growth, and the new directory no doubt will show an appreciable increase in population. Evidences of growth are everywhere. We have many new houses, we have more telephones listed, we have new industries and shops which have brought in more employees, and post-office and other barometers show this ancient city is growing up.

[From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer of May 20, 1937]

BUSINESS REACHES 86.9 PERCENT OF 1929 AVERAGE IN CINCINNATI, REVIEW SHOWS—GAINS IN APRIL ARE SHARP

Cincinnati business stood at 86.9 percent of the 1929 average at the close of April, according to the statistical review of the Chamber of Commerce last night.

This showed a gain of 1.5 percent over the business standing of March and 9.9 over the business status of April 1936.

The survey showed that the general level of business reached a new high for the post-depression period. Manufacturing employment continued well above the 1929 levels.

[From the New York Herald Tribune of May 18, 1937]

SYNTHETIC SALES 73.09 PERCENT ABOVE 1929-30 AVERAGE—TAFETAS MOVED IN HEAVY VOLUME DURING WEEK AS PRICE RISES ONE-HALF CENT A YARD

Trade in synthetic and silk greige goods markets during last week was 73.09 percent above the 1929-30 average, with spot business representing 79.26 percent of total sales, Nickel, Barrett, Lieberman & Quinn, Inc., textile brokers, said yesterday.

[From the Wall Street Journal, New York, May 21, 1937]

REYNOLDS METALS UNITS OPERATE AT CAPACITY AS ORDERS SET RECORD

LOUISVILLE.—The two Louisville plants of the Reynolds Metals Co. are operating at capacity, a rate exceeding even that of 1929, and backlog of unfilled orders exceeds 2 months' operations at that level, according to A. P. Cochran, vice president.

Attributing the rush of orders to "general business", Mr. Cochran said that never before in history of the company had it experienced such demand.

The plant, at which the company manufactures aluminum powder for paints, is operating on a 24-hour schedule.

"Our first-quarter business, which is normally the poorest period of the year, ran far ahead of 1936 despite the fact that the two Louisville plants were completely shut down for nearly 2 months during the high water", Mr. Cochran declared. He forecast that second-quarter business and earnings would probably set a new record.

[From the Baltimore (Md.) News and Post of May 20, 1937]

LOCAL CLEARINGS—TOTAL FOR WEEK SHOWS GAIN OF 18.2 PERCENT OVER 1936 PERIOD

By Pinkney McLean, financial editor

Baltimore bank clearings for the week ended yesterday totaled \$73,490,000, an increase of 18.2 percent as compared with the like week last year.

In the preceding week clearings here aggregated \$66,701,000, a gain of 17.4 percent over the corresponding period a year ago.

SHOW GAIN

For the country as a whole clearings also were higher than in the previous week and above a year ago.

Total for the 22 leading cities as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended yesterday was \$5,685,044,000, as compared with \$5,275,135,000 in the like week last year, a rise of 7.8 percent.

This contrasted with a percentage increase of 3.4 percent in a similar comparison a week earlier.

[From the Wall Street Journal, New York, May 22, 1937]
FREIGHT LOADINGS' GAIN LAST WEEK ABOVE SEASONAL—ADVANCE TO 773,669 CARS, COMPARED WITH 767,481 IN PRIOR PERIOD—FIVE COMMODITIES DECLINE

Cars of revenue freight loaded by the railroads last week showed a slightly more than seasonal increase, advancing to 773,669 cars, compared with 767,481 cars in the immediately preceding week, as reported by the Association of American Railroads.

Total of 773,669 cars loaded last week produces a Dow-Jones loadings index of 93.6, compared with 93.4 the week before. Last week's total is the second highest reported this year, exceeded only by the total of 782,423 cars loaded in the week ended May 1. It is an increase of 13.5 percent over the total of 681,408 cars reported for the like week of 1936, and of 32.7 percent over the 582,950 cars loaded in the like week of 1935.

[From the Waterbury (Conn.) Democrat of May 14, 1937]

LOCAL BRASS COMPANIES ANNOUNCE WAGE INCREASE

An official notice posted today in the plants of the Chase Brass & Copper Co., Inc., announced a 5-cent-an-hour increase in the pay of day workers, effective May 14, which is today. All piece work will be adjusted equitably.

In addition to the 5-cent-an-hour increase, it was officially stated that a premium equivalent to 5 percent of the day's pay will be given to workers assigned to night work or between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.

The increases and the premium affects not only the Chase Rolling Mills, the Chase Metal Works, and the Waterbury Manufacturing Co., but the Cleveland plants of the firm as well.

The American Brass Co. and the Scovill Manufacturing Co. were also reported as having granted similar wage increases to their employees, effective today.

[From the Sacramento (Calif.) Bee of May 11, 1937]

THE RAILROADS ARE ONCE MORE IN THE BLACK INK

The wisdom of the rail rate cuts ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission last year is demonstrated in new reports of earnings by the roads.

The magazine Business Week reports a gain of 27 percent in passenger traffic of the eastern roads in the last 7 months.

[From the Chicago News of May 15, 1937]

STEEL OUTPUT HERE RISES TO 86 PERCENT

The steel output for the Chicago area this week was at 86 percent of capacity, up 1 point from last week. Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation placed in operation its no. 5 blast furnace, down since November 8, 1936, bringing the number in operation at the south works to nine.

Steel-works operations in the Pittsburgh district next week will go to a new recovery high as the Carnegie-Illinois plants step up to 100 percent of capacity, mill managers said today. The district's rate will be at 95½ percent of capacity. Jones & Laughlin plants will remain at 89 percent of capacity. The Carnegie-Illinois plants in all districts, including Pittsburgh and the West, will be at 88 percent of capacity, a new high for the recovery.

[From the Butte (Mont.) Standard of May 11, 1937]

MINING BOOMING IN WHITEHALL DISTRICT—OUTPUT INCREASING

"The mining industry, particularly in the Whitehall district and in the Coeur d'Alene, is up and coming", says H. H. Ellsworth, of Helena, assistant general freight and passenger agent of the N. P., who passed through Butte yesterday, where he was joined by W. B. Elliott, Butte general agent, in a trip to Whitehall to inspect a new loading platform for ores that has just been completed. Mr. Ellsworth is returning from a visit to the Wallace, Idaho, country.

"Whitehall is much elated", he said, "at the showing that is being made by several mines of that district. The mines, which are steadily increasing their output, are shipping to Anaconda and Helena.

"In the Coeur d'Alene", Mr. Ellsworth said, "every mine, every prospect hole, is showing renewed signs of life. Mines already developed, but which have been shut down for years, are getting back into shape for production. Development work is going on in prospect holes. Lots of men are either employed or are employing themselves."

He found conditions equally encouraging over in the Bitter Root, the Frenchtown, and the Flathead districts, he said.

"There is a slight gain in wheat acreage and a splendid gain in forage-crop acreage", he said. "There is a splendid feeling among the ranchers. The weather has helped conditions a lot. What we need to make the picture perfect", they state, "is a good fall of rain and some nice warm weather to stimulate growing."

[From the New York Herald Tribune of May 18, 1937]

MARCH AND APRIL RETAILING IN UNITED STATES \$892,900,000—GENERAL MERCHANDISING IN 1936 PERIOD \$787,900,000

The American public spent \$892,900,000 for general merchandise in department stores, mail-order organizations, variety stores, and dry-goods stores in March and April this year, as compared with \$787,900,000 in the corresponding period a year ago, or an increase

of 13.3 percent, according to a report yesterday by A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc.

The amount spent during the 2 months, representing the peak of spring business, was the highest for any corresponding period since 1931. The marked increase above a year ago was recorded despite the earlier Easter this year, the widespread strikes, and the somewhat restricted buying in New York in particular, Mr. Zelomek said. Despite the fact that April last year represented the Easter business, total sales this year, based on the bureau's index, were still 5.5 percent above a year ago.

[From the Davenport (Iowa) Times, of May 13, 1937]

THE RAILWAY REVIVAL

Railway purchases from the manufacturing industry for the first quarter of 1937 were larger than at any time since 1930. Railway Age computes them at \$253,000,000, almost twice the expenditure during the same quarter last year. It is an increase of 200 percent over that spent during the first 3 months of 1935.

Over \$80,000,000 went into new equipment. The railroads are preparing to handle the heaviest volume of freight in years during the coming fall. The expenditures entailed in bringing rolling stock back to predepression standards has boomed many industries. Davenport is hopeful that eventually the Bettendorf Co. will share in these orders.

[From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune of May 17, 1937]

MINNESOTA INCOMES RISE

Individual incomes in Minnesota, according to a study made by the National Industrial Conference Board, are rising rapidly toward the levels established in 1929. The total of individual incomes in Minnesota in 1935 was \$1,092,000,000, which amounted to 77.1 percent of the 1929 figure. This represented a gain over 1933 of almost \$300,000,000. Minnesota ranked thirteenth in the volume of income and eighteenth in population in 1935, and received 2 percent of the total national income in that year.

The fact that Minnesota has risen toward the 1929 level more quickly than the Nation as a whole undoubtedly owes a great deal to the progress toward recovery in agriculture in this State, which has run ahead of the percentage gain for the rest of the country. Minnesota's production income in 1935 was \$973,000,000 and 17.5 percent, or \$171,000,000 of this total, was agricultural income. Farm income was larger than that furnished by either trade or manufacturing in Minnesota, while wages and salaries, by contributing \$625,000,000 to production income, accounted for the largest share. Not only is this break-down in the sources of Minnesota income further evidence of the significance of agriculture in the economic life of Minnesota but it suggests the important part that it plays in the State's progress toward a normal recovery.

[From the Memphis (Tenn.) Press-Scimitar of May 12, 1937]

AHEAD TOGETHER

Memphis and 16 other smaller cities make up what is known in trade circles as the Memphis territory.

Forbes Magazine finds that business in this area, which contains approximately 1,000,000 persons, is 38 percent ahead of last year, and that its prosperity is exceeded by only one such area in the United States.

Memphis is the capital of a rich and growing territory, and a major influence in their prosperity is the fact that Memphis and the various cities and communities constituting the territory realize their dependence upon one another.

Cooperatively we can go a long way—but we must make progress together.

[From the San Francisco News of May 11, 1937]

CHEERFUL FACTS

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce tells us, through its reliable research department, that—

We have 1,800,441 people in the bay area. Their purchasing power is equal to that of 3,081,145 average Americans.

San Francisco's one-tax city and county tax assessment is the lowest of any large city in the Nation.

San Francisco ranks second in water-borne commerce of all ports in the United States.

And, finally, 400,000 families living tributary to the bay area will, in effect, soon be placed some 30 to 50 miles closer to San Francisco by reason of bridge construction and highway improvements.

These, combined with the sunshine and the wild flowers and the fruit now setting on a million trees, are cheerful facts.

[From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal of May 17, 1937]

RIVALS FORGE AHEAD

To a casual observer it would seem that the tremendous output of trucks by the automotive industry this year would mean dismal times for the manufacturers of railroad equipment. On the contrary, the Railway Age points out that the railways' purchases from the manufacturing industry during the first quarter of 1937 were the largest for the first quarter of any year since 1930.

"Total purchases of equipment and materials from manufacturers", says the magazine, "amounted to \$253,117,000. The comparable figure for the first quarter of 1936 was \$125,725,000, and for the first quarter of 1935 was \$85,657,000. Therefore, the increase

over 1936 exceeded 100 percent, and over 1935 was 200 percent." Such statements are in line with an announcement from the American Iron & Steel Institute that material for 40,705 freight cars was ordered during the first quarter of the current year, compared with material for 14,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

This unusual revival in the heavy-goods industries is explainable largely on the grounds that railway equipment was badly neglected during the depression. Not only did the railroads have an economic crisis to deal with but also the problems resulting from the advance of their new competitors—the trucks and the privately owned automobiles. Now, reviving industry is demanding service from lines that find themselves inadequately equipped. Although the roads have effected economies and increased efficiency to a considerable degree during the last few years, they still need freight cars and locomotives to meet the demands of the shippers. But perhaps the most unusual phase of the current situation lies in the fact that both the railroads and their competitors—the highway trucks—are buying new equipment. No doubt they believe that there will be plenty of work for both of them.

[From the Indianapolis Star of May 19, 1937]

KOKOMO'S INDUSTRIAL GAIN

Announcement that the Chrysler Corporation will engage in the production of automotive parts at Kokomo marks another forward step by the city that has set a flattering record of industrial growth in recent years. A sentimental interest exists in the corporation's purchase of a unit of the old Haynes Co., pioneer in the automotive field.

The plant will produce transmissions and axle shafts and will employ from eight hundred to a thousand skilled workers. The building will be reconditioned and machinery installed as rapidly as possible. Production is expected to begin by September 1, according to announcement of Chrysler officials and the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce.

Full operation of the plant, it is believed, will raise employment in the city above the peak of 1929. Achievement of this enviable condition has been due to a rare degree of courage, initiative, and cooperation among the businessmen and citizens of the community. During the worst days of the depression the residents of Kokomo had sufficient faith to plunge into the task of rehabilitation. The city had suffered a series of industrial reverses which made the almost phenomenal recovery all the more creditable.

The people dug down into their savings to produce funds for the attraction of new industrial enterprises. The success of the campaign must have surprised even its most enthusiastic sponsors. One by one companies moved into reconditioned units of factory structures. The rest of the State marveled at the initiative displayed at a time when widespread pessimism had chilled some business leaders elsewhere. Kokomo now approaches the point where work is available for labor that wants a job. The city's record entitles it to the warmest congratulations of Hoosierdom.

[From the Phoenix (Ariz.) Republic of May 18, 1937]

POSTAL RECEIPTS GAIN 32 PERCENT

Phoenix trade is soaring.

Cash registers ring a ragtime beat.

Year by year sales-volume statistics show the unmistakable gains the city is making.

Go down to the office of George H. Todd, postmaster, and look at the postal-receipts records, these receipts being regarded as one of the best of business barometers.

Here's what they show:

Nineteen thirty-three receipts totaled only \$452,676. The next year the figure was up to \$487,521. In 1935 receipts totaled \$542,251.

Last year receipts totaled \$597,255, a 32-percent gain over 1933.

Every indication, say post-office officials, points to a 1937 revenue much greater than that even of 1936.

Various indexes are in agreement from the standpoint that Phoenix is making rapid progress; they differ only in degree.

[From the Shreveport (La.) Times of May 13, 1937]

CONTROLS IN A GROWING CITY

All signs indicate that Shreveport is entering a period in which construction of all kinds will be active. In the downtown district many buildings will be renovated or replaced. Streets will be torn up to install essential services.

[From the Wall Street Journal, New York, May 22, 1937]

FREIGHT-CAR ORDERS ON MAY 1 HIGHEST FOR DATE SINCE 1926—86 NEW STEAM LOCOMOTIVES PUT IN SERVICE FIRST 4 MONTHS THIS YEAR—UNION PACIFIC PURCHASE DETAILS

Class I railroads on May 1, this year, had more new freight cars on order than on any corresponding date since 1926, the Association of American Railroads announced yesterday.

The number on order on May 1, this year, was 47,290. On May 1, 1926, there were 48,762. On May 1, last year, 18,467 cars were on order, and on the same day 2 years ago there were 1,449.

New freight cars on order on May 1, this year, included the following: 23,236 coal cars; 19,412 boxcars, including both plain and automobile; 2,093 refrigerator cars; 1,374 flatcars; 800 stock cars; and 375 miscellaneous cars.

Class I railroads had 345 new steam locomotives on order on May 1, this year, the largest number for any corresponding date

since 1930, at which time there were 362 on order. On the same day last year 52 new steam locomotives were on order, while 2 years ago there was only 1.

New freight cars installed in service in the first 4 months of 1937 totaled 20,946, the greatest number of installations in any corresponding period since 1930, when there were 35,037. Class I railroads in the first 4 months last year installed 5,916 new freight cars, and in the corresponding period in 1935, 755 were installed.

UNION PACIFIC FREIGHT-CAR ORDERS

Details of the construction and purchase of 4,083 freight cars, involving the expenditure of approximately \$14,000,000, were announced by Union Pacific Railroad. Two thousand and eighty-eight new boxcars will be built in the Omaha and Portland shops of the Union Pacific and 700 automobile cars at the Grand Island shops, the work providing employment for several hundred additional men. The 1,000 ballast and coal cars will be built by the American Car & Foundry Co., as previously announced, and the 200 tank cars by the General American Transportation Corporation. The remaining 100 special boxcars either will be contracted or built at company shops.

[From the Paterson (N. J.) Call, May 18, 1937]

POSTAL RECEIPTS IN CITY FOR 1936 AT HIGHEST PEAK—YEAR'S BUSINESS TOTALED \$718,670, POSTMASTER KELLY SHOWS

Postal receipts, which are regarded as one of those fundamental signs of business, were higher in Paterson last year than in any year in the history of the local post office, according to an announcement by Thomas L. Kelly, postmaster. Total receipts for the year were \$718,670.48.

[From the Wall Street Journal, New York, May 22, 1937]

CLEVELAND TRACTOR SALES PACE POINTS TO EARNINGS GAIN—NET FOR YEAR TO SEPTEMBER 30 MAY BE BEST SINCE 1930—DELIVERIES UP 50 PERCENT—DIVIDEND CONSIDERATION LIKELY

CLEVELAND.—With agricultural, industrial, and export sales all showing substantial increases over last year, present indications are that the Cleveland Tractor Co. will report better earnings in the fiscal year ending September 30 than for any other year since 1930.

Last year earnings dropped to \$30,292, or 13 cents a share on 220,000 shares of common stock, from \$289,445, or \$1.31 a share, in 1935, which was the company's best year since the recovery movement started.

In line with other firms in the industry the company is experiencing the largest volume of business in many years, sales to date being somewhat better than 50 percent above the corresponding period last year. This rising activity began in earnest with announcement of new streamlined models early last fall and with more aggressive sales work in the farm field.

[From the Manchester (N. H.) Union of May 18, 1937]

NEW ALL-TIME HIGH REACHED IN 1936 LIABILITY BUSINESS—FIRE-INSURANCE FIRM ALSO SHOWS LARGE INCREASES

KEENE, May 17.—The National Grange Mutual Liability Co. of this city set up a new all-time high in 1936 in business done, number of policyholders, and in surplus assets, officers of the company reported at the fourteenth annual meeting, held here today and attended by Grange leaders from many States in the Union, headed by the national master of the order, Louis J. Taber, of Columbus, Ohio.

James C. Farmer, executive vice president and agency director of the company, reported a jump in premium volume from \$854,695 in 1935 to \$1,148,225 in 1936 on insurance carried by more than 40,000 policyholders. The goal set for 1937 is 50,000 policyholders and \$1,500,000 premium volume.

Richard C. Carrick, company secretary, reported the company showed increases over the previous year of \$293,302 in net premiums written, \$286,927 in assets, and a surplus gain of \$157,797, not including a contingency reserve of \$50,000.

FIRE-INSURANCE GAINS

Today also featured the second annual meeting of the newly formed National Grange Fire Insurance Co. The company is already doing business in nine States. Mr. Farmer, executive vice president and agency director, reported, with the first 4 months of 1937 showing volume of business totaling \$16,859, over a 75-percent gain over the first few months the previous year in fire coverages. Fire and theft policies for 1936 totaled 4,935, with 2,782 policies written the first 4 months of this year, he added.

[From the New York Herald Tribune of May 21, 1937]

SALES OF LIFE INSURANCE IN APRIL BEST SINCE 1931—ALL SECTIONS OF COUNTRY REPORT UPTURN FOR MONTH

New life-insurance sales in the United States last month were the largest for that month since April 1931, according to the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn. April sales were 16 percent ahead of those for the same month a year ago and totaled \$692,062,000.

Every section of the country was represented in the increase in life-insurance business in April, with the East South Central States leading the Nation in a gain of 21 percent over April 1936. Forty-five States and the District of Columbia reported increased life-insurance sales in April, gains ranging from 1 to 33 percent over April 1936. Nebraska sales were unchanged, while West Virginia reported a decline of 2 percent.

[From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette of May 18, 1937]

GIGANTIC PAPER INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH FORESEEN—ALREADY UNDER WAY, PUBLISHERS HEAR

HOT SPRINGS, May 17.—Predictions of a new industrial era for the South through use of southern pine in newsprint and allied products were made by James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner, and Dr. Charles H. Herty, of Savannah, Ga., scientist, before the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association here today.

Mr. Stahlman is chairman of the association's newsprint committee and recently was elected president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. Dr. Herty's research work laid the foundation for the proposed new southern industry.

Mr. Stahlman predicted that a billion-dollar industrial development would be built around southern pine within the next 15 years. He said that a mill will be in operation in east Texas in 1938 and will be in full production in 1939.

He said that newsprint markets of South and Central America are open for the southern product. He said that not only has the entire newsprint industry taken cognizance of the fight to establish in the South a newsprint mill, "but it has stimulated the investment of capital in many kraft mills in the South within the past few months. Since January 1936 more than \$60,000,000 has been invested in kraft units to utilize southern pine."

EXECUTIVE SESSION

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

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARKLEY in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nomination of L. Elizabeth Dunn to be postmaster at Conchas Dam, N. Mex., which was ordered to be placed on the Executive Calendar.

ARMY NOMINATIONS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, from the Committee on Military Affairs I report favorably several hundred routine Army nominations. To print these in the calendar would require the expenditure of about \$90, and they would cover about 20 or 21 pages, a useless expense, since these names have to be published in the RECORD a little later. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be confirmed without being printed in the calendar, and that the President be notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed, and, without objection, the President will be notified.

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nomination on the calendar.

THE JUDICIARY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of J. Cullen Ganey to be United States attorney, eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I ask that the nomination of J. Cullen Ganey to be district attorney in Philadelphia be confirmed, and that the President be notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the nomination is confirmed, and, without objection, the President will be notified.

RECESS TO THURSDAY

Mr. ROBINSON. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Thursday, June 3, 1937, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 1, 1937

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Raymond B. Stevens, of New Hampshire, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the term expiring June 16, 1943, vice William J. Sears.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL

Ernest L. Bailey, of West Virginia, to be State director, National Emergency Council, for West Virginia.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Francis T. McDonald, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to be United States attorney for the western district of Michigan, vice Joseph M. Donnelly, resigned.

**APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY
TO COAST ARTILLERY CORPS**

Capt. John Foxhall Sturman, Jr., Field Artillery, with rank from August 1, 1935.

**PROMOTION IN THE NAVY
MARINE CORPS**

Midshipman Wayne M. Brown to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, revocable for 2 years, from the 3d day of June 1937.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 1, 1937

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

J. Cullen Ganey to be United States attorney, eastern district of Pennsylvania.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To Adjutant General's Department

Maj. Jess Garnett Boykin.

To Quartermaster Corps

Maj. Thomas Ernest Campbell.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonels

Andrew William Smith
James Wesley Duckworth
Henry Edgar Keely
Ralph Hayward Simmons
Walter Franz von Zelinski
James Brent Anderson
Jarrett Matthew Huddleston
Albert Bowen
Louis Archie Milne
John Pierce Beeson
James Monroe Troutt
Howard Tilghman Wickert
Nelson Allen Myll
James Vincent Falisi
Harold Paine Sawyer
Frank Ernest Winter
William George McKay
Frederic Hamilton Thorne
James Roy Hudnall
Elton Lacroix Titus
Reginald Ducat
Henry Shedd Beckford
John Andrews Rogers
Guy Blair Denit
Charles Rice Lanahan
Read Benedict Harding
Lowyd Whitcombe Ballantyne
Seymour Crandall Schwartz

To be major

Frank Bolles Wakeman

To be captains

Wayne Ross Weaver
William John Long Porcher
Albert Alfred Biederman
Thomas William Mattingly
William Hugh Latimer Westbrook, Jr.
William Fred Patient
Alfred August Grebe
Joseph Frank Peters
Donald Davis Flickinger
Albert Marion Richmond
Edward Morris DeYoung

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Beverley Morrison Epes

VETERINARY CORPS

*To be lieutenant colonels*Kenneth Earl Buffin
William Roy Wolfe

CHAPLAIN

Henry Nathan Blanchard to be chaplain with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO BE CAPTAINS

Hans William Holmer, Corps of Engineers.
Harold Albert Kurstedt, Corps of Engineers.
Edward Grow Daly, Corps of Engineers.
Donald Chamberlin Hawkins, Corps of Engineers.
Theodore Addison Weyher, Corps of Engineers.
Robert Hammiell Naylor, Corps of Engineers.
Paul Dunn Charles Berrigan, Corps of Engineers.
Henry Gordon Douglas, Corps of Engineers.
Joseph Winston Cox, Jr., Corps of Engineers.
George Townsend Derby, Corps of Engineers.
Max Sherred Johnson, Corps of Engineers.
Lee Bird Washbourne, Corps of Engineers.
John Robert Crume, Jr., Corps of Engineers.
George Woodburne McGregor, Air Corps.
John Leonard Hines, Jr., Cavalry.
Charles Albert Harrington, Air Corps.
Charles H. McNutt, Corps of Engineers.
Herman Walter Schull, Jr., Corps of Engineers.
Elmer Blair Garland, Signal Corps.
Loren Davis Pegg, Cavalry.
Garrison Holt Davidson, Corps of Engineers.
Woodbury Megrew Burgess, Cavalry.
Manuel José Asensio, Corps of Engineers.
Cecil Winfield Land, Field Artillery.
Frederick Everett Day, Coast Artillery Corps.
Frederic Joseph Brown, Field Artillery.
Edwin William Chamberlain, Coast Artillery Corps.
Alvin Louis Pachynski, Signal Corps.
Harry Oliver Paxson, Corps of Engineers.
Henry Joseph Hoefler, Corps of Engineers.
Maurice Francis Daly, Air Corps.
Fred Wallace Kunesch, Signal Corps.
Alexander Macomb Miller, 3d, Cavalry.
Gerald Francis Lillard, Field Artillery.
George Fenton Peirce, Coast Artillery Corps.
William Hamilton Hunter, Cavalry.
Francis Cecil Foster, Field Artillery.
James Wilson Green, Jr., Signal Corps.
Parmer Wiley Edwards, Coast Artillery Corps.
Francis Elliot Howard, Infantry.
Laurence Sherman Kuter, Air Corps.
William Perry Pence, Signal Corps.
Thomas Morgan Watlington, Jr., Field Artillery.
William Lewis McNamee, Coast Artillery Corps.
Thomas John Hall Trapnell, Cavalry.
John Raymond Lovell, Coast Artillery Corps.
Raymond Wiley Curtis, Cavalry.
Kenneth Earl Thiebaud, Infantry.
Reynolds Condon, Field Artillery.
Charles Brundy Brown, Signal Corps.
Edward Gilbert Farrand, Field Artillery.
Mason Fred Stober, Field Artillery.
Willard Burton Carlock, Infantry.
George McCoy, Jr., Air Corps.
George Lucien Richon, Signal Corps.
Charles Richard Hutchison, Field Artillery.
Stanley Burton Bonner, Field Artillery.
Edward Pont Mechling, Ordnance Department.
Julius Theodore Flock, Air Corps.
Robert Graham Lowe, Cavalry.
Charles Everett Dunham, Coast Artillery Corps.

George Edward Martin, Infantry.
John Milton Burdge, Jr., Field Artillery.
Bertram Arthur Holtzworth, Field Artillery.
Frederick Andrew Granholm, Field Artillery.
Charles Pennoyer Bixel, Cavalry.
Robert Griffith Turner, Infantry.
Alex Norwood Williams, Jr., Field Artillery.
Jeremiah Paul Holland, Field Artillery.
John Mills Sterling, Air Corps.
Edward James Francis Glavin, Infantry.
Mark Kincaid Lewis, Jr., Air Corps.
Joseph Howard Gilbreth, Infantry.
James Francis Collins, Field Artillery.
Horace Alvord Quinn, Ordnance Department.
Lee Roy Williams, Infantry.
James Virgil Thompson, Infantry.
Henri Anthony Luebberrmann, Cavalry.
Harold James Coyle, Field Artillery.
Paul Edwin Meredith, Quartermaster Corps.
Olaf Helgesen Kyster, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Orrin Leigh Grover, Air Corps.
Harry Forrest Townsend, Coast Artillery Corps.
Francis Scoon Gardner, Field Artillery.
Forester Hampton Sinclair, Field Artillery.
Walter Morris Johnson, Infantry.
Harold Stanley Isaacson, Field Artillery.
Willis Webb Wheelchel, Field Artillery.
Albert Harvey Dickerson, Infantry.
Leander LaChance Doan, Cavalry.
Arthur Edwin Solem, Field Artillery.
Theodore Kalakuka, Cavalry.
Charlie Wesner, Field Artillery.
Henry Magruder Zeller, Cavalry.
Orville Melvin Hewitt, Infantry.
Arthur Layton Cobb, Field Artillery.
Meredith Donald Masters, Field Artillery, subject to examination required by law.
Lewis Hinchman Ham, Field Artillery.
Virgil Miles Kimm, Coast Artillery Corps.
Milton Merrill Towner, Air Corps.
Robert Curtis White, Field Artillery.
William Jordan Verbeck, Infantry.
Aloysius Joseph Lepping, Coast Artillery Corps.
Joseph Ganahl, Field Artillery.
Fay Roscoe Upthegrove, Air Corps.
John Marion Moore, Quartermaster Corps.
Stuart Wood, Field Artillery.
Lawrence Edward Shaw, Coast Artillery Corps.
Matthew Kemp Deichelmann, Coast Artillery Corps.
Nathan Alton McLamb, Coast Artillery Corps.
William Jefferson Glasgow, Jr., Infantry.
Charles Bertody Stone, 3d, Air Corps.
Frank Thomas Ostenberg, Coast Artillery Corps.
John Harold Kochevar, Coast Artillery Corps.
Ernest Benjamin Gray, Infantry.
Douglas Campbell, Infantry.
William Joseph Phelan, Infantry.
Joy Thomas Wrean, Coast Artillery Corps.
John Joseph Holst, Coast Artillery Corps.
Arthur Roth, Coast Artillery Corps.
Carl Sherman Graybeal, Infantry.
Ralph Wise Zwicker, Infantry.
Woodson Finch Hocker, Infantry, subject to examination required by law.
Cyril Edward Williams, Infantry.
Vachel Davis Whatley, Jr., Infantry.
Harry Ellery McKinney, Infantry.
Carl Elliott Lundquist, Infantry.
Antulio Segarra, Infantry.
Guy Stanley Meloy, Jr., Infantry.
George Van Horn Moseley, Jr., Infantry.
Roy William Axup, Infantry.
John Walker Kirby, Air Corps.
Forrest Anthony Hornisher, Infantry.
Raymond Earle Bell, Infantry.

Dudley George Strickler, Infantry.
 Dana Powers McGown, Infantry.
 Charles Boal Ewing, Infantry.
 Felix Alex Todd, Jr., Infantry.
 Barney Avant Daughtry, Infantry.
 Philip DeWitt Ginder, Infantry.
 Ralph Edwin Doty, Infantry.
 Howell Hopson Jordan, Infantry.
 Robert Frederick Sink, Infantry.
 Elmer Matthew Webb, Quartermaster Corps.
 John Prame Kaylor, Infantry.
 Christian Gotthard Nelson, Field Artillery.
 Gilbert McKee Allen, Jr., Infantry.
 Calvin Louis Whittle, Infantry.
 George Emericus Bender, Infantry, subject to examination required by law.

Jack Henry Griffith, Infantry.
 Robert Campbell Aloe, Infantry.
 Montgomery McKee, Infantry.
 Nelson Irving Fooks, Infantry.
 Lawton Butler, Infantry.
 Marion Huggins, Air Corps.
 Martin Moses, Infantry.
 Robert John West, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Edgar Daniel Stark, Infantry.
 David Drew Hedekin, Infantry.
 James William Smyly, Jr., Infantry.
 Raymund Gregory Stanton, Infantry.
 Neil Bosworth Harding, Air Corps.
 Jesse Floyd Dressler, Infantry.
 Willis Small Matthews, Infantry.
 Robert Lewis Easton, Air Corps.
 Henry Malone Bailey, Air Corps.
 Fred Leroy Thorpe, Infantry.
 William Raper Francis Bleakney, Infantry.
 Harold Henry Hunt, Field Artillery.
 Joseph Lawrence Dark, Infantry.
 Walter William Gross, Air Corps.
 Joseph George Felber, Infantry.
 Otto Clyde George, Air Corps.
 John N. Jones, Air Corps.
 Morris Miller Bauer, Corps of Engineers.
 Frank Alfred Lightfoot, Field Artillery.
 John Richmond Pitman, Jr., Field Artillery.
 George Selman, Infantry.
 Earl Clarence Bergquist, Infantry.
 Richard Chase, Infantry.
 Albert Neil Hickey, Infantry.
 Ronald Irving Pride, Field Artillery.
 Royce Alison Drake, Cavalry.
 Paul Alfred Disney, Cavalry.
 Leo William De Rosier, Air Corps.
 Gordon Philip Saville, Air Corps.
 Charles Bernard Overacker, Jr., Air Corps.
 George Henry Macnair, Air Corps.
 Louis Howard Foote, Corps of Engineers.
 James Arthur Ellison, Air Corps.
 Hoyt Leroy Prindle, Air Corps.
 James Franklin Walsh, Air Corps.
 George Richard Geer, Air Corps.
 Martin Joseph Morin, Infantry.
 Donald Wright Benner, Air Corps.
 Lawrence Henry Douthit, Air Corps.
 George Robert Acheson, Air Corps.
 Frank Hamlet Robinson, Air Corps.
 Waldine Winston Messmore, Air Corps.
 Herbert Melvin Newstrom, Air Corps.
 Allen Ralph Springer, Air Corps.
 Franklin Calhoun Wolfe, Air Corps.
 Ford Larimore Fair, Air Corps.
 Ivan Maurice Palmer, Air Corps.
 Joseph Gerard Hopkins, Air Corps.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Charles Francis Tank, Corps of Engineers.
 Thomas DeForth Rogers, Corps of Engineers.

John Burroughs Cary, Air Corps.
 James Fuller Miller, Jr., Infantry.
 Robert Erlenkotter, Corps of Engineers.
 John Hughes Donoghue, Corps of Engineers.
 Staunton Lindsley Brown, Corps of Engineers.
 Richard Moser Sieg, Corps of Engineers.
 Joseph Lemual Johnson, Corps of Engineers.
 Ferdinand Julian Tate, Corps of Engineers.
 Burton Blodgett Bruce, Corps of Engineers.
 Robert George MacDonnell, Corps of Engineers.
 Paul Carter Ashworth, Air Corps.
 Charles Leon Andrews, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Walter Jackson Renfroe, Jr., Infantry.
 William Joslin Himes, Corps of Engineers.
 Robert Beauchamp Miller, Signal Corps.
 Charles Francis Fell, Signal Corps.
 Charles Rea Revie, Field Artillery.
 Paul Douglas Wood, Infantry.
 Joseph Ochenschlager Killian, Corps of Engineers.
 Thomas Heber Lipscomb, Corps of Engineers.
 James Edward Walsh, Corps of Engineers.
 Austin Wortham Betts, Corps of Engineers.
 John Page Buehler, Corps of Engineers.
 Paul Henry Berkowitz, Corps of Engineers.
 Edward Walter Moore, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Seymour Irving Gilman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Curtis Delano Sluman, Air Corps.
 Byron Elias Brugge, Air Corps.
 Robert Butler Warren, Corps of Engineers.
 Thompson Brocke Maury, 3d, Field Artillery.
 Wilford Edward Harry Voehl, Coast Artillery Corps.
 John Jacob Stark, Coast Artillery Corps.
 William Sebastian Stone, Air Corps.
 Jonathan Owen Seaman, Field Artillery.
 Kermit LeVelle Davis, Field Artillery.
 Ellis Oakes Davis, Corps of Engineers.
 William Loveland Rogers, Corps of Engineers.
 George Bernard Dany, Air Corps.
 Harvey Julius Jablonsky, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Urquhart Pullen Williams, Field Artillery.
 Peter Samuel Peca, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lawson S. Moseley, Jr., Air Corps.
 Richard Ringo Moorman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Jean Paul Craig, Field Artillery.
 James Oscar Baker, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lewis Kaspar Beazley, Coast Artillery Corps.
 John Hicks Anderson, Corps of Engineers.
 Severin Richard Beyma, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Thomas Leslie Crystal, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Frederic Wood Barnes, Cavalry.
 William Beehler Bunker, Corps of Engineers.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen Hoffman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Miles Birkett Chatfield, Field Artillery.
 Howard Marshall Batson, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Charles Henry White, Jr., Field Artillery.
 William Jack Holzapfel, Jr., Air Corps.
 Mathew Valois Pothier, Field Artillery.
 Joseph Sylvester Piram, Coast Artillery Corps.
 George Edward Adams, Field Artillery.
 Almon White Manlove, Infantry.
 John DuVal Stevens, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Yale Harold Wolfe, Coast Artillery Corps.
 John Farnsworth Smoller, Field Artillery.
 Craig Smyser, Corps of Engineers.
 Franklin Kemble, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Henry Richardson Hester, Infantry.
 Gersen Leo Kushner, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Richard Edward Weber, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Robert Waight Fuller, 3d, Cavalry.
 James Alexander Costain, Field Artillery.
 Charles Warren Schnabel, Corps of Engineers.
 Harold Charles Davall, Infantry.
 Carl Delbert Womack, Cavalry.
 Robert Gardner Baker, Field Artillery.
 Ronald LeVerne Martin, Field Artillery.

George Julius Weitzel, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Charles Wadsworth Hill, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Gene Huggins Tibbets, Air Corps.
 Donald Oliver Vars, Cavalry.
 George Francis Wells, Infantry.
 Henry William Ebel, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Paul Tompkins Hanley, Air Corps.
 Jack Edward Shuck, Air Corps.
 David Belmont Routh, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Leroy Carl Miller, Infantry.
 Travis Ludwell Petty, Cavalry.
 Peter James Kopcsak, Field Artillery.
 Robert Griffith Finkenaur, Coast Artillery Corps.
 William Scott Penn, Jr., Field Artillery.
 John dePeyster Townsend Hills, Air Corps.
 Frank Willoughby Moorman, Infantry.
 Horace Lake Sanders, Field Artillery.
 Merlin Louis DeGuire, Infantry.
 Alexander James Stuart, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Harrison Francis Turner, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Percy Thomas Hennigar, Field Artillery.
 William Monte Canterbury, Air Corps.
 Kenneth Riffel Kenerick, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Richard Lee McKee, Field Artillery.
 Jerome Edward Blair, 2d, Air Corps.
 Stacy William Gooch, Field Artillery.
 Clark Lynn, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Edward Flanick, Air Corps.
 Leo William Henry Shaughnessey, Infantry.
 Harry Jenkins Hubbard, Field Artillery.
 Samuel Knox Yarbrough, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Joe Free Surratt, Field Artillery.
 Charles John Bondley, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 William Milton Gross, Air Corps.
 Claude Morris Howard, Infantry.
 Dale Orville Smith, Air Corps.
 Gordon Graham Warner, Field Artillery.
 Hudson Hutton Upham, Air Corps.
 Albert Patterson Mossman, Infantry.
 Robert Carl Bahr, Field Artillery.
 Frank Carter Norvell, Air Corps.
 John Walker Darrah, Jr., Cavalry.
 Robert Hawkins Adams, Field Artillery.
 Donald Glover McLennan, Field Artillery.
 John Francis Franklin, Jr., Cavalry.
 Theodore Gilmore Bilbo, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Perry Bruce Griffith, Cavalry.
 Berton Everett Spivy, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Stilson Hilton Smith, Jr., Infantry.
 Kenneth Alonzo Cunin, Field Artillery.
 Lawrence Kent Meade, Field Artillery.
 Thomas Eugene Wood, Field Artillery.
 Fredric Carson Cook, Infantry.
 Lloyd Elmer Fellenz, Infantry.
 Joseph Michael Cummins, Jr., Infantry.
 Percival Stanley Brown, Infantry.
 Thomas Clary Foote, Field Artillery.
 John Huber Squier, Field Artillery.
 Charles Bernadou Elliott, Jr., Field Artillery.
 James Richard Winn, Field Artillery.
 Louis Lee Ingram, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Daniel Henry Heyne, Field Artillery.
 Harry Evans Lardin, Cavalry.
 Paul Burlingame, Jr., Air Corps.
 Wilson Hawkes Neal, Air Corps.
 Elvin Seth Ligon, Jr., Air Corps.
 Charles Herbert Wood, Infantry.
 John Wentworth Merrill, Infantry.
 Charles Burton Winkle, Air Corps.
 Herbert Marvin Baker, Jr., Air Corps.
 George Rolfe Walton, Infantry.
 Theodore Fiquet Hurt, Jr., Cavalry.
 Thew Joseph Ice, Jr., Infantry.
 Dana Watterson Johnston, Jr., Cavalry.
 Daniel Murray Cheston, 3d, Infantry.
 John Monroe Hutchison, Air Corps.

Edmund Waller Wilkes, Infantry.
 Daniel Edward Still, Cavalry.
 Clifford Guldin Simenson, Infantry.
 Richard Albert Smith, Cavalry.
 Arno Herman Luehman, Air Corps.
 Paul Lawrence Barton, Infantry.
 Frank Joseph Caufield, Infantry.
 James William Snee, Cavalry.
 Floyd Felice Forte, Infantry.
 James Dudley Wilmeth, Infantry.
 Joseph Aloysius Cleary, Cavalry.
 Stanley Holmes, Infantry.
 William Starr Van Nostrand, Cavalry.
 Raymond Judson Reeves, Air Corps.
 Harry Lester Hillyard, Infantry.
 Robert Hugh Bennett, Infantry.
 William Hutcheson Craig, Infantry.
 William Harvey Wise, Air Corps.
 Richard Andrew Legg, Air Corps.
 Ralph Doak McKinney, Infantry.
 Gerald Joseph Higgins, Infantry.
 Harvey Thompson Alness, Air Corps.
 Charles Edward Johnson, Infantry.
 Robert Carson Kyser, Infantry.
 John Dixon Lawlor, Infantry.
 Russell William Volckmann, Infantry.
 Donald Linscott Durfee, Infantry.
 Victor Charles Huffsmith, Infantry.
 Sidney Thompson Telford, Infantry.
 Hallett Daniel Edson, Infantry.
 Edwin Rusteberg, Infantry.
 Albert Theodore Wilson, Jr., Air Corps.
 Karl Trueheart Gould, Cavalry.
 Harold Webb Browning, Infantry.
 Herbert Hadley Andrae, Infantry.
 William Frederick Northam, Infantry.
 George Lowe Eatman, Infantry.
 John Berchman Stanley, Infantry.
 John William White, Air Corps.
 Charles Edward Brown, Infantry.
 Nathaniel Plummer Ward, 3d, Infantry.
 James Buchanan Wells, Infantry.
 Donald Adams McPheron, Infantry.
 Thomas Hogan Hayes, Infantry.
 Robert Herbert Sanders, Infantry.
 Paul Lee Turner, Jr., Infantry.
 Arthur Lafayette Inman, Infantry.
 Stanley Joseph Donovan, Air Corps.
 Harold Conly Brookhart, Infantry.
 Edward Messmore O'Connell, Infantry.
 Russell Walker Jenna, Infantry.
 Gerhard Leroy Bolland, Infantry.
 William Bentley Kern, Infantry.
 Louis Alfred Walsh, Jr., Infantry.
 George Horner Gerhart, Infantry.
 Thomas Andrew McCrary, Infantry.
 John George Benner, Field Artillery.
 Eugene Harrington Cloud, Infantry.
 Dale Emerson Huber, Infantry.
 Travis Tabor Brown, Infantry.
 Edwin Gantt Hickman, Field Artillery.
 John Elwood Mead, Infantry.
 David Lyon Hollingsworth, Cavalry.
 William Alexander Cunningham, 3d, Infantry.
 Edward Ernest Bruno Weber, Infantry.
 Meade Julian Dugas, Infantry.
 Thomas Almon O'Neil, Infantry.
 Emory Alexander Lewis, Infantry.
 Samuel Alfred Luttrell, Infantry.
 William Joseph Mullen, Jr., Infantry.
 William Hammond Waugh, Jr., Infantry.
 Henry Neilson, Infantry.
 William Graham Barnwell, Jr., Infantry.
 Robert Hector McKinnon, Infantry.
 Oliver Prescott Robinson, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Dennis John McMahan, Infantry.

James O'Hara, Infantry.
 Robert Nabors Tyson, Field Artillery.
 Joseph Edward Barzynski, Jr., Infantry.
 John Buchanan Richardson, Jr., Infantry.

PROMOTION IN THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS
 TO BE CAPTAIN

Bienvenido Mobo Alba, Philippine Scouts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 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:

Our Father in Heaven, we pray Thee to verify Thy promise unto us: They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength. Give us renewed minds and hearts; create within us a right spirit; lead us beside still waters. Let Thy peace flood the depths of our thoughts where no fear can come. Almighty God, every corner of the earth is feeling the throb of the world's strife. Its treasure is being poured into the tragic hands of war and into the ragged laps of poverty. Lord God of Hosts, allow not the lights of heaven to be extinguished until there shall be none to rekindle them; the ritual of hate and magnified national selfishness mean inevitable doom. Teach men, O God, that the world is not to be saved by institutions but by the compelling desire of men whose souls have been quickened by the spirit of the Savior of the world; may they have an overflow of light, justice, and brotherhood. Gracious Lord, be with our President, his official family, our Speaker, and every Member of the Congress. Especially be with our most distinguished Secretary of State. Hear our humble prayer for the dear Redeemer's sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 28, 1937, 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 joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On May 27, 1936:

H. R. 1092. An act for the relief of May Howard Bloedorn;
 H. R. 1254. An act for the relief of William A. McMahan;
 H. R. 5171. An act to reimpose a trust on certain lands allotted on the Yakima Indian Reservation; and

H. J. Res. 359. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the tercentenary of the birth of Pere Jacques Marquette.

On May 28, 1937:

H. J. Res. 251. Joint resolution to extend the lending authority of the Disaster Loan Corporation to apply to flood disasters in the year 1936;

H. J. Res. 292. Joint resolution to protect the copyrights and patents of foreign exhibitors at the Golden Gate International Exposition, to be held at San Francisco, Calif., in 1939;

H. R. 148. An act 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;

H. R. 5416. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the issuance of certain bonds, and for other purposes", approved August 3, 1935;

H. J. Res. 332. Joint resolution providing for the importation of articles free from tariff or customs duty for the purpose of exhibition at Great Lakes Exposition to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, beginning in May 1937, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 386. Joint resolution making an appropriation to enable the Social Security Board to make payments of grants to States for old-age assistance for the fiscal year 1937;

H. R. 6249. An act to reserve certain lands in the State of Utah for the Kanosh Band of Paiute Indians;

H. R. 6250. An act to reserve certain lands in the State of Utah for the Shivwitz Band of Paiute Indians;

H. R. 6252. An act to reserve certain lands in the State of Utah for the Koosharem Band of Paiute Indians; and

H. R. 6730. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1937, and June 30, 1938, and for other purposes.

On May 29, 1937:

H. R. 4794. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac River at or near Dahlgren, Va.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

S. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution providing for the participation of the United States in the world's fair to be held by the San Francisco Bay Exposition, Inc., in the city of San Francisco during the year 1939, and for other purposes.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on next Thursday, immediately after the conclusion of the address by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON], I may be permitted to address the House for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object to ask the majority leader what is the program for the next few days?

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, today we are going to endeavor to dispose of the relief bill which we have had up for some time.

Mr. SNELL. Is the gentleman really going to do that, or are we going to wait for some more propaganda? I have received over 70 telegrams this morning, and I think it is about time that Congress took it upon itself to act.

Mr. RAYBURN. I hope the gentleman from New York will cooperate with me in getting rid of the bill today. I shall cooperate 100 percent, as far as I am concerned, in an effort to dispose of the bill finally. Tomorrow is Calendar Wednesday. Thursday we will take up the "hot oil" bill, probably, and perhaps a conference report.

Mr. SNELL. What about tomorrow?

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, the call rests with the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The gentleman from New York [Mr. MEAD] could answer better than I can. I have not yet been informed what bill he intends to call up.

Mr. SNELL. And today we are going to consider the Private Calendar?

Mr. RAYBURN. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. Before the relief bill or after?

Mr. RAYBURN. Before. I don't think it will take more than 20 or 25 minutes to run through the Private Calendar.

Mr. SNELL. That is all. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I had been granted 1 hour, allotted to me for this morning. I have talked with the floor leader, and it seems better not to take up the time this morning. I therefore ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the disposal of matters on the Speaker's desk, I may be permitted to address the House for 1 hour.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the Federal Theater, and also on patent law, and include a statement of Judge Galston, of New York.

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

There was no objection.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAVERICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a memorial address which I delivered on Sunday last.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address I delivered on the policy of national flood control before the American Forest Association.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO SIT DURING THE SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor of the House be permitted to meet during the sessions of the House with the Senate Committee on Labor during the next 3 days.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be permitted to continue hearings on the bankruptcy bill while the House is in session tomorrow, Wednesday, and Thursday.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF EXPIRING 5-YEAR LEVEL-PREMIUM TERM POLICIES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the veto message of the President of the bill H. R. 5478.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state the question. The unfinished business is the further consideration by the House of the veto message of the President of the bill (H. R. 5478) to amend existing law to provide privilege of renewing expiring 5-year level-premium term policies for another 5-year period. The question is, Will the House on reconsideration agree to pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding? The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 1 hour.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and eighty-eight Members present, not a quorum.

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

The motion was agreed to.

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

[Roll No. 71]

Andresen, Minn.	Gildea	McGranery	Secret
Ashbrook	Gingery	Maas	Shafer, Mich.
Bradley	Goodwin	Miller, Ark.	Smith, W. Va.
Buck	Green	Mosler, Ohio	Taylor, Colo.
Buckley, N. Y.	Gwynne	Peyser	Taylor, Tenn.
Byrne	Hancock, N. C.	Phillips	Terry
Clark, Idaho	Hill, Wash.	Pierce	Thom
Clark, N. C.	Hobbs	Plumley	Vincent, B. M.
Collins	Hook	Poage, Tex.	Wearin
Dempsey	Kloeb	Ramsay	West
Fernandez	Kvale	Relly	Whelchel
Ford, Miss.	Lanham, Tex.	Robson, Ky.	Wood
Fulmer	Lanzetta	Sadowski	
Gavagan	Lord	Schneider, Wis.	
Glichrist	McGehee	Schuetz	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Three hundred and seventy-five Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

On motion by Mr. RAYBURN, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much that I am unable to vote to sustain the President's veto of this bill. I believe the measure has been vetoed under a misapprehension. I believe if the President had called in the members of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and consulted with them, the bill would have been signed.

As chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation I have a rather difficult position. I have endeavored for the last 7 years to do justice to the veterans and, at the same time, to save the Congress and the administration as much embarrassment as possible. I owe a duty, as every Member of Congress owes a duty, to the World War veterans of this country. In this instance I feel it my duty to those men who have tried to carry on and to carry this insurance and try to help themselves, to vote to override this veto.

During the World War veterans were induced to take out this insurance. Many of them dropped it. Out of probably 4,000,000 or more, all but about 600,000 dropped their insurance as the years went by. The old-line insurance companies began to bring pressure to force conversion of those policies, and pressure also began to come from the Veterans' Administration to that effect. Large numbers were induced to convert their policies, but many of them have not converted.

Five years ago, when I first became chairman of this committee, these term-insurance policies expired. I appointed a subcommittee headed by the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] to consider another extension. That committee held hearings and reported a bill to extend those policies for 5 years. That bill was passed and became a law.

That 5 years expires today. A bill was introduced to extend this period for 5 more years. I again appointed a subcommittee, headed by the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GRISWOLD]. That committee held hearings on the bill and representatives of every one of the three leading veterans' organizations came before them and urged this extension. It was reported by the unanimous vote of the subcommittee. It was reported out of the full committee unanimously, and it passed the House without a dissenting vote. It went to the Senate and passed the Senate unanimously.

Now, let us see what are the facts. There are only 23,000 of these men. If they are forced to convert their policies they cannot take out old-line insurance, because many of them are not physically able to stand an examination. If they are forced to convert their policies it means they pay three or four times as much as they are paying now, and they write me that they are not financially able to do that. So it simply means that if this veto is sustained about 20,000 of those men go off the insurance rolls entirely.

The argument is made that the passage of this bill will be to the detriment of the men who have converted. I deny that. A man who has converted is building up a reserve, and in a few years he can quit paying altogether. These men must pay as long as they live if we extend this time, which I am in favor of doing. [Applause.]

Another thing, all this money that these 4,000,000 men paid in went into this fund, and those men who have converted and the ones who have not converted have received the benefit of it and are receiving the benefit of it now. But somebody says the Government may have to make up the deficit. Suppose the Government does have to pay something. We are appropriating for the relief of millions who are in this country unlawfully, who never have become American citizens and who never will become American citizens. So why should we worry if in the course of years it should become necessary for the Congress to put up a small amount to make up such deficit as may occur in this insurance fund?

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

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; I yield for a question.

Mr. MAY. I just want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that in the administration of relief in the past veterans have been discriminated against, regardless of their disability.

Mr. RANKIN. I am not sure of that; I am not arguing that point. The veterans of this country know my attitude. I am not worried about them, and I am not trying to make my position as chairman of this committee a sounding board for my own aggrandizement, nor have I permitted any other Congressman to use it for that purpose. This committee has tried to work for the benefit of the veterans and the protection of the Government, and we had that in view when we went through this hearing and reported this bill.

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

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. Could the gentleman give the House any definite idea as to what it would cost the Government of the United States if this veto is overridden?

Mr. RANKIN. It will not cost the Government anything. I thought I had explained that. This fund will be sufficient. I just said that in case it did not, in case we had made a mistake and ultimately the Government would have to put up a small amount, I would be willing to help do so. But, as it is, it will not cost the Government anything.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I talked with officials of the Veterans' Administration over the telephone today, and they said, off the record, that they felt very sure that the fund would not be much affected by the passage of this bill.

Mr. RANKIN. A question was asked during the hearings before the committee regarding these men who have been paying this term insurance, whether their premiums increased from year to year. Listen to this colloquy between the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] and Mr. Breining, of the Veterans' Administration. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] asked him this question:

Now, then, let me ask this further question; possibly you can answer it: What would be the comparative figure on the premiums, per thousand, between the 5-year term, if it should be renewable, and regular insurance?

Mr. BREINING. That would be dependent, based on the premiums that they would have to pay on the type of policy which they chose to take out; that is, whether it be the ordinary life, 20-payment, 30-payment life, and so on.

Mr. HALLECK. Suppose it was ordinary life?

Mr. BREINING. I have an example here that I think very graphically pictures that situation: Take the man at the age of 45; that is the average age of the veterans at the present time; and the premium that he would have to pay on a \$10,000 5-year term contract would be \$116.90. For the ordinary life contract it would be \$287.10. But that premium of \$116.90 would, with each 5-year period, increase, so that at the age of 65, for instance, he would be paying \$467.80 a year, and at the age of 75, \$1,111.60 a year—

In other words, these premiums that these men are paying on term insurance increase from year to year. They are now asking that they be given this additional 5 years, at which time it will just about reach the premiums of these men who are building up the reserve, so how can they be hurt by the passage of this bill? Then he goes on to say—whereas, if he took \$10,000 ordinary life policy on a level premium, \$287.10 would remain static over the whole period.

Mr. HALLECK. What succeeding term of 5 years would he reach in his premium of \$287, what age?

Mr. BREINING. Well, that would be about the age of 57 or 58. Of course, at the age of 45 he would never reach that. At 55 his premium would be \$207.90, and at the age of 60 it would jump to \$306. So he would never have any premium approximating that for a man that is 45.

All they are asking is that they be permitted to carry on as they are carrying on now for the next 5 years for the reason that many of them are literally on the brink of the grave. I have my pocket full of letters and telegrams from these men asking that they be not shut off at this time because it means a loss of their insurance to them entirely. For this reason I shall vote to override the veto.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. The gentleman said there were 22,000—

Mr. RANKIN. Twenty-three thousand.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I understood there were 72,000 outstanding.

Mr. RANKIN. No; the number has been decreasing all the time.

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

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. EDMISTON. Is it not also a fact that these men have had this insurance in vogue ever since the World War?

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, yes; they have been making these payments ever since they entered the service.

They have paid them for about 20 years.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Is it not also true, in case this bill does not become a law, a great many or a majority of these veterans will lose their insurance?

Mr. RANKIN. Absolutely! They will lose their insurance altogether.

Mr. DIES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DIES. In case this is extended for 5 years and Congress should then refuse to continue the extension, what would happen to these veterans?

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Texas that many of them will die and collect the insurance. That is one thing. They will have protection during those 5 years, and probably their condition will improve so that they can then convert. If the gentleman wants to know my attitude, at the end of 5 years, if they want it extended at the end of 5 years, I am for extending it if I am a Member of Congress.

Mr. DIES. If they have not been able up to this time to convert, will they be any more able after 5 years than they have been in the past?

Mr. RANKIN. Some of them will be, I may say to the gentleman from Texas. We hope the depression is now over, and that their economic conditions may improve to where they can convert.

Mr. DIES. And some of them will be in worse condition?

Mr. RANKIN. They may be. I am sure some of them will be in better condition.

Mr. DIES. If we do not intend to extend this indefinitely in the future, there is no necessity to extend it for 5 years?

Mr. RANKIN. There certainly is. We will at least give them protection for the next 5 years and give them an opportunity to convert if they want to do so. It will protect the veterans and their families. They are dying by the hundreds. Of the 23,000 involved here, probably thousands of them will die in the next 5 years.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I talked with many ill veterans on Sunday and Monday and their plea was: "We pray that Congress will extend our time. We do not expect to live very long. If we die without the insurance, our families will be put on relief. We cannot possibly pay the added amount." Other veterans said they could not pay the increased premiums and they would have to lose their insurance.

Mr. EDMISTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. EDMISTON. During the past 20 years the veterans have paid premiums. It has not been the same premium, though?

Mr. RANKIN. It has increased from year to year, and will continue to increase.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I understand if this bill is passed it will not cost the Government or the taxpayers a penny?

Mr. RANKIN. No; it will not.

Mr. CONNERY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONNERY. In answer to the gentleman from Texas, may I say the veterans have gone through the worst of the depression. In the next 5 years the chances are 9 out of 10 they will be in a much better position. We will protect the policies of these 23,000 veterans during the next 5 years?

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. NICHOLS. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. NICHOLS. In the event we extend the term for 5 years, in that time if any veteran wants to convert his policy of Government insurance, he can do it without the necessity of undergoing an examination?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. NICHOLS. If he were compelled to convert it to an old-line company, he would be required to take an examination and probably would be barred from insurance?

Mr. RANKIN. He would be barred, because he could not stand the physical examination.

Mr. NICHOLS. Not only that, but if the President's veto in this instance is not overridden, it means that all of the money these veterans have invested during the past 15 or 20 years will be lost to them, and they will derive no benefit in the future?

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GRISWOLD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. GRISWOLD. This also has to be taken into consideration: If the President's veto is not overridden, these men cannot convert from now on. The time has passed. We have stalled this thing along until they are through. The term level insurance has expired.

Mr. KELLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. KELLER. If this bill does not become law, these men will lose their insurance, as I understand the matter?

Mr. RANKIN. Unless they convert today, more than 2,000 of them will go off the insurance roll tonight.

Mr. KELLER. As a result, would it not cost the Government a great deal of money to keep those families on relief, which would go on relief on the death of the veteran?

Mr. RANKIN. They would not only go on relief, I may say to the gentleman from Illinois, but a pension bill would sweep this House if the pending measure is killed. That is, a compensation measure.

Mr. KELLER. Did the gentleman's committee find any reason why this should not become law?

Mr. RANKIN. We did not find any reason at all why this bill should not become a law.

Mr. VOORHIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS. In further answer to the gentleman from Texas, is it not true the average age of the children of veterans now is about 19 or 20. Five years from now those children will be in a very much different position from what some of them are now. In other words a lot of them will be grown and the difficulty which the veteran faces right now will be much less at the end of 5 years than it is at the present time?

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. DOWELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. DOWELL. Is it not true if this bill is not passed a great many of the 23,000 mentioned by the gentleman will necessarily lose their insurance?

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is correct; some of them will go off the roll tonight.

Mr. DOWELL. And the responsibility will be upon the Government to take care of those who may be dependent upon this insurance?

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Iowa is correct.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Montana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Montana. I think the gentleman from Mississippi has already stated in a general way the reasons motivating the President in vetoing this bill.

I would like to have the gentleman from Mississippi restate in boiled-down language just why the President vetoed this bill, as briefly as the gentleman can.

Mr. RANKIN. The President was under the impression, as I understood his message—and I heard it and read it very carefully—he seems to be under the impression that it would impair this insurance reserve to the detriment of the men who have converted. We think, and the veterans' organizations think, that is a mistake; that it will not injure them.

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

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. IZAC. Has there been any complaint on the part of those of us who have converted that we are bearing a little bit more on our shoulders?

Mr. RANKIN. No. I may say to the gentleman from California that the veterans throughout the country of all classes that I know anything about are supporting this measure.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Did I understand the gentleman from Mississippi to say that all these 5-year term policies would expire today?

Mr. RANKIN. It is my understanding that about 2,000 will expire today.

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

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

Mr. SIROVICH. Has any veterans' organization appeared before the gentleman's committee in opposition to this bill?

Mr. RANKIN. No. All three appeared for it.

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

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. O'MALLEY. The gentleman from Indiana made a point which I think the House ought to understand thoroughly—that unless this veto is overridden these 23,000 veterans cannot even convert, because the time has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. The time expires today on 2,000 of them. The rest of them expire shortly.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Then they lose the investment of 20 years.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. WHITE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. WHITE of Ohio. Here is something for which veterans are paying.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. WHITE of Ohio. We have a lot of people coming here for things, and they are not paying in return for what they get. Was there anything in the hearings from the Veterans' Administration to indicate that in paying for this term insurance these veterans were not paying every penny of the cost entailed to the Government?

Mr. RANKIN. I did not attend the hearings. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GRISWOLD], chairman of the subcommittee, can answer the question. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WHITE] asks whether or not there was anything said by the Veterans' Administration in the hearings before the committee to indicate that these men who are carrying this term insurance are not paying for everything they are getting.

Mr. GRISWOLD. They are paying for everything they are getting except the administrative cost.

Mr. WHITE of Ohio. That is true of the other policies also, is it not?

Mr. GRISWOLD. That is true.

Mr. RANKIN. I have here a letter from a man of whom I never heard before in my life, who writes me from Yonkers, N. Y. He outlines their position as clearly as I have found it stated. He says:

As a holder of an \$8,000 policy under the terms of this act, I am amazed and much disappointed to read of its veto.

I, probably in common with other holders of this term insurance, appreciate that rates continue to increase with each 5-year renewal. Still, for a man of modest or moderate income who desires maximum protection for his wife and children until latter are grown, can best obtain this protection through term insurance. I have carefully weighed the relative advantages of buying maximum protection under a term policy or taking a smaller protection at a considerably higher rate under ordinary life policy. It is true that you do build a cash reserve and surrender value with the ordinary life policy. In my case felt it better to buy protection now and build reserve in other form of savings. In another 5 to 10 years my children will be grown and will not need protection I can now only obtain in term insurance.

I disagree seriously with the statement to the effect that continuance of this term insurance is a breach of faith on part of Federal Government toward large body of converted-policy holders. When rates were originally established for all forms of coverage under the War Risk Insurance Act, including term insurance, they were held to be actuarially sound and taken from recognized mortality tables. We holders of term insurance are paying for what we get in way of protection. The additional payments being made by holders of ordinary life and other forms of coverage go to build up their cash reserve and surrender values.

After all, were I a man of sufficiently large income to buy ordinary life in amount of \$8,000, which I consider minimum protection I should provide for my family, I would gladly do so. If this veto stands, I will be forced to take substantially less protection in an ordinary life policy. When President and Congress have made so many moves in an effort to better the condition of persons of small incomes I fail to understand reason for denying to us the privilege of continuing to provide against emergency so far as we are able.

I cannot feel that any preferential treatment has been or would be accorded me through term insurance. We holders of same get what we pay for, nothing more or less.

This man in a crude way explains just what this proposition means. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time, and yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me there is another angle to this legislation which has not been adequately presented this morning. It seems to be this legislation is due very largely to the depression. Most of us Members of Congress had trouble ourselves during the depression. I know I had to give up some of my insurance with the regular life-insurance companies, due to the fact I could not carry the amount of insurance which I carried before the economic collapse of 1929.

The purpose of this legislation was to make it possible for the veterans who did not have sufficient money to pay for regular life policies during the period of depression to carry term policies. The term policies are the ones for which you pay the least and have no dividend payments. This was the purpose of the original legislation. We may be divided on the question of whether we have come out of the depression or not, or whether we have emerged from the emergency. Actually, we have not. We still have 10,000,000 people unemployed and 20,000,000 on relief. Therefore, I say, in behalf of these 23,000 veterans who do not have sufficient money to convert their term insurance into ordinary life-insurance policies in view of the fact that the emergency and the depression is still with us, we ought to continue these term policies for 5 years to enable 23,000 veterans to continue to get the cheapest possible protection for themselves and for their families until we emerge to better and more prosperous times. It is not a question in my mind whether these veterans are going to die or not in the next 5 years. Nobody knows that or can make any reliable predictions. As an emergency proposition, growing out of the depression, there is still need for this legislation, and I hope the House will pass it over the veto regardless of partisanship. [Applause.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GRISWOLD].

Mr. GRISWOLD. Mr. Speaker, the main argument advanced by the Veterans' Bureau against this bill before the

committee was that it was unfair to the man who was carrying the term-level insurance, because if we continued this term-level insurance the rates on the holder of the term-level policy would constantly mount until they would reach the place where the man carrying a term-level policy could not afford to carry the insurance.

This may be true because the rates on these term-level policies will continuously mount. Each year the amount of the premium will increase until in a few years it will reach staggering proportions. It will cost much more than the premiums on the converted policy. We were told all over the country yesterday and the day before by Memorial Day orators that wars are old now and the memories of men grow dim with the mist of the years. Our memory grows dim about this insurance. You forget that when this term insurance was put out these men were not told about its being term insurance. They were not told any of the details. When they walked you down to the desk when you enlisted they insisted that you must take out \$10,000 worth of insurance if you were a married man, whether you wanted it or not. If you were single you could take a less amount, but you were forced to take some. They never told you it was an insurance that was going to become obsolete or be abolished in 5 years. All the salesmanship or all the pressure put on that soldier was put on to make him take the insurance. They did not tell him these details they are telling you now. They told the soldier to sign on the dotted line, and a dazed soldier, new to war and fearsome of officers with shining boots, obeyed.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield a moment?

Mr. GRISWOLD. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And is it not true that some of them did not get their notices telling them they should convert?

Mr. GRISWOLD. Some of them did not, I believe.

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

Mr. GRISWOLD. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONNERY. The gentleman speaks about the pressure that was brought to bear. They practically lined up the companies and if you did not take your insurance you were put on kitchen police or something else.

Mr. GRISWOLD. If you did not take your insurance, you were ostracized in your outfit. The administration wanted a hundred percent record, and the generals rode the colonels and they in turn rode the company commanders and the private signed.

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

Mr. GRISWOLD. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY] and all the others will recall that the boys had a saying that they got \$30 a month "deducting \$29", and out of that \$29 was taken the money to pay this insurance. It was a greater burden on them than it would have been on the man on the outside who was getting \$5 or \$10 a day.

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

Mr. GRISWOLD. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I simply want to make this observation: I had charge of the insurance department at Fort Scriven, Ga., for several months during the war. We sold 300 policies of \$10,000 each in a couple of days' time before there was a break in the maximum chain, and the veterans never knew the type of insurance they were getting. They were practically told they had to take a policy and were more or less indifferent as to the type or kind.

Mr. GRISWOLD. I thank my colleague for his statement. That is an instance of what happened. Our colleague in charge of insurance at Fort Scriven states that in 2 days' time they sold three hundred \$10,000 policies, and not a man knew what kind of insurance he was getting.

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

Mr. GRISWOLD. I yield.

Mr. PETTENGILL. What position did the Veterans' Administration take before your subcommittee on this bill?

Mr. GRISWOLD. Well, I will be real honest with the gentleman. If you can read the hearings and tell whether they were fish or fowl, I would like to know. They were positively against the bill but agreed that it would work a hardship on the term-level policyholder if the bill did not pass. However, the President's message states that 15 percent of the veterans are now carrying this term-level insurance. Compare your 15 percent with those on relief. You are passing or considering a relief bill of one thousand five hundred million this afternoon to take care of people. What percentage are on relief in this Nation? We have not been told. We can presume it is close to 15 percent. These veterans are on relief and you are going to take their relief money and ask them, if the time has not already expired, to pay these increased rates now.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. GRISWOLD. There is one more thing I want to bring to the attention of the House with respect to the testimony of Mr. Breining, that if these men could convert or if they had the money to convert now, the man who is carrying a \$10,000 policy at the the new rates would be able to carry a \$4,000 policy only.

The President's message says it would create a hardship on those carrying converted insurance. I think the President has been misinformed. It does not affect them except that it does not increase the reserve. If these men are now denied insurance after paying the premium for 20 years, then the reserve will be increased to that extent. Those who carry converted policies will profit by many millions of dollars that these men have paid and for which they have received no return because they did not die before today. The veterans' organizations do not represent the great majority of these term-level policyholders. The veterans' organizations represent the majority of those with converted policies and yet all the veterans' organizations ask that this bill be passed. It is just a proposition of common justice. The veto should be overridden. "The memories of men should not grow dim with the mists of the years."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

WOULD OVERRIDE PRESIDENT'S VETO

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, certainly it is unnecessary to prolong this discussion on the pending motion to override the President's veto on the bill to extend the time for a period of 5 years for term insurance of veterans of the World War. This House approved this legislation a few days ago without a single objection. It was brought to this body after extensive hearings by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and with a unanimous report from that committee.

The only real objection made by the President in his veto message is that this bill, if it become a law, will be unfair to other veterans who have Government insurance. The President says we must keep faith with such veterans. The fact is that the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and every other veterans' organization in the country is enthusiastically supporting this legislation, and no veteran, or veterans' organization, appeared before the committee and protested against the further extension of time for these 23,000 veterans who have been unable financially to convert their Government insurance into life policies. Many of them lie in hospitals today and no doubt will pass to their rewards before another 5 years have expired.

When they entered the service they were practically forced to take this Government insurance, and the premiums were deducted from their monthly pay of \$30 a month. If this bill fails, many will lose all they have paid during all these years. It occurs to me that this Congress should be more interested in keeping faith with these unfortunate veterans, many of whom could not secure old-line insurance, than in worrying about those of us who have been able to convert our policies. The former service men are not so

selfish that they would deny this consideration to their buddies in arms.

I yield to no one in my loyalty to the President of the United States. I have not hesitated to vote with him and for him when I believed him to be right, nor have I hesitated to vote against the wishes of the President when I felt that he was wrong. Frankly, I think the House will demonstrate by an overwhelming vote within a few minutes that in its judgment, the President, in this instance, acting upon the poor advice of General Hines, is wrong. [Applause.]

If I remember correctly, Mr. Speaker, it was upon the same advice of the same gentlemen that the President asked Congress to pass the so-called Economy Act and many Members in good faith followed the President's wishes at that time on the assurance that no worthy veteran would suffer. I shall not discuss that at this time further than to say that I have been surprised, chagrined, and humiliated to know that many worthy veterans did suffer because of that law and the unsympathetic and inhuman manner in which that law was administered. I am glad that Congress has finally repealed many objectionable features of the Economy Act [applause], notwithstanding the fact that it was sponsored and rushed through Congress with the enthusiastic endorsement of the head of the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. Speaker, I expect to vote again in a few moments for this bill to extend term insurance for another 5 years to these 23,000 World War veterans, notwithstanding the objections of the President, and thus keep faith with the men who kept faith with us in the dark hour of our country's peril. They did not forsake their duty to their country then and I shall not forsake my solemn duty to them now. [Applause.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am very much interested in this bill, because at the request of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, I introduced the original bill which is the subject of debate today. I have read the hearings before the committee presided over with such ability by our distinguished friend from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and I am convinced that it is my duty to vote to pass this bill. Not only is such action merited upon the evidence, but it is also merited from the angle of humanity and just consideration. We are now in a very peculiar position. If this veto is sustained, none of the men who are affected will be able to change their form of insurance. It is too late now. Furthermore, this condition has existed for about 20 years and it seems to me that this Congress in its wisdom can and should extend the present conditions for another 5 years. As the Member who introduced the original bill, who subscribed to the action of the committee, the chairman of the subcommittee conferring with me before the bill was reported and as one who concurred in the action of the committee, and in the exercise of my individual judgment, I am satisfied, weighing the veto message, that the evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of the bill, and I personally, as I urge my colleagues also to do, am going to vote for the passage of this bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to state that I expect to vote to override the veto of the President. Also, I call attention of the House to this profound fact, that nobody has risen on this floor today to defend the President in his action. This is another illustration of the fact that finally the Congress has shaken itself loose from the spell of fear that the Members have been showing toward the orders of the Executive. Last week this Congress showed a spirit of independence that promised well for the future. The country complimented Congress on its independence. The country wants the President to stay in his place, and it wants Congress to demand its rights. The people want Congress to legislate and it wants the President to execute. I repeat that it is passing strange that not a

single individual has risen to defend him in his veto action today. Where are those hundreds who were elected upon the President's coattail? Where are those who have stood here day after day and proclaimed the infallibility of the President? Where are they who have received so many favors at the hands of this the most extravagant administration in the history of the country? It is a most significant fact that not one single person will rise to support the President when he needs them. What will Jim Farley say? I hope you will show this same spirit of independence when the leaders crack their whips to compel you to change the vote that you cast last week earmarking \$500,000,000 of the relief bill. The people will support you in your show of independence. [Applause.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS. Mr. Speaker, I think enough has been said and probably not much more should be said, for I believe the House is ready to vote. I call attention to the letter that I believe all of you received from the Veterans of Foreign Wars. If there were time, I should like to read a very forceful letter received this morning by me from Mr. Millard W. Rice, the legislative representative of the V. F. W., urging that this bill be passed. I point out to the House this further fact. It stands to reason, because of the kind of insurance this is, because it is insurance expiring in 5 years, and because in the course of time it will become very expensive, that the kind of men who are asking us to pass this bill are men who, in many instances, are disabled, who are veterans whose expectation of life is short, and who desire to maintain the maximum possible protection for their families in the last few years they may have to live. It seems to me it is but a matter of simple justice to permit these 22,000 veterans to renew their term insurance for another 5 years; and I believe in the great majority of cases those who do renew will be veterans who are mighty hard pressed, most of them disabled, and who would suffer seriously if we did not extend this privilege to them.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUNN].

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote in the affirmative on the measure which is now being considered by the House, because, according to information I have received, if this legislation is not enacted into law it will work a hardship on many thousands of our ex-service men.

It will always be my intention to support legislation which will benefit the World War veterans, Spanish-American War veterans, and veterans of other wars, because they are entitled to a great deal more consideration than they have received and are receiving at the present time.

I have received a number of communications from veterans' organizations protesting against the President's proposal pertaining to the Supreme Court. I want the veterans' organizations of the country to know that it is my intention to vote for the President's court measures, and every other legislative measure which, in my opinion, is constructive, progressive, and humane.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Will the House on reconsideration agree to pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding? As many as are in favor of passing the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, will, as their names are called, vote "aye", those opposed "no". The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 372, nays 13, answered "present" 1, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 72]

YEAS—372

Aleshire	Andrews	Bates	Binderup
Allen, Del.	Arends	Beam	Bland
Allen, Ill.	Arnold	Beiter	Bloom
Allen, La.	Atkinson	Bell	Boehne
Allen, Pa.	Bacon	Bernard	Boileau
Amille	Barden	Biermann	Boren
Anderson, Mo.	Barry	Bigelow	Boyer

Boykin	Fitzgerald	Leavy	Reed, N. Y.
Boylan, N. Y.	Fitzpatrick	Lemke	Rees, Kans.
Bradley	Flannagan	Lesinski	Relly
Brewster	Flannery	Lewis, Colo.	Rich
Brooks	Fletcher	Long	Richards
Brown	Forand	Lucas	Rigney
Buck	Frey, Pa.	Luca	Robertson
Buckler, Minn.	Fries, Ill.	Luckey, Nebr.	Robinson, Utah
Burch	Fuller	Ludlow	Rogers, Mass.
Burdick	Gambrill	Luecke, Mich.	Rogers, Okla.
Caldwell	Garrett	McAndrews	Romjue
Cannon, Mo.	Gasque	McClellan	Rutherford
Cannon, Wis.	Gearhart	McCormack	Sacks
Carlson	Gehrmann	McFarlane	Sanders
Carter	Gifford	McGrath	Sauthoff
Cartwright	Glida	McGroarty	Schaefer, Ill.
Case, S. Dak.	Gingery	McKeough	Schneider, Wis.
Casey, Mass.	Goldsborough	McLaughlin	Schulte
Celler	Gray, Ind.	McLean	Scott
Champion	Gray, Pa.	McMillan	Scrugham
Chandler	Greenwood	McReynolds	Seger
Chapman	Greever	McSweeney	Shanley
Church	Gregory	Magnuson	Shannon
Citron	Griffith	Mahon, S. C.	Sheppard
Clark, Idaho	Griswold	Mahon, Tex.	Short
Clason	Guy	Maloney	Simpson
Claypool	Gwynne	Mansfield	Sirovich
Cluett	Haines	Mapes	Smith, Conn.
Cochran	Halleck	Martin, Colo.	Smith, Maine
Coffee, Nebr.	Hamilton	Martin, Mass.	Smith, Va.
Coffee, Wash.	Hancock, N. C.	Mason	Smith, Wash.
Colden	Hancock, N. Y.	Massingale	Snell
Cole, Md.	Harlan	Maverick	Snyder, Pa.
Cole, N. Y.	Harrington	May	Somers, N. Y.
Colmer	Hart	Mead	South
Connelly	Harter	Meeks	Sparkman
Cooley	Hartley	Merritt	Spence
Cooper	Havener	Michener	Stack
Costello	Healey	Millard	Starnes
Cravens	Hendricks	Mills	Stegall
Crawford	Hennings	Mitchell, Ill.	Stefan
Creal	Higgins	Mitchell, Tenn.	Sullivan
Crosby	Hildebrandt	Moser, Pa.	Summers, Tex.
Crosser	Hill, Okla.	Mosier, Ohio	Sutphin
Crowe	Hobbs	Mott	Sweeney
Crowther	Hoffman	Mouton	Swope
Cullen	Holmes	Murdock, Ariz.	Taber
Cummings	Honeyman	Murdock, Utah	Tarver
Curley	Hope	Nelson	Taylor, S. C.
Daly	Houston	Nichols	Teigan
Deen	Hull	Norton	Thomas, N. J.
Delaney	Hunter	O'Brien, Ill.	Thomas, Tex.
DeMuth	Imhoff	O'Brien, Mich.	Thomason, Tex.
DeRouen	Izac	O'Connell, Mont.	Thompson, Ill.
Dickstein	Jacobsen	O'Connell, R. I.	Thurston
Dies	Jarman	O'Connor, Mont.	Tinkham
Dingell	Jarrett	O'Leary	Tobey
Dirksen	Jenckes, Ind.	Oliver	Tolan
Disney	Jenkins, Ohio	O'Malley	Towey
Ditter	Jenks, N. H.	O'Neal, Ky.	Transue
Dixon	Johnson, Minn.	O'Neill, N. J.	Treadway
Dockweiler	Johnson, Okla.	O'Toole	Turner
Dondero	Johnson, W. Va.	Owen	Umstead
Dorsey	Jones	Pace	Vinson, Fred M.
Doughton	Kee	Palmisano	Vinson, Ga.
Douglas	Keller	Parsons	Voorhis
Dowell	Kelly, Ill.	Patman	Wallgren
Doxey	Kelly, N. Y.	Patrick	Walter
Drew, Pa.	Kennedy, Md.	Patterson	Warren
Drewry, Va.	Kennedy, N. Y.	Patton	Weaver
Driver	Kenney	Pearson	Welch
Duncan	Keogh	Peterson, Fla.	Wene
Dunn	Kerr	Peterson, Ga.	White, Idaho
Eaton	Kinzer	Pettengill	White, Ohio
Eberharter	Kirwan	Pfeifer	Whittington
Eckert	Kitchens	Phillips	Wigglesworth
Edmiston	Kleberg	Polk	Wilcox
Elcher	Kniffin	Powers	Williams
Ellenbogen	Kopplemann	Quinn	Withrow
Engel	Kramer	Rabaut	Wolcott
Englebright	Lambertson	Ramsay	Wolfenden
Evans	Lambeth	Ramspeck	Wolverton
Faddis	Lamneck	Randolph	Wood
Farley	Lanzetta	Rankin	Woodruff
Ferguson	Larrabee	Reece, Tenn.	Woodrum
Fish	Lea	Reed, Ill.	Zimmerman

NAYS—13

Boland, Pa.	Ford, Calif.	O'Connor, N. Y.	Ryan
Bulwinkle	Johnson, Lyndon	O'Day	Sabath
Cox	Kocialkowski	Rayburn	Wadsworth
Culkin			

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Knutson

NOT VOTING—46

Andresen, Minn.	Fleger	Hill, Wash.	McGehee
Ashbrook	Ford, Miss.	Hook	McGranery
Buckley, N. Y.	Fulmer	Johnson, Luther A.	Maas
Byrne	Gavagan	Kloeb	Miller
Clark, N. C.	Gilchrist	Kvale	Peyser
Collins	Goodwin	Lanham	Pierce
Dempsey	Green	Lewis, Md.	Plumley
Fernandez	Hill, Ala.	Lord	Poage

Robison, Ky.	Shafer, Mich.	Terry	West
Sadowski	Smith, W. Va.	Thom	Wheichel
Schuetz	Taylor, Colo.	Vincent, B. M.	
Secrest	Taylor, Tenn.	Wearin	

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the bill was passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Lanham with Mr. Plumley.
 Mr. Taylor of Colorado with Mr. Andresen of Minnesota.
 Mr. Collins with Mr. Robison of Kentucky.
 Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Lord.
 Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Shafer of Michigan.
 Mr. Luther A. Johnson with Mr. Guyer.
 Mr. Miller with Mr. Taylor of Tennessee.
 Mr. Terry with Mr. Maas.
 Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Gilchrist.
 Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Goodwin.
 Mr. Wearin with Mr. Thom.
 Mr. Green with Mr. Pierce.
 Mr. Ashbrook with Mr. Hill of Alabama.
 Mr. Schuetz with Mr. McGehee.
 Mr. Kloeb with Mr. West.
 Mr. Ford of Mississippi with Mr. Casey of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Hook with Mr. Beverly M. Vincent.
 Mr. Clark of North Carolina with Mr. Gavagan.
 Mr. Whelchel with Mr. Secrest.
 Mr. Poage with Mr. Fieger.
 Mr. Byrne with Mr. Hill of Washington.
 Mr. Kocialkowski with Mr. Lewis of Maryland.
 Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Kvale.
 Mr. McGranery with Mr. Peyser.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their own remarks on the measure just passed.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks to include a memorial address delivered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

TAX EVASION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

A condition has been developing during the past few months so serious to the Nation that the Congress and the people are entitled to information about it.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given me a report of a preliminary study of income-tax returns for the calendar year 1936. This report reveals efforts at avoidance and evasion of tax liability, so widespread and so amazing both in their boldness and their ingenuity that further action without delay seems imperative.

We face a challenge to the power of the Government to collect uniformly, fairly, and without discrimination taxes based on statutes adopted by the Congress.

Mr. Justice Holmes said: "Taxes are what we pay for civilized society." Too many individuals, however, want the civilization at a discount.

Methods of escape or intended escape from tax liability are many. Some are instances of avoidance which appear to have the color of legality; others are on the borderline of legality; others are plainly contrary even to the letter of the law.

All are alike in that they are definitely contrary to the spirit of the law. All are alike in that they represent a determined effort on the part of those who use them to dodge the payment of taxes which Congress based on ability to pay. All

are alike in that failure to pay results in shifting the tax load to the shoulders of others less able to pay, and in mulcting the Treasury of the Government's just due.

I commend to your attention the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
 Washington, May 29, 1937.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As you know, the Treasury was surprised and disturbed by the failure of the receipts from the income tax on March 15 to measure up to the Budget estimates. Therefore we undertook an immediate investigation. Only a preliminary report can be made at this time because the complete investigation covering all the income-tax returns filed will require the balance of this year. Furthermore, since many of the returns of large manufacturing corporations have not yet been filed, the present report is confined almost wholly to data disclosed by the individual tax returns.

But even this preliminary report discloses conditions so serious that immediate action is called for. More than the usual examination and audit by the Treasury is needed. It seems clear that if tax evasion and tax avoidance can be promptly stopped through legislation and regulations resulting from a special investigation a very large portion of the deficiency in revenues will be restored to the Treasury.

I herewith enumerate some of the principal devices now being employed by taxpayers with large incomes for the purpose of defeating the income taxes which would normally be payable by them. As we continue our preliminary examination, other devices are being disclosed.

1. THE DEVICE OF EVADING TAXES BY SETTING UP FOREIGN PERSONAL HOLDING CORPORATIONS IN THE BAHAMAS, PANAMA, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND OTHER PLACES WHERE TAXES ARE LOW AND CORPORATION LAWS LAX

Americans have formed 64 such companies in the Bahamas alone in 1935 and 1936, and 22 more were organized by Americans in the Bahamas during the past 2 months. Panama and Newfoundland seem to be even more fertile territory, since their corporation laws make it more difficult to ascertain who the actual stockholders are. Moreover, the stockholders have resorted to all manner of devices to prevent the acquisition of information regarding their companies. The companies are frequently organized through foreign lawyers, with dummy incorporators and dummy directors, so that the names of the real parties in interest do not appear.

One American citizen with a \$3,000,000 Bahamas corporation has apparently attempted to prevent the Bureau of Internal Revenue from catching up with him by filing his individual tax returns in successive years from towns in New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Jamaica.

Another individual believes that he has been so successful in removing his assets from the United States to the Bahamas that he is defying the Treasury to collect a tax upon a \$250,000 fee he has received; and, by way of insult, he has offered to compromise his admitted tax liability of \$33,000 for past years by a payment of \$1,700.

Still another individual showed a large net loss on his personal return for 1936. In considerable part the loss was due to the large deduction he claims for interest on a loan made to him by his personal holding company. But the man in question is no object of charity, for his personal holding company, organized in Canada, had an income of over \$1,500,000 from American dividends in 1936, though it has not yet filed a return.

Perhaps the most flagrant case of this character is that of a retired American Army officer with a large income from valuable American securities which he desires to sell at a very large profit. To escape our income and inheritance tax laws, he used the device of becoming a naturalized Canadian citizen, and 6 days later organized four Bahamas corporations to hold his securities. He and his lawyers apparently think that he can now sell his securities free from any taxes on his profits, since there are no income taxes in the Bahamas and that he has adroitly escaped American taxes.

2. THE DEVICE OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

Two New York insurance agents have caused the organization of insurance companies in the Bahamas with a view to enabling taxpayers to secure spurious deductions for interest through an ingenious scheme for the issuance of life-insurance policies. Americans who went into the scheme purported to pay a large single premium for their policies, but immediately borrowed back practically the entire sum. Under the plan the so-called policyholders sought to obtain a large deduction for interest on this loan, although the fact was that no interest was really paid. By this means five prominent Americans sought to evade nearly \$550,000 in income taxes in the years 1932 to 1936. This fraud was discovered by the Treasury's investigators and all of the taxpayers have now submitted offers to pay the full amount of taxes evaded, plus interest. Until our investigation is completed we do not know how many similar companies may have been organized in other countries and utilized by our citizens; nor do we yet know whether this newly invented type of fraud has other ramifications.

3. THE DEVICE OF DOMESTIC PERSONAL HOLDING COMPANIES

The rates of tax applicable to personal holding companies were reduced in 1936 at the time of the enactment of the undistributed-profits tax. It was believed at that time that the combined rates of

the two taxes would be sufficient to insure the distribution of the entire incomes of these companies and the consequent imposition of surtaxes upon their owners. This expectation has not been realized.

Thus the single stockholder of one large personal holding company saved himself \$322,000 by causing his company to distribute none of its income to him.

In another case a man and his wife saved \$791,000 through the use of personal holding companies in 1936.

In a third case the personal holding company reported over \$500,000 of net income, but the total taxes paid by the two stockholders, husband and wife, were less than \$60,000, due principally to credits for payments on indebtedness the holding company prudently incurred in accumulating properties for its owners. If the personal holding company had not been in existence, the stockholders would have paid over \$200,000 additional income taxes.

Another favorite device is to organize a considerable number of personal holding companies not only for the sake of reducing the tax but of increasing the Treasury's difficulties in auditing transactions between companies. At last accounts one man had caused to be set up some 96 companies scattered all over the country. Two other individuals were utilizing 23 personal holding companies.

4. THE DEVICE OF INCORPORATING YACHTS AND COUNTRY ESTATES

Many wealthy taxpayers today are dodging the express provisions of the law denying deductions for personal expenses by incorporating their yachts or their country estates, turning over to the yacht or to the estate securities yielding an income just sufficient to pay the entire expenses of operation. Hundreds of thousands of dollars in income taxes are annually avoided in this way.

Thus one man's yacht is owned by his personal holding company, along with \$3,000,000 in securities. He rents the yacht from his company for a sum far less than the cost of upkeep, and the company uses its income from the securities to pay the wages of the captain and crew, the expenses of operating the yacht, and an annual depreciation allowance. None of these items would be deductible if this individual owned the yacht personally.

A great many wealthy taxpayers are utilizing a similar arrangement for the operation of their country places and town houses.

One man has placed his \$5,000,000 city residence in such a corporation; another his racing stable, whose losses last year were nearly \$200,000. The tax savings he thus sought to obtain through the use of the holding company were \$140,000.

One wealthy woman has improved on the general plan of evasion by causing her personal holding company, which owns her country place, to employ her husband at a salary to manage it. She can thereby supply him with pocket money, and in effect claims a tax deduction for the expense of maintaining him.

5. THE DEVICE OF ARTIFICIAL DEDUCTIONS FOR INTEREST LOSSES, ETC.

Taxpayers are seeking greatly to reduce their personal income taxes by claiming deductions for interest on loans to them by their personal holding companies, or on loans to them by their family trusts. These transactions normally have no business purpose, but are merely an artificial means of shifting income from one member of the family subject to high surtax rates to another member of the family subject to lower rates.

Thus, one woman claims a large annual deduction for interest on a loan made to her by her husband as trustee of a trust which she created for their children. The mother thereby seeks to secure a deduction for her contribution to the children's support, and since the trust is revocable by her husband, the parents still have the desired control over the property and its income.

In the same category are losses deducted by taxpayers who claim that their racing stables or hobby farms were operated for profit, even though a profit is never realized. Thus, a prominent manufacturer seeks a deduction of over \$125,000 against his income from his business, on account of his losses in operating a chicken farm.

6. THE DEVICE OF THE CREATION OF MULTIPLE TRUSTS FOR RELATIVES AND DEPENDENTS

Splitting income two ways, between husband and wife, reduces income taxes and leaves the family income intact. Splitting the family income many ways by means of many trusts, all for the same beneficiaries, may effect a much greater saving, while leaving the money actually in the same hands. For the creator of the trust often constitutes himself or his wife as trustee, and thus retains full control over the investment and disposition of the fund itself and of its income.

One thrifty taxpayer has formed 64 trusts for the benefit of four members of his immediate family, and thereby claims to have saved them over \$485,000 in 1 year in taxes.

Another thrifty pair have constituted 40 trusts for their relatives, and a prominent lawyer and his wife utilize 16 trusts for the same purpose. The first pair maintains numbered brokerage accounts, and only at the end of the year are the beneficial owners identified. In this way innumerable transactions are carried on, often between accounts, which do not actually affect the beneficial interests of their owners, but which are designed solely to reduce tax liability.

7. THE DEVICE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE OR FATHER AND CHILDREN PARTNERSHIPS

The purpose of these partnerships, like the multiple trusts, is to split the family income artificially into two parts; or, if the children are taken in, into still smaller fractions.

There are many instances of this kind, but to illustrate the point it is sufficient to cite the case of a New York brokerage firm which

late in 1935 admitted into partnership the four minor children, two boys and two girls, of one of the partners. The tax saving he sought thereby in 1936 amounted to over \$50,000.

8. THE DEVICE OF PENSION TRUSTS

For 10 years the revenue acts have sought to encourage pension trusts for aged employees by providing corporations with a special deduction on account of contributions thereto, and exempting the trust itself from tax. Recently this exemption has been twisted into a means of tax avoidance by the creation of pension trusts which include as beneficiaries only small groups of officers and directors who are in the high-income brackets. In this fashion high-salaried officers seek to provide themselves with generous retiring allowances, while at the same time the corporation claims a deduction therefor, in the hope that the fund may accumulate income free from tax.

Thus in one case \$43,000 is annually appropriated by the corporation to a pension trust for the benefit of its two chief owners. One of the co-owners will retire at the age of 65 with a monthly pension of \$1,725 and the other will retire at 60 with a monthly pension of \$1,425.

These eight types of tax avoidance are sufficient to show that there is a well-defined purpose and practice on the part of some taxpayers to defeat the intent of Congress to tax incomes in accordance with ability to pay. In some cases, the Bureau of Internal Revenue under existing law can establish a liability or, indeed, proceed on the ground of fraud; but many of these cases fall in the category of a legal though highly immoral avoidance of the intent of the law. It seems, therefore, that legislation should be passed at this session of the Congress in order to eliminate these loopholes which our preliminary investigation has proved; and that as a result of the further investigation this summer and autumn the next session of the Congress should finally close any further loopholes which may be discovered.

In addition to these cases of moral fraud, there are three other major instances in which the law itself permits individuals and corporations to avoid their equitable share of the tax burden.

I. PERCENTAGE DEPLETION

This is perhaps the most glaring loophole in our present revenue law. Since 1928 large oil and mining corporations have been entitled to deduct from 5 to 27½ percent of their gross income as an allowance for the depletion of their mines or wells, and the deduction may be taken even though the cost of the property has been completely recovered. Thus, in 1936, one mining company deducted nearly \$3,000,000 under this provision, although it had already completely recovered the cost of its property. The amount of the deduction was a sheer gift from the United States to this taxpayer and its stockholders, and the revenue that we lost thereby was \$818,000. Similar annual losses of revenue in the cases of a few other typical companies are \$584,000, \$557,000, \$512,000, \$272,000, \$267,000, \$202,000, and \$152,000. The estimated annual loss of revenue due to this source alone is about \$75,000,000. I recommended in 1933 that this provision be eliminated but nothing was done at that time, and it has since remained unchanged.

II. THE DIVISION OF INCOME BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE IN THE EIGHT COMMUNITY PROPERTY STATES

This is another major cause of revenue loss, which is unjustifiable because obtained at the expense of taxpayers in the 40 States which do not have community property laws. A New York resident with a salary of \$100,000 pays about \$32,525 Federal income tax; a Californian with the same salary may cause one-half to be reported by his wife and the Federal income taxes payable by the two will be only \$18,626. The total loss of revenue due to this unjustifiable discrimination against the residents of 40 States runs into the millions.

III. TAXATION OF NONRESIDENT ALIENS

The 1936 act eliminated the requirement that a nonresident alien (without United States office or business) should file a return; fixed the withholding rate for individuals at 10 percent; and freed the nonresident alien from taxation on American capital gains. Since the total Federal tax upon a citizen or resident amounts to 10 percent of his total net income at about \$25,000 (in the case of a married individual with no dependents), the withholding rate has proved in practice to be too low as applied to wealthy nonresident alien individuals. There are a number of cases of nonresident aliens with large incomes from American trusts or with large American investments whose taxes have been cut to one-third or one-fifth of what they paid under the prior act.

Thus one American woman who married an Englishman had an income from this country in 1935 of nearly \$300,000. Her tax for 1936 will, therefore, be approximately \$30,000 as against over \$160,000 under the prior law.

Another American woman who married a Frenchman has an income of over \$150,000 from American trusts, on which she paid a tax of about \$55,000 in 1935. Her tax is reduced to about \$15,000 by the 1936 law. Although the tightening of the withholding provisions in 1936 will tend to insure more revenue from nonresident aliens in the lower income brackets, the present taxing provisions are not satisfactory as applied to nonresident aliens with incomes in the higher brackets.

The problem of tax avoidance is not new. The Congress devoted particular attention to it in 1933 and 1934, and by legislation effectively put a stop to many evasive devices discovered then as having been in use. The practices outlined above can and should be stopped in the same way.

In conclusion, I have two observations to make from the evidence before me. In the first place, the instances I have given above are disclosed by a quick check of comparatively few individual returns. As I have said before, most of the large corporation returns have not yet been filed. The general audit of 1936 returns is just beginning. Nevertheless, it is likely that the cases I have digested above are symptomatic of a large number of others, which will be disclosed by the usual careful audit.

In the second place, the ordinary salaried man and the small merchant do not resort to these or similar devices. The great bulk of our 5,500,000 returns are honestly made. Legalized avoidance or evasion by the so-called leaders of the business community is not only demoralizing to the revenues, it is demoralizing to those who practice it as well. It throws an additional burden of taxation upon the other members of the community who are less able to bear it, and who are already cheerfully bearing their fair share. The success of our revenue system depends equally upon fair administration by the Treasury and upon completely honest returns by the taxpayer.

The disclosures are so serious that I recommend that authority be given to the Treasury Department with an adequate appropriation, in order that a complete and immediate investigation may be conducted. The cost of such an investigation will be returned many times over to the Treasury of the United States.

Faithfully,

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

A feeling of indignation on reading this letter will, I am confident, be yours, as it was mine.

What the facts set forth mean to me is that we have reached another major difficulty in the maintenance of the normal processes of our Government. We are trying harder than ever before to relieve suffering and want, to protect the weak, to curb avarice, to prevent booms and depressions—and to balance the Budget. Taxation necessary to these ends is the foundation of sound governmental finance. When our legitimate revenues are attacked, the whole structure of our Government is attacked. "Clever little schemes" are not admirable when they undermine the foundations of society.

The three great branches of the Government have a joint concern in this situation. First, it is the duty of the Congress to remove new loopholes devised by attorneys for clients willing to take an unethical advantage of society and their own Government. Second, it is the duty of the executive branch of the Government to collect taxes, to investigate fully all questionable cases, to prosecute where wrong has been done, and to make recommendations for closing loopholes. Third, it is the duty of the courts to give full consideration to the intent of the Congress in passing tax laws and to give full consideration to all evidence which points to an objective of evasion on the part of the taxpayer.

Very definitely, the issue immediately before us is the single one relating to the evasion or unethical avoidance of existing laws. That should be kept clearly in mind by the Congress and the public. Already efforts to befog this issue appear. Already certain newspaper publishers are seeking to make it appear—first, that if an individual can devise unanticipated methods to avoid taxes which the Congress intended him to pay, he is doing nothing unpatriotic or unethical; and, second, that because certain individuals do not approve of high income-tax brackets, or the undistributed earnings tax, or the capital gains tax, the first duty of the Congress should be the repeal or reduction of those taxes. In other words, not one but many red herrings are in preparation.

But it seems to me that the first duty of the Congress is to empower the Government to stop these evil practices, and that legislation to this end should not be confused with legislation to revise tax schedules. That is a wholly different subject.

In regard to that subject, I have already suggested to the Congress that at this session there should be no new taxes and no changes of rates. And I have indicated to the Congress that the Treasury will be prepared by next November to present to the appropriate committees information on the basis of which the Congress may, if it chooses, undertake revisions of the tax structure.

The long-term problem of tax policy is wholly separate from the immediate problem of glaring evasion and avoidance of existing law.

In this immediate problem the decency of American morals is involved.

The example of successful tax dodging by a minority of very rich individuals breeds efforts by other people to dodge other laws as well as tax laws.

It is also a matter of deep regret to know that lawyers of high standing at the bar not only have advised and are advising their clients to utilize tax-avoidance devices but are actively using these devices in their own personal affairs. We hear too often from lawyers, as well as from their clients, the sentiment, "It is all right to do it if you can get away with it."

I am confident that the Congress will wish to enact legislation at this session specifically and exclusively aimed at making the present tax structure evasion proof.

I am confident also that the Congress will give to the Treasury all authority necessary to expand and complete the present preliminary investigation, including, of course, full authority to summon witnesses and compel their testimony. The ramifications and the geographical scope of a complete investigation make it necessary to utilize every power of Government which can contribute to the end desired.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 1, 1937.

MR. WARREN, OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, the demonstration just accorded you clearly indicates how much we love you and how happy we are to see you return to us, much refreshed by your brief vacation.

I want to take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, and I am sure every Member of the House joins me, in personally thanking the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WARREN] for the fair and efficient manner in which he has presided over the House and discharged your duties during your absence. [Applause.]

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Mrs. O'DAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization be allowed to sit in hearings during the session of the House tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

WILLIAM A. DEVINE

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the bill S. 1548, for the relief of William A. Devine, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, Mr. BATES, Mr. MERRITT, Mr. QUINN, and Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania, were granted permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH] was granted permission to address the House for 1 hour. The Chair has been informed that the gentleman from Maryland does not care to exercise that privilege at this time.

Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

ANOTHER CRISIS—NOT A SHAM ONE, BUT A REAL ONE—CONFRONTS US

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the President's message it is gathered that he is again of the opinion that either another emergency or a crisis has come upon us, requiring his intervention.

The most amazing thing is that so many have been able to escape the dragnet put out by his legal experts to soak the rich. The query comes: Would he be so solicitous, were the income he desired to reach the property of an organization with millions of members—great potential voting power?

In this connection occurs the thought that his message makes no reference to the income of the C. I. O., which, if its present claim of membership be accurate, has 3,000,000 members. With dues of \$1 a month, to say nothing of special assessments, that means \$36,000,000 a year, all taken from the pocket of the worker.

This message seems to be another—to use the President's words—"red herring", drawn across the trail to distract public attention from the administration's attack upon the integrity of the Supreme Court and from its failure to enforce the laws for the protection of the citizen.

There is no doubt but that we are confronted by a crisis, but it exists not because of tax dodging, the evils of which can and will be eliminated by the Treasury Department, the Department of Justice, and additional legislation by Congress, if that be needed.

The real danger which confronts us—and it is a serious one—is the danger of civil strife, of revolution, because of the failure of the administration to protect the worker in his job, to protect the owner of home and factory in his right to peaceably occupy his own property; because of the failure of the Federal Government to protect either "property rights" or "human rights."

It is not intervention on the part of the President that is so much needed. It is the performance of his duty to enforce the provisions of the Constitution which guarantee the rights of the citizen; the performance of his duty to enforce the laws we already have.

Let a description of the existing situation be given by disclosing the facts.

REVOLUTION IS HERE—LOSS OF OUR LIBERTIES WILL FOLLOW UNLESS WE AWAKEN AND ACT

Rebellion is organized resistance to lawful authority. It may bring confusion, disorder, lawlessness, riot, insurrection, anarchy, and finally disintegration.

All of these were brought to Michigan, and now to the country, by C. I. O. and as a result of the sit-down strike.

Rebellion successful is revolution. Revolution can exist only when it has destroyed the previous form of government—in our case, democracy. It is always followed, when brought about from above, by that form of government which the successful leaders choose to give.

Proof is found in the governments of Stalin, Hitler, and Mussolini. There, free assembly, free speech, political freedom—the foundation upon which rests liberty of the citizen—are all denied, and any who seek a change in government are promptly shot or beheaded.

Today, if ability to draw followers to their banners, to bend people to their will, to command obedience to their wishes, be the measures of greatness, our country has two great leaders—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, now President of the United States, and John L. Lewis, self-appointed guiding power of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Their purposes, their objectives, appear to be much the same.

THE C. I. O.

Reports as late as today show that the Committee for Industrial Organization, the C. I. O., is neither a corporation, a partnership, nor a legal entity of any kind, although it now assumes to issue charters.

John L. Lewis was its father and its mother, and it is his child, and to date, although it has grown to a claimed membership of more than 3,000,000, exercises the power of life and death over many industrial plants, can and does determine who shall and who shall not work, seeks to declare that no industry shall operate until it deducts from the pay roll of its employees and pays the C. I. O. fees assessed by Lewis and his associates, it is still the child, subject in every way to the will and control of Lewis.

During the days when we were considering the authorization to spend \$1,500,000,000 of the taxpayers' money for relief

and to give work; while men were endangering their health by swimming the river at Warren, Ohio, in an attempt to evade picket lines and get to the jobs they already had; while Lewis' organizer, Hugh Thompson, was announcing that 3,000 men would swell the picket lines at Buffalo; while Chicago police were engaged in an attempt to turn back a thousand marching men who sought to deprive the workers in that district of their jobs; while another thousand C. I. O. members were marching from Indiana Harbor to assist in that effort, Lewis directs another hundred thousand men employed by the independent steel companies to cease work—all this, while the worker's money is being used to create jobs, by Lewis' direction hundreds of thousands of men are ceasing work—and all because three independent steel companies will not sign a written agreement giving Lewis control over the men who work in their plants.

BLOODSHED FOLLOWS THE C. I. O.

A dictator has come to America and, as under all dictators, blood is being shed.

When a day set apart for the worship of the One who gave us life was drawing to a close the C. I. O. brought death to Chicago. On the western shore of Lake Michigan men who wanted to work were toiling at the tasks which enabled them to provide for their families. Nearby, members of the C. I. O. resolved to force these workers from their tasks, to close the plant, compel the employer to submit to a written agreement, to be followed by the closed shop and the check-off.

They armed themselves with knives, pieces of pipe, clubs, bricks, stones, some say with firearms, and more than a thousand set out on their fourth massed attempt to accomplish their purpose, even though blood be shed, lives be taken. Using "red" tactics, they put their women in the forefront and hid behind their skirts.

Finding Chicago police in their way, they refused to halt when commanded, and charged the police. Lawless force and violence met legal force, and in a few moments four lay dead and more than a hundred were seriously wounded.

These men died—they were led to their death—and others were maimed and injured because of the false teachings of John L. Lewis and his "red" agitators.

These men died—they were led to their death—because John L. Lewis gave them reason to believe the sit-down strike was justifiable. These men died—they were led to their death—because John L. Lewis convinced them that if they drove other workers from their jobs and took possession of the plant by force, officers would not interfere.

These men died because they followed the methods and procedure laid down and sanctioned by John L. Lewis, which he must have known would result in the death of someone.

These men died because John L. Lewis, by his action, endorses the policy of Earl Browder, who said:

We industrial unionists are going to take over the industries some day for three very good reasons:

1. Because we need them.
2. Because we want them.
3. Because we have the power to get them.

These men died because John L. Lewis insists upon having his own way. Their blood is upon his hands. His doctrines, his organizers, led them to their death.

Streets and factories will run red with blood unless he changes his tactics or Federal authority asserts itself.

WORKERS SACRIFICED TO AMBITION

These men are among the first to be sacrificed upon the altar of Lewis' personal ambition. Unless protection be given to peaceful citizens, to workers who desire to follow their occupation, they will not be the last, for Lewis it is who employs and uses as his organizers "red" Communists, who follow the advice of Walter and Victor Reuther to "carry on the fight for a soviet America."

C. I. O. is a committee formed in November 1935 by the presidents of eight international labor unions, opposed to the democratic, self-governing features of the American Federation of Labor—

To encourage and promote organization of the workers in the mass production and unorganized industries of the Nation.

Since then, other unions have joined and their presidents have thereupon become members of this committee.

It does not operate under a constitution and bylaws. There are no articles of agreement between C. I. O. and its union members.

It has been its practice, whenever there is a drive for membership in any industry, to enter into an agreement, if there be a union in that industry, with that union for the appointment by the C. I. O. of an organizing committee. This organizing committee is granted full authority to bargain with employers, to administer the affairs of the union, to carry on the work of the organization, to fix the initiation fees and dues, to suspend dues, and to control all funds; and the agreement provides that such committee "shall have complete power and authority" to control the destiny of the newly formed organization.

Lewis and the presidents of these unions, never elected by the membership of the unions to the positions which they hold in the C. I. O., are the only "bosses" of the C. I. O.

MINORITY RULE

There is another group, consisting of the workers in the various industries. These men sign a membership card; they may or they may not originally pay an initiation fee; they are subject to monthly dues, in the determination of the amount of which they have no voice; they have no right to vote on whether a strike shall or shall not be declared; they have no voice in the expenditure of the fees, dues, or special assessments which they may have paid; they have no right to demand an accounting from anyone.

Over them the committee assumes the power to inflict fines, to expel them from membership, and to determine whether they shall or shall not work.

They are taxed, but they are not represented, except by self-chosen leaders.

The principles of democracy, as enunciated and employed by the American Federation of Labor and its organization and activities, are entirely disregarded by the C. I. O., where there is no majority rule, but a rule of militant minorities over the majority.

In the recent series of strikes there are many, many illustrations of this. Just one will be cited and that at Toledo, in a plant which employed 220 workers, 202 of whom were affiliates of the Metal Polishers and Buffers' Union, which was affiliated with the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. The remaining 18 employees, members of the United Automobile Workers, were hired as common laborers and, immediately upon being given employment, notified the management that unless they were recognized as the exclusive agency for collective bargaining a sit-down would be declared.

The sit-down did not occur, because the 202 of the A. F. of L. had the courage to refuse to permit the 18 to interfere with the operation of the plant.

POLITICAL SUPPORT

At Lewis' bidding, the Civil Liberties Committee, with the power of the Federal Government behind it, springs into activity. So far, it has failed to present other than one side of any picture.

Lewis, in his drive for an industrial dictatorship, meets with no interference from Roosevelt, the President. Through the President's Governor Murphy, C. I. O. received active and invaluable assistance. Unhindered by the exercise of Federal authority, it is permitted to exert unlawful pressure to force workers into the union. Its acts of violence are uncriticized.

When Ford workers, on private property, asserted their right to repel invaders and lawful force and violence met lawless force and violence and conquered, the organization demanded the enforcement of the law which it has consistently violated.

Lewis claims to be acting in behalf of the worker. He, those supporting him, and Madam Perkins prate about "human rights", as distinguished from "property rights", yet Lewis, with the sanction of Madam Perkins, who attempted to justify his sit-down tactics, with his "flying squadrons",

who, were they acting in behalf of employers, would be termed "thugs", dispossessed 126,000 workers of their jobs, withheld those jobs for more than 40 days. Hypocrisy more flagrant was never uttered.

Nor does the C. I. O., in its drive for members, hesitate to use the name of the present administration and of the Federal Government.

Workers are told that President Roosevelt wants them to join the union.

On occasions, C. I. O. organizers are accompanied by special investigators from Washington, with banners draped over the hood of their automobiles, carrying the statement:

United States Senate car, La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, Investigators.

C. I. O.'s newspaper boasts of the "heat" put on by the Civil Liberties Committee of the Senate at the turning point of the Flint strike.

The uneducated worker is led to believe that the drive is under Presidential authority; that the Government itself is organizing the workers, and that the Senate of the United States acts as a committee which is supporting this campaign for membership.

ACTIONS, NOT WORDS, ARE THE MEASURE OF A MAN'S SINCERITY

In Senate Document No. 14 of the Sixty-eighth Congress, first session, compiled under the direction of John L. Lewis, then president of the United Mine Workers of America, to lay bare the attempt by Communists to seize the American labor movement and to destroy our Government, we find on page 1 these statements:

Imported revolution is knocking at the door of the United Mine Workers of America and of the American people. The seizure of this union is being attempted as the first step in the realization of a thoroughly organized program of the agencies and forces behind the Communist International at Moscow for the conquest of the American continent.

The overthrow and destruction of this Government, with the establishment of an absolute and arbitrary dictatorship, and the elimination of all forms of popular voice in governmental affairs, is being attempted on a more gigantic scale, with more resolute purpose, and with more crafty design than at any time in the history of this Nation.

These statements were no hasty, ill-considered utterances of a man forced to speak at once and without deliberation. They were the result of a prolonged, painstaking, and thorough investigation made under the direction of John L. Lewis and may be accepted as true.

John L. Lewis, before his viewpoint had been warped by his consuming personal ambition, speaking of a similar movement, accurately described his own present organization and its purpose in these words:

The movement is aimed not only at the labor unions but at the entire industrial, social, and political structure of the country, and with the single aim of eventually establishing a soviet dictatorship in the United States.

If now it can be shown that those who he then said were behind that movement to overthrow and destroy this Government of ours are now behind and in active control of the policies and the activities of the C. I. O., and if their methods be the same as those which he then denounced, it then follows, the laws of cause and effect remaining always constant, that the C. I. O. is today engaged in an attempt to overthrow and destroy both the American Federation of Labor and the Government of the United States.

"RED" COMMUNISTS OF 1924 BECOME LEADERS OF C. I. O., WHICH ADOPTS THEIR METHODS

Let us review the history of that time and call to mind the men who were behind that movement, their political affiliations, their avowed purposes, and the methods which they used, as stated by them, and compare the facts disclosed with the record which has recently been unrolled by the C. I. O. From that comparison, honest, sincere believers in the theory that this Government was formed to render secure life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness should be able to form accurate and guiding convictions and so chart a patriotic course for their own conduct.

Let me call the roll, in part at least, of those who, in 1922 and 1924, according to the report prepared by the

United Mine Workers of America, of which Mr. Lewis was president, brought "imported revolution" to and stood "knocking at the door of the United Mine Workers and of the American people", and who sought "the overthrow and destruction of this Government", and give you his description of those men and their activities.

One of the principal organizations named as engaged in the attempt to overthrow and destroy the labor organizations and our Government was the Communist Party of America. Of that organization it was said—I quote:

It is purely a revolutionary organization and makes no pretense at legality. * * * This party has at its head the supreme executive revolutionary committee in America, responsible only to * * * officials of the Communist International.

On the surface and working partly in the open is another revolutionary organization, known as the Workers Party of America. * * *

With a mission—

fundamentally the same as that of the Communist Party of America, i. e., to overthrow the Government of the United States.

Continuing to quote:

Joined with these two revolutionary parties * * * is the Trade Union Educational League, headed by William Z. Foster. * * * This league is * * * the direct instrumentality * * * of the Communist International.

Then was named the "American Civil Liberties Union" at New York as another of the groups engaged in the then effort to overthrow American government.

Other groups were likewise designated as having the same objective, looking toward the same end, and, quoting again:

They are fused into united effort, giving mutual support to each other in their numerous activities.

Through this interlocking arrangement—quoting again:

These Communist groups interlock also with the Communist International and the Red Trade Labor Union International at Moscow, so that the revolutionary movement in America is the direct offspring and agency of the Communist regime in Russia, for the purpose of seizing and possessing themselves of the American continent through the mediumship of revolution inspired and conducted from the stronghold of bolshevism on the other side of the Atlantic.

Today these same groups, with like inspiration, acting together, are behind, and acting with the C. I. O. in its present war on industry and the American Federation of Labor.

Lewis then named Earl Browder as Foster's right-hand man. Browder, one time general secretary of the Communist Party, its candidate for President in 1936, then so roundly condemned by Lewis, today is an ardent supporter of the C. I. O. and its methods.

Powers Hapgood, John Brophy, and Adolph Germer, all in that movement, were later described by Lewis as:

Fakers, repudiated leaders, traitors to the unions, opportunists, and purveyors of every falsehood, slander, and deception.

Brophy and Hapgood were described as agents of the Communists and one of them at least, Lewis intimated, was paid direct from Moscow.

Lewis' United Mine Workers Journal, on May 1, 1928, made the statement that the leadership of Brophy, Patrick Toohey, and Hapgood and a few others had been—

Doing its dirtiest to capture the United Mine Workers and to transform this splendid union into a Communist organization.

Powers Hapgood is now field representative for the C. I. O.

John Brophy, then characterized as a traitor to the unions, the purveyor of every falsehood, slander, and deception, is now directed to supervise the administration of the C. I. O.

Adolph Germer, as stated, was roundly denounced by Lewis in 1930. For years he was a Socialist agitator. Today he is an organizer for C. I. O., his work second only to that of Hapgood and Brophy.

Patrick Toohey, a leader in the movement which was "doing its dirtiest to capture the United Mine Workers and to transform" it "into a Communist organization", and who is now in charge of Communist activity in Philadelphia, is the man who saved the day for the C. I. O. in the R. C. A. strike in Camden, N. J.

Sidney Hillman, one of the original seven who formed the C. I. O., president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers

of America—which made 1936 campaign contributions of \$82,281.89, principally to Labor's Nonpartisan League and the American Labor Party, and including \$4,350 to the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party—is one of those who in 1922 organized the Russian-American Industrial Corporation to raise a million dollars among the workers of America to bring about the "rehabilitation of Russia." He was active on the I. W. W. defense committee and an honorary president of the Ultra Red National Religion and Labor Foundation.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union—which made campaign contributions in 1936 of \$61,385.85 to the American Labor Party, Labor's Nonpartisan League, and the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party—was the man who undertook to raise \$100,000 from the American radical unionists for the support of the Communist "red" front in Spain.

Clinton S. Golden was for several years business manager and field director of Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y., a school for labor students, prospective organizers, and strike leaders. He was a member of the board of counselors of Commonwealth College at Mena, Ark., where, according to a legislative inquiry in 1935, free love practices prevailed and communism and atheism were taught.

While Golden and Hillman were directors of the Garland fund, money was allocated from that fund to the Ferrier group, whose publication then stated:

We are anarchists because we see in the State an enemy of liberty and human progress; and we are Communists because we conceive communism as the most rational and just economic theory yet proposed. * * * As anarchists, we seek the abolition of the State.

This group then said:

The all-important thing is that industry be controlled at the point of production.

Which is what the C. I. O. accomplished at Flint, Detroit, and other places.

Other C. I. O. organizers, and ardent supporters who have been listed as Communists, can be named. Among them are:

Alfredo Abillo, a member of the Communist Party at South Chicago and a paid Steel Workers' Organizing Committee organizer among Mexicans in that section.

John W. Anderson, a C. I. O. organizer, who was the Communist candidate for Governor of Michigan in 1934.

Merlin D. Bishop, graduate and former member of the staff of the Brookwood Labor College, and who is on the pay roll as "educational director" for the C. I. O.

Peter Chapa, who for years was a Communist organizer, is now a full-time organizer for the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee at Gary.

Ruth Chapa, wife of Peter Chapa, who is paid by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, the S. W. O. C., to do missionary work in the homes of Spanish steel workers.

Joe Cook, a member of the Communist Party, and who is a part-time organizer for the S. W. O. C. in South Chicago.

Margaret Cowl, Communist writer and agitator, who is on the C. I. O. pay roll and was active in promoting the women's activities in the strike at Flint, Mich.

Dave Doran, Pittsburgh district organizer for the Young Communist League, who is on the S. W. O. C. pay roll and who is a close associate of William Z. Foster, and confers frequently with Philip Murray, director of C. I. O.'s steel organization drive.

James W. Ford, colored, Communist candidate for Vice President in 1936. He attended a conference of Negro leaders, called by Philip Murray at Pittsburgh on February 6.

William K. Gebert, associate of William Z. Foster and member of the central committee of the Communist Party, is now a C. I. O. organizer, and confers frequently with Philip Murray.

Paul Glaser, attorney for the section committee of the Communist Party, is a full salaried member of the S. W. O. C. staff.

Doyle Glormer, reporter for the Communist People's Press, is on the pay roll of the S. W. O. C.

Jess Gonzales, Mexican, member of the Communist Party and a full-time salaried man on the S. W. O. C. in Pittsburgh.

Francis J. Gorman, president of the United Textile Workers, just recently became a member of the advisory board of communistic Commonwealth College at Mena, Ark.

Hansen, first name unknown, member of the Communist Party at Chicago Heights and a full-time organizer for the S. W. O. C.

Charles Henry, member of the Communist Party and part-time organizer for the S. W. O. C. in South Chicago.

Mary Hillyer, leader in the left-wing League for Industrial Democracy, who has been assisting Comrade Margaret Cowl, who was active in promoting women's activities in the Flint, Mich., strike.

Clarence Irwin, district organizer for the Communist Party and on the S. W. O. C. pay roll in Pittsburgh.

Genora Johnson, member of the Socialist Party and leader of the women's brigade at Flint.

Leo Krzycki, vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a member of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, and a member of the advisory board of the C. I. O.

Louis Majors, member of the Communist Party, and on the pay roll of the S. W. O. C. in Pittsburgh.

Homer S. Martin, former Baptist minister, who has been a left-wing orator for years, is president of the United Automobile Workers and Lewis' right-hand man in Michigan.

Leonides McDonald, Negro, Communist leader, on the pay roll of the S. W. O. C. at Indiana Harbor.

Mike Ostroski, member of the Communist Party, and on the pay roll of the S. W. O. C. in Gary.

Blain Owen, alias Boris Israel, and whose real name is Isreal Brestein, and who formerly represented Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency on the Pacific, at present is working with William K. Gebert in the Pittsburgh district.

George A. Patterson, member of the Communist Party, and on the pay roll of the S. W. O. C. in South Chicago.

Rose Pesotta, veteran anarchist leader, who was an intimate of Emma Goldman, is an active C. I. O. organizer in the rubber and automobile industries.

George Powers, alias Morris Powers, former district organizer of the Communist Party in South Carolina, is now a district director of the S. W. O. C. of the C. I. O. in Pittsburgh, at a large salary.

Lee Pressman, radical lawyer, C. I. O.'s general counsel.

Walter Reuther, Victor Reuther, Roy Reuther, long-time agitators for left-wing causes and now C. I. O. organizers. Victor and Walter are graduates of the Communist Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y., a training school for black and white agitators.

Eleanor Rye, colored, an organizer for the National Negro Congress, a Communist organization, and on the private pay roll of Van A. Bittner, Chicago regional director of the C. I. O.

John Schmies, former assistant to William Z. Foster and one time organizer of the Auto Workers' Union, a Communist organization, which was active until a few years ago. He is the Detroit representative of the fraternal-orders committee, organized by the C. I. O. to line up fraternal organizations.

Tom Shane, member of the Communist Party and a full-time C. I. O. organizer on the steel workers' pay roll in Pittsburgh.

Tucker P. Smith, president-director of Brookwood College, who writes for the auto workers' C. I. O. organ and who assisted the C. I. O. in founding a training school at Saugatuck, Mich., last summer, for the training of agitators for the sit-down strikes.

Jack Stachel, member of the central committee of the Communist Party, who is a director of C. I. O. pay-roll organizers in Pennsylvania and who wrote the foreword to one of Foster's propaganda pamphlets distributed by C. I. O. organizers.

Maurice Sugar, radical lawyer, who was the Communist candidate for the office of recorder's judge in the city of Detroit in 1936, and who is on the pay roll of the C. I. O.

Mary Heaton Vorse, well-known Communist author, who has been directing the organization of C. I. O. women's auxiliaries.

William Weinstone, secretary of the Michigan district of the Communist Party, who has been directing Communist activities in the Flint and Detroit strikes, and who is the author of the pamphlet, *The Great Sit-Down Strike*.

In addition to the long list of Communists and supporters, whose names I have recited as being moving spirits in the Committee for Industrial Organization, we have numbered, among those giving it active or tacit aid, the National Labor Relations Board; the Secretary of Labor, Madam Perkins; the Governor of the State of Michigan, Frank Murphy; the President of the United States.

Small wonder then that, with the hope of higher wages, with its preaching of class hatred so often and so effectively used by the President himself, and by the use of force, which so far has proven to be irresistible, the C. I. O. is enlisting and drafting into its army the workmen of the Nation.

As Lewis, in 1924, charged many of these men with being Communists, bent upon the destruction of the American Federation of Labor and of the Government, so today he is, by the American Federation of Labor, characterized as a Communist, described as being "in bed with Communists", and charged with an attempt to destroy the American Federation of Labor and our democratic form of government.

Working with these men, through them, using their organizations and their methods, he cannot now escape responsibility for their acts or the result of his own actions.

His present purpose is the same as that which he attributed to the organizers of the industrial union when, in 1924, he said their purpose was:

The overthrow and destruction of this Government, with the establishment of an absolute and arbitrary dictatorship, and the elimination of all forms of popular voice in governmental affairs.

If the fact that those who, in 1924, were described by Lewis as Communists, having shown no change of thought or of method, are now all united with him in this C. I. O. drive against industry and the American Federation of Labor, and the statement of William Z. Foster that—

The C. I. O. organizers of today have a great advantage * * * in the fact that today there is in existence a strong Communist Party to lend its active assistance—

does not prove that the present move is communistic, let us compare the methods which they recommend and those which the C. I. O. is using.

If the guiding, controlling actors be Communists; if their methods be those of Communists; if their purpose be control and regimentation of labor and of industry; and if those who follow their banner gain, in the end, no material advantage, the movement is wholly dangerous and unworthy of support.

William Z. Foster, America's Communist No. 1, national chairman of the Communist Party in America, outlined the plan and prescribed the methods of procedure for unionizing steel, the methods which have been followed in the C. I. O. drive and strikes.

First. Foster recommended that supporting committees be formed among fraternal organizations. Within a month Philip Murray and three full-fledged Communists spoke at a fraternal orders' conference in Pittsburgh. Lewis sent his blessings, and a fraternal orders' committee was formed, with Bill K. Gebert, recently district organizer for the Communist Party in Chicago, as its national chairman. This organization took an active part in the Detroit strike.

Second. Foster suggested that support should be extended to the building up of the Workers' Alliance. As everyone knows, the Workers' Alliance, as now constituted, is a combination of three "red" organizations, and not long ago, when a State-wide meeting of that organization was held at Harrisburg, Pa., Clinton Golden, the C. I. O. regional director, thanked the alliance for the support it had given and pledged the support of the C. I. O. to the alliance.

Third. Foster suggested that prominent speakers of the National Negro Congress, organized by Communists, should be brought into the steel districts. In February Philip Mur-

ray met in conference with James W. Ford, ranking Negro Communist, candidate for Vice President on that ticket; John P. Davis, of the National Negro Congress; and Thyra Edwards, not long returned from Soviet Russia.

Fourth. "The women relatives of the steel workers are a vital factor in the steel industry", said Foster, and directed that they "be organized into ladies' auxiliaries." The C. I. O. immediately adopted the idea.

On the pay roll of the C. I. O., into Flint went Margaret Cowl, leading Communist organizer and writer. There the women's auxiliaries, with their red arm bands and red berets, under Mary Hillyer, leader in the League for Industrial Democracy, and Mary Heaton Vorse, Communist author, marched in the streets assisting the pickets and the sit-downers in the factories.

May 26, at Detroit, these women's auxiliaries marched on the Ford plants in Dearborn.

Fifth. The sit-down strikes no more than began when Foster issued further recommendations dealing with anticipated strike problems. These were distributed through Communist and C. I. O. channels. One of these recommendations was this:

Prominent liberals and others should be brought into the strike areas. A national citizens' committee, comprising such liberal strike sympathizers, including educators, writers, artists, etc., should be set up.

Within a few days from New York into Flint and Detroit went the American Civil Liberties Union, and a national citizens' committee to support the strikers was formed.

Sixth. Foster advised:

Not only should all the strikers be mobilized for picketing, but their women and children as well.

We have been accustomed to picketing by women, but in Flint, children were bedecked with the signs and slogans so characteristic of "red" meetings.

Seventh. Foster recommended a legal department and said:

Here the International Labor Defense can also play an important part.

Onto the stage and representing the strikers came Maurice Sugar, Detroit representative of the Communist International Labor Defense.

ALIENS UNLAWFULLY IN THIS COUNTRY LEAD A SIT-DOWN STRIKE

Eighth. Foster stated:

Especially vigorous campaigns must be made against all attempts at deportation of foreign-born workers. This emphasizes the need to build up the I. L. D. in the strike centers.

Three of the C. I. O. organizers who assisted in taking possession of the Parke-Davis plant at Detroit—John Dolphin, Solomon Fine, and Anthony Probe—are aliens who are illegally in the United States. Anthony Probe is a candidate for vice president of the U. A. W. A.

C. I. O. DEFILES COURT

Ninth. Foster, the "red" leader, advised:

When injunctions are issued the strikers should follow the policy of ignoring such court orders.

When Judge Gadola, at Flint, issued injunctions against the continued possession of General Motors plants by the C. I. O. strikers, those injunctions were ignored, and Gov. Frank Murphy, executive officer of the State of Michigan, called in the National Guard and prevented the enforcement of those orders.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Of late C. I. O. has been proceeding under the Wagner Act, asking for elections in those plants where it was sure it had a majority of the workers. Where it did not have a majority it refused to ask for an election, as, for example, at Flint, where its membership was but a fraction of the total number of workers.

The history of the Flint strike is well told in a pamphlet by William Weinstone, secretary of the Michigan district of the Communist Party. He lists the causes of the victory. Reference is made to but a few.

He gives first place to the sit-down tactics.

Second, he gives credit to workers in Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Norwood, and Flint, who—

Operated as a single unit, as an army which responded to every critical situation and to every danger. Toledo and Norwood workers came to Flint in the first days of the strike and greatly strengthened the fighting lines.

COMMUNIST ACTIVE IN C. I. O. BOASTS OF GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

He further says:

Of first-rate importance among the reasons for the victory must be considered the attitude of the Government. By the Government I mean in this case the attitude of the Governor of the State of Michigan and of President Roosevelt.

He states that the C. I. O.—

Called upon and secured the aid of the La Follette Committee on Civil Rights.

Let us glance for a moment at the "attitude of the Government", to which Weinstone referred.

There has been a long-continued and thorough investigation of the activities of the mine operators in what is termed "bloody Harlan County." If but a fraction of the testimony taken in that investigation be true, the guilty should be brought to justice and measures adopted to prevent a recurrence of any such happenings. If there be truth in the testimony brought out by the Civil Liberties Committee, a reign of terror has existed for many years in Harlan County.

Under the Federal Constitution and a Federal statute, it was the duty of the National Government to protect the citizen. For more than 4 years this administration has had full power to remedy this condition, to prevent this injustice. Yet little was done until assistance to C. I. O.'s organizing efforts was needed.

Unfortunately no investigation of the activities of the C. I. O. in that county has been undertaken. No investigation of the intimidation, of the brutality exercised by the organizers of the C. I. O. has been made.

It is undisputed that in Flint the civil liberties of the citizens of that city were taken from them, but no committee attempted to learn who was responsible.

ARMED INVASION OF STATE

It is undisputed that hundreds of armed men invaded the State of Michigan and the cities of that State during the Flint and the Detroit strikes and, by show of force, intimidated and terrorized peaceful citizens seeking work. No investigation has been made; no steps have been taken to punish those guilty or to prevent a recurrence.

On the contrary, the Governor of the State of Michigan, who was in communication and talked with the Secretary of Labor and with the President, actively prevented protection being given to either property or person. No Communist, no anarchist, no ultra "red" could desire more effective cooperation.

In the motor industry, Ford alone has refused to yield to the demands of the C. I. O. On the 26th of May organizers invaded his plant and were thrown out and beaten by workers.

Immediately a hue and cry went up to the National Labor Relations Board, to the Civil Liberties Committee, to the Governor of Michigan, and to the President for protection.

Protection from what? To protect these organizers in their invasion of private rights; to protect these organizers in their efforts to throw men out of their jobs, to force them to join the C. I. O., to force them to pay dues, to place the C. I. O. in a position where if a man desires to work he must first sign on the dotted line and then pay such assessments as the officers of that organization might demand?

WILL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS PERFORM THEIR DUTIES?

It remains to be seen whether the Governor of the State of Michigan or whether the President of these United States will perform their duties, will abide by the oaths which they took when they assumed office; whether they will permit invaders, armed, to go into a plant, go to the worker's home when he departs from the factory and, by show of force, by intimidation of his wife and children, take from him his liberty, his right to work.

Will those who throughout our land and in these various plants desire to work be protected by State and National Government in that desire?

Let us have an equal and just enforcement of the law—law which will protect not only the organizer, the striker, but law which will protect the man who wishes to remain at his job.

WHAT IS THE C. I. O. AND WHAT IS ITS PURPOSE?
Organization

Briefly let me restate that the Committee for Industrial Organization, commonly referred to as the C. I. O., is not a corporation; it is not an unincorporated association; it is not a partnership. It is a self-selected committee, John L. Lewis being its self-appointed head and the other members being chosen by him and by themselves.

Its letterhead lists Lewis as chairman, Howard as secretary, and Brophy as director. It does not name a treasurer.

The United Mine Workers imposed upon its members assessments which netted, in 1 year, \$1,205,617.

C. I. O. claimed a membership of 1,125,000. With dues of \$1 a month and with special assessments, some idea of the incalculable amount of money available can be gathered. Minimum dues from the then C. I. O. membership alone amounted to over \$16,000,000 per year. With a claimed membership of more than 3,000,000, the income from dues alone would amount to over \$36,000,000 a year.

Lewis' United Mine Workers, during the last 6 months of 1936, loaned the C. I. O. \$355,000; they contributed \$452,418 to Roosevelt's reelection campaign, and they ended the year with \$2,754,982 on hand.

With the workers in coal, in steel, in motor production, organized, with workers in the other industries organized, as they are now organized, it is plain to be seen that, at a dollar a month, there are almost unbelievable funds available for the war chest. The Labor World, a Pittsburgh union newspaper, estimates this sum will be in excess of \$500,000,000. Half a billion dollars is too much money to have in the hands of unprincipled leaders, such as are found in the C. I. O. organization.

With these millions of dollars at its command, why does not the C. I. O. establish a model plant, with a living wage, proper hours, suitable working conditions, and demonstrate just how manufacturing should be done?

There are no rules or regulations governing the expenditure of this money except those adopted by this committee. There is no accounting of funds available to the public or to the membership. There is no provision of law which prevents the use of these millions for campaign purposes, for lobbying, for the purchase of munitions, for the transportation of armed men, for the feeding and maintenance of that army while engaged in stopping production of industries at the source of production.

When the C. I. O. army moved on Flint it took over that town, and it was financed, fed, and housed by the sums collected from other workers in other industries.

This is one of the activities which exists with the approval of the President of the United States, with the approval of this House and of the Senate. It is the monster which will destroy us all unless we take action.

The purpose of the C. I. O.

The announced purpose of the C. I. O. was—

To encourage and promote organization of the workers in the mass production and unorganized industries of the Nation.

Experience shows that its real, its ultimate, purpose is the control of labor; that it seeks, by depriving industry of the ability to employ labor, to force industry to come to the C. I. O. leadership in order to operate.

It seeks control not only of the employer but of the individual worker. Its purpose is to force all workers into the C. I. O., where they can be charged an initiation fee and monthly dues.

Its first outstanding demand is the right to act as sole bargaining agency for all employed in any particular industry, or, in the case of the larger industries, as motor, in the entire industry.

Its invariable demand, when it once obtains a foothold, is a closed shop and the check-off, which, being interpreted, means that no one other than members of the C. I. O. who pay its initiation fees and its dues can be employed where this system exists and that, where it exists, the employer must deduct from the pay check of the worker all fines, fees, and dues which have been assessed against the individual worker.

It is its ultimate purpose and ambition to control the workers of coal, iron, steel, the motor industry, public utilities, and, incidentally, all industries; to extend its activities among office workers and farm laborers.

When this it has done, it will be in a position where one of its principal supporters, the Communist candidate for President, Earl Browder, will have accomplished his purpose, which, we repeat, he stated to be:

We industrial unionists are going to take over the industries some day for three very good reasons:

1. Because we need them.
2. Because we want them.
3. Because we have the power to get them.

What has the C. I. O. accomplished for its workers

So far it has obtained various increases in the hourly or daily wage rate, and it has, in some instances, obtained shorter hours and no doubt better working conditions.

UNIONS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED—RACKETEERS OUSTED

Practically everyone realizes there should be unions and collective bargaining. Many believe that a union should be governed by its members; that no one should have arbitrary or absolute authority except by the consent of the members. Many believe that the union should, as it assumes power, assume responsibility for its acts, the acts of its officers, the acts of its members. Unless this course be followed, it can attain no great permanent success.

The cost of the present procedure, not only to the workers but to the public at large, has been so great and the acts of those responsible so unlawful, so arbitrary, that public sentiment quickly crystallized against the C. I. O. strike. Public opinion will, in the end, although perhaps more slowly, be as strong and as effective against the massed picket strike, which deprives the individual of his right to work.

It should not be forgotten that those who strike, prevent men from working, stop production, and inflict harm upon a large body of the citizens are, after all, but a fraction of the total population, and that when aroused, the farmers of this country, who may rightly be termed its bone, muscle, and sinew, have it in their power, because of their control of the production of the necessities of life as distinguished from the luxuries, to decide the fate of the city strikers.

LOSSES DUE TO STRIKES

In the General Motors strike at Flint, which ran for 44 days, there was a loss in wages alone of more than a million dollars per day. The loss to the stockholders of the corporation, to the many dealers, garage owners, and workers in garages throughout the country amounted to other hundreds of millions.

That strike deprived something like a hundred thousand men of their jobs for more than 40 days. That strike inflicted upon businessmen enormous losses which they could ill afford to sustain. It deprived men of the money which they needed to make payment upon their current obligations.

In the Chrysler strike at Detroit the loss was more than \$10,000,000 in wages, the loss to retail merchants of Detroit and vicinity \$6,000,000, the loss to wholesalers \$7,750,000.

In the Packard strike the wage increase was 3 cents per hour, and when an organizer was asked why he did not insist upon the men's demand for a 10-cent increase he replied, "We could not get it," an indication that in the end there will be a limit to the amount of the increases.

Its price to industry for the favor of permitting it to employ the members who join will be as high as the gross income of the business will warrant.

More and more the tendency will be to raise wages, to shorten the hours of employment, to lessen the profits of

stockholders and all owners of business, and the only limit to its demands will be the ability of industry to pay.

If those in control of C. I. O. overestimate this ability, as they already have on several occasions, the result will be the closing of the industry, the loss of their jobs to the workers.

To prove this citation need only be made to the strikes on the west coast, which resulted in the loss of a large part of the Chinese market, worth millions of dollars a year, and which we had held for more than a hundred years. Here is a striking illustration of one of the evils of this system.

JOB PERMANENTLY LOST

Attention might also be called to the Yale-Towne Lock Co. in Detroit and of another concern there which simply closed their plants and went out of business.

Another point which should not be lost to sight is the certainty that if a State or a city, as Michigan, Detroit, or Flint, fails to give protection to employers, they will sooner or later, regardless of their desires, be forced to seek another site for their operations. The knowledge of this result undoubtedly influenced Premier Hepburn in refusing to permit Lewis and his C. I. O. to gain a foothold in Canada.

SIT-DOWN EXTENDED TO RESIDENCES

More recently, the C. I. O. has extended its claim of right to hold possession of private property to include private residences which have been rented to its members, and now, in Pontiac, Mich., it makes the demand that unless rents be reduced to a figure fixed by it, none will be paid, and it defies the authorities to expel the members from the houses they are renting.

If successful in this, there is no reason to suppose that it will not make a like demand upon merchants who sell food and clothing if its leadership deems prices excessive. In fact, in one of the hotel strikes at Detroit, the sit-downers were told by an organizer to occupy any of the rooms in the hotel that they might desire, to help themselves to food, to the liquors in the bar—a true "red" Russian procedure.

The C. I. O. has established the supremacy of Lewis and his lieutenants as dictators of labor. Today, because of their activities, they stand in a position where industrial leaders can no longer deal with the individual worker or with groups of workers. Industry today, if it desires labor, must bargain with Lewis or his lieutenants.

Today, for the first time in our history—thanks to the Wagner labor law and to the National Labor Relations Board and to Lewis—labor, work, the toil of a human being, is a commodity on the market, to be bought and to be sold, not in accord with the demand or the need of the individual worker or with that of a group of workers but by and through Lewis, who now has a monopoly of labor.

Communists speak and write of the "slaves of industry." They stir up envy, passion, and hatred on the part of the worker by calling attention to the smallness of the amount received by the worker when compared with the profits of the "boss."

LEWIS LIVES WELL

Attention of the worker who now receives 75 cents or \$1 an hour can now be called to the figure of John L. Lewis, stopping at first-class hotels, riding in his 12-cylinder, chauffeur-driven car, drawing his \$12,000 a year, unaccountable to anyone, with an unsupervised expense account of somewhere between ten and twenty million dollars per year taken from the pocket of the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his body and who receives in return therefor the right to work.

The worker has but changed bosses and, for the man who was interested in his welfare to at least the extent of seeing that he was well fed, clothed, and housed and measurably content, he has now substituted one who bargains and sells the toil of workers, to promote his own lust for power.

What of truth there was in the statement of Henry Ford that the worker has put an iron collar around his neck the future will disclose.

LEWIS SANCTIONS COMMUNISTIC UTTERANCES, COMMUNISTIC ACTS

It may be that John L. Lewis is not a Communist, but he is following the methods of those whom he denounced as Communists in 1924.

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Not long ago he said:

As a purely political philosophy, I have no quarrel with communism.

He associates with Communists. Lewis uses Communists as his tools and as his organizers. Lewis follows Communist methods. Lewis preaches Communist doctrine. Lewis practices the Communist doctrine of control of industry "at the point of production."

Lewis permitted without rebuke the statement of his organizer, Thompson, to the Canadian General Motors Corporation that it must recognize his union and "sign an agreement before it builds another motorcar in Canada."

Lewis by his silence sanctioned the statement of Thompson that he had assurances from Detroit that "not a car will be built in any General Motors plant in the United States, if an attempt is made to break this (Oshawa) strike."

He sanctioned the statement by Thompson that—

The American union has told General Motors there that "as soon as you send one car across the line to Canada to help break the Oshawa strike, you'll never make another car in the United States."

His chief organizer in Detroit, Richard Frankenstein, on April 8, 1937, referring to Ford, said:

Henry will either recognize the union or he won't build automobiles.

John L. Lewis never has denied this statement of his agent and organizer that such was the policy of the C. I. O.

May 26, when Frankenstein, with Reuther, a "red" with photographers and reporters, went on to the private property of Ford, insulted and called the working men names and were unceremoniously thrown off, Lewis was vehement in his complaints to Federal authorities, forgetting for the moment that thousands of acts of violence were brought about by him; that his own armed raid was made across the Indiana State line toward Anderson, where he was turned back by the orders of a patriotic governor.

It may be that Lewis is not a Communist, but, as American Federation of Labor officials charge, he "is in bed with Communists" and the land of the red flag recognizes him as such, for, on the Communist "honor roll" for 1937, in the following order, appears:

Stalin—presented new Soviet constitution.
Earl Browder—fights for Farmer-Labor Party.
Largo Caballero—head of People's Front in Spain.
John L. Lewis—heads the C. I. O.

DETROIT RENAMED LEWISTOWN

Proudly displayed in the Moscow Museum of Revolution is a map of the United States, and on that map the city of Detroit is renamed "Lewistown."

PRESIDENT MAKES PROPHECY

The President seems to have been something of a prophet. Governor Murphy, on his return from the Philippines, quoted the President as saying:

If communism breaks in America, it will be in the Detroit area, where it will first manifest itself.

Did John L. Lewis tell him about the coming sit-down strikes?

Later, discussing the effect of the sit-down strikes, Murphy said:

Communism is not coming. It is here. The only thing now needed is for them to begin confiscating property.

And do not forget that Governor Murphy did his part to aid in doing that very thing, and it was under the protecting wing of Governor Murphy that the visit was made the other day to the Ford plant.

It may be a coincidence that when the strikes came at Flint, when court orders were issued to oust those who unlawfully held possession, it was Governor Murphy who prevented the sheriff of Genesee County from carrying out those orders. Perhaps it was only a coincidence that the President prophesied that communism, if it broke, would break in the Detroit area, and that the man he brought back from the Philippines to make Governor of Michigan was on hand to give encouragement to those who practiced anarchy and defied the law.

Nor should it be forgotten that it was Governor Murphy who, as mayor of Detroit, furnished the police escort for those who marched to the Dearborn line in their attempt to take the Ford plant in 1932. Death followed—five men died as a result of that Communist riot.

WHERE ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR?

Where are those of this body who in years gone by, in hard-fought and vital battles, have received the support of the American Federation of Labor?

Today that organization—for years labor's loyal and ever-faithful spokesman—is being attacked from within. Its betrayal has been planned, its existence threatened; it has been assailed on all fronts; and in this Congress not one single voice has been raised in its defense or support.

On April 22 of this year it described the action of Lewis and his associates. It issued a statement, in which it said:

By their bold and continuous defiance of every law of the American Federation of Labor, by their constant violation of every obligation entered into with affiliated national and international unions, by their interference with collective agreements entered into with employers by affiliated unions, and by their complete disregard for every rule of honor and decency they have made evident and clear and beyond peradventure of doubt their utter contempt for the American Federation of Labor.

On May 22, 1937, the president of that federation described this organization as being communistic, and called on all true friends of labor to support the A. F. of L.

Has memory been obliterated? When repudiation is the fashion, are all obligations ignored? Does gratitude no longer exist? Is a new king to be crowned before the old has ceased to breathe?

To my knowledge, never have I received political support from the American Federation of Labor, but silence shall never be my part, be political fortune what it may, when the rights of the worker are assailed.

LEWIS' EXIT

Let me make one prediction: When the C. I. O. has continued its brazen course until it has completely organized labor, prostrated industry and disclosed that it is but an instrumentality of the Communists and on the horizon appears the dark cloud of adverse public opinion, then we may find the gentleman in the White House withdrawing favor from Lewis and his cohorts and turning for aid to William Green or whoever may then be the representative of responsible labor.

Then we may find the Secretary of Labor or her successor, not making a trip across the sea, as she did last summer, to act as the go-between for John L. Lewis in London and Myron Taylor in Austria, but consulting here with the head of the responsible American labor organizations.

Then she may attempt to arrange a conference, not between Lewis and the head of the Industrial Relations Council in New York but between the head of the American Federation of Labor and the representatives of such organization.

Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown, and short indeed is the shift of he who basks in Presidential favor. "Cracking-down" Gen. Hugh Johnson, Donald R. Richberg, Rexford Guy Tugwell, Raymond Moley, George N. Peek, Dr. Stanley High, and a long, long list of others who have been charmed by a smile may be followed into the discard by John L. Lewis, when he has served his purpose.

It may be that some fine morning the President will awaken to discover that the worker, having been organized, is being exploited not this time by "economic royalists" but by those who now claim to be working in his interest. Then will the President arise in his righteous wrath, call in the reporters, and in scorching words point out to the public his purpose to exert to the utmost, if need be, his power, even to the calling upon the Army and the Navy to save to the workman his job, to prevent the closing of factories, the burdening of interstate commerce by armed "flying squadrons."

He may even send a message to the Congress asking it to reenact the present statutes so that he may enforce the provisions of the Constitution, if we then have one, which guarantee to the citizen his "horse and buggy" right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

He may even call upon the Supreme Court, if we have one, or upon his Court, if he has it, to hold that a man has the right to work and may be protected in that work, a matter which, in view of the majority decision in the Senn case last week, may be in some doubt. Thus may he overcome the great emergency or crisis which will then exist.

He may even see a vision that, having then once again saved the people, he will be entitled to wear a crown.

THE DUTY OF THE ADMINISTRATION

The duty to enforce local laws is upon State authorities. When there is an interference with interstate commerce; when citizens are deprived of the equal protection of the laws, of their civil rights; when there is armed insurrection, upon us rests the responsibility of making good the constitutional guaranty for the protection of the citizen.

When a citizen is attacked in a foreign land, when he is denied protection when engaged in business or when visiting beyond the seas, the whole country is aroused and the officials of our State Department rush to his aid.

When thousands of citizens in the State of Michigan are by force driven from their usual places of employment by armed invaders from other cities and other States, it is the duty of Congress to ascertain the cause; to remedy that cause, if possible; to enact, if there be no law, Federal laws which will bring relief which will assure them of their civil rights.

If there be laws and the officials of the State refuse to insure protection, in case of insurrection or domestic violence which obstructs or hinders the execution of the laws thereof or of the United States so as to deprive any portion of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities named in the Constitution, it is the sworn duty of the President—

To take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States * * * as he may deem necessary, for the suppression of such insurrection or domestic violence (sec. 5299, Revised Statutes of the United States; sec. 203, ch. 13, title 50, U. S. Code).

If the executive officers of our Nation refuse to perform their duties under the Constitution and the law of the land, to honor the oath which was taken when office was assumed, then it is our duty as a Congress to call their attention to the situation, and if they still willfully refuse, it is our duty to impeach them.

Months ago on this floor the attention of this House was called to the fact that until this issue was settled, and settled right, there could be no permanent settlement. At that time and since this "red" controlled organization has had its way, has worked its will on both capital and on labor.

The prediction was then made that the settlement of the Flint strike would settle nothing; that the policy of the Governor of Michigan of permitting, because he wished to avoid bloodshed, a group of determined, violent men to proceed unlawfully to take and to hold that which did not belong to them, to kidnap and to hold to ransom industrial plants, would in the end breed violence and bloodshed. That prediction has been verified and the end is not yet.

The Governor either did not recognize or willfully ignored the fact that the C. I. O., which controlled the strike situation, had as its fundamental policy the creation of disorder, the incitement to violence, and the bringing on of bloodshed, staging physical combats for the purpose of inciting sympathy. All know that wherever you find "reds" you find either submission to their demands or violence and bloodshed.

That there has been so little violence is doubtless due to the fact that some Government officials and some of those in high places have not only countenanced but lent their active support to this campaign of coercion and intimidation.

C. I. O. IS MOVING ON ALL FRONTS

Once more your attention is called to the danger to your home folks if you sit idly by and permit this movement to continue on its course.

Your industrial plants in Maine have been closed. On down through New England to the Central Atlantic States the tide of intimidation, organization, and violence has flowed. In New York it extends even into the ranks of those

who are receiving relief from the Government. Down into Washington it has swept. It is rolling on downward into the southernmost States.

WORKERS APPEAL FOR PROTECTION

From Gadsden, Ala., on May 27, came a petition, representing 3,000 employees of the Republic Gulfsteel plant, asking for protection against this movement and stating:

We have no thoughts or ideas of discontinuing work at this time.

And asking:

The cooperation of the business, professional, and farming people of this community in an effort to keep out of our midst the foreign and out-of-work agitators who are harassing us and our families at every opportunity.

Dated May 29, from a Ford worker at Detroit, comes this plea:

I am writing to ask you to protect us from having the U. A. W. forced upon us by our Government.

Call off the Government backing and we will soon throw the troublemakers out of the Ford plant with our hands.

This is but one of many, many letters which have come from workers in struck factories.

You Representatives of the southland, who soon may see your crops rotting in the fields because of strikes, of picketing, have reason to listen to this appeal.

The Pacific coast has long been the scene of disorder and of violence. Not only was one of the great canning plants in California closed, but, on the waterfront, you have a bitter battle between unions working under A. F. of L. charters and those affiliated with the C. I. O.

Harry Bridges, the alien "red" leader of one faction, boldly announced that it was a class struggle. When we have a class struggle we have civil war, brother against brother, father against son, and no greater horror can come to any land.

The lumbering industry in the far Northwest has experienced its troubles. Sweeping back, down through the central part of our country and the Northwest, this scourge has come, incited and carried on by aliens, by Communists, those who would destroy our form of government; who would do away with those who have property, who provide the jobs, they would enslave, not free, the workingman; they would establish themselves as dictators of labor.

DEMOCRATS BETRAYED

The Democrats of the North, of the South, may have thought themselves secure under the wing of the New Deal, but they have discovered that the thoughts of the New Deal, the ways of the New Deal, are not their thoughts, their ways. At the last election they were betrayed in Minnesota, in Wisconsin, and in other places. They were sacrificed for the friends of the New Deal—no matter how named.

When the businessmen, the farmers, the landowners of the South, finally awaken and discover that a government in Washington is prescribing the wage they shall pay, the hours men shall work, the crops which shall be planted and marketed, the competition that is forced upon them by the products of cheap foreign labor, it may be too late to assert themselves.

When the iron collar of the red Communists has finally been fastened firmly on the neck of southern labor, the real motives and purposes of the dictator will be disclosed.

NEW DEALERS SITTING ON VOLCANO

New Dealers may fancy they are riding the crest of the wave; but soon it will break on the concealed rocks of natural law, and they will discover themselves tossed up on the rock-bound coast of a hard, cruel land which is without law, justice, or charity.

New Dealers may imagine themselves the foundation of a new government; they are but the superstructure. They may consider themselves the vast, powerful, heaving bosom of a great political movement; they are but the spume of its wind-whipped surface; they are but as the whirling leaves before an October gale.

They are like grass which groweth up. In the morning it flourisheth and groweth up; in the evening it is cut down and withereth.

They have taken into their heart and their arms the C. I. O., which has adopted the "red" Communists; and in the end, when C. I. O. repays the Communists, who assisted them in establishing, as they are now advised to do, the Farm-Labor Party, the foundation for the people's front in America, all too late they will discover themselves to be the tool rather than the master.

They will find themselves at the mercy of the "red" Communists, with those heads, which devised so many and varied schemes in violation of Nature's laws, ever in danger of parting from those bodies which carried them so long.

OUR DUTY—OUR RESPONSIBILITY

Let us use the common sense which God gave us. Let us use our powers of reasoning. Let us use our eyes to see and our ears to hear. Let us with deliberation and with patriotism pass judgment on this thing which confronts us.

Let us, if necessary, sacrifice our personal political futures for the good of our country and let us meet this thing here and now, not counting the votes, not anticipating the future at the next election, but having in mind only the present and the future of our country.

No one could, if he would, and few would, stop the drive to organize labor. Labor should, and it will, be protected, not only from those who in the past may have exploited it but from those who in the future would use it for their own selfish purposes.

Our task and the task of business is not to attempt to prevent unionization of labor, not to prevent organization, not to prevent collective bargaining—but do our mightiest to assist in seeing that the union, the organization, is a union, an organization, of, by, and for the workers, democratic in its principles, responsible for its actions, cognizant of the rights of others.

Unionization of industry and of consumer may well be the companion of unionization of labor. If those engaged in industry and in commerce and those who furnish the purchasing power have not already, they soon will realize the necessity of a unity of purpose among themselves. Unless they wish to be at the mercy of labor dictators, to be utterly destroyed, they must at once and with no hesitancy proceed to form a union of their own, so that industry throughout the country, when forced to deal with one great labor union, will not find itself fighting on a thousand battlefields, but all will be able to join and meet with representatives of labor, where each, realizing the power of the other, will be willing to meet all reasonable and possible demands of the other. Then may come industrial peace without bloodshed.

Well might we without delay amend the Wagner Act, so as to define unfair labor practices; so as to make unions as responsible as is industry; so as to limit them in the same respect that industry is limited.

If politicians, seeking only votes, think for one moment that they can enact such legislation, and only such legislation, as is demanded and approved by labor, they are due for a rude awakening, for when industry once realizes the drive that is being made to destroy it and organizes, as has labor, the battle will be titanic.

Let us insist upon the enforcement of the present laws; enact and enforce others, if need be, which will protect all men alike; which will put upon labor a responsibility equal to the power permitted it.

If this we do, we have fulfilled our mission here. If we fail so to do, we shall merit the contempt of those who sent us here.

One bold, intelligent stroke, doing justice to all, insisting upon respect for law from all will save the day. Less will but encourage disaster. [Applause.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, there is legislation pending in the House and in the Senate—in the House the bill introduced by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], and

in the Senate the bill introduced by Senator SHEPPARD—relating to the Federal credit unions.

As a result of a ruling made sometime ago by the Comptroller General, it was ruled that Federal credit unions, which had been allocated quarters in Federal buildings to carry on their fine activities, could not use such quarters in the absence of legislation. The time was extended to June 1, and today is the dead line. However, I understand that in the exercise of a reasonable discretion the quarters at present used can be retained pending legislative action during this session of Congress. I hope the Post Office Department and other Federal departments in whose buildings these credit unions throughout the country now have quarters will not insist upon the unions moving today, or within a few days. I have talked with one of the officials of the Comptroller General's office within the last few days, and have been assured that they would have no objection, there being evidence of an intention on the part of Congress to legislate during this session, to the time being extended without the necessity of any formal action being taken by any department of the Government or by the Comptroller General.

The creation of the Postal Credit Unions began in 1923 when Henry L. Dennison, of the Dennison Manufacturing Co. in Framingham, Mass., interested as he was in the credit-union movement, and at that time Director of the Service Relations Department of the Postmaster General's office, recommended the establishment of credit unions for postal employees. Many of the public-spirited persons, as well as officials of the Federal Government, have rendered valuable assistance in the establishment and successful operation of credit unions for Federal employees.

The first credit union of this type was established in Brockton, Mass., January 17, 1923, with eight members and \$18.50 in assets. From this humble beginning postal group credit unions have been established in almost every large post office, serving the employees with a very fine opportunity to save money in small amounts, and to borrow money for provident and productive purposes. This was accomplished largely through the efforts of Mr. Louis Brehm, assistant to Mr. Dennison, in the Service Relations Department of the office of the Postmaster General.

It is interesting to note the progress made during the years of development. The latest available figures from the office of the Assistant Postmaster General show, as of December 31, 1932, that there are 298 of these postal and Federal group credit unions in the United States, with a membership of well over 58,000; total assets well in excess of \$6,000,000; and that 248,125 loans for provident purposes were made to members of these credit unions, which involved an amount in excess of \$29,000,000. These figures have been considerably increased since the last published statement.

State-chartered credit unions (those organized under a State charter—are supervised by the State banking department, and the books of these credit unions are examined yearly by the State bank examiners, the same as any other bank. All persons handling money are bonded, and these credit unions have enjoyed a very enviable reputation for efficiency and honest management.

Because of the favorable experience with postal and Federal group credit unions, and also because there were 10 States in which there was no enabling credit-union laws making it possible to organize these credit unions, a Federal bill was enacted in 1934 which permits the organization of credit unions of Federal employees anywhere in the United States. The Government thought so well of this fine service that it placed the supervision of these Federal credit unions under the direction of the Farm Credit Administration Department; and there is now established a Credit Union Section of this Department.

The credit union requires but little space for its operation, and as the group which is served by it is composed of those persons already occupied within a Federal building, the operation of the credit union works no hardship and the clerical work is done almost always after hours in the spare time of those who are in charge of it.

Too much cannot be said of the vast amount of good and the untold assistance which these credit unions have been able to render Federal and postal employees. It would seem too bad that after so many years of successful operation and progress anything should be done to break down this fine piece of social service for the employees of the United States Government.

However, through an order from the office of the Comptroller General in Washington the following rulings were made:

[Postal Bulletin, Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1936]

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.
CREDIT UNIONS

The Comptroller General of the United States in a recent decision has held that Federal Employee Credit Unions are private enterprises and as such the Department is not permitted under the law to provide space in Federal buildings.

Likewise, postmasters may not provide any clerical assistance on Government time to these credit unions or private enterprises of the employees.

The Post Office Department has no discretion in these matters and it will therefore be necessary for postmasters to govern themselves accordingly.

W. W. HOWES,
Acting Postmaster General.

[Postal Bulletin, Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1937]

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1937.
CREDIT UNIONS

Reference is made to the order appearing in the Postal Bulletin of December 7, relative to space provided in Federal buildings for Federal Employee Credit Unions.

In view of the exigencies of the situation as created by the order, postmasters are advised that the effective date to comply therewith is extended to June 1, 1937.

W. W. HOWES,
Acting Postmaster General.

If such a ruling persists it will mean doing away with a very fine piece of constructive service for the members of the Postal and Federal group credit unions, as they rely on subsidy, so far as office space, light, and rent are concerned, and these associations could not successfully operate outside of Federal buildings. The reason for this is that the credit union serves as a depository for the funds of the members, without subjecting them to any inconvenience, making it possible for them to deposit their money right on the premises, and in turn brings to these same members an opportunity to borrow money for provident purposes, at a moderate rate of interest, in a respectable and dignified manner. One of the primary purposes of the credit union plan is to defeat the so-called loan shark, or high-rate money lender from preying on victims who are forced to seek their aid and then are subjected to exorbitant interest rates, and, in many instances, unbearable humiliation.

The passage of Senate bill 1306 will permit these worthwhile credit unions to continue their splendid work of assisting their fellow men. I hope that immediate action will be taken on pending legislation to meet the ruling of the Office of the Comptroller General.

I rise to make these remarks in the hope that the various departments will not take any action pending the enactment of legislation. I understand the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has ordered a bill reported and that the bill will, undoubtedly, be reported the latter part of this week.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

DAVID J. MAHONEY

The Clerk called the first bill on the Private Calendar, H. R. 2657, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to advance on the retired list of the Navy David J. Mahoney, retired, to chief boilermaker, retired.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to advance on the retired list of the Navy David J.

Mahoney, boilermaker, retired, to the rating of chief boilermaker (permanent appointment), retired, with pay and allowances of that rating: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.
The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COSTELLO: Page 1, line 5, strike out the word "boilermaker" and insert "and David Bolger, Cleve B. Farran, James Johnson, and Hans Terkelsen, boilermakers"; and insert in the title after the word "Mahoney", "David Bolger, Cleve B. Farran, James Johnson, and Hans Terkelsen."

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, the amendment which I have offered simply includes four other boilermakers of the Navy who are in the same category as the one who is listed in this particular bill, namely, David J. Mahoney. All five of them are in identically the same situation. They have all served in the Navy over a long period of time, and in view of the fact the Navy Department has reported favorably on this bill, and the committee has acted favorably on its report, it was my opinion that all of these people should be treated in the same way. For this reason I have secured the names of these four men and have added them to this bill so that all five of them may have identically the same treatment.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield.

Mr. HANCOCK of New York. Are there private bills pending for the other beneficiaries?

Mr. COSTELLO. I understand there are no private bills pending for the other beneficiaries, and that is the reason I have offered the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended.

JOHN W. THOMASON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1112, awarding a Navy Cross to John W. Thomason.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That John W. Thomason, major, United States Marine Corps, be awarded, and he is hereby authorized to receive, a Navy Cross, to be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for extraordinary heroism in the battle of Soissons on July 18, 1918, in destroying a machine-gun nest and capturing two machine guns.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COSTELLO: Page 1, line 4, after the word "Corps", insert "and Robert Slover, gunnery sergeant, United States Marine Corps"; line 4, strike out the words "he is" and insert "they are"; and amend the title.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended.

GIRL SCOUTS, INC.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5194, granting a renewal of patent no. 60731, relating to the badge of the Girl Scouts, Inc.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That a certain design patent issued by the United States Patent Office of date of March 28, 1922, being patent no. 60731, is hereby renewed and extended for a period of 14 years from and after the date of approval of this act, with all the rights and privileges pertaining to the same, being generally known as the badge of the Girl Scouts, Inc.

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

TIMOTHY JOSEPH M'CARTHY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3002, for the relief of Timothy Joseph McCarthy.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That Timothy Joseph McCarthy, late of the United States Navy, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the naval service: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 5, strike out the words "honorably discharged from the naval service" and insert in lieu thereof the words "discharged under honorable conditions from the naval service on February 13, 1919."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

JAMES PHILIP COYLE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2404, for the relief of James Philip Coyle.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged sailors James Philip Coyle, who enlisted in the United States Navy on June 16, 1898, as a fireman, second-class, serving on the U. S. S. *Franklin* (service no. 122-95-98), shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the naval service of the United States on September 21, 1922: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

VINCENT CHICCO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3217) for the relief of Vincent Chicco.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That Vincent Chicco, Charleston, S. C., is hereby relieved of all liability as surety on the bond in the sum of \$5,000, filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina, for the appearance of one Morris Grossman for trial on a charge of conspiracy to violate the National Prohibition Act.

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

MAX WEINRIB

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3275) for the relief of Max Weinrib.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. HANCOCK of New York objected, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

THEODORE FIELDBRAVE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4256) conferring jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Northern District of California to hear, determine and render judgment upon the suit in equity of Theodore Fieldbrave against the United States.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of California to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any suit in equity brought by Theodore Fieldbrave against the United States for the purpose of setting aside the default decree of the United States District Court for the Southern District of California rendered August 9, 1924, canceling the certificate of naturalization of such Theodore Fieldbrave.

SEC. 2. Such suit in equity may be instituted at any time within 6 months after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of any such suit shall be had and appeals from any judgment or decree entered therein shall be taken in the same manner as in the case of suits in equity over which such court has jurisdiction under paragraph (1) of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

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

W. B. GREELEY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 556) for the relief of W. B. Greeley.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, to W. B. Greeley, of Seattle, Wash., the sum of \$908.50, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for damages for personal injuries sustained by him on February 1, 1935, near the Fourth Avenue Bridge, Olympia, Wash., when he was struck by a Civilian Conservation Corps motortruck driven by Owen E. Cole, an employee of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp Matlock, Wash.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

EDITH LEWIS WHITE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 609) for the relief of Edith Lewis White.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Edith Lewis White, of San Francisco, Calif., the sum of \$1,012.50, being the amount of 6 months' gratuity pay due her on account of the death of her son, Edwin Dean White, Jr., late a second lieutenant, Air Corps Reserve, United States Army: *Provided,* That Edith Lewis White's dependency upon her son Edwin Dean White shall be established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War: *Provided further,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

ASA J. HUNTER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1067) for the relief of Asa J. Hunter.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Asa J. Hunter the sum of \$455. Such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for damages resulting from the serious injury of the said Asa J. Hunter, who, on October 6, 1930, suffered serious injuries and was run down and struck by a United States post-office truck on October 6, 1930, in the city of Minneapolis, Minn.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$455" and insert "\$250."

Page 1, strike out all of lines 8 and 9 and insert "personal injuries sustained by him when his automobile was."

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

JORDAN ROBERTS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1471) for the relief of Jordan Roberts.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, to Jordan Roberts, of Murfreesboro, Ark., the sum of \$300 in full satisfaction of his claim for damages arising out of personal injuries sustained by him when the truck upon which he was riding was struck by a Civilian Conservation Corps truck, driven by an enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps, on Highway No. 26, near Murfreesboro, Ark., on December 14, 1933: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

CHARLES WHITE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1479) for the relief of the estate of Charles White.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the sum of \$250 to the estate of Charles White, late of Gonzalez, Fla., in full satisfaction of all claims of such estate against the United States for damages for losses resulting from the destruction by members of the Seven Hundred and Fifty-seventh Civilian Conservation Corps Company of approximately 100 trees growing on property owned by the said Charles White and occupied by such company under a lease dated October 3, 1933: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

JAMES A. FOX

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1753) for the relief of James A. Fox.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$328 to James A. Fox, of West Plains, Mo., in full satisfaction of all his claims against the United States for damages sustained by him as the result of personal injuries received on July 27, 1936, when a dynamite explosion on Works Progress Administration project no. 976 blew a large segment of stump through the top of the automobile in which he was riding: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

ESTATE OF ELMER W. LAUB

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1936) for the relief of the estate of Elmer W. Laub, deceased.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Elmer W. Laub, deceased, former postmaster at Belfast, Pa., with \$96.75, being the total amount retained from postal receipts by G. A. Laub and Roy S. Kostenbader as compensation for their voluntary services in acting as postmaster at that post office from January 29, 1935, to March 31, 1935, and from April 1, 1935, to April 15, 1935, respectively.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Roy S. Kostenbader a sum equal to the total sum of any amounts paid by him to the United States in settlement of such charges.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, strike out all of section 2.

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

LILLIAN M. LANPHEAR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 432) for the relief of Lillian M. Lanphear.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lillian M. Lanphear, the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the Government resulting from the death of her husband, Milton E. Lanphear, who was killed when struck by a United States War Department motor vehicle: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Lanphear", insert "of Pitcairn, N. Y."

Page 1, line 9, strike out "when struck by a United States War Department motor vehicle" and insert "on July 7, 1933, near Harrisville, N. Y., when the automobile he was driving was struck by an Army truck being delivered to a Civilian Conservation Corps camp at Ithica, N. Y."

The committee amendments were agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

IDA A. GUNDERSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 841) for the relief of Ida A. Gunderson and her three minor daughters.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. HALLECK objected.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlemen withhold their objections? I would like to explain this bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair regrets to say that, under the rule, reservations of objections cannot be considered on this call.

The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

HARRY W. DUBISKE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 849, for the relief of Harry W. Dubiske.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. RUTHERFORD objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

ADELAIDE GUERINI

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 991, for the relief of Adelaide Guerini.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury, for and on behalf of the United States of America, be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to execute to Adelaide Guerini, of Memphis, Tenn., a quitclaim deed conveying any right, title, and interest of the United States of America in the following-described real estate lying and being in the city of Memphis, Shelby County, Tenn.

Lot no. 20, block 5, Horn Brothers Galloway Park subdivision, as shown on plat in plat book 6, page 91, of the register's office, Shelby County, Tenn.: Beginning at a point in the north line of North Parkway 313 feet west of the west line of Ayers Street; thence westwardly with the north line of North Parkway 50 feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Ayers Street, 144 feet to an alley; thence eastwardly with south line of said alley 50 feet; thence south-

wardly 144 feet to the beginning point. Said property consists of a house and lot located at 872 North Parkway, Memphis, Shelby County, Tenn., and is the same property conveyed to the United States of America by Arthur Rogers, United States marshal, by instrument dated April 29, 1933, and of record in book 738, page 421, in the office of the register of Shelby County, Tenn.

SEC. 2. That the clerk of the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee, at Memphis, is hereby authorized and directed to satisfy of record the judgment obtained by the United States of America against Adelaide Guerini, as surety on the forfeited bail bond of W. R. McDade, who was charged with violation of the National Prohibition Act and who failed to appear as required by law but who subsequently was delivered to the United States marshal of said court at the instance of the said Adelaide Guerini and without expenses to the United States Government.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 22, after the word "but", strike out the balance of line 22, all of lines 23 and 24, and the word "Government", in line 25, and insert "against whom such charge was dismissed on May 7, 1925, for want of sufficient evidence."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

NORTHWESTERN OHIO MUTUAL RODDED LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3565, for the relief of the Northwestern Ohio Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Northwestern Ohio Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. the sum of \$559.69. Such sum represents the amount due such company on certain postal money orders presented for payment at the post office at West Unity, Ohio, in January and February 1934. The representative of such company surrendered such postal money orders in exchange for receipts from the postmaster in lieu of payment because of alleged lack of cash on hand to make payment at such time.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out the word "represents" and insert "shall be in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for." Page 2, after line 4, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

CERTAIN FORMER DISBURSING OFFICERS OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6230, for the relief of certain former disbursing officers of the Veterans' Administration and of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Federal Board for Vocational Education, and the United States Veterans' Bureau (now Veterans' Administration).

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed in the settlement of accounts of the following-named former disbursing officers of the Veterans' Administration and of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Federal Board for Vocational Education, and the United States Veterans' Bureau (now Veterans' Administration), to allow credit in the sums herein stated now standing as disallowances in said accounts on the books of the General Accounting Office: *Provided*, That this act shall not be interpreted to waive collections by the United States Government of loans on adjusted-service certificates and interest thereon:

1. Miles E. Bailey, former disbursing officer, Bureau of War Risk Insurance (now Veterans' Administration), Washington, D. C., in the sums of \$61.75 and \$2,733.50, which amounts he expended during the period from December 1917 to January 1919 (symbols 11003 and 11234).

2. Chester C. Vargas, former disbursing officer, Bureau of War Risk Insurance (now Veterans' Administration), Washington,

D. C., in the sums of \$63.05 and \$330.70, which amounts he expended during the period from February 1919 to August 1919 (symbols 11005 and 11555).

3. Richard W. Lamb, former distributing officer United States Veterans' Bureau (now Veterans' Administration), Atlanta, Ga., in the sum of \$16.32 which amount he expended during the period from February 1923 to January 1925 (symbol 11255).

4. J. B. Schommer, former disbursing officer, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C., in the sums of \$57.64, \$58.45, \$3,472.69, and \$250.48, which amounts he expended during the periods from May 1, 1931, to August 31, 1931; July 1, 1932, to October 31, 1933; January 1, 1932, to October 31, 1933; and July 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934 (symbols 99220, 11500, 11501, and 11666).

5. C. A. Wood, former disbursing officer at Veterans' Administration regional office, Atlanta, Ga., in the sum of \$88.50 (symbol 99102), which amount he expended during the period from September 1, 1932, to September 30, 1932.

6. W. A. Birmingham, former disbursing officer at Veterans' Administration regional office, Buffalo, N. Y., in the sum of \$303.43 (symbol 99107), which amount he expended during the period from April 1, 1931, to April 30, 1931.

7. Nina B. Harrison, former disbursing officer at Veterans' Administration facility, Los Angeles, Calif., in the sum of \$403 (symbol 99129), which amount she expended during the period from June 1, 1933, to June 30, 1933.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William H. Holmes, former disbursing officer, United States Veterans' Bureau (now Veterans' Administration), District of Columbia, the sum of \$222.10, of which amount \$172.10 was paid by him on September 22, 1932, and \$50 in November 1932 by personal checks delivered to the Department of Justice (symbol 11006).

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ursula H. Miller, former disbursing officer, United States Veterans' Bureau (now Veterans' Administration), Pittsburgh, Pa., the sum of \$72.50, which amount was deducted from her salary as a Federal employee because of the disallowance by the General Accounting Office of that amount expended by her in June 1925 (symbol 11410).

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Harry M. Moeller, former disbursing officer, United States Veterans' Bureau (now Veterans' Administration), Cleveland, Ohio, the sum of \$149.68, which amount was deducted from his salary as a Federal employee because of the disallowance by the General Accounting Office of that amount expended by him in May 1925 (symbol 11398).

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Henry F. Dolan, former disbursing officer, Federal Board for Vocational Education (now Veterans' Administration), Washington, D. C., the sum of \$45.38, which amount was deducted from his salary as a Federal employee because of the disallowance by the General Accounting Office of that amount expended by him during the period from April 1919 to December 1920 (symbol 92065).

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Peter J. Carney, former disbursing officer, United States Veterans' Bureau (now Veterans' Administration), Philadelphia, Pa., the sum of \$72.50, which amount he refunded to the United States because of the disallowance by the General Accounting Office of that amount expended by him in September 1923 (symbol 11253).

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Robert L. Putman, former disbursing officer, United States Veterans' Bureau (now Veterans' Administration), Cincinnati, Ohio, the sum of \$7.35, which amount was deducted from his salary as a Federal employee because of the disallowance by the General Accounting Office of that amount expended by him in February 1924 (11309).

SEC. 8. No part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

CARRIE M. CLEMENTS AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 858, for the relief of Carrie M. Clements, widow, and Margie P. Clements, James D. Clements, and Elieza V. Bail, children of Dr. David Oscar Clements, deceased.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HALLECK and Mr. HANCOCK of New York objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

EUGENE NICHOLAS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2429, for the relief of Eugene Nicholas.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Eugene Nicholas the sum of \$1,000 as full compensation for injuries received when he was run over by a Post Office Department vehicle in Fall River, Mass., on April 17, 1934.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "to", insert "the legal guardian of"; page 1, line 6, after the word "of", strike out "\$1,000 as full compensation" and insert "\$415.50 in full settlement of all claims against the United States"; page 1, line 10, after the figures, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

SACHS MERCANTILE CO., INC.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3115, for the relief of the Sachs Mercantile Co., Inc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. BARDEN objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

PERKINS-CAMPBELL CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3189, for the relief of the Perkins-Campbell Co.

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

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. HALLECK objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

LETTIE LEVERETT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3958, for the relief of Lettie Leverett.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lettie Leverett, of Elgin, Okla., the widow and legal representative of the late Silas Leverett, the sum of \$5,000 in full settlement of all claims against the United States arising out of the death of Silas Leverett on August 22, 1930, while engaged in fighting fire on the Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla., in obedience to, and under the supervision of, officers of the National Guard of Oklahoma. The deceased was burned to death through the negligence of such officers in ordering and bringing the deceased into a position of extreme danger to life without due precaution for the safety of the deceased, and through the negligent operation of a Government truck on which the deceased was riding, and which was being operated by an enlisted man of the United States Army under orders of such officers: *Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.*

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

JACK STUCKEY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3959, for the relief of Jack Stuckey.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the

Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Jack Stuckey the sum of \$6,000 as compensation in full for medical expenses and injuries received October 29, 1934, when an automobile he was driving was struck in a collision by a truck operated for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration by D. C. Oldham.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the word "of", strike out "\$6,000 as compensation in full" and insert "\$3,500 in full settlement of all claims against the United States"; page 1, line 11, after the word "Oldham", insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

ANNA CAPORASO

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5308, for the relief of Anna Caporaso.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000 to Anna Caporaso in full settlement of all claims against the United States for injuries sustained as a result of being struck by a Government-owned truck of the Post Office Department, New York City, N. Y., on October 29, 1928: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

MARTHA B. ROGERS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1507, authorizing the return of the commission of John Baptiste Ashe as a major in the Continental Army to Martha B. Rogers, nee Ashe.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to deliver to Martha B. Rogers, nee Ashe, great-granddaughter of the late John Baptiste Ashe, formerly a lieutenant colonel in the Continental Army, the commission of the said John Baptiste Ashe as a major in such Continental Army, signed by John Jay, President of the Congress, in 1779, which commission is now a part of the permanent records of the General Accounting Office.

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

FRANK FISHER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1572, for the relief of Frank Fisher.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Frank Fisher, who was a member of Troop E, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 19th day of June 1884: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

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

AUSTIN H. CLARK AND ELLSWORTH P. KILLIP

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6157, to authorize Austin H. Clark and Ellsworth P. Killip, of the United States National Museum, to accept certain decorations respectively from the Danish and French Governments.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute for the House bill, Senate bill 2059, an identical Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Austin H. Clark, of the United States National Museum, be authorized to accept the Cross of Chevalier of the Order of Dannebrog tendered him by the Danish Government in recognition of his scientific work; and that Ellsworth P. Killip, of the United States National Museum, be authorized to accept the Cross of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor tendered him by the French Government in recognition of his scientific work, and further that the Department of State be authorized to deliver said decorations respectively to the said Austin H. Clark and Ellsworth P. Killip.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to authorize recognition by the Danish and French Governments of the distinguished services of Austin H. Clark and Ellsworth P. Killip, American scientists and members of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution, who have, respectively, made noteworthy contributions to science, Dr. Ellsworth in the field of marine invertebrates and Dr. Killip in studies of the flora of South America.

The recognition carries with it no emolument and is a well-deserved tribute not only to the men themselves but to American scholarship and advancement in scientific knowledge.

The bill S. 2059 has already passed the Senate and is identical with the House bill, and I trust its approval will be unanimous.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider and a House bill (H. R. 6157) were laid on the table.

JACKSON CASKET & MANUFACTURING CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5258, for the relief of the Jackson Casket & Manufacturing Co.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) notwithstanding the declaration of adjusted declared value in its capital-stock-tax return for the year ending June 30, 1936, the original declared value of the Jackson Casket & Manufacturing Co., of Jackson, Miss., in determining its capital-stock tax under section 105 of the Revenue Act of 1935, as amended, for the year ending June 30, 1937, and subsequent years, shall be a value computed on the basis of \$125 per share of its capital stock.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall apply only if the taxpayer within 30 days after the date of the enactment of this act files with the collector of internal revenue for its district a statement under oath, recomputing its original declared value in accordance with the provisions of this act.

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

AUTHORIZATION FOR ACCEPTANCE OF FOREIGN DECORATIONS

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 349) authorizing certain retired officers or employees of the United States to accept such decorations, orders, medals, or presents as have been tendered them by foreign governments.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the following-named retired officers or employees of the United States are hereby authorized to accept such decorations, orders, medals, or presents as have been tendered them by foreign governments:

Department of State: Edwin Cunningham, Carl F. Deichman, Stillman W. Eells, P. S. Heintzleman, David B. Macgowan, Robert P. Skinner, and Merritt Swift.

Department of War: Preston Brown, William H. Brown, Marion L. Elliott, Milton A. Elliott, Richard T. Ellis, LaVergne L. Gregg, Francis J. Heraty, Jefferson Kean, James F. McKinley, Alexander

J. McNab, Jr., A. Kenny C. Palmer, Frederick D. Sharp, and Louis J. Van Schaick.

Department of the Navy: William H. Standley and Rufus F. Zogbaum.

Department of Agriculture: James H. Kimball and Charles F. Marvin.

Department of Commerce: George R. Putnam.

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

BERTRAM LEE SCHOONMAKER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 418, for the relief of Bertram Lee Schoonmaker.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Bertram Lee Schoonmaker the sum of \$10,000. Said sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of the said Bertram Lee Schoonmaker against the United States on account of a disability resulting from freezing his right hand on February 5, 1918, while returning to his residence after reporting to the local draft board at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., pursuant to an order of the board requiring him to appear for physical examination. Such examination was not made on such date, and upon examination by the board on March 5, 1918, he was rejected as unfit for military service because of the condition of his right hand. On May 3, 1918, the thumb and fingers of the right hand were amputated by reason of their necrotic condition resulting from being frozen.

With the following committee amendments:

Strike out the figures "\$10,000" in line 6 after the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,000"; and insert on line 6, page 2, after the word "frozen", a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

FRANK BURGESS BRUCE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2171, for the relief of Frank Burgess Bruce.

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

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. HANCOCK of New York objected, and, under the rules, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on War Claims.

CLARK DREDGING CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5880, to amend Private Act No. 210, approved August 13, 1935, by substituting as payee therein the Clark Dredging Co. in lieu of the Bowers Southern Dredging Co.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That Private Act No. 210, approved August 13, 1935, for the relief of the Bowers Southern Dredging Co., be, and the same is hereby, amended by substituting as payee therein the Clark Dredging Co. as transferee or assignee of said Bowers Southern Dredging Co.

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

CONFIRMING CERTAIN MINERAL PATENTS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7021, validating and confirming certain mineral patents issued for lands situated in township 5 south, range 15 east, Montana principal meridian, in the State of Montana.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That those certain mineral patents heretofore issued by the President of the United States, under the mineral law of the United States, upon the quartz-lodes, placer-mining, and mill-site claim described as follows: The Minneapolis placer no. 1,

survey no. 64, except that part thereof within and conflicting with the southwest quarter, section 15, township 5 south, range 15 east, Montana principal meridian; the Millsite, survey no. 63-F; the Stillwater placer no. 1, survey no. 71, except as to that portion thereof within and conflicting with the west half southwest quarter, section 28, and the northeast quarter northeast quarter, section 32, township 5 south, range 15 east, Montana principal meridian; Rough Rock, survey no. 63-B; Stillwater, survey no. 63-E; Something, survey no. 72-B; Mountain View, survey no. 63-A; Red Bird, survey no. 63-C; Big Thing, survey no. 63-D; Rough Rock no. 2, survey no. 72-A; Brooklyn, survey no. 69-A; Avalanche, survey no. 69-B; Bald Eagle, survey no. 69-D; Cataract, survey no. 69-C; New Wabelisky, survey no. 68-B; Summit, survey no. 68-A; Perseverance, Emerald, Blue Jay, Copper Bottom, and Ridge Lode mining and mill-site claims, designated by the Surveyor General as lots nos. 70-A, 70-B, 70-C, 70-D, 70-E, and 70-F, respectively, in the Stillwater mining district, township 5 south, range 15 east, Montana principal meridian, in the counties of Stillwater and Sweet Grass, State of Montana, which lands were, at the time the said patents were issued, described as or assumed to be situate in township 7 south, range 16 east, Montana principal meridian, then unsurveyed, but were in fact situate in township 5 south, range 15 east, Montana principal meridian, be, and the said mineral patents and the titles conveyed thereby are, hereby validated and confirmed.

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

E. W. GARRISON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 563, for the relief of E. W. Garrison.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$157.17 to E. W. Garrison, in full settlement of all claims against the United States because of damage to his automobile in a collision with a Government automobile operated in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps near Coopers Creek, Blue Ridge, Ga., on August 6, 1934.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 5 strike out the words "not otherwise appropriated" and insert "allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps."

In line 6, after the name "Garrison", insert "of Marietta, Ga." At the end of the bill add: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

DOROTHY McCOURT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 607, for the relief of Dorothy McCourt.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Dorothy McCourt the sum of \$2,654.76. Such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained by the said Dorothy McCourt on account of injuries sustained by herself on May 4, 1934, on Pine Canyon Road, in the county of Los Angeles, State of California, in a collision involving the car in which she was a passenger and a Government vehicle in the service of the Civilian Conservation Corps: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "not otherwise appropriated" and insert in lieu thereof "allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps."

Page 1, line 7, after the word "McCourt", insert "at Los Angeles, Calif."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "\$2,654.76" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,371."

Page 1, line 11, strike out "sustained" and insert in lieu thereof "suffered."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

REIMBURSEMENT OF JOHN BRENNAN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1235, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse John Brennan for the losses sustained by him by reason of the negligence of an employee of the United States Forest Service.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John Brennan, of Foster, Oreg., the sum of \$1,166.50 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for damages for personal injuries suffered on January 12, 1936, on the Quartzville-Foster Road, in Linn County, Oreg., when run down by a motortruck owned by the United States Forest Service, bearing license no. DA-8089, and driven by Edwin D. Bacon, of Company 2907-C. C. C., Cascadia, Oreg.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "otherwise appropriated" and insert in lieu thereof "allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "\$1,166.50" and insert in lieu thereof "\$500."

Page 2, line 6, after the word "Oregon", insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended to read as follows: "A bill for the relief of John Brennan."

CLIFFORD R. GEORGE AND MABEL D. GEORGE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1310, for the relief of Clifford R. George and Mabel D. George.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Clifford R. George and Mabel D. George, of Chunchula, Ala., the sum of \$3,585.15, in full settlement of all claims against the United States Government for damage to their automobile and for bodily injuries sustained by them on July 11, 1936, when the automobile in which they were riding collided with a Government vehicle operated in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps on United States Highway No. 45, near the crossroad at Gulfcrest, Ala.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "not otherwise appropriated" and insert in lieu thereof "allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "sum of \$3,585.15" and insert in lieu thereof "sums of \$50 and \$1,000, respectively."

Page 1, line 10, strike out "damage to their automobile and for bodily injuries" and insert in lieu thereof "personal injuries and property damage."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

FRANK S. WALKER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1406, for the relief of Frank S. Walker.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank S. Walker, of Orange, Va., the sum of \$200. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the slaughter of four registered Holstein diseased cows owned by the said Frank S. Walker, the said cows having been slaughtered under the direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "funds" and insert in lieu thereof "money."

Page 2, line 1, after the word "agriculture", insert the following: "in its mastitis elimination project but not in strict accordance with the regulations covering same: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

PAUL J. FRANCIS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1761, for the relief of Paul J. Francis.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500 to Paul J. Francis, of Graymoor, Garrison, N. Y., being refund on account of the forfeiture of a Liberty bond deposited by Paul J. Francis in the case of Beniamino Ottorino.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "being refund on account of the forfeiture of a Liberty bond deposited by Paul J. Francis in the case of Beniamino Ottorino" and insert the following: "in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for a refund of the value of a Liberty bond deposited to secure the deportation of an alien, Beniamino Ottorino, and forfeited October 3, 1925, for non-compliance with said condition, as the alien had departed and failed to notify either the Government or the surety thereof: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

SCHMIDT, GARDEN & MARTIN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1861, for the relief of the firm of Schmidt, Garden & Martin, architects, of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. MOTT and Mr. HANCOCK of New York objected and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

ELEANORA S. RICHARDSON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2080, for the relief of Eleanora S. Richardson.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Eleanora S. Richardson, of Sumter, S. C., the sum of \$67.50 in full settlement of

all claims against the Government of the United States for loss sustained by the said Eleanor S. Richardson in the cashing of War Department allotment check numbered 804988 in favor of J. B. Brown as allottee of Richard Brown.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 11, after the word "Brown", insert "an enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

CAPT. GUY L. HARTMAN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2149, for the relief of Capt. Guy L. Hartman.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. HANCOCK of New York objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

LONNIE O. LEDFORD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2482, for the relief of Lonnie O. Ledford.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lonnie O. Ledford the sum of \$2,500 in full settlement of all claims against the Government on account of personal injuries sustained in the collision of the automobile in which he was riding with a truck of the Civilian Conservation Corps, near Ranger, N. C., on or about the 18th day of January 1936.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "not otherwise appropriated" and insert the following in lieu thereof: "allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps."

Page 1, line 7, after the word "Ledford", insert "of Dalton, Ga."
Page 1, line 8 strike out "\$2500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$750."

Page 1 line 9, strike out "Government on account of" and insert in lieu thereof, "United States for."

Page 1, line 10, strike out "of the" and insert in lieu thereof "between."

Page 2, line 2, after "1936", insert the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

MR. AND MRS. DAVID STOPPEL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2562, for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. David Stoppel.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. David Stoppel, father and mother of David Stoppel, Jr., the sum of \$10,000 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of said David Stoppel, Jr., who was killed when run over and crushed by a tractor owned by the Department of the Interior and in use by enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps, near Nisland, S. Dak., on the 11th day of September 1936.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the word "Stoppel", strike out "father and mother of David Stoppel, Jr." and insert "of Butte County, S. Dak."

Line 7, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000."

Line 9, after the word "of", strike out the remainder of the line and all of lines 10 and 11, and on page 2 all of lines 1 and 2, and insert "their minor son, David Stoppel, Jr., who was killed on September 11, 1936, when run over and crushed by a tractor owned by the Emergency Conservation Works and assigned to the Civilian Conservation Corps camp near Fruitdale, S. Dak., which camp is operated by the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

JOHN STEVENS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2641, for the relief of John Stevens.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John Stevens, of Missoula, Montana, the sum of \$5,000; such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of damages sustained by the said John Stevens as a result of injuries sustained on July 17, 1933, when he was struck by a truck operated in the service of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, to John Stevens, of Missoula County, Montana, the sum of \$2,500, and to the administrator of the estate of Fred Hausauer, Junior, deceased, formerly of Missoula County, Montana, the sum of \$4,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by the said John Stevens and for the death of said Fred Hausauer, Junior, when they were struck by a Forest Service truck operated by an enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps, in Missoula, Montana, on July 7, 1933: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of John Stevens and the estate of Fred Hausauer, Jr."

LAURA E. ALEXANDER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3259, for the relief of Laura E. Alexander.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$6,349 to Laura E. Alexander, widow of Samuel H. Alexander, who died from injuries received in the performance of his duties as assistant postmaster in the post office at Emma, N. C., in defending the property of the United States and resisting an attempt to rob said post office, the said sum herein appropriated being in recognition of the injuries and personal bravery and fidelity of Samuel H. Alexander, to his official trust, and in compensation for his service in defending the property of the United States, and for his expenses in his effort to recover his strength and in securing the conviction, sentencing, and execution of his assailants: *Provided*, That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure under any legal or equitable process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the benefit of said Laura E. Alexander: *Provided further*, That no agent, attorney, firm of attorneys, or any other persons engaged heretofore or hereafter in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting this claim shall directly or indirectly receive or retain for such services in preparing, presenting, or prose-

cutting such claim, or for any act whatsoever in connection with this claim, any fee or compensation whatsoever.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Laura E. Alexander, of Asheville, N. C., the sum of \$6,349, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, expenses incident thereto, and the subsequent death of her husband, Samuel H. Alexander, who was shot and permanently disabled February 8, 1901, while acting as assistant postmaster at Emma, N. C., in defending the post office against attempted robbery by armed bandits, and who died January 5, 1920, as a result of said disability: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

JOHN H. WYKLE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3262, for the relief of John H. Wykle.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John H. Wykle, the sum of \$2,500 for injuries sustained while acting at the request and upon the summons of a United States prohibition officer, on December 11, 1930, in making a raid for the purpose of apprehending persons violating the laws of the United States.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Wykle" insert "of Bryson City, N. C."

Page 1, line 6, after the word "of" strike out "\$2,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$750, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States."

Page 2, line 1, after the word "States" insert the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

ALLIE RANKINS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3339, for the relief of Allie Rankins.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 to Allie Rankins, of Route No. 2, Wheelersburg, Ohio, the same to be in full satisfaction of a claim that she has against the Government of the United States of America for damages from permanent injuries caused to her in Scioto County, Ohio, on January 3, 1936, and for medical and hospital expenses incurred by her as a result of said injuries; which said injuries were caused by the careless and negligent construction and location of a certain sanitary unit by the Works Progress Administration of the said United States which was so carelessly and negligently constructed and located that the cement slab of said unit, which was used as a floor when the said Allie Rankins entered, gave way, with the result that she fell and was thrown through the floor during very cold weather into a cesspool full of icy water and filth beneath said floor, where she was compelled to stay for several hours before rescued. Said fall caused her serious permanent pelvic injuries which required and still require medical and hospital treatment, and said exposure caused her to contract tuberculosis from which she has not recovered and all of which took from her her health and the capacity to render to her family of a husband

and five children, including a six-month-old baby, the love, care, and affection which she was wont to render as a wife and mother, and have caused her to become a confirmed invalid and cripple, all without any negligence or carelessness on her part: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the word "Allie", strike out the word "Rankins" and insert "Rankin."

Page 1, line 7, after the word "Ohio", strike out the remainder of the line and all of lines 8, 9, 10, and 11, and on page 2 down to and including line 20, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for personal injuries and disease contracted by her when she fell through the floor of a sanitary unit, on January 3, 1936, which unit had been negligently constructed in Scioto County, Ohio, by employees of the Works Progress Administration: *Provided*,"

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Allie Rankin."

H. E. WINGARD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3809, for the relief of H. E. Wingard.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That H. E. Wingard, of Augusta, Ga., is hereby relieved of all liability as surety on the bond in the sum of \$500 filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia, Augusta division, for the appearance of one Stoy Lamar for trial. The said H. E. Wingard expended the sum of \$207 in apprehending the said Stoy Lamar, who has been tried and given a probationary sentence.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia is hereby authorized and directed to satisfy, of record, the judgment obtained by the United States in April 1935 against H. E. Wingard, of Augusta, Ga., who is hereby relieved of all liability to the United States for the payment of said judgment, which was entered against him as surety on the recognizance bond of Stoy Lamar, who failed to appear for trial on a charge of violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act, but who was subsequently apprehended through the efforts and at the expense of said H. E. Wingard in December 1935."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A. R. NETTERVILLE, SR.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4575, for the relief of A. R. Netterville, Sr.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to A. R. Netterville, Sr., of McComb, Miss., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$130 in full satisfaction of his claim for work done and money paid out for labor in the part construction of a home at the McComb, Miss., homesteads project in 1934: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, after the word "claim", insert "against the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

C. O. EASTMAN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4623, for the relief of C. O. Eastman.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to credit the money-order account of C. O. Eastman, former postmaster at Wauseon, Ohio, with \$4,272.07, or so much thereof as is necessary, to relieve him for the alleged loss of paid money orders in a fire in the post office at Wauseon, Ohio, on June 11, 1934, disallowed in the audit of his accounts due to his failure to record the particulars of the said money orders.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, after the word "is", insert the word "hereby."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

W. R. FUCHS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4682, for the relief of W. R. Fuchs.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to credit the accounts of W. R. Fuchs, former disbursing clerk, Department of Agriculture, with any amount which he has disallowed, or may disallow, arising from erroneous payments of salary at \$1,620 per annum, to Kathryn M. Tobin, former employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, for the period from August 4, 1933, to November 8, 1933, both inclusive.

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

MRS. D. O. BENSON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4830, for the relief of Mrs. D. O. Benson.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. HALLECK objected and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

A. L. MALLERY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4942, for the relief of A. L. Mallery.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Alfred L. Mallery the sum of \$364.73. Such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the burglary of the Lakeville, Minn., post office on January 6, 1933.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:
"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Alfred L. Mallery, former postmaster at Lakeville, Minn., the sum of \$364.73 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for the amount of postal and money-order funds and postage stamps lost by burglary of that post office on January 6, 1933, and paid by the said former postmaster to the United States: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended to read: "For the relief of Alfred L. Mallery."

CHARLES W. LANGRIDGE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5113, for the relief of Charles W. Langridge.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles W. Langridge the sum of \$281.75 in full settlement against the Government as compensation for injuries sustained by a fall over a cliff from a bench belonging to the Government, placed near the Forest Service lookout station on Mount Elwell, within the Plumas National Forest, Calif.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the name "Langridge" insert "of Berkeley, Calif."

Page 1, line 6, also after the word "settlement" insert "of all claims".

Page 1, line 7, strike out the words as compensation".

Page 1, line 7, also, after the word injuries" insert a comma and the words "and expenses incident thereto."

Page 1, line 10, after the word "California" insert "on August 25, 1928:".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

G. F. FLANDERS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5195, for the relief of G. F. Flanders.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of G. F. Flanders, former United States marshal for the southern district of Georgia, in the amount of \$87.50, being the amount paid by him to J. W. Talbert for stenographic service in reporting the testimony in the case of United States against Frank Debbs Ware in July 1933.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "Secretary of the Treasury" and insert "Comptroller General of the United States."

Page 1, line 10, after the figures "1933", insert "said sum having been disallowed as compensation in excess of the amount allowed by the act of March 10, 1916 (39 Stat. 120)."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended to read: "A bill for the relief of G. F. Flanders and J. W. Talbert."

PREMIER CARPET & LINOLEUM CO., LTD.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5200, for the relief of the Premier Carpet & Linoleum Co., Ltd.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Premier Carpet & Linoleum Co., Ltd., Los Angeles, Calif., the sum of \$1,050.20. Such sum represents the rental charge made by the said Premier Carpet & Linoleum Co., Ltd., for the use of floor coverings rented to the Los Angeles office of the Federal Civil Works Administration for California during the period November 25, 1933, to March 10, 1934. The Comptroller General of the United States has disallowed the claim of such company for such sum on the ground that the rental of such floor coverings was not in accordance with law, and, therefore, the claim does not represent a legal obligation of the United States.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, after the word "sum", strike out the word "represents" and insert "shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for."

Page 2, line 6, after the word "States", insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

CHARLES B. MURPHY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5337) for the relief of Charles B. Murphy.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles B. Murphy, of Elmira, N. Y., the sum of \$27 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for damages caused by a United States mail truck: *Provided, That* no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "compensation for damages caused by a United States mail truck" and insert "the cost of repairing a plate glass window at 314 State Street, Elmira, N. Y., which was broken on May 6, 1935, when a United States mail truck hurled a stone against it."

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

ANNE E. FELIX

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5495) for the relief of Anne E. Felix.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Anne E. Felix, of Pittsburgh, Pa., the sum of \$2,000 in reimbursement for expenses incurred as contestant in connection with preparation and prosecution of the election-contest case of *Anne E. Felix v. Michael J. Muldowney* for the seat from the Thirty-second Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania in the Seventy-third Congress, as authorized by the act of March 3, 1879 (U. S. C., title 2, sec. 226), a full and detailed account of such expenses having been properly filed with the clerk of the Committee on Elections No. 2, in accordance with the provisions of the act hereinbefore recited.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the word "reimbursement" and insert "full satisfaction of her claim against the United States."

Page 2, line 6, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to; and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

JOSEPH N. WENGER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 274) for the relief of Joseph N. Wenger, lieutenant, United States Navy, and for other purposes.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to settle and adjust the claim of Joseph N. Wenger, lieutenant, United States Navy, as provided in section 12 of the act of May 18, 1920 (41 Stat. 604; U. S. C., title 10, sec. 756), for \$494.57 as reimbursement of the cost of commercial transportation of his wife from Washington, D. C., to Manila, P. I., pursuant to change-of-station orders dated April 19, 1933, there not being reasonably available Government transportation for his wife between said stations. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding \$494.57 for payment of the claim: *Provided, That* no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "as reimbursement of" and insert "in full satisfaction against the United States for."

Page 2, line 1, strike out the figures "1933" and insert "1932."

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

The title was amended to read: "An act for the relief of Lt. Joseph N. Wenger, United States Navy."

ELMER E. MILLER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 430) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Elmer E. Miller.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. But one objection is heard, and the Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Elmer E. Miller, former disbursing clerk in the Bureau of Pensions, against the United States for the recovery of any unpaid part of his salary as such clerk, as fixed by law, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1922, June 30, 1923, and June 30, 1924, respectively.

Sec. 2. Such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceeding for the determination of such claim, and appeals from, and payment of, any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

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

FARLEY J. HOLLOWMAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 451) for the relief of Farley J. Holloman.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to consider the claim of Farley J. Holloman, of Ada, Okla., a former employee of the Civil Works Administration, for injuries received on or about March 3, 1934, while working on a C. W. A. project at the Smith gravel pit located about 8 miles east of Ada, Okla., under the provisions of an act entitled "An act making an additional appropriation to carry out the purposes of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, for continuation of the Civil Works program, and for other purposes", approved February 15, 1934, notwithstanding the lapse of more than 1 year in filing such claim: *Provided, That* no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this act.

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

J. R. COLLIE AND ELEANOR Y. COLLIE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 455) for the relief of J. R. Collie and Eleanor Y. Collie.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to J. R. Collie and Eleanor Y. Collie, father and mother of J. R. Collie, Jr., deceased, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 in full compensation for the death of said J. R. Collie, Jr., a civilian employee, who was killed while in the employment of the United States Motor Transport Corps by an Army truck, no. 225, at the Army supply base, Norfolk, Va., on August 15, 1919: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Collie", insert "of Raleigh, N. C." Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$5,000 in full compensation" and insert "\$1,000 in full compensation of their claims against the United States."

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

JOSEPH M. CACACE AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 470) for the relief of Joseph M. Cacace, Charles M. Cacace, and Mary E. Clibourne.

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

Whereas in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, on the 20th day of November 1934, John T. Cacace was convicted of an offense and was thereupon admitted to bail in the penalty of \$10,000 pending his motion for a new trial, and executed a recognizance for said sum with Joseph M. Cacace, Charles M. Cacace, and Mary E. Clibourne, his brothers and sister, as sureties; and

Whereas on the 23d of November 1934, said John T. Cacace, without the knowledge, consent, or connivance of said sureties, willfully defaulted by leaving the jurisdiction and failed to appear on November 26, the time appointed for the hearing of his motion for a new trial, whereupon he was declared in default, and on motion of the United States, by its attorney, a scire facias issued on said date returnable on November 30, on which last-named date the court declined to give the sureties on said bond additional time for the purpose of attempting to produce said convict but forfeited said bond and entered judgment against the stipulators for the sum of \$10,000 and costs; and

Whereas, on December 6, 1934, the said John T. Cacace voluntarily surrendered himself to the marshal of the district and was thereafter sentenced and is now serving his term in a penitentiary designated by the court; and

Whereas the sureties on said recognizance filed their petition in said court on December 8, 1934, praying that said judgment might be set aside and the forfeiture remitted, which prayer has been refused by the court upon the ground that under the statute in such case made and provided it had no discretion where the default was willful; and

Whereas by the voluntary appearance and the sentencing of said convict the ends of justice have been accomplished without additional expense to the Government so that nothing further is to be gained by the enforcement of said judgment, which enforcement will cause said stipulators to lose their homes by foreclosure under execution: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That said Joseph M. Cacace, Charles M. Cacace, and Mary E. Clibourne be, and are hereby, relieved from liability for the payment of said judgment so entered in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, at Norfolk; that said judgment be, and is hereby, canceled; and that the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to so mark said judgment canceled of record.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out the preamble and all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, at Norfolk, is hereby authorized and directed to satisfy, of record, the judgment obtained by the United States on November 30, 1934, against Joseph M. Cacace, Charles M. Cacace, and Mary E. Clibourne, who are hereby relieved of all liability to the United States for the payment of said judgment, which was entered against them as sureties on the criminal bail bond executed in behalf of John T. Cacace, the latter having failed to appear after he had willfully departed from the jurisdiction without the knowledge, consent, or connivance of said sureties. Said John T. Cacace subsequently voluntarily appeared on December 6, 1934, without cost to the Government, and was

sentenced to imprisonment for conspiracy to violate the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act in accordance with his previous conviction on November 24, 1934."

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

R. R. PURCELL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 522) for the relief of R. R. Purcell.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to R. R. Purcell, of Helena, Mont., the sum of \$86.06 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for expenses incurred in traveling from Breckenridge, Minn., to Fort Harrison, Mont., and return, pursuant to his appointment, on August 8, 1933, as a member of a special board of review of the Veterans' Administration at Fort Harrison, Mont., such R. R. Purcell being ineligible to serve thereon because of his appointment, prior thereto and unknown to him, as director of the National Reemployment Service in Montana: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

EVERETT P. SHERIDAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 665) to credit the account of Everett P. Sheridan.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That in the final settlement of the accounts of Everett P. Sheridan, deceased, former postmaster at Warren, Mass., credit is hereby authorized in the sum of \$37.74, being the difference between the amount of war-savings funds on deposit to his official credit in the First National Bank of Warren, Mass., when said bank closed in 1923, and the aggregate amount thereafter received by the Government as dividends in the liquidation of the bank's affairs.

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

The title was amended to read: "An act for the relief of the estate of Everett P. Sheridan."

S. T. DICKINSON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 673, for the relief of S. T. Dickinson.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to S. T. Dickinson the sum of \$312.30, said sum to be in full settlement of any and all claims against the Government for medical care, hospitalization, and incidental expenses incurred as a result of injuries received on June 3, 1931, while in the performance of his official duties as an employee of the Naval Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all of lines 3, 4, and 5, and insert "That the Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized and directed to pay, from the employees' compensation fund, to S. T. Dickinson, of Richmond, Va."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

ROBERT A. WATSON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 733, conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of Robert A. Watson.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Robert A. Watson, of New York, N. Y., against the United States for damages arising out of his purchase of 3,500 tons of sugar in the Argentine Republic in June 1920, and his importation of such sugar into the United States subject to the direction of the Department of Justice.

SEC. 2. In the proceedings upon such claim before the Court of Claims the United States shall not avail itself of the defense that the Department of Justice acted without legal authority in issuing directions or fixing restrictions with regard to the importation of such sugar.

SEC. 3. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claim and appeals from, and payment of, any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

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

H. G. CARRIERE, CHARLES E. LIVINGSTON, AND JOHN LATHAM

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1081, for the relief of H. G. Carriere, Charles E. Livingston, and John Latham.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$75 to H. G. Carriere, the sum of \$40 to Charles E. Livingston, and the sum of \$125 to John Latham, all of Camp Crook, S. Dak., in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States for damages arising out of the loss by each of them of a horse, which horses were killed in 1934, while being worked, under contract with the owners, by employees of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with emergency conservation work: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

W. F. LUEDERS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1307, for the relief of W. F. Lueders.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MOTT and Mr. COSTELLO objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

FRANK W. CARPENTER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1699, granting an annuity to Frank W. Carpenter.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That in recognition of the many years of distinguished and conspicuous service of Frank W. Carpenter to the United States in the Philippine Islands, including the negotiation of a treaty in 1915 with the Sultan of Sulu making it possible for the United States to hold the islands throughout the World War without the utilization of its armed forces, at the same time removing a fundamental obstacle to Philippine independence, and in further recognition of the fact that such years of service resulted in his permanent and total disability, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the said Frank W. Carpenter, former Governor of the Moro Province and of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, Philippine Islands, an annuity at the rate of \$1,800 per annum, in monthly installments, the first installment to be due and payable on the 1st day of the month during which this act is enacted.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 1, after the word "pay", insert "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

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Page 2, line 7, after the word "month", strike out the word "during" and insert the word "after."

Page 2, line 7, after the word "enacted", insert a colon and the following: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

OLMEDO ALFARO

The Clerk called the next business, House Joint Resolution 335, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, Olmedo Alfaro, a citizen of Ecuador.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit Olmedo Alfaro, a citizen of Ecuador, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point: *Provided,* That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby, and the said Olmedo Alfaro shall agree to comply with all regulations for the police and discipline of the academy, to be studious, and to give his utmost efforts to accomplish the courses in the various departments of instruction, and that he shall not be admitted to the academy until he shall have passed the mental and physical examinations prescribed for candidates from the United States, and that he shall be immediately withdrawn if deficient in studies or in conduct and so recommended by the academic board: *Provided further,* That in the case of said Olmedo Alfaro the provisions of sections 1320 and 1321 of the Revised Statutes shall be suspended.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE E. IJAMS

The Clerk called the next business, House Joint Resolution 339, 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.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That George E. Ijams, civilian employee of the Veterans' Administration, be authorized to accept and wear the decoration of the Order of the French Legion of Honor (Chevalier), bestowed by the Republic of France, and the State Department is hereby authorized and permitted to deliver the above-mentioned decoration to the said George E. Ijams.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the Private Calendar of bills eligible for consideration.

Without objection, the further call of the calendar will be dispensed with.

There was no objection.

EXPLANATION OF VOTE

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one-half minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I was out of the city over the week end and did not get back to the House until after the vote was taken on H. R. 5478, an act to amend existing law to provide the privilege of renewing expiring 5-year level-premium term policies for another 5-year period. Had I been here when the vote was taken I would have voted to override the President's veto.

STAR-ROUTE CONTRACTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAINES submitted a conference report on the bill (H. R. 4408) to provide for the renewal of star-route contracts at 4-year intervals, and for other purposes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered. There was no objection.

DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECT AT CABINET GORGE ON CLARK FORK OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 114) to provide for studies and plans for the development of a hydroelectric power project at Cabinet Gorge, on the Clark Fork of the Columbia River, for irrigation, pumping, or other uses, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 6, strike out "in the reclamation fund" and insert "not otherwise appropriated."

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

This bill was passed by the House. The Senate amended it slightly in the matter of the source of the funds.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What does the Senate amendment do?

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. All it does is to substitute "not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. TABER. Yes. The bill as it passed the House provided that the payments should be made out of the reclamation fund. The Senate amendment makes the money payable out of the general funds of the Treasury. It is entirely different. I shall object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio and Mr. MILLARD asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

S. J. Res. 155. Joint resolution to create a Joint Congressional Committee on Tax Evasion and Avoidance.

The message also announced that the Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill (H. R. 5478) entitled "An act to amend existing law to provide privilege of renewing expiring 5-year level-premium term policies for another 5-year period", returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House to the Senate with the message of the President returning the bill, *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 361) making appropriations for relief purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 361) making appropriations for relief purposes, with Mr. O'CONNOR of New York in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. Section 5 has been read, and the committee amendments to that section are now pending.

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

Mr. Chairman, on last Thursday I asked the Committee to rise in order that we might have some conversations to see if we could not arrive at an amicable settlement of the

differences that were dividing us. I had a talk with the gentleman from New York [Mr. BETTER], the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES], and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT], and with various other Members of the House. It was decided that I should go to the President, which I did.

The first matter discussed was the so-called Beiter amendment. I had said to the gentleman from New York and some of those who stood with him that I thought that if we could get a reasonable understanding about some matters which the Members of the House from practically every district in the country felt that the Government was morally obligated to undertake that we would be getting somewhere; that while the amendment of the gentleman from New York, if adopted, would earmark \$300,000,000 and would keep it from being spent for anything except the purposes named in his amendment, it would not insure that the money would be spent. The President readily agreed, and I am authorized to say that he thought that where communities had voted bond issues, many of them had sold the bonds and the money was lying idle and the community was paying interest on it; that he thought each and every one of those projects that were sound and in proper form ought to be taken care of, and that he would do that.

The next matter discussed was schoolhouses. This is a matter that is very near to the hearts of a great many Members. He said that where it was proven that a schoolhouse was a fire hazard and that the community was not financially able to carry on that he would see that the schoolhouses were built.

He said further that he would revoke his Executive order with reference to the P. W. A. funds and that he would like to see the Congress pass a bill extending P. W. A. for a time long enough to complete this work. I reported this back to these gentlemen and to many of their supporters, believing then as I do now that with that agreement we are getting somewhere; and I trust that the gentleman from New York [Mr. BETTER] feels justified in making a statement as to how he individually and his group feel about it.

Then we came to the matter of flood control, or the amendment of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES]. The President remarked that there were about \$63,000,000 to spend on flood control: \$22,500,000 authorized for the lower Mississippi, \$30,000,000 under a bill pending in the Appropriations Committee at this time, and that under a bill that it is contemplated will be reported by the Flood Control Committee dealing with flood control for the next year there will be another \$11,500,000, making in all about \$64,000,000; and if the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] is here and I am wrong, I wish he would correct me.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. I called the President's attention to the fact that that money could be used only on authorized projects, whereas the flood of this past spring had wrought terrific havoc in some places, and that Congress had not had the opportunity, or the time, or the disposition—whatever it may be—to pass legislation authorizing those projects and I thought that some concession ought to be made somewhere with reference to unauthorized projects. He said that he would work on all of these emergency matters and in the flood-control areas every available man on relief would be put on this work. I think those who are sponsoring the amendment of the gentleman from Alabama, together with the gentleman from Alabama, have about determined that this would probably call for the expenditure of at least as much and probably more than is called for in his amendment; and I hope that the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. STARNES, who is the head of that group, will make a statement to the House.

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

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield.

Mr. PARSONS. And this money would be spent upon what are now unauthorized flood-control projects to be allocated by the President?

Mr. RAYBURN. The exact language I asked the President to agree to was "authorized and unauthorized projects."

Mr. PARSONS. It would include the unauthorized projects.

Mr. RAYBURN. Absolutely.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. May I ask the gentleman if under the provisions of this relief bill the President does not have that authority anyhow? He may make allocations to unauthorized projects or to anything he wishes.

Mr. RAYBURN. He said he would do that.

Mr. McCLELLAN. He has that authority under this bill anyhow, whether anything was said about flood control or not.

Mr. RAYBURN. Yes. He did say he would. He did not have to say that. He can spend this money as he pleases.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I agree with the gentleman he would not have to.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I come now to the roads amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT]. The thought is if \$150,000,000 is earmarked according to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma, it would freeze \$150,000,000 of this money so that it could not be used in all probability for the construction of these so-called farm-to-market roads. As we know, and as we were told the other day by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], this money would be expended by the Department of Roads in Washington and by the highway commissions of the various States. It is my understanding, backed by the statement of the gentleman from Missouri, that the Road Department will not authorize or endorse the expenditure of one dollar for any sort of a road that is not the type and character that will cost at least \$7,500 per mile. We can very easily see where we would get in building farm-to-market roads at a cost of \$7,500 a mile. We would not get very far.

Furthermore, this being a work and relief bill, and due to the fact it is known that practically every State in the Union builds roads by contract, the thought was that 80 percent of the money that went into the construction of roads in the various States might be spent for material and about 20 percent for labor. Those who are in authority in the Administration are very anxious that about 80 percent of this money be spent for work and about 20 percent for material.

Mr. MOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. In a moment I will, if the gentleman will pardon me at this time. It was thought, therefore, it would be better to expend this money in another way.

There were \$75,000,000 earmarked in the Cartwright amendment to be spent on State- and Federal-aid highways. This money, if divided between the 48 States, would leave very little for any particular State. Accordingly, it was thought that the highway commission of a State might determine to spend every dollar of the money on one State highway and not touch one-tenth of the counties in that State. It was thought that it would be better for this money to go direct to the State set-up and that allotments be made to the governing boards of the various counties. In my State it is the county judge and four commissioners, which constitute the commissioners' court. These authorities know the labor problems in their own localities and it was thought this money could be better expended under their direction, allowing them to spend it on State highways, farm-to-market roads, or lateral roads, or in any other way they might desire to expend it in order to take care of the labor situation and do the best work they could for the county involved.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. MOTT].

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, I want to inquire about the gentleman's statement to the effect that only 20 percent of the cost of construction of a State highway goes to labor. If the gentleman's statement is correct, it is contrary to testimony that has been presented to the Committee on Roads of the House for the last 4 years. The testimony shows it is between 80 and 85 percent.

Mr. RAYBURN. I made the statement it was stated that in all probability 80 percent of it would be spent on material.

Mr. MOTT. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that all of the testimony before the Roads Committee of the House for the last 5 years is to the effect that between 80 and 87 percent of all the money expended on roads goes to labor.

Mr. RAYBURN. That may be true, but I never heard it before.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. If the amendments that were placed on the bill the other day earmarking specific amounts, as I understand, are voted down, arrangement has been made with the President whereby the work provided for by those amendments will in substance be taken care of?

Mr. RAYBURN. Well, just to the extent I remarked. I think in all probability there will be more money expended on these projects that the amendments covered than is involved in the amendments, to be frank with the gentleman.

Mr. MICHENER. That is what I want to get at. The arrangement with the White House is that these projects will be taken care of, but they will not be taken care of with this relief money but through additional appropriations and by additional spending on the part of the Government to carry out the programs, provided the earmarking amendments are cut out of the relief bill?

Mr. RAYBURN. No; that is not the understanding at all. It is supposed to be spent out of the \$1,500,000,000, because the President has that much money at his disposal.

Mr. MICHENER. Where does the money come from?

Mr. RAYBURN. It comes out of this one and one-half billion dollars.

Mr. MICHENER. If we appropriate one and a half billion dollars and allow the President to do with it as he may see fit, the gentleman says he will then do the things which the earmarking amendments provide for.

Mr. RAYBURN. No; I do not say that.

Mr. MICHENER. If this is the case, then there is a distinction without a difference.

Mr. RAYBURN. I was simply trying to report to the House the matter I was authorized to report, believing myself it is a much better method.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman said these projects would get more money.

Mr. RAYBURN. I did not say they would get more money. I said, so far as the flood-control matter is concerned, if they employed all the people on relief in these flood districts it would probably amount to more than that. I have not stated that any specific amount would be spent on anything.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is my understanding that instead of any agreement or arrangement, the President informed the gentleman from Texas what he intended to do without action of the House?

Mr. RAYBURN. That is it exactly.

Mr. McCORMACK. In other words, the gentleman from Michigan is trying to impute an agreement and an understanding, whereas the gentleman is reporting back to the

House the result of his conversation in which the President reported what he would probably do, anyway.

Mr. RAYBURN. That is what I understand the President intends to do.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me for two questions?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think it is true that in 1936 only eleven millions were devoted to flood control. I know I was able to secure \$600,000 for my district, and we needed much more.

Also, I remember a letter that came down from the President before the passage of the economy bill. I feel very sure that bill would not have been passed if it had not been for that letter regarding cuts to veterans in their compensation. I knew, and I know the Members of the House knew, as did the veterans, that this agreement was not carried out, and that cuts in compensation were made in spite of the promise in that letter.

Mr. RAYBURN. The gentlewoman is not asking me a question.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I ask it in the form of a question, then.

Mr. RAYBURN. If there was not enough money in 1936, is the lady voting for the billion and a half or the billion this time?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I expect to vote for earmarking the billion and a half; but that does not answer my question.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute in order to answer the question of my colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES], who has been on his feet for some time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. I understand it is the agreement that more than the amount stipulated in the amendment which I offered will be spent for ponds, lakes, and other water-conservation projects in the Plains area?

Mr. RAYBURN. I may say to the gentleman there was no agreement whatever. Those in charge of this expenditure for the purposes contained in the amendment of the gentleman from Texas thought his amendment might be a limitation upon them. It was their opinion that in all probability they could well spend more than the \$10,000,000 called for by the gentleman's amendment in the Dust Bowl and in the drought section.

Mr. JONES. The amendment states not less than that amount. I had assurance from both Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Aubrey Williams that they expected to spend much more than this amount for those particular purposes. I hoped the gentleman would identify it for the RECORD. They stated it to me. If they did not mean it, I would like to know it.

Mr. RAYBURN. I do not know what they meant when they talked to my colleague.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 3 additional minutes. I would like to ask the gentleman some questions.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. I think it is perfectly all right. However, the amendment itself states "not less than \$10,000,000", and how that can be a limitation is more than I can understand.

Mr. RAYBURN. I may say to the gentleman I am reporting conversations I have had. No one connected with the Administration said to me he knew they would spend more than that much.

Mr. JONES. Did they say that much would be available?

Mr. RAYBURN. They said to me they thought they would spend much more in the drought section than called for in the amendment of the gentleman.

Mr. JONES. I may say to the gentleman—and the reason I have been insistent upon this is that I understand they claim they have spent it heretofore—that not one dime has ever been spent on this kind of work in the area which I represent, which is in the heart of the worst distressed section. It may be the fault of the State authorities, but the money has not been spent. I had assurance from both these gentlemen that more than that much would be spent. I wanted it made a matter of record. If the gentleman did not hear them state it, I may say I heard them state it, and I expect to stand on that. However, I would like to have the gentleman's assurance that he will try to help us get some money allocated for this purpose.

Mr. RAYBURN. I have told the gentleman that all the time. The gentleman knows my position very well. If they were going to earmark money, I thought they ought to earmark money for the project about which the gentleman is talking.

Mr. JONES. I understand that under the terms of this bill it would be possible for farmers and others who are in need and who are not technically on relief to have their services utilized in carrying out these projects.

Mr. RAYBURN. That is my understanding.

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

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the minority leader.

Mr. SNELL. It seems to me, after listening to the statement of the gentleman, that the final analysis of this whole proposition is the President agrees he will spend, or is willing to spend, practically the same amount of money as the Members have decided they want to spend for the same purposes. If this is true, and to a certain extent it seems to me from the statement of the gentleman it is true, why does the President object to Congress earmarking the money and insist on reserving to himself the right to earmark it?

Mr. RAYBURN. I may say to the gentleman I did not state it would take all the money mentioned in the Beiter amendment to carry out what we think is the obligation of the Government. I do not know whether it would be \$50,000,000, \$100,000,000, or \$200,000,000.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SNELL. I appreciate the fact the statement of the gentleman has been very general this afternoon. Nearly anything could be done under it and still comply with the remarks of the gentleman.

Mr. RAYBURN. Oh, no.

Mr. SNELL. Well, pretty nearly.

Mr. RAYBURN. Oh, no.

Mr. SNELL. It seems to me it is the fundamental right and duty of Congress to say how this money shall be spent. Does the gentleman agree with me to that extent? Does the gentleman agree with me on that?

Mr. RAYBURN. How it is to be spent?

Mr. SNELL. Yes.

Mr. RAYBURN. Under the law; yes.

Mr. SNELL. It is the fundamental duty of Congress to say whether it is to be \$100,000,000 for the Navy, or some other amount for another purpose or department.

Mr. RAYBURN. How it is to be spent, that it is not to be wasted, that it must be used on necessary projects, and all that sort of thing, but I do not think it is the business of the Members of the House of Representatives, if they are going into this relief business, to say they know with how many people on relief the work in a given locality can be done.

Mr. SNELL. I did not say that, but I think it is the fundamental right and duty of the Congress to say this Government shall spend so much money this year for public buildings or for the Army or for the Navy or for good roads.

Mr. RAYBURN. We do that in our regular appropriation bills. Every dollar of it is earmarked.

Mr. SNELL. I know, but if we are going to spend a billion and a half, is it not the fundamental right of this Congress to say they want to spend \$300,000,000 of that billion and a half for good roads? Of course, these are general figures.

Mr. RAYBURN. If this were a permanent thing like appropriating for the departments of the Government; yes.

Mr. SNELL. These things have become very nearly permanent at the present time.

Mr. RAYBURN. And I may say to the gentleman that I do trust that when we come here next year we will not have to pass a billion-and-a-half bill.

Mr. SNELL. If it was right last week to earmark these various appropriations, and a huge majority of the majority believed it was, let me tell the gentleman that it is right today, and if this Congress has any backbone, it will stand up and do what it thinks is right and perform the duty devolving upon it.

Mr. RAYBURN. We are going to do that over on this side of the aisle this afternoon, I will say to the gentleman.

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

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I understood from the gentleman's statement in regard to flood control that the President intimated that eleven and one-half million dollars, or some such figure, was to be used in the distressed or flood areas, bringing the total for flood control up to some \$63,000,000. Is that the limit on expenditures for flood control? If it is, it would mean that none of the money at present earmarked in the relief bill would be used.

Mr. RAYBURN. I will say to the gentleman, again, that the President stated he would use part of this relief money on unauthorized flood-control projects.

Mr. FERGUSON. That, definitely, then, is saying that the earmarking proposition that the House adopted, which includes the \$25,000,000 of the omnibus bill and \$20,000,000 of the Overton bill, is taken out because they are both authorized projects.

Mr. RAYBURN. Certainly, and they are going to stand.

Mr. FRED M. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. FRED M. VINSON. The eleven and a half million dollars to which the gentleman from Oklahoma refers is not all the money that is to be used on flood-control projects. There is twenty-two and a half million dollars for the lower Mississippi, \$30,000,000 under the Overton bill, and eleven and a half million dollars under the bill contemplated to be brought in, and then these other millions of dollars in the bill for relief, which includes authorized and unauthorized projects.

Mr. RAYBURN. Whatever amount the President determines can be used in connection with relief labor, he is going to use in the flood-control areas.

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

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question with regard to the slum-clearance projects in Detroit. We have two of them started, the Brewster and Chandler Court. The foundations are in, the slums have been cleared, and there is approximately \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 involved, and what I would like to know is whether these slum-clearance projects are going to be finished.

Mr. RAYBURN. Under what fund were they started?

Mr. DINGELL. They were started under P. W. A.

Mr. RAYBURN. P. W. A.? Has there been a bond issue or a commitment of money?

Mr. DINGELL. There has been a commitment on the part of the Government, as I understand.

Mr. RAYBURN. What about the city of Detroit? What commitment has been made on its account?

Mr. DINGELL. The city of Detroit has not been involved in the matter at all.

Mr. RAYBURN. I will simply go far enough to say that my understanding is that wherever with reference to buildings the moral obligation has been created on the part of the Government, the President intends to carry it out.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute, and then I am not going to ask for any further time.

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Did the President state whether this order no. 197 would be rescinded so they could get to work on these projects?

Mr. RAYBURN. It must be rescinded at once if the work is to be done.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro-forma amendment and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 8 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Chairman, I think the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], is entitled to the full thanks of the House of Representatives for bringing in here a proposition and an agreement that certainly must prove satisfactory to those who are advocating the earmarking of this bill for P. W. A. and flood control. I am only a private in the ranks. This is my seventh term, but I have never known of a leadership composed of the Speaker of the House and the majority leader that has been more solicitous of the rights of the individual Members of this House than the two men who now hold these positions. [Applause.]

I was one of those last week, Mr. Chairman, who voted to reduce this appropriation to \$1,000,000,000. I want to see the time come when we can end this [applause] without doing violence to those who are in need. I believe that if some day we do not finally end it, then it is going to sap and undermine the morale of the American people. But those of us who voted to reduce were defeated, and I then took the position that as it was urged that this was the minimum needed for purposes of relief, I would not vote to earmark the bill for any other purpose.

Much has been said in this debate about Mr. Harry Hopkins.

He is a legitimate target for criticism, both constructive and destructive. His job has been to spend. I do not agree with many of his views, or many of his theories, but I can say this for him. He is the soul of honor and integrity, and he will look you in the face and tell you the truth. [Applause.] That is the highest compliment I can pay anyone. I think we, in a spirit of madness, in a spirit perhaps of dislike, of passion and prejudice, voted to snipe at him by cutting his salary, and I think when we get back in the House again we ought to undo that injustice to that man. [Applause.]

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

Mr. WARREN. Not now. I took the floor, Mr. Chairman, to discuss one proposition where there has been no agreement. The most indefensible item that has been put in this bill, and personally it would mean more to me than any other item that has been put in, is the amendment to earmark \$150,000,000 for roads. Bear with me, my friends, and let me tell you what we have done for roads. Just a month ago we passed an appropriation bill for \$165,000,000 for roads, and for next year we have authorized \$214,000,000, the very highest amount that has ever been authorized by any Congress for that purpose. Let me ask you this. In view of what we have already done for roads, is there a man in this House, were a relief bill not being considered, who would now come in and say that in addition to all we have given them for roads, we would now give them \$150,000,000 more? That item, my friends, ought to go out of this bill.

I am not telling committee secrets. I know the injunction that is always laid on things that transpire in a committee, but it has been said here previously on the floor that the Committee on Roads was unanimously backing this proposition. In view of that it is only fair to tell the House that this very morning that committee voted 7 to 7 on the question of coming in here and asking that that particular amendment be withdrawn.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. MOTT rose.

Mr. WARREN. Not now. On the matter of roads we have treated the States generously, and the appreciation that the States have is that they are collecting this money for road purposes and diverting it for every other thing they can possibly think of. Do gentlemen know that the States of the Union last year diverted \$200,000,000 that was collected in those States for roads, and that the estimate this year is \$300,000,000 that will be diverted? For instance, do gentlemen know that the State of New Jersey within the last 6 years has diverted \$72,000,000 that was placed on the taxpayers of that State for road purposes, and that in the same period the State of Pennsylvania diverted \$23,000,000—all this while they are coming to us and asking us to increase our appropriations and authorizations each year for highways. And they have never had a better friend than I have been in this House, for I handled on the floor the first two road bills that were ever passed that required no matching on the part of the States. While they are asking for more funds from us they spend the money levied for that purpose for everything they can think of.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Largely for relief.

Mr. WARREN. And I appeal to this House, when we go back into the House for consideration of this bill in the House, that we strike out of the bill that most indefensible of all items that have been placed in it. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I do not talk very much on this floor, but I am one who votes the way he talks. I do not march up the hill one day and down the next. [Applause.]

There is nothing new or novel about this amendment. In 1933 when we were looking around for ways to relieve the depression, in the National Industrial Recovery Act we earmarked \$400,000,000 for emergency road construction, which was apportioned in the same manner as provided in the amendment agreed to here last week. In 1935 in a relief bill we earmarked not to exceed \$800,000,000 for roads, but only \$400,000,000 of that was made available, divided \$200,000,000 for grade crossings and the other \$200,000,000 for highway construction. If it was a good thing then, what is so bad about it now?

I should like to see us win, lose, or draw on this amendment. This House put the amendments into the bill by a vote of more than 3 to 1. I do not have the right or the desire to withdraw it. You spoke, and it is up to you to speak again if you want the amendment out.

Something has been said about employment furnished by highway construction. Official reports show that from the beginning of the public-works program, authorized by the National Industrial Recovery Act, to October 1934 highway expenditures from the Federal Treasury accounted for only 43 percent of the total spent yet highways furnished 57 percent of the total employed for the whole period. That report is typical of the results of highway construction programs from the standpoint of aiding and creating employment.

Public roads construction created employment and put money into circulation faster than any other type of Federal project.

Says a report on operation of the Works program in 1933 and 1934 which adds:

Road construction was not held up by legal difficulties and projects.

Beyond question, therefore—

The Department report says—

the work of highway improvement must be continued indefinitely and at a faster pace. As the demands of traffic have become more

exacting there has been a steady trend toward substituting State and National control for local control, and this trend must inevitably continue, the Federal Government taking an increasing part.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], said that the Bureau of Public Roads would not approve a proposal for a road costing less than \$7,500 per mile. The gentleman has projects in his district approved by the Bureau on which the cost is considerably less—on one it is as low as \$1,577 per mile.

We should consider the value of projects in terms of public use and benefit. When thousands of miles of our most important roads are unimproved or only partly improved, there is no better way to spend a part of this huge work-relief fund. Who is better prepared to pass on projects than the highway commissions?

Many projects have already been passed on and are approved. It does not take a lot of time to go ahead with them. When the money is apportioned to the various States, they can go right ahead.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is aware of the fact that Mr. MacDonald, head of the Bureau of Roads, made the statement before the Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Agriculture, that he would not consider the expenditure of any money on any road on which the cost was less than \$7,500 per mile?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Of course, he may have made that statement; if he did, I am sure he has changed his mind, like many other people. Cheaper roads have been built in the gentleman's own district.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But it was done under a plan which we now propose, as used in the bill, without earmarking. It was not done by the State highway commission.

Mr. HANCOCK of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. HANCOCK of North Carolina. Is it not a fact that notwithstanding the fact that \$150,000,000 was earmarked by the House last week, not one single cent of it can be spent except under rules and regulations prescribed by the President of the United States?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I am very glad the gentleman brought that out. The last sentence in that amendment says that the President shall prescribe the rules and regulations, and he may require the use of all the relief labor possible. Not only can much skilled and unskilled labor be used from relief rolls but also a good deal of employment will be provided indirectly, as an analysis of any road construction project will show. Work is badly needed in every State on the connected road systems where the roads serve the most people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I realize the difficulties under which these gentlemen have labored and I realize the fine efforts of my colleague from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], for whom I have the highest regard. I cannot believe the gentleman meant to leave the impression as to the drought areas, that his words left with me. I think he must not have meant to put it that way.

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

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. RAYBURN. If there is any misunderstanding about my meaning, I would be glad to clear it up.

Mr. JONES. The gentleman stated that he had no promise or assurance whatever insofar as the drought area was concerned. Now, the gentleman did give assurance as to the

flood in the Ohio Valley and the Mississippi Valley, where the situation was bad, and I agree with that; but I want to say that intimately linked with the proposition is water conservation in the great plains area that flows into and complicates this problem. I had a telephone conversation with Mr. Hopkins and also one with Mr. Williams, and they stated they expected to spend more than the amount stipulated in the amendment. I wanted to know if the gentleman did not remember something of that character being stated?

Mr. RAYBURN. I stated in reply to the gentleman a moment ago that those in charge, meaning Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Williams, said they felt sure they would spend much more than the \$10,000,000 called for in the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. JONES. Well, that is more certain; but I understood the gentleman to state a while ago that he did not have any assurance nor any promise of expending any amount.

Mr. RAYBURN. I did not have any promise.

Mr. JONES. That is what I understood. If I misunderstood the gentleman, I will be glad to stand corrected.

Mr. RAYBURN. They did not make any promise because I asked them for none. They did say what I said a moment ago in reply to the gentleman's question, that they felt sure they would spend three times the \$10,000,000 on the very projects which the gentleman had in his amendment; but they did not make any promise that they would spend any definite amount.

Mr. JONES. Did they make any promise of any amount?

Mr. RAYBURN. Hopkins and Williams?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. RAYBURN. No.

Mr. JONES. They did not make any promise of any minimum?

Mr. RAYBURN. I did not ask for any promise.

Mr. JONES. My sole effort is to get a definite understanding. I am wondering if someone else in this House has not talked to Mr. Hopkins or to Mr. Williams on this proposition or heard a statement.

Mr. FRED M. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. FRED M. VINSON. I heard Mr. Aubrey Williams say that the \$10,000,000 embraced in the amendment would be considered a limitation, that probably \$30,000,000 or more would be expended for that purpose.

Mr. JONES. Did he say they expected to spend that much, or was that just the contingency that they might spend it?

Mr. FRED M. VINSON. I do not think I would construe it as a contingency that it might be spent when a man said that if the amendment were adopted finally it would be a limitation upon their power to expend. I got the idea that they would spend more than the \$10,000,000 on that proposition.

Mr. JONES. That statement is one thing that gives me pause, for the amendment states "not less than \$10,000,000." How that can be construed to be a limitation, I do not know.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. I am not trying to stir up an argument, I am trying to arrive at a conclusion. We have had a desperate situation in the plains area, and I am trying to get something definite. We have had many suggestions and many might-be promises, but I would like to have it just as clear as possible, and that is what I am trying to get at now. With this disclosure, I feel that it is in much better shape than it was, or at least better than my impression was. I do not think the gentleman from Texas meant to leave the impression that he certainly did with me and five or six others with whom I have talked on the matter.

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

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I may say that the gentleman's district and my district adjoin. We have heard about all the money they have spent for ponds and dams in the past, but there has never been a pond or a dam built in this area yet.

Mr. JONES. No. A desperate situation exists in that area and something ought to be done as soon as possible. I may have misunderstood my colleague. I wanted this cleared up.

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

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLS. Is the gentleman satisfied now?

Mr. JONES. I am satisfied that I have got about all the information that I can, and I think that we are in much better shape than we were when the first statement was made.

Mr. NICHOLS. But the gentleman did not answer my question.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have one additional minute to permit me to ask him a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. NICHOLS. As I understand it an amendment has been adopted by the committee providing that not less than \$10,000,000 shall be expended in the Plains area on ponds, dams, and so forth. Is the gentleman now satisfied after the various conferences that we have heard discussed here now to agree that this \$10,000,000 earmarking amendment be taken out of this bill?

Mr. JONES. The gentleman realizes that it is an amendment to another amendment on which those interested in flood control had agreed. I do not think we have much choice at this time, and I will state this, that while the earmarking will provide that the money shall be available for this purpose if it finally passes, yet it must be expended by these gentlemen, and after all they must administer the whole act. They gave me the assurance that they expected to spend much more than this amount. They have told some others that they expect to spend much more than this amount and I think that is the best that we can do.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WOODRUM. May I inquire if there are any amendments on the Clerk's desk pending to this section 5 which we are now debating?

The CHAIRMAN. There is a committee amendment now pending.

Mr. WOODRUM. I would like, if possible, to fix the time for debate on this section.

The CHAIRMAN. There are two other amendments pending to this section at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. WOODRUM. Two amendments besides the committee amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I have an amendment at the desk, and I know there is another amendment at the desk. This would allow but 10 minutes on each amendment. If the amendments are worth anything, they are certainly worth more than 10 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I modify my request and change the time to 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may state that there are now four amendments pending to this section.

The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman from Virginia intend that this 30 minutes shall take care of those opposed to the amendments?

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I may state to the gentleman from Oregon in justification of the effort to close debate that we have been debating this section for an hour now.

Mr. MOTT. There are many people interested in this section who would like to have some time.

As a member of the Roads Committee who is very much interested in the roads amendment, I would like to have an assurance I may be given 5 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM. There is no road amendment in this section. We passed that long ago. All this discussion is on a pro-forma amendment. There is no road amendment in this section.

Mr. MOTT. It is all going to be taken care of in the 30 minutes, I imagine.

Mr. WOODRUM. I should like to see the debate for the 30 minutes confined to this section and amendments thereto. We have been talking for an hour on everything but this section.

Mr. MOTT. I want about 5 minutes on the road-ear-marking amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM. If the gentleman does not get in on this section, there is another section.

Mr. MOTT. I would rather get it on this section.

Mr. WOODRUM. I would suggest the gentleman slip up and speak to the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may say that 12 Members or more have asked for recognition, which would leave 2½ minutes apiece under the unanimous-consent request.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, as I understand, there is a committee amendment pending at the present time?

The CHAIRMAN. There is.

Mr. NICHOLS. May I ask the gentleman from Virginia how much of the 30 minutes will be consumed in debate on the committee amendment?

Mr. WOODRUM. I would like to have 2 or 3 minutes. The gentleman can have the rest of the time.

Mr. NICHOLS. It seems to me that the gentleman from Virginia, being chairman of the committee, should limit the time beyond the debate on the committee amendment, because members of the committee are entitled to recognition ahead of everyone else. The time could be used by them and none left for any other amendment.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may read the committee amendment. I do not think anyone knows what that amendment is.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, it is printed right in the bill.

The regular order was demanded.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NICHOLS: Page 6, line 1, after the word "State", insert "or county"; page 6, line 2, after the word "State", insert the words "or county."

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, the bill by section 5 provides as follows:

Appointments to Federal positions of an administrative or advisory capacity in the foregoing appropriation in any State shall be made from among the bona-fide residents of that State so far as not inconsistent with efficient administration.

My amendment simply adds the words "or county" after the word "State."

There is not a project in any county in the district of any of you gentlemen but that there are competent men in the county or within the district to carry on the administrative or advisory work for that project. If it is good to limit employment to the State, then I say it should be limited to the county if for no other than the following reason: It will stop the practice of State and district administrators using their own little political cliques to further their own political ambitions and transporting their pet men all over the State to be supervisors and foremen on the various projects that they have no connection with and very little knowledge of. It always incites and incenses the people of the county to have someone from a little political clique from another county sent out to a rural community to take charge of the farmer boys who are constructing a farm-to-market road or any other project.

I think my amendment should be adopted. It would guarantee to the people of a particular county that when there is a project going on in that county the people living in the county will be employed on the project and it will not be run by someone imported from another part of the State.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAY moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, my only object in offering the motion at the present time is for the purpose of responding to some of the remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina made with reference to the amendment I offered last week, which amendment was adopted by the Committee.

Personally I have nothing whatever against Mr. Harry Hopkins. I met him personally one time, and then for only a few minutes.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment is based on the idea that if there are any efforts to be made toward economy and aiding the President in balancing the Budget we ought to start at the top instead of at the bottom. My amendment is in defense of the men down in the ditches who are working for \$1.56 per day in my district and other districts. My amendment is in the interest of the hungry women and children all over America who are on the relief rolls.

I say to you the man who sponsors the opposition to this amendment is taking a stand flat-footed and four-square against the interests of the people who are on relief and for whose benefit this measure is to be enacted.

I stated last week, and I repeat the statement now, I have seen something happen in the House of Representatives this afternoon which I never expected to see. In the 7 years I have been a Member of this House I have never seen such an event as the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States going into a round-table discussion to try to determine whether they will run downtown and ask some bureaucrat whether they can spend money for some particular purpose, whether or not the appropriating body of the people, the body which alone has power to appropriate, shall ask somebody in a department whether they will spend it for roads or bridges or whether they will spend it for relief.

The President, in his annual message, urged that the Congress curtail expenditures in every possible way. He emphasized the all important fact that all Treasury estimates of income in revenue, had been extremely disappointing in that it had fallen far short of all estimates of the Treasury. He has this day sent here a lengthy message again emphasizing further shortages in revenue and that message has today been read to this body. Are we so deaf to our duties that we cannot contemplate the seriousness of the fiscal affairs of our country? Are we going to refuse the admonitions of our chief? Must we continue to incur colossal

deficits and continue to disregard our leadership? As for me I think it time to call a halt. Some of us have sought to earmark portions of the funds appropriated in this resolution and we are charged with sponsoring "pork barrel" appropriations because we want only a third of this stupendous fund to be used in construction of such worthy projects as highways, bridges, railroad crossings, and better and more modern schoolhouses.

If that is "pork" I am guilty of "pork barrel" activities and have no apology to offer for it.

Last year during the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress when certain business interests sought to express opposition to certain legislation by telegram, they were held up as corrupt lobbyists, and yet today we find a situation here in Washington 10 times more infamous than anything that has yet happened. As soon as we, as representatives of the people, attempted to secure some substantial improvements from this fund, a chain of telegrams and telephone messages flowed out of Washington to every State director of W. P. A. And here come telegrams by the thousands from every section of this country. From my home town came a telegram signed by the mayor of that city and every county officer in the county, imploring me to change my attitude. At that very moment the mayor of my city was sitting in my office at my desk in the House Office Building in Washington in conference with me. Similar telegrams were received by scores of Members. That is Washington bureaucracy.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the preferential motion.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened to the discussion with reference to Harry Hopkins' salary.

In the first place, taking \$2,000 from Harry Hopkins' salary does not amount to anything as far as economy in the United States Government is concerned. [Applause.]

Second, with respect to the argument I have heard about our getting only \$10,000, well, that is our fault. We should have been getting \$15,000, 10 years ago. [Applause.] When we raised the salary of Members of Congress from \$7,500 to \$10,000, I sat alongside two Members who said, "Billy, are you going to vote for this?" I said, "Yes." "On a roll call?" "Yes." They said, "We will vote for it if there is not a roll call; but back in our districts \$10,000 is like \$10,000,000."

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

Mr. CONNERY. I am sorry; not just at this point. I will yield later.

Let me say that any corporation in the United States, United States Steel or any big corporation, which could get a man of the caliber of Harry Hopkins, who could put 4,000,000 men to work in 38 days at union wages, would be glad to pay him at least \$25,000 a year, and probably from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year.

It seems to me this kind of economy is not worth while, and it is not protecting the gentleman to whom reference has been made, the low-paid worker on W. P. A. The best friend the poor worker on W. P. A. has in the United States of America today is Harry Hopkins.

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

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

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman tell me what Harry Hopkins was doing before he came with the Government and how much he was earning?

Mr. CONNERY. Yes. He was a welfare worker.

Mr. SNELL. This is the best job he ever had.

Mr. CONNERY. Whatever he got, he was worth 10 times as much, because any man who fights for the poor and the weak is not going to get any great wages in the United States today. [Applause.]

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

Mr. CONNERY. Yes.

Mr. MAY. If the gentleman's statement is correct, that Mr. Hopkins could command a salary of \$25,000 a year immediately from some great steel corporation, since the steel

corporations are now more active than they have been for years and are wanting men, why is it Mr. Hopkins does not go to such a job instead of holding onto a \$12,000 job?

Mr. CONNERY. Because he is doing a more important job. He is taking care of the poor of the United States, which is much more important.

Mr. Chairman, if no one else acts in the matter, I will ask that a separate vote be had on that amendment, and I hope we will put the amount back where it belongs.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my preferential motion.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I must reserve the right to object until I can see what the amendment is.

Mr. ALLEN of Pennsylvania. On line 11, page 6, to include the words "W. P. A. district" instead of "State or Territory", so that the officials in the district must be residents of that district.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I must object to that. I may state in objecting that the committee amendment was agreed to while the gentleman was speaking to me awhile ago. When we get in the House I am going to have to ask the House to strike out the committee amendment, because it is absolutely unworkable. I am forced to object to the gentleman's request.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next amendment on the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FADDIS: Page 6, line 3, after the word "Administration", strike out the period and insert the following: "Provided, That hereafter all appointments of persons to the Federal service for employment within the District of Columbia under the provisions of this act, whether such appointments be within the classified civil service or otherwise, shall be apportioned among the several States and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census. In making separations from the Federal service or furloughs without pay to last as long as 3 months of persons employed within the District of Columbia under the provisions of this act, the appointing power shall give preference in retention to appointees from States that have not received their share of appointments according to population: *Provided, however,* That soldiers, sailors, and marines, the widows of such or the wives of injured soldiers, sailors, and marines who themselves are not qualified but whose wives are qualified to hold a position in the Government service shall be given preference in retention in their several grades and classes where their ratings are good or better."

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment which I believe is entirely fair in every respect. It is an amendment which provides that appointments in the District of Columbia shall be apportioned among the various States according to population.

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

Mr. FADDIS. I yield.

Mr. SIROVICH. Would the gentleman be willing to accept an amendment to his amendment that no supervisor or engineer in any county shall be appointed without the consent of the sitting Member of Congress. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. FADDIS. I believe it would be a good amendment, and I believe our friends over on the other side would accept that amendment.

Mr. SIROVICH. Would the gentleman accept the amendment?

Mr. FADDIS. I do not believe it would be germane to my amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment I offer is one to prevent families like the McQueens from appropriating all the jobs given out in the city of Washington, D. C.; and I believe the amendment is germane to the bill, and certainly it is in

conformity with the principles of apportionment with respect to appointments under the civil service. It is an amendment which will give the various States throughout the United States representation in the various departments according to their population, and it is an amendment which I intend to offer to every bill to which it may be germane during the remainder of this session of Congress.

I hope the distinguished gentleman from Virginia will not insist upon his point of order, and I hope the Committee will adopt this amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not germane.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. O'CONNOR of New York). The Chair is ready to rule.

The section in question pertains to appointments of an administrative or advisory character under this bill. The amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania provides that all appointments of persons under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned among the States and then proceeds to grant certain preferences. The Chair feels that while the gentleman's amendment might be germane as a separate section, it is not germane to this particular section which pertains only to positions of an administrative or advisory character, and the Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIROVICH: At the end of line 3, after the word "administration", insert: "No supervisor or engineer in any county shall be appointed without the consent of the sitting Member of Congress."

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Chairman, the amendment that I have just proposed requires that no supervisor or engineer under the jurisdiction of this bill shall be appointed in any county without the consent of the sitting Member of Congress from the district in which the county is located. I have introduced this amendment because for the past 11 years that I have been a Member of the House I have persistently and uniformly fought for the merit system. I have battled to protect the civil-service regulations and requirements of all men and women who took examinations under civil service.

People today are being appointed without regard to civil-service rules and regulations. Many complaints have come to me and countless other Members of Congress that people are being appointed to various positions as engineers and inspectors in the W. P. A. who are not qualified for the positions they fill. In view of these tremendous complaints around the Nation, I am taking the opportunity to at least get the consent of Members of the House, just the same as the consent of Members of the Senate is secured for higher positions, so that we may approve the qualifications, character, and experience and virtues of those who will be called upon to look after those who are in hunger, penury, and want.

The civil service of our country must not be defiled by the development within it of a bureaucratic organization that will disregard the rights, privileges, and prerogatives of those who take examinations for important positions.

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

Mr. SIROVICH. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I just wanted to ask, Did they have civil service in the days of the Roman Empire?

Mr. SIROVICH. They had the civil service even under your Republican organization and you played it and abused it as the Romans did of old. [Laughter.] However, in order to play fair with the sitting Member on the Republican side, the progressives and the liberals, this amendment would provide that no W. P. A. supervisor or engineer could be named in any congressional district without the consent of the sitting Member of Congress. [Applause.]

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not germane.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

As the Chair recently stated, this section deals with administrative or advisory officials. The Chair is unable to know, of its own knowledge, whether an engineer or a supervisor is such an administrative or advisory official or not. Furthermore, the section pertains to residence in the States, which seems to be the crux of the section, and for this reason the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York is not germane to the section.

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SIROVICH. Will the Chairman be good enough to let me know to what part of this bill this amendment would be germane?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is not a parliamentary counsel for the Members.

Mr. SIROVICH. But the Chairman is a very good parliamentarian.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I want to know if it is the purpose of the Committee to go ahead with the bill to completion tonight?

The CHAIRMAN. Again the Chair does not have that information available. The Clerk will read.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as complete orders from the White House have not arrived as yet, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York that the Committee do now rise.

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 6. No part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person who is a candidate for any State, district, county, or municipal office (such office requiring full time of such person and to which office a salary attaches), in any primary, general, or special election, or who is serving as a campaign manager or assistant thereto for any such candidate.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 6, line 16, after the figure "6", insert "(a)."

Page 6, after line 22, insert:

"(b) No part of the sums appropriated by this joint resolution shall be available to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the United States who holds an administrative, executive, or supervisory position under this joint resolution if such person receives or earns compensation for personal services (rendered during the period when he holds such position) from any other source."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the first committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania. I offer the following amendment to the committee amendment on page 7, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania to the committee amendment on page 7: Page 7, line 2, after the word "compensation", insert "in excess of \$1,000 per annum."

Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment, and I think the Committee might agree to it, is this: Under the reading of the committee amendment, without my amendment, any man who earns anything for personal services cannot be a foreman, a general foreman, or hold a supervisory position on a project. For instance, if a farmer, who is skilled as a road supervisor, were earning by farming \$1 or \$10 in a year, he would be excluded from holding a foremanship on a project. He could not be a foreman on a road project and raise a bushel of potatoes himself and sell them. If a woman had a garden and was a foreman on a sewing project, she could not raise and sell a nickel's worth of onions. She would be excluded entirely.

Take it from the standpoint of an engineer. Suppose an engineer is in a supervisory capacity in a district, and he were called out by a neighbor some day to lay a grade or to lay out a lot in town. He would either have to do that work for nothing or, if he charged anything for it, he would be thrown off his job, and he might be necessary to the work of the whole district. Any worker who has any supervisory, executive, or administrative job of any kind, according to the reading of this amendment, without the addition of the amendment that I have offered, could not earn 5 cents. If a lawyer were the foreman of a county assessment indexing project, he could not go before a justice of the peace or a magistrate some evening to defend some fellow, or appear for someone for a \$10 fee. If the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] will give me his ear for a moment, I would ask if he will agree to the amendment that I have proposed?

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I do not know the attitude of the committee, and there has been no meeting of the Appropriations Committee, but this language, beginning on line 23, page 6, down to line 4 on page 7, is an amendment adopted in the full committee just as we were adjourning, without debate, and those in charge of this work program say it is administratively almost impossible to put it into operation.

Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania. Then there could be no damage done if this amount, \$1,000 per annum, were inserted in the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM. If any of it is to go in, I have no objection to the thousand dollars going in, but I am against the whole amendment.

Mr. DALY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. While it is true that this amendment was adopted at the closing hours of a committee meeting, I am not prepared to admit nor will I ever admit that the Committee on Appropriations passes any regulations or amendments without knowing what it is doing.

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

Mr. DALY. Certainly, I yield.

Mr. TABER. The design of this amendment is to prevent someone from getting two salaries, is it not?

Mr. DALY. Absolutely.

Mr. TABER. And that is a laudable purpose.

Mr. DALY. The gentleman from New York has placed his hand on the meat of what this amendment stands for. I doubt if there is a Member of this House who does not know people in his own district who are getting a salary from the P. W. A., who also have lucrative sources of income otherwise.

If there is any excuse for relief at all it is to take care of people who have nothing and who need help. It is certainly not to grease fat hogs. In the State of Pennsylvania where I come from—not in Philadelphia—so I have no personal ax to grind—there was a man holding a \$4,500 job in an administrative office under W. P. A. and getting \$30,000 a year as receiver of a bank. I am opposed to that. [Applause.] I think it violates everything this bill stands for. If the amendment suggested by my colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAY], limits it to \$1,000, I am unalterably opposed to it for this reason: If I am making \$1,000 in the practice of law or anything else and my neighbor is in want, making nothing at all, I do not think I ought to get a job, if I am making \$1,000, when somebody else is making nothing. [Applause.]

If you place any restrictions upon this amendment as it is written in the bill, you will defeat the very purpose of it. You will open the door for men to get dual salaries and hold dual jobs.

I was asked in the W. P. A. to withdraw the amendment because of this fact, that it would interfere with one man who had a job here as a teacher in one of the large universities in Washington, receiving \$5,000 a year. He is employed on W. P. A. projects. I was told it would interfere with him. I frankly said, "I do not give a damn whether

it interferes with him or not." [Laughter and applause.] I said, "That is the kind of a bird I am after." [Laughter.] That does not mean relief. If that man is getting that salary to which he is not entitled in addition to another salary when there are men and women in this country in want.

Therefore I ask you to vote against putting any restrictions on this amendment, which would permit men making \$1,000 a year to get a remunerative job on W. P. A., when his neighbor is receiving nothing and is in want. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

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

I rise, Mr. Chairman, simply for the purpose of saying that I think the amendment which was incorporated in this bill by the full committee, and which the gentleman from Virginia, chairman of the subcommittee, having control of the bill, has indicated he is now willing to abandon and desires to eliminate from the bill, received as careful consideration by the full committee as any other portion of the bill, and was adopted by the full committee by an overwhelming majority, and, in my judgment, still represents the views of an overwhelming majority of the Committee on Appropriations. Certainly we are making this matter farcical if we are not willing to provide that these funds, presumably provide for relief of unemployment, shall not be paid out to men who already have positions. It does not occur to me that any logical objection can be urged to the language which was included by the full committee, after careful consideration, upon motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALY]. I certainly hope that the Committee of the Whole will approve the action of the full committee rather than approve the position of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], who now indicates his desire that the committee amendment should be abandoned.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the committee amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, there have been quite a few amendments made to this bill so far, but I do not think there is any amendment that has more merit than the amendment that has been presented by my colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALY], as a committee amendment. Why should any person who is gaining a livelihood otherwise be permitted to get a supervisory position on W. P. A. when there are thousands and thousands of unemployed who absolutely need this money? So I congratulate the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALY] on having this amendment approved by the Committee on Appropriations.

I just want to refer a moment or two to a statement made this afternoon by the gentleman from Missouri. He stated that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has diverted \$23,000,000 of money paid by the taxpayers for highway purposes. I want to inform that gentleman and the members of the committee that every cent of the money diverted by Pennsylvania from the highway fund to other purposes will be paid back into the highway fund within the next 6 months so that in actual effect there will have been no diversion whatever of highway funds in the State of Pennsylvania.

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

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. May I ask the gentleman why the money was diverted from the fund in the first instance?

Mr. EBERHARTER. For the purpose of furnishing relief to those in absolute want.

Mr. Chairman, the county of Allegheny, in the great State of Pennsylvania, according to the 1930 census, with a population of 1,374,310, outranks 16 States.

By comparison, Allegheny County has a population over 15 times that of Nevada; over 6 times that of Wyoming; over 5 times that of Delaware; over 3 times that of New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, or Vermont; over 2 times that of New Hampshire, Utah, Montana, or North Dakota; more than that of Rhode Island, South Dakota, Maine, Oregon, or Colorado.

A study shows that Allegheny County's population is equal to, first, the combined population of Nevada, Wyoming, Delaware, Vermont, and New Mexico; and, second, the combined population of North and South Dakota.

ASSESSED REALTY VALUATION

The 1936 assessed realty valuation of Allegheny County amounts to \$1,795,000,000. This is exceeded only by 15 States, other than Pennsylvania, as follows: California, Connecticut, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Allegheny County has an assessed realty valuation over 29 times that of New Mexico; over 11 times that of Nevada; over 7 times that of Vermont or Idaho; over 6 times that of Delaware, Wyoming, or Arkansas; over 5 times that of Arizona; over 4 times that of South Carolina or Florida; over 3 times that of Utah, Mississippi, or New Hampshire; over 2 times that of Montana, Maine, North Dakota, Colorado, South Dakota, Georgia, or Oklahoma; more than that of Oregon, Rhode Island, Alabama, Washington, Tennessee, Virginia, Minnesota, Kentucky, Louisiana, West Virginia, Nebraska, or Kansas.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

Based on published Government 1933 reports, the county of Allegheny paid not less than \$24,000,000 and not more than \$27,000,000 in income taxes to the Federal Government.

The county of Allegheny, assuming the minimum figure, pays more income taxes to the United States Government than any State in the Union, excepting California, Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, of which it is a part.

According to the above figures, Allegheny County paid in 1933: 102 times the amount paid by North Dakota; 75 times the amount paid by New Mexico or Wyoming; 60 times the amount paid by South Dakota; 30 times the amount paid by Arizona, Mississippi, Montana, or Vermont; 25 times the amount paid by Arkansas; 10 times the amount paid by Oregon; 6 times the amount paid by Georgia or Maine; 5 times the amount paid by Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Washington, or West Virginia; 4 times the amount paid by Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Rhode Island, or Tennessee; 2 times the amount paid by Indiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, or Virginia; 1½ times the amount paid by Texas or Wisconsin.

This great county is governed by a board of commissioners consisting of three men who have complete control of both its legislative and executive functions. The chairman of that board is Mr. John J. Kane, whose grasp of governmental functions is so exceptional that it is acknowledged by all without question. Another member of the board of three, George Rankin, Jr., until a few years ago engaged in finance, is also recognized as an able and exceptionally capable public servant. Being in control of such a vast government as is constituted by this county, this board of commissioners with their experience are naturally competent to judge of the merits and advantages and disadvantages of any contemplated public improvement or work, insofar as both the financing and the general benefit is concerned.

Last week, on May 27, 1937, this board of commissioners passed a resolution in which attention was called to the fact that under the new regulations of the Public Works Administration, Federal grants on four large improvements, namely, Hemlock Drive \$150,000, Browne Hill Road \$145,000, Glenwood Bridge \$256,000, and Rankin Bridge \$175,000, would be on the basis of an amount equal to the actual amount of wages paid to relief labor plus 15 percent. It was further stated in the resolution that grants on such a basis would not

in most cases, exceed 20 percent of the total cost of such projects, and in the resolution it called on the Congressmen and the Senator from Pennsylvania to endeavor to have the P. W. A. adopt reasonable regulations so that this activity of the Federal Government would be of some assistance and further called attention in the resolution to the arbitrary administrative red tape which the county had encountered in P. W. A. directed projects.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to the four projects mentioned, there has been prepared plans and specifications for the construction of a new road leading to and from the city of Pittsburgh, which will be known as the Banksville Road, the cost of which will be \$1,000,000. Negotiations have been in progress to obtain a grant of \$200,000, one-fifth of the cost, from the P. W. A., but, gentlemen, it appears likely that this great county of Allegheny will reject a P. W. A. grant on grounds which I personally believe well founded. The Congress of the United States is on this very day considering legislation to establish minimum wages and has approved the right of labor to collective bargaining. But what does this P. W. A. agency of the United States Government attempt to force upon Allegheny County? The prevailing and union wage scale in this county is from \$1.43 to \$1.50 an hour for skilled workmen, but this P. W. A. agency insists that no more than \$1.20 an hour shall be paid for skilled workmen on this particular project. The prevailing wage rate for laborers in this county is 62½ to 65 cents an hour, but what does the P. W. A. insist upon. It insists that the grant shall be made on the basis of 50 cents an hour for laborers. P. W. A. is trying to force an unfair wage scale upon Allegheny County. Much as these public improvements are needed, this board will never agree to chisel on the workingman.

For nearly 6 months a program for public improvements has been in the hands of P. W. A. officials, complete in every detail with regard to specifications and all other matters. These public improvements are sorely needed but today almost 6 months have elapsed and, in spite of the fact that officials of the county made repeated trips to Washington and expended large sums of money for the preparation of plans and specifications, no definite answer has been received. And, more than that, no reason has been advanced by P. W. A. officials as to why some answer cannot be given or has not been given. So much red tape has developed in this agency, through multitudinous and picayunish regulations and rules, that on every project an enormous amount of extra detail work must be done, the cost of all of which must be borne by the municipality receiving the grant; so much that by the time the project is completed the municipality does not receive any benefit from the grant. The minutest change in the specifications requires, under P. W. A. regulations, a legal ordinance or resolution of the municipality before it will be approved. For instance, if the specifications call for white paint and the county desires to have buff paint applied instead, it would require the legal adoption of a separate ordinance or resolution. It requires an expert to draft such a resolution in the first place. Then five certified copies of such resolution must be forwarded to the P. W. A. officials here in Washington, and, after interminable delays, perhaps such a minor change would be approved. In one case award of a contract in the sum of \$120,000 was made by the Commissioners of Allegheny County. This was only done after previous bids had been rejected because it was felt that the bid was rather high. The county commissioners of Allegheny County are thoroughly familiar with the cost of this kind of work in their county and previous bids were rejected on the insistence of P. W. A. officials sitting here in Washington, who probably know nothing about conditions outside of Washington. They were repeatedly informed that no contractor would bid a lower amount; and each successive bid submitted was higher than the previous one. And what did the P. W. A. officials here in Washington do? In violation of the spirit of the agreement which had been entered into, they arbitrarily said that they would allow only \$80,000, instead of the sum of \$120,000, which was the lowest bid. Such high-handed and arbitrary action by peo-

ple here in Washington certainly does not entitle P. W. A. to consideration at the hands of Congress. I doubt if there is a P. W. A. official anywhere in the country who will dispute the assertion that P. W. A. restrictions regarding labor slow up progress and increase the cost of construction work, and it is a fairly well-established fact that contractors have advanced as much as 10 percent to their usual contract price on account of the many regulations which must be met by them in the prosecution of the work.

This county also has an airport with the largest paved area of any airport in the world. It has been contemplated to further improve this wonderful airport, and for a while it was expected that P. W. A. funds would be utilized. It has now been practically decided that P. W. A. money would in nowise be of assistance in such a project because of the red-tape restrictions and regulations.

When the P. W. A. was first established it seemed to have the approval of the majority of the people of the country and for a while after its inception it seemed to operate with dispatch and judgment. From day to day, however, new regulations were imposed and this has continued until one gets the impression that each official of this agency is striving to erect barriers and obstructions. One cannot help but feel that it is becoming an ever-growing bureaucracy entangled in such multitudinous restrictions so as to make it an example of inefficiency.

In short, Mr. Chairman, the statement of Works Director John F. Laboon, of Allegheny County, that Federal grants offered for bridge and highway improvements are insufficient to warrant the inconvenience and red tape of P. W. A. directed projects, is true and absolutely borne out by experience.

And if Executive Order No. 197, providing that all skilled labor must be taken from the relief rolls, is kept in force and effect, it is my conclusion that the sooner the Congress of the United States dissolves the P. W. A. the better it will be for the country, economically and otherwise.

Mr. Chairman, earmarking any sum whatsoever to go to P. W. A. out of the funds appropriated for relief would be a sad mistake and would deprive hundreds of thousands of deserving people of work.

Let me urge you with all the earnestness at my command not to earmark one cent out of this bill so that it will go to P. W. A.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, the amendment being discussed undoubtedly has a meritorious objective, but the Works Progress Administration, which will have charge of the administration of part of this fund, says that it is absolutely unworkable when it comes down to practical operation. For instance, they say that in many places it is in the interest of economy to employ a private architect to render a small supervisory service in connection with the project, yet under this language they would have to get a full-time architect working for the Government. Under this language you could not employ anybody to do anything on any works project if he gets on penny of compensation from any other source. Mr. Chairman, that is unworkable. I want to say to our friends from Pennsylvania that if they have any such situation as that in their State relief set-up, men who are chiseling by drawing salaries from other sources, they should get them out of their set-up, because they have full control of that. We do not have anything like that in my part of the country.

Mr. Chairman, of course nobody wants to see relief money dissipated, but it is going mighty far to say that not one penny of this money may be spent for employing one who may draw a salary from another source. It puts the Administration in the position they have to employ full-time men to do a small job in a community or on a project where maybe they might need an engineer to go out and lay out a plat of land. They could employ him for \$5, but under this amendment they would have to get one sent from headquarters at considerable more expense. The object is all right, but the language is too restrictive. It defeats its own purpose.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be defeated. It was adopted by the full committee practically without debate; and, as my good friend the gentleman from Georgia

knows, it was adopted after members of the committee were preparing to leave the committee room.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a motion which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DITTER moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that motion has already been offered and passed upon.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I contend that business has been transacted since the motion was made and that my motion is therefore in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The other preferential motion was withdrawn and a vote not taken on it.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I offered this motion because of the conflict that exists among my Democratic brethren from the State of Pennsylvania. I am exceedingly disturbed as I find my distinguished friend from Philadelphia taking one position and some of his brethren taking another position. As I contemplate this conflict, there comes to my mind the possibility that they might advise me with respect to a similar conflict in reference to some telegrams that have been brought to our attention. It has not been many months since a great hue and cry went up about the matter of telegrams coming in here with respect to a utilities bill. I find now that many of us received recently a telegram from the chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Department of Highways. I assume my Democratic brethren received the same telegram. That telegram reads as follows:

Strongly urge your support of House Road Committee's resolution, Cartwright amendment, to earmark relief bill funds for roads.

I assumed, of course, Mr. Temple was speaking with authority when that telegram came through. However, I was further disturbed and embarrassed, Mr. Chairman, and am particularly disturbed now, as my Democratic brethren from Philadelphia seem much concerned now that the light of day is brought to bear upon this matter of telegrams.

I find one of my own constituents has wired here. You know, I have the honor of representing His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania. I read now from a telegram from His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania that seems to be in direct conflict with the one from the chief engineer. The chief engineer expressed his views before any pressure was brought. Of course, I assumed that the chief engineer of the highway department would know the needs of Pennsylvania. He should know. I want to read now from an original telegram from His Excellency George H. Earle:

Many of you Members are preparing to earmark President Roosevelt's one-and-one-half-billion-dollar relief program for various projects, many requiring little relief labor, thereby defeating purpose of President to provide maximum unemployment relief. Stop.

Such action will add greatly to relief burden of all States.

Stop. I say to you Pennsylvania Democrats, stop!

I urge you, in the interest of our State, to support the President's plan, and if you wish special projects to appropriate additional funds. Stop.

The majority leader was not certain a bit ago when we interrogated him as to whether there were to be additional funds. That is the answer. There are to be additional funds. More spending is the order of the Governor.

I sincerely hope you will stand by the President on this vital issue.

Stop again.

Now, all my brethren on the Democratic side, from Virginia, from Kentucky, from Oregon, from Washington, yea, from Michigan, because I remember last week a question was raised as to whether the Governor of Michigan was doing this, should give heed. Listen to the last sentence. I do not know whether this is a threat or promise. I have a great regard for the Governor; he is my constituent. Mark this last sentence:

I am asking all Democratic Governors to make a similar request of their Congressmen.

I am just wondering as I read this state paper—and I ask my friends from Pennsylvania on the Democratic side, is this last sentence intended as the opening gun of the George H. Earle for President in 1940? [Applause.]

My sympathy goes out to the Democratic Members from Pennsylvania. They are in a difficult position. They received the straightforward, nonpolitical, professional opinion of the chief engineer of the highway department urging that the bill be earmarked for the needs of the Commonwealth which they represented. Many of them were favorable to this earmarking last week. They depended upon the recommendation of the engineer of the State. They realized then their duty to the Commonwealth. They accepted and were persuaded by professional opinion. Political influence had not been exerted. That was before orders were issued. Politics were out of the picture. They were free agents then, free to voice and vote their convictions. The engineer's opinion was worth something then. Courageously they could vote and go to their people and declare that their position was predicated upon the professional advice of an authority on highway construction and who knew the needs of Pennsylvania.

Then something happened. The Democratic majority here was divided. An attitude of freedom of thought took possession. Many were encouraged to think that the House of Representatives was assuming again its prerogatives to think and act as in its judgment would be to the best interests of the people. It seemed that the rubber-stamp characteristic was being discarded and that the shackles of political serfdom were being broken. The administration's program was threatened. Then the second telegram came—a telegram not from the chief engineer of Pennsylvania, whose duty it is to know, but a telegram from the Governor, who declares by his telegram that they must disregard the professional opinion of the State engineer and accept his dictation.

Naturally, my Democratic friends from Pennsylvania are distressed. They are torn between two choices.

They can be positive and maintain the position which they took last week, and thereby incur the displeasure of the Governor, or they can reverse the position which they took before, cast to the winds the advice and recommendation of the engineer, and thereby receive the approval of the Governor. This is a difficult position for them. It calls for our sympathy. We extend it to them.

We have hope in their spirit of independence. We believe that they resent the odium which attaches to the characterization "rubber stamps." They realize, of course, that obedience to orders means the inevitable label "rubber stamps." They know the difference between independence of thought and the humiliation of following orders. They can make a choice between professional opinion and political pressure. They can be free men, acting as they believe the best interests of their districts and State require, or they can be "yes men", doing as they are bidden by political bosses, irrespective of the interests which they represent. It is a choice between being rubber stamps or being real Representatives.

The Democratic Members from Pennsylvania have an opportunity today to exemplify the best traditions of Pennsylvania and to prove their worth as representatives of the people. Whom do you represent, I ask you today? To whom are you responsive? Do you accept orders or do you vote your convictions? Is an engineer's professional opinion worth more than a political order? Your vote today will be the answer. You will stand firm by your convictions or you may do a political flip-flop. You have the choice of being a representative of the people or a political trapeze artist. Vote your convictions today and go home to your people unembarrassed and unashamed, satisfied that you have not been mere political puppets and pawns.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DALY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the motion.

May I say in reply to my friend, and an old friend of many years standing from a neighboring county [Mr. DITTER], on the other side, that he read with great care two

telegrams. I do not know where he got them. But, if he had gone further to the source where he procured those, he would also have received a copy of a telegram from the secretary of highways of Pennsylvania, Warren Van Dyke, repudiating the telegram that the engineer sent and repudiating the engineer. Why did not the gentleman from Montgomery County, Pa., read that telegram? Why was he not fair enough to read that telegram? Or did he not want to read it?

Did he only want to make a speech about the distinguished constituent which he says he represents? He does represent the most distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania. That is, he represents the district in which that citizen resides, but I doubt very much that he represents that distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania. [Laughter and applause.] I do not know whether he really represents anybody in the district. [Laughter and applause.]

The gentleman from Pennsylvania on the Republican side spoke about the fact this might be a boom for George H. Earle for president. God knows, they (the Republicans) wanted Earle. He was with them for awhile. He could not stomach them and left them. [Laughter and applause.]

He came out in the open to support the real people of Pennsylvania. When you are looking for Presidential timber in the next election year, when you are looking at the record of this man from Pennsylvania who has driven out all the rats who had occupied every office in the State for as long as I have lived, and that is a long time, and has made the best Governor Pennsylvania ever had, you will find you could go much farther and fare worse than to take the constituent whom the gentleman from Pennsylvania does not represent. [Laughter and applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER], to strike out the enacting clause.

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAY] to the committee amendment.

Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be again read.

The Clerk again read the amendment to the committee amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

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

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask if it is intended to stay here tonight until the consideration of the bill is completed?

Mr. WOODRUM. I think we might work a little bit longer, to satisfy the gentleman. It is 25 minutes after 5.

Mr. RAYBURN. In answer to the gentleman's inquiry, I may say I have asked everyone to stay to finish the consideration of this bill tonight. If the Committee rises, it will be over the protest of the gentleman in charge of this bill.

Mr. SNELL. Then, I object to any extension of time.

Mr. BETTER. Mr. Chairman, the newspapers for the past 2 days have been carrying various statements relative to so-called compromise proposals in connection with the plan to earmark a portion of this bill for worth-while public-works projects.

These press reports refer to a "revolt" in the House and state that the proponents of the earmarking plans have now backed down on the issue. This is not in any way a

revolt so far as I am concerned, and there has been no backing down.

It is true that some compromise proposal has been discussed in regard to the public-works plan, and, for the information of the House, I did submit a 10-point program which was presented to the President. Of these 10 requests the President has indicated he is willing to go along on 6 of them.

The distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], our floor leader, made a statement to the Membership of the House which I do not believe was very clear in the minds of the Members, and I desire at this time to clarify the concessions that have been obtained, if I can.

The first of these provides for continuation of the authority of the Public Works Administration for 2 years, or until June 30, 1939. The second would permit the use of the uncommitted balance in the revolving fund of P. W. A. which is still available for grants. This amounts to \$95,000,000 and is not committed in any way.

The third request would involve rescission by the President of his administrative order 197 so that projects for which bonds have been voted or funds otherwise secured on a 45 to 55 percent basis may be financed as originally recommended. This the President has agreed to do.

The fourth request is one which is of particular interest to me. This would provide funds for the construction of 1,178 schools which are hazardous to the lives of students and have been condemned by local inspection agents. The funds necessary for this program would amount to a little over \$91,000,000.

The fifth request would make it possible to provide funds for the construction of non-Federal P. W. A. projects for which appropriations have been made by State legislatures. Thus, all of those projects for which bonds have been voted, or funds otherwise secured by local municipalities, would be taken care of.

The sixth item would provide a sufficient fund for administrative expenses to carry on the Public Works Administration.

I am interested in this public-works program, not from any selfish standpoint, but because I believe implicitly that private business must be stimulated if it is to assist in the unemployment problem.

I have obtained assurances from the President, through our distinguished majority leader, that the group for which I am spokesman in this matter can be assured of having the public-works agency continued and certain funds made available to construct 1,178 schools and all projects on which bonds have been voted or funds otherwise secured by local municipalities. Thus, we will be enabled to keep faith with our local communities. I might add here that I do not have one P. W. A. project pending in my district and my interests are, therefore, purely altruistic.

I am introducing today a bill to provide for the extension of authority of the P. W. A. until June 30, 1939, containing certain provisions outlining the basis on which loans and grants will be made. Since we have assurances of administration support on this it is believed the committee will promptly report it. I hope it will have the support of every Member. I might add, for the information of the House, that the provisions of the bill have been written after conferences with Members making up the so-called P. W. A. bloc, and I believe it is acceptable to all interested.

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

Mr. BEITER. I yield.

Mr. DINGELL. I would like to ask the question I asked our distinguished floor leader about the slum-clearance projects in Detroit. Two of them have been authorized. The foundations are in. The slums are cleared. About \$10,000,000 was originally allotted, or possibly somewhat more. What I am interested in is to know whether those projects are going to be completed, or some assurance given that the job will be completed.

Mr. BEITER. It is my understanding all projects which have been started will be completed.

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

Mr. BEITER. Yes.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Can the gentleman give the Committee the assurance that where a sponsor has had final approval of a project and work is ready to begin, and the sponsor has placed the money on deposit, regardless of whether a bond issue has been called, the work will start?

Mr. BEITER. It is my understanding wherever there is a moral obligation on the part of the Government the project will be completed. In this case I would say there was a moral obligation, since funds have certainly been secured and set aside for that specific purpose by the municipality. In other words, whether bonds have been issued or whether State legislatures have created authorities with the right to issue revenue bonds and such authorities have been established and applications submitted and approved, or whether other means have been obtained to secure the necessary funds, all municipalities having found and established a method to share the financing of such projects will be eligible under this concession.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. STARNES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. LAMNECK. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, although during the last 2 hours we have debated a number of different amendments, everyone realizes the fact, I think, that all of this debate is pointed toward the separate votes which will be taken on the three earmarking amendments which were adopted by the House last week. The general opinion is that the House is going to reverse itself on the action taken last week, and that, it seems to me, is a very, very unfortunate situation for the House to find itself in.

I would like to talk to you particularly on the road earmarking amendment, but first I want to touch upon the other two amendments in passing. The flood-control amendment and the P. W. A. amendment are said to have been sponsored by blocs. Perhaps that is true. The road amendment, on the other hand, is not, and it is therefore in a different category than the other two.

I admit there may possibly be some question as to whether it is wise to take relief money and use it for the purpose of flood control and the construction of P. W. A. projects, because on those two classes of work it is, of course, not possible to employ quite so many people as it is on some other kinds of work.

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

Mr. MOTT. I will, if I may complete my statement. My time is very limited. I say that as to the flood control and P. W. A. earmarking there is room for honest difference of opinion. In this regard let me remind you that the House considered this matter very, very carefully when the amendments were offered and debated last week.

All of the objections which could possibly be offered to the P. W. A. and the flood-control amendments were advanced, and the House thought these two amendments were meritorious and adopted them by a vote of nearly 2 to 1.

The House understood the situation then, as it understands it now, and I say to you if it was proper last week to earmark a part of this relief money for flood control and for P. W. A. projects, it is proper to continue that earmarking now and, for one, I intend to vote the same way upon the earmarking as I did last week. I intend to vote to earmark funds for flood control, P. W. A. projects, and roads.

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

Mr. MOTT. I am sorry, but I cannot yield at this point. Let me call your attention to the fact that nothing has been said here on the floor today that would give any Member any reason whatever for changing his vote in this regard. All we have heard is a statement from the

gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], who said he went to see the President and had a conversation with him. He said no agreement was made with the President and we have no assurance from anybody that any money at all from the relief appropriation will be spent for flood control or P. W. A. projects, unless we retain the amendments earmarking funds for those purposes, which we adopted last week.

Now, it is evident the House is not going to do that. It is evident now that when a separate vote on these amendments and on the road amendment is demanded by the majority leaders this afternoon the majority Members of the House are going to reverse themselves and repudiate the vote by which they expressed their considered judgment on the subject last week.

Why? Simply because since the vote on these amendments was taken last week the President has said he wanted the vote reversed. To most of the majority Members, who voted overwhelmingly last week to earmark these funds, the order of the President was sufficient. They intend willingly to obey him. They intend upon the roll call to repudiate not only their own votes but to repudiate what they declared upon the floor last week to be their own independent and considered judgment as legislators. They have once more forcefully demonstrated the fact that they are in Congress not to legislate but simply to obey the commands of the Chief Executive.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

Mr. SWEENEY. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that there have been pending at the desk for 1 hour six amendments to this section.

Mr. WOODRUM. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

Mr. MASSINGALE. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize first gentlemen with pending amendments.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALLEN of Pennsylvania: On page 6, line 22, after the period, add the following: "And provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available to pay the compensation of W. P. A. district officials unless such officials are bona fide residents of the W. P. A. district in which the office is situated."

Mr. ALLEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is so obvious that it will not take me very long to explain it. I feel that the executive officers or the administrative officers of any W. P. A. district—and I am referring to the district alone—should be bona-fide residents of that district. We have heard a great deal lately about returning relief to local authorities. This is a good step in that direction. There is nobody who knows the relief situation in any given locality as well as the local citizens themselves. The whole W. P. A. procedure has been reduced to a form where it is a routine matter. I do not believe there is any W. P. A. district in the country that cannot produce reliable, efficient, and honest officials who can handle the work in that district. I do not believe it is fair to any district to have outsiders brought in to administer its affairs when local people are available who could do the job just as well. This is the purpose of the amendment and I sincerely hope it will pass. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'MALLEY: On page 6, line 22, after the word "candidate", insert "nor of any person holding an elective or appointive office in any State, district, county, or municipality, whether or not any salary, fee, or emolument attaches to such elective or appointive office."

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Chairman, my amendment merely adds to this section 6 that, in addition to candidates for office, that no holder of an elective or appointive office in any State, district, or municipality shall be the recipient of any portion of these funds intended for relief.

It is my opinion that section 6 was designed by the committee to take politics out of W. P. A. If we want to take politics out of W. P. A. and keep it out, in addition to barring candidates from public office from working on W. P. A. pay rolls, we ought to bar holders of elective offices, many of them holders of small offices in small communities, that pay fees and require political activity to keep, from working as supervisors or as administrative workers. Certainly, the holder of an elective office cannot help but engage in politics and engage in politics among the workers he may supervise if he expects to keep his office, and relief should be as free from politics as we can keep it.

This is all I have to say about my amendment, and I hope the Committee will adopt it, because it simply carries out the intention of section 6 more completely.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MASSINGALE. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MASSINGALE: Page 7, after line 4, add a new paragraph as follows:

"(c) No part of the sums appropriated by this joint resolution shall be available for use in the Army and Navy Departments of the Government of the United States."

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment. It is not germane to this portion of the bill or to the bill itself.

Mr. MASSINGALE. I ask the gentleman to withhold that for a little bit.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. MASSINGALE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will prevent any transfer of the funds provided for in this act so that no part of this appropriation may be used by war agencies of the Government. The amendment was suggested when hearings were being had on the Army and Navy appropriation bills. At these hearings it was disclosed that during the years 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936 there was taken from the relief appropriations exactly \$942,761,048.10 for use for Army and Navy purposes. True, there was nothing secretive in taking this huge sum of money intended for relief of the distressed and applying it to uses of the Army and Navy, but in the minds of the public, this amount of money stands charged against relief to the destitute of the land, and to that extent has often been used as an argument that relief is too expensive and that because of the high cost of relief, the Government is unable to stand the burden of it. This charge of extravagant, lavish, and foolish spending on our poor, so often heard on the floor of the House, should have a credit of near one billion dollars, and the military branches of the Government should be debited with this billion during the same period. The mercy side of Uncle Sam's ledger is a billion dollars short of what it is due according to the judgment of the Congress making the appropriations for relief work. I mention this because the public ought to be kept informed on what is happening. This is important enough to at least help keep the records straight.

The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee of the Navy appropriations bill for the coming year, Mr. UMSTEAD

of North Carolina, very frankly stated in answer to a question by me, that in his opinion the Navy did not contemplate the use of any relief money for the year 1938 for purposes provided for in the naval appropriation bill. I am sure this is correct, and I hope that the Army is disposed to take a like view of the matter, for I am certain that the American people will approve such an attitude on the part of the Army and Navy. My amendment forbids the use of any of this appropriation for either the Army or the Navy. The diversion of this near one billion dollars for relief purposes might have been disastrous and in all likelihood must have meant real deprivation and suffering in those areas known as the Great Plains drought States—10 States in the area.

The billion dollars taken away from relief in the 4 years would have provided 1,000,000 distressed families with \$1,000 each for 1 year; it would have provided 2,000,000 distressed families with \$500 each for 1 year; it would have provided 4,000,000 distressed families with \$250 to each family for 1 year. I can see that if we had had the use of Oklahoma's part of this billion dollars to use for relief purposes, much suffering in that area would have been avoided, and many persons who went hungry and cold need not have done so. No one will ever know how many human beings in America suffered because this money did not reach its intended use. But it is definitely known that during these 4 years, some people have died of starvation or malnutrition and many have suffered for food, fuel, and clothing.

I cannot picture the situation, as it appears in the Midwest, better than by quoting a paragraph from a letter received from a young lady of my district on the social aspect of relief. It is as follows:

Perhaps my one criticism is that the sight of miserable people hurts me. Like D. H. Lawrence, "I am wounded in my fundamental societal impulses." I can never get used to tent towns and ragged children. I can never stand the sight of the hollow, empty faces of some of the men. It is the fact of their resignation that incenses me. If they would show some resentment, I would feel some hopes for them. But no! They accept a pittance without a murmur. It is like the old Roman populace taking bread tossed in the streets by the nobles. There isn't a shred of manhood left in many of them. And that hurts—and it hurts deeply—as it should hurt those of us who claim to have any humanitarian feelings for the masses of unwanted and unloved people.

The impressions of this young lady have been burned into her soul by things that she knows and sees and that are all about her.

To my mind, the most tragic era in America has been the trail of the depression. The old and the weak have been hurried on. Babies have died for lack of proper nourishment, and children have been stunted in the development of body and mind, though our Government has been generous to an extent heretofore unknown to modern governments.

No need here to discuss the cause or contributing causes that brought about the miserable condition of so many people. The truth is that some 8 or 12 million of our people must have more or less assistance in order that they may be assured of some little income from work that will enable them to subsist until their economic situation is improved. The need for this appropriation varies according to the degree of recovery in the various areas. Members from some districts have said there is no need for Government assistance to their unemployed, and we have heard statements that in some of the States every man willing to work can find a job. I take such statements at their face value. But I fail to see in them any real argument that relief appropriations are unnecessary. I grant that relief money may not be necessary in some communities, but I have failed to hear any Member make the request that his State or district should be excluded from participation in the relief fund. The mere fact that such large numbers of unemployed are found makes it self-evident that assistance is needed or that the morale in America has broken completely down.

It must be remembered that our needy people are not chronic ne'er-do-wells. Many of them up to 5 or 6 years ago never knew want. They are largely the victims of

bad economic conditions for which we as a Nation are responsible. If Congress will batter down economic barriers to the point where every man can find a job at a living wage, we will then be finished with unemployment. The unemployed, in asking this opportunity of their Government, are not unreasonable, for it surely is little enough to justify the existence of the Government to have it said about the Government that it is so operated that any man in it may find work, if he wants to work. Millions of men are endeavoring day after day to find work and cannot find it because it does not exist.

The difference in opinion as to the specific purposes for which this money should be used, "earmarking it", should not interfere with the passage of the bill. In some communities where men can get work and the various divisions of the Government are able financially to make such contributions as are required for public improvements, then "earmarking" for P. W. A. might be feasible. In the Midwest where municipalities are unable to match grants by the Federal Government and men cannot get work, if you earmark any of this money, it would be the equivalent of taking bread and meat from hungry mouths and giving the money to cement factories and steel mills to supply materials for public improvements in large cities that are able to meet the requirement for grants.

I believe that I am safe in stating that the situation in Oklahoma is such that earmarking of these funds might result in depriving some hungry people of food, and I am not giving my vote to earmarking. It is true that there are many P. W. A. projects in my State that need to be finished, and if the one-hundred-and-fifty-odd million dollars now on hand will not complete these projects, and if it requires \$300,000,000 more to complete them, then I would gladly support such an additional appropriation. But I cannot give my consent that this \$300,000,000 should be diverted from the appropriation for relief of our most distressed population and made available almost wholly for the benefit of contractors and material men. The ordinary day laborer who is in the greatest distress would get very little of the \$300,000,000 asked to be taken from this appropriation for P. W. A. purposes, for most of it would go to skilled labor, cement mills, and the steel industry.

No person knows how many unemployed there are in America, for it seems that no census has been taken of them; but the estimate of the number as gathered from the Department of Labor and Mr. Hopkins' official knowledge of them is that there must be somewhere between eight and twelve million of them. I am sure that the President and Mr. Hopkins want to make sure that no family in all of this large group shall suffer for the necessities of life, and when they have recommended a minimum of \$1,500,000,000 to accomplish this purpose, I have no difficulty whatever in going along with them 100 percent.

The significant fact is that until this administration came upon the scene, the distressed of America received nothing outside of donations from private charitable organizations. So great was the distress that such agencies could not cope with it, and it seemed to require men of the type of the President and Mr. Hopkins to intelligently undertake the great task of so organizing the relief agencies of the country as to make it reasonably certain that people were not going to suffer to any extent for the things necessary to sustain human life.

I know of no man who ought to be a better judge of the needs of the great throng of needy people than Harry Hopkins. I have had a number of talks with him, and he impressed me with his understanding of this great social problem and with his sincerity of purpose in wanting to assist the unemployed. I am sure that by going among these people and receiving letters similar to the one from which I quoted, he made his recommendation; and I believe he made his recommendation for \$1,500,000,000 because his conscience would not permit his recommending an appropriation for a less amount of money than the minimum, in his judgment, necessary to prevent hunger and hardships.

I believe Mr. Hopkins is right in his prophecy that America had as well face the fact of a permanent policy of relief. This does not at all imply that the unemployed are not willing to work, but it does show that the soul of Hopkins has been touched by personal contacts with these millions of people, and that he has the courage to speak out in open meeting in their behalf. It is not a pleasing thought to the country to be advised of such an obligation, but Hopkins is the more to be admired for having served notice on us respecting the actual condition among the more unfortunate people of our land. His statement emphasizes the fact that recovery has come in a large part to those that have and only in a small way to those in need.

Instead of being condemned, I think Harry Hopkins deserves a high tribute at the hands of the American people, and I believe that the common, hard-working, unfortunate day laborer feels that in Hopkins he has perhaps the most sympathetic friend in America aside from the President himself. It seems to me that instead of wanting to punish Mr. Hopkins because perhaps some of this money may have been spent not according to our individual wishes is not meeting the requirements of the Congress. If too much money were appropriated to take care of these distressed, it would be an easy matter to turn it back into the Treasury, but the great danger comes in not appropriating enough, or if when it is appropriated, it be diverted to some other less humane cause.

To the end that this relief money shall not be used for any other purpose and that it shall be conserved for the purpose of carrying the necessities of life to our more unfortunate people, I have offered this amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma is merely a limitation on the use of funds appropriated under the act. In this particular section there are already two limitations, and the Chair overrules the point of order.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The question was taken, and on a division, demanded by Mr. WOODRUM, there were—ayes, 75; noes, 80.

Mr. MASSINGALE. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered and the Chair appointed Mr. MASSINGALE and Mr. WOODRUM to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided and the tellers reported—ayes, 88; noes, 108.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAWFORD: Page 6, line 18, after the word "any" insert the word "Federal" and a comma following it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment because I do not believe that any person running for a Federal office should, in any way, directly or indirectly, participate in the benefit of any of these funds under this bill. We should amend the bill so the man who votes for it cannot participate in the funds appropriated.

The verbal pyrotechnics whose glare a few days ago threatened like a fluoroscope to show the country that after all the Congress has a spine and a determination to say where and how the money of the taxpayers should be spent and by what method the part of that one-third ill-nourished, ill-clad, and ill-housed now on or in need of relief should be cared for, has now faded—cooled and almost is extinguished by the means of a recess. Today the rubber stamp has been dusted off and Congress will be asked to put its mark of approval on another billion-and-a-half-dollar spending program severing its own strings of control.

Whether it is a "pig in the poke" or the "pork in the barrel" we seem to be going into this new relief program without anything very concrete upon which to work. In the Life and Letters of Charles Darwin is the quotation:

As for a future life, every man must judge for himself between conflicting vague probabilities.

That is about the circumstance here today. This body is asked to choose between the vague probabilities of what is going to be needed in the way of relief.

The administration has turned its back upon the only effective way of ascertaining how much money will be necessary to assist the ill-nourished, ill-clad, and ill-housed for another year. I refer to an unemployment census. While we are putting government in business, we should also put some business in government and take an inventory once in a while.

But, instead of a current inventory, the Works Progress Administrator, who is proving himself to be publisher extraordinary and plenipotentiary, sends Members of Congress a finely bound and gold-leaf labeled book, bulging with unemployment figures obtained in May 1934. Aside from its value in the archives of the United States and for study in combating future eras of unemployment, what good will come at this time from the distribution of this out-of-date publication, which, I understand, was not even printed in the Government Printing Office.

We recently had a fine example of this "pig in the poke" method of legislation being forced upon Congress without a somewhat definite survey when we were considering the C. C. C. extension. At that time we were asked to provide for 350,000 boys in the C. C. C. camps of the country while at the very moment C. C. C. enrollments were falling short of that mark by the thousands, apparently because of the young men returning to private industry. In my own State, as well as in other States, camps are being closed because of a lack of sufficient men to man them economically. I am advised that the April 1 enrollment fell 30,000 men short of the authorized quota. Some sixty-odd camps are now being closed, 14 of these being in Michigan.

I am certainly pleased to note that in at least one branch of this emergency program there is one official who agrees with me that it is a happy day in the life of this Nation to see these men returning to private industry. A few days ago a Government official, in answering my inquiry relative to the C. C. C., said:

While from one standpoint we all regret the closing of any of the camps, there is very distinct encouragement in the indication that economic conditions have apparently so improved that more of the young men are receiving employment in private industry and are not therefore applicants for enrollment in the C. C. C.

We are here asked to appropriate a sum of money similar in amount to that we were asked to grant last year. Has there been no improvement in the economic conditions of this Nation since we last debated relief appropriations? Has the C. C. C. program been a failure to such an extent that 30,000 boys went on a sit-down strike against returning to its fold April 1? Such a supposition is naturally an absurdity. There is a shortage in enrollees because private industry is absorbing these young men. Despite the fact that we are asked to appropriate approximately the same amount as last year in another of the elaborate publications of the Works Progress Administrator—his voluminous report of October 1936 showed that at its peak in February 1936 the works program provided jobs for 3,800,000 people (including C. C. C.) and that by the end of August this roll had been diminished by 400,000 people. Mr. Hopkins' own report of the date I have mentioned says that this reduction was "due to the curtailment of the program in response to improved conditions in private industry and seasonal employment in agriculture." Must a billion and a half dollars again be authorized in spite of diminishing rolls?

If 400,000 people left the works-relief rolls from February to September, last year, when we had not heard a lot about increased industrial activity, then how many have left the rolls since that time, now that industry has picked up?

In an address at Indianapolis, last Thursday evening, Mr. Hopkins said:

To get a clear picture of what we are up against we have to break down the unemployment problem into its various compo-

ment parts. We cannot think intelligently on unemployment at large. We have to think in terms of types of unemployment and of groups of unemployed.

WHY DELAY A CENSUS?

If we are to believe this statement—and I do agree with the Administrator on that point—then why do we shy at an unemployment census? Let us break down the unemployment situation today. Let us think in terms of types and groups of unemployed in the summer of 1937 and not in a gilded book of statistics just released giving a May 1934 survey.

On January 23, 1935, I said on this floor that no one man living is powerful enough, without staggering waste and inefficiency, to go out and plan and put into operation the works necessary for the consumption of four and a half billion dollars. Some people may hail among its accomplishments a so-called mandate of the people last November, but the pages of the RECORDS of Congress since my prediction was made, bear out the significance of my thoughts at that time.

Today I hold the same feeling toward this grant of one and a half billion dollars in which Congress is again requested to toss the purse strings to that amount to the four winds and let the money be spent irrespective of what portion of those on the works rolls return to pay rolls of private business.

Congress will be in session again in 7 months. The summer is ahead of us, and the works rolls will have their seasonal reduction. Why not adopt a short-time program providing adequate aid for those who will not be absorbed by the pick-up in factories and on farms, and in the meantime take an unemployment census?

Administrator Hopkins told the Conference of Mayors here last winter that—

One major obstacle in the path of meeting the problem of unemployment has been the absence of really adequate unemployment figures.

He further said:

I am convinced we ought to find out by taking an unemployment census. A census will give us a pretty exact picture of our present unemployment problem—a much better picture than we have now.

NEED GUIDE TO POLICY

I previously stated we are dealing with vague probabilities. Mr. Hopkins stated in that November address that data of an unemployment census—

Would be a guide to policy. It would eliminate much of the popular confusion arising out of the widely divergent estimates—both good and bad—we find at the present time.

Those words were uttered over 6 months ago, yet confusion as to the situation continues to be popular and we still have no guide to policy.

We have heard considerable in recent months about "horse and buggy" days and the three-horse team. It appears that two of the horses are shying at a piece of paper containing facts on unemployment based on an up-to-date unemployment census.

President Roosevelt's own Council for Industrial Progress has taken cognizance of the fact that unemployment statistics are conspicuous by their absence. Meeting in Washington in December of last year the council adopted a report on this subject in which it said:

There is no question of the great need for accurate information in this field. Indeed, it seems incredible that the Nation has been collecting facts and figures in almost every field of interest excepting only this one. * * * What we do not know is how many people there are, to what extent they are employed or unemployed, what they do, or how they make their living. How they make their living is the most important problem in the world to them and to the Congress which must legislate in their behalf.

But the President and Congress apparently differ with the opinion of this council, and we go on and on with these programs without the benefit of the facts such a census would afford.

It begins to appear to me that this administration fears the outcome of an unemployment census. Such a census might even cause the President to revise and reduce his oft-repeated phrase of the one-third and the three ills.

Such a census might also cause the next session of Congress to curtail some of these make-ready spending programs in the face of diminishing unemployment. As private enterprise expands there will be less need for these "made" projects. If the people want them at that time they will pay for them through their own local funds and not by siphoning them from their own pocketbook through the hidden-tax pipe line that now runs into the Federal Treasury. Eventually every one of our citizens will realize this is what has been happening.

The current pick-up in private industry is proving a bogeyman to the administration at this time. With an unemployment census revealing such a hobgoblin of men returning to work throughout the land, it would take longer than a 4-day recess to persuade Congress to rubber-stamp these billion-dollar programs.

DEPARTMENTS VOCIFERATE

The President says that the majority of the Nation has little patience with "those who vociferate today that prosperity has returned, that wages are good, that crop prices are high, and that Government should take a holiday."

While the President speaks in this manner about those whose hearts beat faster with the thought of diminishing relief rolls and increasing factory pay rolls, his own unprecedented beehives of press agency engage in some boisterous vociferating of their own in a pell-mell rush to get the word to the Nation that "conditions are improving."

The President talks about the little patience with those vociferating about higher crop prices and on the next day his Department of Agriculture headlines press release no. 1601 with Farmers' Income at New Recovery Peak, and states "The highest April farm income in 7 years was reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics."

The Department of Labor publicizes the fact that not only weekly earnings of workers in its five selected durable-goods industries are greater than last year but the report for March shows a gain in weekly earnings of workers over February of this year.

It appears while we strum the fiddle to the tune of another one and one-half billion dollars others are giving credit to private enterprise for improved conditions. Eventually the people back home will pay for our fiddling. In its latest report the United States Employment Service says:

A striking upward movement in private-placement activity during the month of February is reported. Despite the short month 158,013 placements were made. This volume represents a gain of 138.5 percent above the number reported in February 1936.

IS EARMARKING A DISGRACE?

This administration has thrown the earmarking of the taxpayers' money into the category of disgrace. Much concern has been felt recently over delegation of power in Federal Government, but Congress has not lost any sleep over delegation of the tax box of the citizens whenever a request labeled "must" comes up here from the White House.

Records show that at one time over 35 percent of all of those employed by the Works Progress Administration were assigned to projects on highways and roads. The popularity of this type of project has stood head and shoulders above works in the program of other types. The report of the Administrator shows other types of projects consumed groups totaling respectively downward from 10 percent.

In our State of Michigan we have a highway system of which we are justly proud. It has taken years to build up such a system. If we are determined to appropriate one and a half billion dollars under this program, Congress is certainly entitled to say how at least a part of this money should be spent, and we are all interested in improved highways, whether they be cross-country arteries or farm-to-market roads.

Of this type of work Mr. Hopkins in his own report says:

The most important among the activities carried out under the W. P. A. program is the work being done to improve the country's thoroughfares.

He recognizes this as one of the choice plans of giving work to the greatest number of men. At one time over a

million men were employed on highway and road projects, which account for well over a third of the W. P. A. program.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIROVICH: On page 7, line 4, after the word "source", insert a new paragraph, to be known as section 7, as follows:

"No supervisor or engineer appointed under this act in any county shall be appointed without the consent of the sitting Member of Congress."

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Chairman, about an hour ago when I proposed this amendment, it was declared not germane to the section then under discussion. Since it is germane to the present section, I desire to call the attention of the membership of this House to the fact that this amendment which I have just offered provides that no supervisor or engineer under the jurisdiction of this bill shall be appointed in any county without the consent of the sitting Member of Congress. Every Senator has the right to pass upon the qualifications, character, and virtues of the people in his State. Why should not every sitting Member of Congress, Republican, Progressive, Farmer-Labor, Democrat, at least pass upon the character qualifications and experience of the men who are going to enforce this law, so as to have a humane, just, and fair interpretation? We are not recommending the names but are just approving of the men who will be authorized to enforce the rules and regulations provided in this humane relief bill that will help millions of men and women who are the tragic victims of our economic depression and are floating around as economic derelicts and driftwood on the ocean of unemployment. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I ask recognition in opposition to the amendment.

I think it would be very unfortunate for the House of Representatives to go on record here, unblushingly, to make this a political measure instead of a relief measure.

Mr. SIROVICH. The other way, it is a political measure. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to hesitate before we make the appointment of positions under this subject to the approval or disapproval of any Member of Congress, I do not care who he is.

I hope very much that the Committee will not adopt this amendment.

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

The question was taken; and on a division there were ayes 94 and noes 114.

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. SIROVICH and Mr. WOODRUM to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were ayes 68 and noes 135.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FADDIS: Page 7, between lines 4 and 5, insert a new section, to be known as section 6 (a), to read as follows:

"Hereafter all appointments of persons to the Federal service for employment within the District of Columbia under the provisions of this act, whether such appointments be within the classified civil service or otherwise, shall be apportioned among the several States and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census. In making separations from the Federal service or furloughs without pay to last as long as 3 months of persons employed within the District of Columbia under the provisions of this act, the appointing power shall give preference in retention to appointees from States that have not received their share of appointments according to population: *Provided, however,* That soldiers, sailors, and marines, the widows of such or the wives of injured soldiers, sailors, and marines who themselves are not qualified but whose wives are qualified to hold a position in the Government service, shall be given preference in

retention in their several grades and classes where their ratings are good or better."

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that the amendment is not germane under the section where it is offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The pending amendment is offered as a new section to the bill. It pertains to the appointment of persons to carry out the purposes of the bill.

The Chair holds the amendment germane to the bill and overrules the point of order.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, I believe, is in every manner fair. I believe its provisions should be a part of every piece of legislation that passes this House which provides for any appointment in the city of Washington, D. C. I do not see where there can be any valid objection against the amendment or to its being included in any piece of legislation. I intend to introduce it to every piece of legislation to which it may be germane.

I hope the Committee will adopt it.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. WOODRUM. Has time been fixed on this amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. Time has been fixed on this section. Four minutes remain, and the Chair promised to recognize the gentleman from Tennessee to offer an amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM. Then, Mr. Chairman, I shall not take any time on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WOODRUM) there were—ayes 133, noes 67.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee: Page 7, after line 4, add a new subsection to be known as subsection (c) to read as follows:

"No part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person who is related to the State administrator, district manager, or county supervisor, or the appointing power within the third degree by blood or marriage."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I do not care to take the 3 minutes. This amendment explains itself.

Mr. Chairman, at best it is never easy to administer relief or charity. A great deal of criticism has arisen because in certain local jurisdictions those in authority, the county supervisors, and frequently the State administrators and district managers have appointed their next of kin to responsible positions. I hope the Committee will agree to this amendment. I do not believe there is any Member who would not agree that this amendment would improve the bill. Certainly those in authority should not be permitted to appoint their next of kin if they are inclined to do it, but they should be prevented absolutely from doing so by the adoption of this amendment.

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

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. I have frequently heard the gentleman from Tennessee arraign nepotism, so-called. I ask him now whether the same statements he has made in fighting nepotism apply to the action of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in employing his own son as his secretary and paying him from Government funds?

Mr. MITCHELL of Tennessee. Answering the gentleman from New Hampshire, Mr. Chairman, I may say that I certainly find no fault with the President for appointing his son to the position he holds. I make this statement for the

reason that even if there were a general statute to prevent the practice of nepotism, there is none of us but who would gladly permit the President under the circumstances that obtain to appoint his son. I know the gentleman well enough to know that he himself would not object to it. At least I know he should not.

This bill, and particularly the administration of relief, puts a serious responsibility on those chargeable with its administration. If on this important work they appoint their next of kin, immediately there is just and proper criticism in the county, in the district, and in the State. I hope that this amendment will be agreed to and will be adopted by the House.

Mr. SHANNON. What is more, this is a sacred trust. [Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Amendment offered by Mr. KNUTSON: On page 7, after line 4, insert a new subsection, as follows:

"Subsection (c). No part of the sums appropriated by this joint resolution shall be available to pay the compensation of any architect, engineer, superintendent, or foreman who has been actively engaged in the promotion of any project constructed in whole or in part with funds appropriated by this joint resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 7. The provisions of the act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), relating to disability or death compensation and benefits shall apply to persons (except administrative employees qualifying as civil employees of the United States) receiving compensation from the foregoing appropriation for services rendered as employees of the United States and to persons receiving assistance in the form of payments from the United States for services rendered under the National Youth Administration created by Executive order of June 26, 1935: *Provided*, That hereafter the monthly compensation in any individual case heretofore or hereafter coming within the purview of said act of February 15, 1934, shall not exceed the rate of \$30, exclusive of medical costs: *Provided further*, That so much of the foregoing appropriation as the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, estimates and certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury will be necessary for the payment of such compensation and administrative expenses shall be set aside in a special fund to be administered by the Commission for such purposes; and after June 30, 1938, such special fund shall be available for such purposes annually in such amounts as may be specified therefor in the annual appropriation acts: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply in any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State or Territory, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

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

Mr. Chairman, I feel it is my duty to make a statement with reference to the flood-control amendment which was adopted by the House during the past week. I have the positive assurance from high and unimpeachable sources that all relief labor available in the flood-control districts will be used on flood-control projects. On this day I have been furnished a letter which, with the permission of the House, I shall insert in the RECORD at the proper time as a portion of my remarks. This letter will give definite and concrete information as to the number of people on relief rolls who are available in these districts. Time forbids me giving the information now. Suffice it to say that the number available will cause the monetary provision to exceed the amount which my amendment called for by approximately \$5,000,000. Later I shall offer an amendment which will enable a great amount of flood-control work to be carried on in connection with so-called unauthorized projects to take care of the situation at Louisville, Cincinnati, and points on the Ohio River. I am told by the chairman handling this bill and the majority leader there will be no objection to this amendment.

Mr. DUNN. At Pittsburgh, too?

Mr. STARNES. Mr. Chairman, I think the debate on this measure has opened the eyes of the country to the need of a careful and deliberate study by the Congress of the United States on the subject of relief. [Applause.] I am perfectly willing to admit that the Members of this House do not have sufficient knowledge in their possession which would enable them to intelligently earmark definitely all the funds provided herein. If they had this knowledge, I would be willing to stand and fight until the last ditch to earmark every dollar of it, but I am sensible of the fact the President and Mr. Hopkins have knowledge about relief that we do not have. I say that the principle we have raised here that Congress should resume control over the expenditures of this Nation is of paramount importance and we must carry on until that fight is won. [Applause.]

Much power has been delegated to the administrative branches in the past few years under the guise of an emergency, and I offer no criticism, because I voted for it myself. I think it is wise and advisable in war or in peace when a great emergency confronts our country to delegate power to executive and administrative officers which it would be unwise to delegate when an emergency does not exist. But when the emergency is past, if our democracy is to survive, the Congress must resume and exercise the power assigned to it by the people under our system of government.

Mr. Chairman, in my humble judgment, before another dollar is appropriated for relief in this country, a congressional committee should be appointed to make a study of the relief question. We want to know ourselves how many unemployed there are in this Nation. We want to know, and it is our duty to ascertain, how many men and women of this country are in need of relief before we appropriate another dollar of the taxpayers' money, either by blank-check provision or otherwise.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Congress will take such action before we are requested to vote another dollar for relief, and that before we vote for additional funds for relief the Congress will definitely and positively earmark every dollar that is to be expended and for which we have to tax the people of this Nation. [Applause.]

Those of us who have fought for earmarking or giving definite directions to the expenditure of a certain amount of the funds provided under the work-relief bill have done so without any feeling of unfriendliness or rancor toward the President or the leadership of the House. We felt that protection and relief should be given to people and their property in areas which are subjected to floods. This protection and relief has been positively assured us by the President. Mr. Hopkins has this date furnished me with a letter giving in detail the number of men on relief rolls who are available for work on authorized flood-control projects under the Overton Act and under the Copeland Act. The letter is inserted herewith:

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1937.

The Honorable JOE STARNES,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. STARNES: The following is in response to your inquiry regarding the possibility during the fiscal year 1938 of furnishing relief labor for work on flood-control projects which have been authorized by the Congress for the lower Mississippi Valley (Overton Act) and in the omnibus flood control bill (Copeland Act). The projects mentioned in this letter are those which are listed for prosecution in the first and second years of the program outlined in the statement which has been furnished to you by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, entitled "Tentative Priority of Construction by Stream Basins on Assurances Received or Reasonably Anticipated From Data on Hand That Local Cooperation Will Be Forthcoming Promptly."

The approximate amounts of relief labor which it is believed could be supplied on projects in the lower Mississippi Valley are as follows:

St. Francis River Basin.....	6,667
West Atchafalaya Floodway.....	5,000
Eudora and Morganza Floodways.....	8,333
Levees:	
Memphis.....	3,333
Vicksburg.....	3,000
Yazoo River.....	3,000
New Orleans.....	5,833
Total.....	55,166

The approximate amounts of relief labor which it is believed could be supplied on projects authorized by the omnibus Flood Control Act are as follows:

Merrimack Basin.....	1,050
Connecticut Basin.....	1,315
Southern New York.....	1,670
Susquehanna River.....	555
Potomac River.....	528
Tar River.....	68
Rome, Ga.....	275
Buffalo River.....	29
Red River.....	1,170
Quachita River.....	512
Arkansas River Reservoir.....	2,090
Arkansas River levees.....	2,500
White River Basin.....	1,250
Upper Missouri and Illinois.....	1,875
Reservoirs—Pittsburgh.....	2,775
Wabash River.....	505
Cumberland—Middlesboro, Ky.....	290
Kansas River (Topeka).....	528
Los Angeles and San Gabriel.....	6,315
Santa Ana, Calif.....	1,580
Columbia River.....	2,000
Willamette River.....	670
Puyallup, Wash.....	1,000
Umatilla, Wash.....	
Lewis, Wash.....	
Stilaquimah, Oreg.....	390
Cowlitz, Wash.....	
Total.....	30,940

You will note that no projects for construction of flood walls in the Ohio River Valley are included in the above tabulations. This is for the reason that no such projects have yet been authorized by the Congress. Should such authorizations be made during the present session of the Congress, very considerable amounts of relief labor could be furnished for such work.

You will, of course, realize that it is not possible at this juncture to give accurately and in complete detail definite amounts of relief labor that can be supplied on specific projects. Therefore, the above program would be subject to such adjustments as might be necessary in view of local conditions, particularly in view of complications which may arise in obtaining rights-of-way. Furthermore, the use of this relief labor on flood-control projects would be dependent upon the provision of regularly appropriated funds for the Corps of Engineers, in order that that agency would be in a position to provide the necessary materials and equipment and to absorb the expenses of supervision on this work.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY L. HOPKINS,
Administrator.

It will be noted from this letter of Mr. Hopkins that approximately 35,166 men can be supplied for work on projects in the lower Mississippi Valley. The monetary expenditures involved will approximate \$26,374,500.

Approximately 30,940 men will be available from relief rolls to work on projects under the terms of the Copeland Act. Approximately \$23,205,000 will be spent on these projects. The total amount of money which will be expended on all authorized projects using relief labor will amount to approximately \$49,579,500, or almost \$5,000,000 more than the amount provided for under my amendment to the bill. With my amendment, which the House adopted today, which would authorize work on flood-control projects in the Ohio Valley adjacent to Louisville, Cincinnati, and other points on the lower Ohio many thousand more relief workers will be available for duty.

We can safely estimate that if my amendment offered today and adopted by the House is retained by the Senate on the final passage of the bill at least sixty to seventy million dollars of the funds provided herein can be used for flood-control purposes alone.

In connection with the remarks made by my distinguished colleague, Mr. JONES, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, I, too, have been given definite assurance that several times the amount provided for in his amendment to my amendment for water conservation in the drought area and in the great Dust Bowl will be made available.

According to our majority leader, who speaks with full authority, the President has definitely stated that he recognized a moral obligation on the part of the Federal Government to release grants and loans to thousands of counties and communities throughout the country on approved P. W. A. projects where elections have been held authorizing the issuance of bonds, or where bonds have been issued and

sold or where money is on deposit to comply with the terms submitted by P. W. A., and on school buildings where there exists a fire hazard or a menace to public health. He has definitely stated he would approve an extension of P. W. A. for a sufficient period of time to enable these projects to be completed. He has also definitely agreed to rescind Executive Order No. 197 so that these projects may be completed on the basis of a 45-percent grant and under a contract basis as originally approved. I feel that the House has won a clean-cut victory in this fight. It will now be possible to build 1,178 schoolhouses; construct numerous sanitary sewer systems and waterworks projects to promote the public health; and, finally, to construct many other worth-while public-work projects of a lasting social and economic benefit to every section of this country of ours.

I think the House should be congratulated on the fight it has made to reassert its prerogatives, and that the President's gracious offer to compromise and settle this issue on the above and foregoing terms should be accepted by the House in good faith. Such action will preserve unity and harmony and promote the best interests of the country. It will enable us to carry on a fine, constructive public-works program and will discharge in full the moral obligation our Government owes to these communities, which but for this fight would not have been discharged. We have kept the faith with our people. [Applause.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro-forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this bill was full of "pork" when it came out of the White House. It was full of "pork" when it came out of the committee and it is full of "pork" now. All the "pork" that was put in it on the floor you have been given assurances from the White House will be delivered. There has not been the slightest attempt on the part of the White House to solve the relief problem. This is not a relief bill, and every one of you know it is not a relief bill.

Are we ever going to get to the point where the Congress will have the courage to refuse to put up money to be allocated by someone who has not the constitutional authority to do it? Are we ever going to get to the point where we will try to meet the relief problem as a problem, and meet it honestly and try to solve it? Are we ever going to get to the point where we will cease to temporize with this problem and not attempt to fasten a crowd of professional relievers on the throats of the taxpayers like leeches, and deprive the workingman of a chance to make himself self-supporting? Are we ever going to get to the point where we will cease this ridiculous kind of employment, which is destroying the morale of our people?

Let us have courage enough, manhood enough, and patriotism enough to try to solve this problem. There has been but one suggestion made toward solving it, and that is the suggestion made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BACON], who attempted to allocate this proposition to the States to take care of relief and not use it for the continuation of the promotion of political purposes and rackets. I hope when the amendment is offered you will vote for it when the roll call comes.

Mr. HOUSTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOUSTON. Would the gentleman want us to go back to the rugged individualism of Hoover?

Mr. TABER. I would let you go back to honesty.

Mr. HOUSTON. And let them starve. That would satisfy the gentleman?

Mr. TABER. No; I would not let them starve. They did not starve, and the gentleman knows it.

Mr. HOUSTON. They came pretty close to it.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman does not want to solve it. He wants to have continuous relief.

Mr. HOUSTON. If we had waited for the gentleman's administration to act, we would have starved.

Mr. TABER. You do not want to give the workingman and the honest fellow a chance to get away from the relief problem.

Mr. HOUSTON. The gentleman wants to let them starve.

Mr. TABER. No. You would destroy him by destroying the country's financial position so that the poor man would starve. That is the gentleman's position.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Is it the intention of the gentleman from Virginia to conclude the consideration of this bill tonight?

Mr. WOODRUM. It is the intention of the gentleman from Virginia to conclude the consideration of the bill if the Members are willing to stay here and do so, and I certainly hope they will. [Applause.]

Mr. McCORMACK. How long does the gentleman think its consideration will take?

Mr. WOODRUM. It depends on whether the committee votes with me to close debate or not.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is reasonable to expect we will have three roll calls, is it not?

Mr. WOODRUM. I should imagine there would be three or four roll calls.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. Then there is an amendment which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY] is going to offer, which will probably take an hour.

Mr. WOODRUM. I do not know what the gentleman is going to offer or how long it may take.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. Chairman, a few days ago when we had this measure up for consideration, and at a time and at a stage in the proceedings when we had adopted amendments earmarking some of these funds, the leadership of this House, realizing the fact that these amendments were going to be adopted over the protest of the chief of the department that is going to administer these funds, asked for time in which we might go through a cooling-off process. I say to the membership of this House that since adjournment on that day, instead of going through a cooling-off process, those gentlemen have been trying to "turn on the heat" in order to force the membership of this House to retreat. They may force somebody to retreat. They may force my good friend, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES], and others, to wait until the next time to start, but as for me, there will be no retreat. I am ready to settle the issue now. [Applause.]

What I did and said last week when this measure was up, I repeat today. I choose not to retract or apologize for voting the way I did. I shall vote the same way today.

From what are you retreating? There is a fundamental issue here that strikes right at the core of this Government. That is, Mr. Chairman, whether legislation is going to be adopted down here in some department and served up to us, or whether we are going to do the legislating and serve it up to them. As far as I am concerned, we are going to do it here. [Applause.] It was so intended. It is not only our prerogative but is our solemn duty to do some thinking for ourselves and vote our own sentiments. In cases of extreme emergency it may be all right to delegate these powers, but when and how are you going to get them back? The time to get them back is now. You have adopted these amendments and you have not a thing in the world to justify or warrant you in taking them out, except somebody talking about what he intends to do. You have been trying to find out all afternoon whether you had a promise. Have you got one? You do not have a promise now, and you are acting on the flimsiest pretext to take out these amendments, unless you want to make a surrender.

Yes, I am loyal. I am loyal to the President, I am loyal to my party, and I propose to be loyal to the leadership of this House. However, loyalty, according to my interpretation, does not mean surrender, it does not mean abdication, and I do not propose to abdicate or surrender. I am willing

to go back to my people and say, "I stood up there on the floor of the House and undertook to have something to say as to where and for what some of your money would be spent, instead of turning it over to somebody else to do with as they might choose without any restraint or directions." It is wrong to do it in this fashion.

Some of you want to control floods. One of the streams on which you want to control the floods runs through my district. Last summer an old Negro was out there fishing, sitting on a log hanging over the stream. He was about half asleep, batting at the mosquitos and gnats. A big catfish got on the end of the line, gave a big splash, and jerked the Negro off the log into the river. He swam back to the bank and crawled out, turned and looked around, scratched his head, and said, "I don't know whether this "nigger" was afishing, or that catfish was "aniggering." [Laughter.]

We have reached a stage here where we do not know now whether we are legislating or being legislated. Let us settle this issue. Let us start legislating. They say, "You can earmark it 2 years from now." You can earmark it today, and you should earmark this \$150,000,000 for roads.

I want to take up one statement made here by a gentleman who attended the meeting of the Committee on Roads this morning for the first time in 2 years, I understand. He came down there for a purpose—in order to make it a tie vote, I guess. That is his prerogative and his duty. I am glad to see him there once.

When we voted over there the other day before this cooling-off process began and before the "heat was turned on", so we could exercise our own independent judgment, out of 14 members present there was not a dissenting vote. And the statement that this roads amendment is indefensible is an indefensible statement. This Congress earmarked funds for roads in the National Recovery Act of 1933. We earmarked funds for roads in the \$4,800,000,000 relief bill in 1935. It was good legislation then. Now someone wants to call it "indefensible." The emergency was far more severe than now. Secretary Wallace says it is the best way next to C. C. camps to put men to work who are on relief. Why the objection? Just simply that bureaucracy wants not only to administer the law and spend the money but it wants to dictate the terms and provisions of legislation we shall enact.

I have no quarrel with Mr. Hopkins. Possibly he has made mistakes. Anyone in his position would have made some. My disagreement with him and the President is on the issue of the right of Congress to have a voice in determining the class of projects some of the relief money shall be spent on.

Mr. Chairman and Members, we can stand by our position, retain these earmarking amendments, and still leave \$1,000,000,000 which the President may expend as he chooses. Is not that enough? We are giving him two-thirds and we are allocating only one-third. Who can criticize that? What are we allocating it for? Roads, flood control, school buildings, and other public buildings that local people have voted bond issues to construct.

The President, Harry Hopkins, or no one else can find more worthy projects for relief labor to work on.

Mr. Chairman, I shall retain my official integrity and vote my own sentiments and convictions on this issue, free from coercion or pressure and in the interests of my constituents and the Government I represent. I hope a majority of my colleagues will join me in this effort to have Congress accept and perform its duty. [Applause.]

Mr. VOORHIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro-forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there was a time, about 4 or 5 years ago, when the morale of the American people was being destroyed because of the inability of people to find jobs in private industry. It was not destroyed because of the setting up of the W. P. A. It was not destroyed because there came into the White House a President who said that as a principle of government unemployment must be regarded as a national problem and that the Government had a responsibility to the millions of people who were out of work to see that they not only had support but likewise had a

chance to work and support their families by constructive employment. This did not destroy the morale of the American people. It was too little of this kind of thing that had destroyed the morale of the American people. It was the refusal of people of like mind with some here today to do anything about the failure of industry to provide work for the people that destroyed, or nearly destroyed, our Nation's hope.

I am in entire and hearty accord with what the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] said this afternoon. I believe it is entirely proper that Congress should say all it wants to about how money should be spent, provided it has the facts upon which to act. In connection with this bill, however, I believe we not only do not have such facts but I believe we are trying to shy away from the facts we do have.

It has been said over and over again that we do not want to believe Harry Hopkins when he tells us we are going to have the problem of unemployment for a long time to come. But the trouble is he is undoubtedly correct. The trouble is there is not a great industrial nation in this world that has got rid of that problem. The fact is we have got to get down to business and decide what we are going to do, and if we turn our backs on the Roosevelt plan of carrying on public works for the useful employment of these people, we have got to find some other way. We cannot solve the problem by turning these people out in the streets and telling them to find a job in private employment, because, as has already been said by two or three Members on the Republican side, as well as many on the Democratic, there are 10,000,000 people unemployed in this country and W. P. A. at this moment is only employing 2,000,000 of them. By the appropriation of no more than \$1,500,000,000, let alone cutting it any further, we will be compelling 630,000 to 700,000 people to go off W. P. A. work and onto direct relief in the cities and counties.

I am against earmarking for one reason, and that is because it means that still more people will be forced to go on direct relief. I am not against it in principle, but I am against it under the circumstances, because if you want projects requiring a heavy cost for material, you have to appropriate enough money to meet the needs of the unemployed people and also have enough to pay for necessary materials. If you do not appropriate more money, you inevitably reduce the number of workers you can employ.

There are a lot of facts I could give you, but I have never had the time to do it, but I would like at least to point out that there has been a joint resolution introduced providing for the appointment of an unemployment and relief commission to make a complete study of this problem. This joint resolution has been introduced in the other body by two Members of that body and also introduced in this body. Its number is House Joint Resolution 378.

I would like to see that joint resolution passed. I would like to have a legislative committee work on this problem and decide what the American Congress is going to do about the great problem of this age—the problem of unemployment. We have got to get down to business and decide what is going to be done, and this business of beating a retreat away from the principle of the right of people to have work is not going to solve the problem but is going to make it more serious, and I feel we are liable to be selling America short to cut the buying power of our poorest people to check the increase of production—yes, to create another depression—unless we stick to that principle until we have something else to put in its place. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

The pro-forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 8. So much of the foregoing appropriation as may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary for administrative expenses of any department, establishment, or agency of the United States for additional work incident to carrying out the purposes of such appropriation or the provisions of section 5 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, or as may be necessary for administrative expenses of any agency heretofore established by the President under section 4 of said act, may be allotted therefor by the President, and the funds

so allotted shall be available until June 30, 1938, for expenditure in the discretion of the President for the purposes and in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of section 3 of said act.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. In coolness I want to discuss the flood-control amendment. The amendment adopted by this House provided \$20,000,000 to carry out the provisions of a specific act of Congress, the Overton bill. That, added to the \$22,000,000 that is carried in the Budget, brings the money for the lower Mississippi up to the amount anticipated by legislation passed by Congress. I want these people who say that this money earmarked for flood control would not be for relief to understand that the materials used will come out of the regular appropriations. So, in effect, practically every dollar that is earmarked would go for labor, a much higher percentage than could possibly be figured out under any other project, and I challenge anyone to criticize or object to that statement.

The other section of the amendment earmarks \$25,000,000 to carry out projects in the omnibus flood-control bill. In this bill there are some 300 projects, in 37 States of the Union. In the first place, the States must furnish the rights-of-way. In the second place, the regular appropriation of \$30,000,000 will provide for the materials. So, in effect, every dollar of this \$25,000,000 will go for labor. Every single dollar will go for labor. Anyone making an objection upon the ground that it would not be for relief, and the amendment specifically requires it must go for relief, is drawing a wrong conclusion, and I plead with the membership to agree to this amendment. I think the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] is sincere, I know that he is sincere, and I certainly do not impugn the motives nor the ability of Mr. Hopkins or Mr. Williams, because they have done a good job. They have informed Mr. STARNES that the labor is available to carry out these projects. Why not earmark this fund as we have done, and carry out the project?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object. I ask the gentleman to make it 15 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia that all debate upon the section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Page 8, line 13, after the word "appropriation", insert "including a census of the unemployed people needing relief."

AN UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I am following the statement of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] this afternoon, that the next thing we should do is to start a study of this problem of relief, and also the words of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] when he said, "It is all very well to talk about the facts, but we need the facts."

This amendment provides that the purposes of this relief appropriation bill shall include a census of the unemployed people needing relief.

We have made many amendments to this bill. I think the Members of this House want to improve the record which the administration is writing in the handling of relief. The first step toward improving that record calls for determining the number of unemployed people who need relief.

That is the one and only purpose of this amendment. The Members are tired and seem now not to be in a mood to consider further amendments. But this is one amendment that I feel sure would have been adopted if it could have come earlier in the debate.

Some time we will take a census of the unemployed needing relief. We should do it now.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I take this time in order to clear up, if I can, what appears to be a misunderstanding on the part of some Members as to how the earmarked road money will be used if the Cartwright amendment earmarking funds for road building which was passed last week is not reversed. The statement has been made on the floor today that the Federal Commissioner of Roads would not approve road projects which cost less than \$17,500 a mile. There is absolutely no ground for such an assertion. I read to you from the testimony of Mr. McDonald, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Roads, before the Roads Committee, of which I am a member.

We are building some of the low-cost roads there—

He was talking then about the road program in Ohio—

that is, roads costing as low as \$3,000 or \$4,000 per mile. Some of the work has been done for even less than that.

He then goes into detail on that particular point. Now, I want to urge upon you this thought: If you reverse yourselves on the Cartwright amendment earmarking funds for road building, you are going to do something you will be very sorry for. Earmarking money in relief appropriations for roads is not a new proposition. It has been done every year for the last 4 or 5 years and it has always met with the general approval of everybody. Spending relief money for giving employment to people in road building is the one thing that has not been criticized any place in the United States as far as the relief program is concerned. More than 80 percent of the relief money spent for road building goes for labor. That cannot be said in respect to any other kind of relief work. If you stand by the amendment you adopted by a vote of 2 to 1 last week you will earmark \$150,000,000 for the purpose of prosecuting legitimate road projects. With the money thus spent you will not only furnish more relief work than you can furnish in any other way, but you will have something to show for the money expended.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. MOTT] has expired.

Mr. AMLIE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I feel we ought to give particular concern to the activities that will be curtailed if this process of earmarking goes through. One phase of the present work of the W. P. A. that has not been mentioned is that of the National Youth Administration. If these funds are earmarked it will inevitably result in a very serious curtailment of the work of this department of the W. P. A.

At the present time there is being aided by the National Youth Administration a total of 426,000 students. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand are boys and two hundred and one thousand are girls. Those students, on the average, are receiving only about \$7.57 a month. Of this number 281,000 are in the high schools. A total of 139,000 are in colleges, and some 5,000 are in graduate schools. We have in addition to the number that are being aided in the schools of the country approximately 191,000 students who are working on works projects of one kind or another, receiving an average wage of \$16.83 a month.

I feel we should take into consideration not only on the one hand the benefits that may result to individuals from working on roads, on harbor projects, on flood control, or on public works, but we also should take into consideration that today we are aiding an average of more than 1,000 young people in each congressional district in the United States. [Applause.]

We have heard much here today about roads. Concrete roads; asphalt roads. These are important. But important also is the road of youth. I have been particularly interested in this road. Its construction, its preservation is the

question of tremendous importance to all of us. The fate of several million young Americans hangs in the balance here today. It is within the power of this body to tip the scales one way or the other; to decide whether America shall continue to give its youth a helping hand through one of the most confusing periods they have ever faced, or whether they shall be cut adrift and told to fend for themselves.

I am certain there is not a one of you here who does not have within his constituency dozens of fine, capable young men and women who have been stopped dead in their tracks by the impact of harsh economic forces. You have seen boys and girls forced to drop out of high school or prevented from entering or continuing in college because they had not the money for clothes, books, and tuition. You have seen them loafing in the parks, on street corners, around the courthouse, or the general store, wasting their youthful energies because society has no work for them to do. Each of us is personally familiar, I am sure, with scores of such instances as these, in which America's future citizenry is being relegated to the discard even before it has a chance to test its strength or show what it can do.

The problems of American youth can be stated simply: They are denied, by circumstances over which they have no control, the opportunity to develop into the full responsibilities of citizenship, opportunities which are implicit in our American way of living.

President Roosevelt recognized this cruel paradox 2 years ago when he created the National Youth Administration. He said then that youth should have "their chance in school, their turn as apprentices, and their opportunity for jobs—a chance to work and earn for themselves."

Since its establishment in the summer of 1935, the National Youth Administration has on its relatively limited funds performed a remarkable task. A varied program of aids and of projects through which it has served the Nation's younger citizens. It has been a sort of social insurance for youth. It is important for us to know that, all told, some 2,000,000 young people between 16 and 25 years of age have received direct benefits from this agency since it began operations. These 2,000,000 youths are scattered in every city, town, and farm community throughout the Nation, in your constituency and mine. Without exception, they are the children of our lowest income families; some, even, are the chief bread winners of families. The Youth Administration has given them the kind of help they have needed most. For some it meant an opportunity through work to remain in school and complete their education; for others employment on work projects in which they not only become wage earners, many for the first time in their lives, but also acquire the rudiments of work experience with which to fight for jobs in the open market. For others practical guidance in finding life's job and economic adjustment; for others a decent form of recreation; for still others a complete program of social adjustment.

The record which this agency has of fitting young men and women for private employment is outstanding. The greatest single barrier a young man or woman just out of school faces in getting a job is lack of experience. The average employer knows usually that he can hire an experienced adult for little more than he will have to pay an inexperienced youth. The young job seeker finds he cannot get a job without experience and that he cannot get experience without a job, and there he hangs on the horns of a dilemma. The United States Employment Service has shown in a recent study that while those under 21 represent 18 percent of all registered job seekers, they constitute but 9 percent of those placed in employment. This is the smallest proportion of jobs to applicants of any age group up to 65, a startling demonstration of how the cards are stacked against youth trying to get a start in the world. Besides the terrific economic waste involved in this maladjustment of youth, I ask you to consider the effect on the morale, on the whole outlook on life, that this wasteful living has on each of these young people.

The work-project program of the National Youth Administration is giving employment and job experience at this

time to approximately 194,000 out-of-school youth. Practically every project which this agency operates contains some training of value for the inexperienced young worker. After a few months on a project he can approach a prospective employer with something more than a willing heart. He knows how to do something well to try for the initial employment. He is not made a skilled craftsman or mechanic in this way, but he can say truthfully that he has worked before. The training in the crafts comes under the excellent apprentice program of the N. Y. A. The president of the State Federation of Labor of my State, Henry Ohl, has made a particularly noteworthy contribution to this program. May I be pardoned for boasting a little of the truly social program of vocational work and apprentice training going on in my own State. It is a fine model. And the N. Y. A. program has in many ways supplemented it.

There is a turnover in employment of approximately 10 percent a month on N. Y. A. work projects. Between a third and a half of those who leave do so because they have found jobs in private employment. The number who found such jobs in April alone was more than 7,000. This is a sound contribution to the readjustment of youth in our complex society, for there is no future for youth save as it adjusts itself to the world realistically. And in this adjustment the Government must help.

An end of equal importance is being achieved by the junior placement service. This branch of the Youth Administration works cooperatively with public employment offices in 60 cities about the country. They register young job seekers and try to find jobs for which their abilities and experience fit them. Recently this service has averaged better than 5,000 placements in private employment for youth each month.

As we consider curtailments in relief appropriations for the coming year we must remember that the National Youth Administration will suffer in proportion as its funds are reduced. While it has reached more than 600,000 young people in the present year, there literally are millions who need its help who have not been reached. The surface of youth's needs today have been barely scratched by what the N. Y. A. has been able to do. The N. Y. A. needs more money—not less—to adjust the youth people of today in this complex, rapidly changing social order. It is not empty oratory that I give, but cold facts. I submit for your study here a summarized analysis of the varied service of the N. Y. A.

This is an extremely important group of people who are affected here—important socially, economically, politically. Twenty-four percent already are past 21. Of the remainder, 90 percent are in that very significant age group of 18 to 21. That is the period when social and political views begin to take root and form. If they feel that society has cheated them, there will be a bias to their thinking when they gain the power of the ballot. Let us tip the scales today in favor of these youths so that they may have the full measure of opportunity which is rightfully theirs as Americans.

Personally I favor a far-reaching permanent program for youth. I have sponsored such legislation here and I shall continue to work for such a permanent set-up. In the meantime let us here and now preserve this fine foundation which has been laid and devote ourselves to building on it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, may we have the amendment read again?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk again reported the amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KNUTSON: Page 8, line 21, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That such amounts allotted for administrative expense shall not exceed 8 percent of the total expense of any department, establishment, agency, or project within the scope of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 9. In carrying out the purpose of the foregoing appropriation the President is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for the establishment of special funds in the nature of revolving funds for use, until June 30, 1938, in the purchase, distribution, or rental of materials, supplies, equipment, and tools.

Mr. STARNES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STARNES: On page 9, line 2, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That with the approval of the President, materials, equipment, and personnel of the Corps of Engineers, War Department, may be assigned to service in connection with flood-control and water-conservation projects prosecuted under this act, notwithstanding that such projects have not been duly authorized by act of Congress: Provided further, That the requirements hereinafter established that no Federal construction project shall be undertaken unless and until there have been allocated and irrevocably set aside sufficient funds for its completion shall not apply to flood-control and water-conservation projects prosecuted hereunder."

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 10. The provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) shall not apply to any purchase made or service procured in connection with the foregoing appropriation when the aggregate amount involved is less than \$300.

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

Mr. Chairman, the situation this Congress is in right now in regard to the bill before it is that we have not provided anywhere near the amount of money that will be required to carry on the relief program in this country for the next 12 months. I pointed out to the House when we started the debate on this bill that in my humble opinion it would require at least \$4,000,000,000. Since that time emergencies are arising on every hand. I can say to you that in eight States of this Union the drought situation is worse than it ever has been before. It means that in my section of the country it is the eighth straight year of drought, and at least 200,000 people in my State alone of 680,000 will have to be given work. Congress cannot tell tomorrow what the relief situation will be, nor can it tell what the situation will be next week, or next month; and when we have this pittance of \$1,500,000,000, much as I would like to see Congress express itself on how public money should be expended, it would be foolhardy to interfere with the administration of the amount of money that we are appropriating to meet a great relief situation. I am not against the independence of this Congress, but the very purpose of this bill is to furnish relief. What kind of relief? Emergency relief. I am in favor of a scientific plan of work that shall be arranged to take care of unemployment whereby there will be no necessity for the waste of public money, but we are now confronted with a situation that is an emergency.

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

Mr. BURDICK. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman point out the basis for his statement that the relief needs require \$4,000,000,000?

Mr. BURDICK. I base that entirely on the fact that it costs about \$666 per person to carry him through 12 months. That multiplied by the number of people out of employment, which this bill cannot protect, gives over \$4,000,000,000.

Mr. KNUTSON. How many people are out of employment?

Mr. BURDICK. Ten million now, of which number this bill cannot hope to aid more than 2,500,000.

Mr. KNUTSON. That is more than were out of employment when Hoover was President.

Mr. BURDICK. I do not think Hoover helped it any.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Will the gentleman explain where he will get the \$4,000,000,000?

Mr. BURDICK. Yes; I will explain where we will get the \$4,000,000,000. To start out with there would be two kinds of work, one to take care of those people who must be put to work at once. They must eat now. When enough people get hungry enough they will get enough to eat. You are going to get it from taxation, the same place we get all relief money today. The second way you are going to get it is to provide a scientific program of Government work for the people who are out of jobs and finance the undertakings by the issuance of Government currency, free of interest, and retired from the income from the things produced.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. The gentleman would get it from taxation?

Mr. BURDICK. From taxation and from the profits of the operation of the projects.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. What sort of tax?

Mr. BURDICK. The same sort of tax you are using now except that those who are escaping taxation by transferring their property will be brought in and required to pay their just share of taxes.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. The gentleman means through income taxes?

Mr. BURDICK. Yes.

[Here the gavel fell.]

By unanimous consent, the pro-forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 11. Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud the United States makes any false statement in connection with any application for any project, employment, or relief aid under the foregoing appropriation, or diverts, or attempts to divert or assists in diverting, for the benefit of any person or persons not entitled thereto, any portion of such appropriation, or any services or real or personal property acquired thereunder, or who knowingly, by means of any fraud, force, threat, intimidation, or boycott, or discrimination on account of race, religion, or political affiliations, deprives any person of any of the benefits to which he may be entitled under such appropriation, or attempts so to do, or assists in so doing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FISH moves to recommit House Joint Resolution 361 to the committee with instructions that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COCHRAN. Can a motion to recommit be made in the Committee?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair was mystified by the language of the motion and was waiting for someone to clarify it.

The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM. For what purpose?

The CHAIRMAN. In support of his motion, whatever it may be.

Mr. FISH. The motion is to strike out.

Mr. Chairman, we are now approaching the conclusion of this bill and I would like to make certain comments and observations upon the whole bill whether the title is stricken out or not.

The Works Progress Administration has become a national scandal, permitting the relief workers to be used for partisan purposes until it has permeated and honeycombed the entire Nation. There can be no hope for permanent benefit in view of the waste and squandering of governmental funds for unproductive and futile purposes through a top-heavy bureaucracy at Washington. I am op-

posed to the continuation of the present administration of Federal relief, which has become a stench in the nostrils of the public and under which political debauchery has flourished like a green bay tree. All Federal funds for relief purposes should be turned over to the States to be administered by local communities on a nonpartisan and humane basis, in order that the money may go to the needy and not into the pocket of a partisan bureaucracy at Washington, or to a host of partisan supervisors all over the Nation.

There should be an immediate investigation of the numerous and serious charges of gross and contemptible political activity, including pay-roll padding, in the W. P. A. The whole rotten mess stinks to high heaven, and, like a dead mackerel in the moonlight, stinks and shines and shines and stinks. Mr. Victor Ridder, former relief administrator in New York City, has publicly charged that the Workers Alliance, a Communist organization, controlled and dominated the distribution of relief in New York City and that loyal American citizens and war veterans have been discriminated against. This also should be investigated.

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman is not speaking to the motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's motion was so wide that the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. FISH. The W. P. A. has become such a costly and tragic failure that the New Dealers are afraid to permit a nonpartisan investigation of the charges of offensive partisan politics and maladministration of huge funds for boondoggling. These charges do not emanate alone from Republicans, but from such outstanding Democrats as Senator RUSH HOLT, of West Virginia, who says that W. P. A. in his State is a gigantic political machine, and Senator VAN NUYS, of Indiana, who charged the W. P. A. is playing politics. There should be a vigorous housecleaning in order that anyone guilty of pay-roll padding, graft, and offensive partisanship shall be weeded out and dismissed.

The deplorable and tragic fact is that after more than 4 years of the costly New Deal experiments there are over 10,000,000 unemployed and over 20,000,000 on relief. The main reason for the failure of the New Deal to relieve unemployment, even after the expenditure of \$15,000,000,000, is that many of the New Deal measures are unsound, socialistic, and unconstitutional, and destroy business confidence, retard recovery, and prolong the depression.

Who is going to pay for the vast expenditures of the Federal Government, which keep mounting year after year? The very rich have been soaked and swatted to the limit until they have been squeezed dry. It is now the turn of those of moderate and small incomes to foot the bill, including the wage earner, farmer, and small-business man. They will be lined up against the wall and their pockets picked by Federal tax collectors.

If the spending continues, there must be additional taxes levied, practically all of which will fall on the middle class and small-income taxpayers. It is inevitable unless we are willing to face inflation, bankruptcy, repudiation, or financial chaos.

[Here the gavel fell.]

By unanimous consent, the pro-forma amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman already has that privilege.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 12. The Works Progress Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to liquidate and wind up the affairs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration established under the act of May 12, 1933, as amended, and funds available to said Federal Emergency Relief Administration shall be available for expenditure for such purpose until June 30, 1938.

Sec. 13. A report of the operations under the foregoing appropriation, including a statement of the expenditures made and obligations incurred by classes and amounts, shall be submitted by the President to Congress before the 15th day of January in each of the next two regular sessions of Congress.

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

Mr. Chairman, it is now 7 o'clock p. m. We have been here all afternoon. We are going to have three or four roll calls, probably six or eight, on this bill. At any rate, there will be several roll calls, and each roll call takes about 35 minutes. I do not see any necessity for having these roll calls tonight. [Applause.] I can see the necessity of concluding the reading of the bill this evening. I do not know how much time will be taken on the coming section, because it is a very controversial section. But certainly it seems to me the leadership of the House would be exercising wise judgment if, when we concluded the consideration of the bill in the Committee of the Whole, a motion to adjourn was made after the previous question is ordered. If the leader or Member in charge of the bill does not offer the motion to adjourn, I am going to make a motion that the House adjourn, if the House has not adjourned prior to that time.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro-forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we have spent 10 days on this bill. The gentleman from Virginia and those in charge have been liberal so far as time is concerned. We are all impatient to get this off of our shoulders and out of the way. Many Members in the House have business or engagements elsewhere tomorrow and they want to get away early in the morning. We adjourned from last Thursday until yesterday morning. It seems to me those who had opportunity to go away might have stored up enough energy to stay here an hour or two longer this evening and get this bill out of the way. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I trust that when the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] makes his motion that the Committee rise that the Members will defeat the motion so that consideration of this bill may be completed tonight. [Applause.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I did not say I was going to make a motion that the Committee rise. I said I was going to make a motion that the House adjourn after the previous question is ordered.

Mr. RAYBURN. I also trust that will be voted down.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The pro-forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 14. No part of the funds of the United States shall be loaned or granted, except pursuant to an obligation incurred prior to the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, to any State, or any of its political subdivisions or agencies, for the purpose of carrying out or assisting in carrying out any program or project of constructing, rebuilding, repairing, or replanning its penal or reformatory institutions, unless under the laws of such State the sale in the open market of goods, wares, or merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined in whole or in part by convicts or prisoners (except convicts or prisoners on parole or probation) has been prohibited.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: Page 10, lines 12, 13, and 14, strike out the words "except pursuant to an obligation incurred prior to the date of the enactment of this joint resolution" and insert in lieu thereof the words "nor shall the unexpended balance of any such funds heretofore loaned or granted be made available for payment."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of section 14 of this bill is to prevent the use of Federal funds in the production or sale of prison-made goods in competition with the products of free labor.

The purpose of my amendment is to make sure that the limitation extends to unexpended balances in the United States Treasury. For example, if a million dollars has been earmarked for loans or grants to the State of New York and \$600,000 of that money has been turned over to the State so that it is subject to obligation for contracts within the State, the limitation will apply, and apply only, to the \$400,000 remaining in the Treasury.

At the time that this bill was before the subcommittee I received, as a member of that committee, a number of communications from different parts of the country, including a communication from the American Federation of Labor, urging the importance of a limitation of this character. Why? Because it was stated that Federal funds had been used in the construction or repair of prison factories or in providing prison factories with machinery, thereby contributing directly to the sale of prison-made goods in the open market in competition with goods produced by free labor. A witness appeared before the committee and made the same appeal. He stated that according to his information funds had been made available for purposes of this kind under both W. P. A. and P. W. A.

The committee adopted section 14, which, it was thought, would take care of the objection which had been raised. It appears, however, that the section does not go far enough in the opinion of those who are primarily interested in dealing with the situation. It does not go far enough because it is not certain from the language used that it covers specifically unexpended balances in the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, there are two steps in connection with the use of the funds now under consideration. First, there is the earmarking of the funds in the hands of the Treasury. Second, there is the turning over of the funds to some particular State. Once the funds have been turned over to a State, and are therefore subject to a contractual obligation within the State, it seems clear to me that the Federal Government is not in a position to deal further with the funds. As long, however, as the funds remain as unexpended balances in the Treasury it seems clear to me that the Federal Government is in a position to attach such a condition as is suggested in this instance. I quote one sentence from the letter received from the American Federation of Labor in this connection as follows:

Congress may certainly enact additional restrictions with reference to the disbursement of funds which are to be given away, as in the case here, at any time prior to the actual payment of the funds.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, whether or not the sale of prison-made goods is to be permitted within a State is, of course, a question for determination by that State. Surely, however, the Federal Government has the right to determine whether or not Federal funds shall be used in the manufacture and sale of prison-made goods in competition with the products of free labor.

To allow the use of Federal funds in the manner objected to is, to my mind, to move squarely in opposition to the philosophy reflected in the Hawes-Cooper Act and the Ashurst-Sumners Act, both approved by the United States Supreme Court. Moreover, in the last analysis, it is to produce the absurd result of authorizing the use of relief funds to further increase unemployment and therefore to further increase the need for further relief funds.

I hope the amendment which I have offered will be adopted.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment of my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], for this purpose. I have an amendment sponsored by the American Federation of Labor through its legislative agent, Mr. Hushing. My amendment goes a little further than the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]. The gentleman's amendment must be voted down under the parliamentary situation in order for me to have the right to offer this amendment, because I cannot offer the amendment now either as an amendment to his amendment or as a substi-

tute. Therefore I ask that the amendment of my colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts be voted down in order that I may offer my amendment, which is sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

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

Mr. CONNERY. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Will the gentleman inform the House what his amendment does?

Mr. CONNERY. Yes. I will be pleased to read it.

On page 10, strike out all of section 14 and insert in lieu thereof a new section, to read as follows:

"SEC. 14. No part of the funds of the United States shall be loaned or granted, nor shall the unexpended balance of such funds heretofore loaned or granted be made available for payment to any State, or any of its political subdivisions or agencies, for the purpose of carrying out or assisting in carrying out any program or project of constructing, rebuilding, repairing, or replanning its penal or reformatory institutions unless under the laws of such State or under an agreement authorized by the laws of such State and entered into with the appropriate agency of the United States sales in the open market of goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured in whole or in part by convicts or prisoners (except convicts or prisoners on parole or probation) has been or will be prohibited after 1 year from the date any such funds are made available for payment."

In other words, we are going to give them a chance for a year. If they are willing to make an agreement that after this coming year they will not use these funds to manufacture goods for sale in the open market in competition with the products of free labor, we will give them a chance to make such an agreement with the Government.

I ask that the amendment of my colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] be voted down in order that I may have the opportunity of offering this amendment, which is sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

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

Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], as well as the amendment offered by his colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY], should be defeated, because if enacted would abrogate a solemn contract signed by the officials of the United States Government with a sovereign State.

The amendments have as their underlying purpose the desire to have the States enact legislation prohibiting the sale of convict-made goods. No Member of Congress is more anxious to see every State in this Union prohibit competition between convict-made goods and goods made by free labor than I am. At every opportunity I have supported legislation that we hoped would bring this about. This is not the way to achieve such a result.

My State is vitally effected by the amendments. Much as I dislike to say so, Missouri has not passed a law prohibiting the sale of convict-made goods. I have endorsed every effort to get such a law passed and will continue to do so. Our colleague [Mr. WOOD], who for 25 years has been head of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, has led the fight for the enactment of such a law in our State and he will eventually win. While I think we are closer to the goal now than we have ever been, nevertheless from the information I receive it is impossible to have a law enacted at this session of our legislature which will adjourn in a few days and will not meet again until January 1939. We only meet every 2 years.

If either amendment had been offered in January, I would have voted for it because our legislature would have had ample opportunity to have met the conditions imposed and because at that time the contract for improvements had not been closed.

Now here is our situation. Missouri passed a bond issue setting aside \$10,000,000 for the construction, alteration, and repair of State institutions, which includes the State Penitentiary, reformatory, insane asylum, tuberculosis hospital, and so forth. The State applied for Federal aid from the Public Works Administration and received a grant of \$5,054,264.

In our State program was an item for the replacement of existing factories at penal institutions amounting to \$198,400,

and the Federal Government's grant toward the improvements was \$90,000.

Had it not been for the fact that the Public Works Administration refused to approve the original plans and specifications for a new cell house at our penitentiary, most of the improvements would have been completed by this time. They were all delayed due to this controversy which started nearly a year ago, and it was only recently that the State agreed to the demands of the Government; the specifications have been changed and a cell house which follows the recommendations of the former superintendent of prisons, Sanford Bates, is to be constructed. The contracts for all of the buildings have now been let, and the State has already received \$343,948.10 from the Federal Government. Material has been ordered, not only for the cells but for everything that will go into construction, alterations, and repairs of the institutions.

I fully realize the benefit that would have come to free labor that manufactures goods that are also manufactured and sold by the State within our State if Missouri had only complied with the demand for a proper law preventing the sale of convict-made goods.

Now, what will happen if either amendment passes? We cannot go ahead and spend several million dollars for the construction of a new cell house, reformatory, and repairs and alterations to the buildings that are included in our penal institutions.

This means that the building trades of the American Federation of Labor will not have the benefit of the spending of this vast sum of money and, at the same time, as the legislature is adjourning, it does not appear from what I learn that there is an opportunity to pass such a law as is needed at this late date. Then, of course, free labor will not benefit as a result of either amendment. In other words, one branch of the American Federation of Labor will suffer if this amendment is adopted while another branch that is entitled to have a law passed that will prevent convict-made goods from being sold will not benefit because the law will not be passed. The building trades of the American Federation of Labor of my State want and need this work.

The House has been asked by the gentleman from Massachusetts to adopt an amendment that will result in the Government breaking its contract with the State of Missouri. Surely there is not a Member of this House who will agree that the Congress has a right to pass such a law in view of the fact that the contracts have already been signed by the proper Government representative, acting under authority you gave them.

I received the following telegram from the Governor of my State:

HON. JOHN J. COCHRAN,

House of Representatives:

Understand Congressman CONNERY intends offering amendment to relief bill which, if adopted, will prevent carrying out our prison program and keep Missouri penal system 50 years behind the times. Hope you will oppose such amendment if offered as this is our opportunity to improve terrible prison conditions in Missouri.

LLOYD C. STARK, Governor.

I immediately talked with Mr. CONNERY, and he advised me that he had been requested to introduce the amendment by the legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor; and having given his promise that he would do so, he could not break it. I contacted the legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Hushing, a gentleman that I have known for many years, and I talked to him about the situation. He told me that the objective was to prevent the use of money to enlarge the facilities already at the penitentiary. I investigated this matter, and I received the following telegram from the Governor, which answers that argument:

HON. JOHN J. COCHRAN,

Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Penal board and building commission absolutely assure me that two so-called factory buildings will reduce factory facilities 76,000 square feet and will not enlarge them.

LLOYD C. STARK, Governor.

The Governor of the State of Missouri is a man who would not make a statement that was not based upon fact, and I feel justified in pledging the House that he will see that the factory facilities are reduced 76,000 square feet, which, of course, means a reduction in the output. How could it mean otherwise?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I am advised only 40 percent of those engaged in the building trades are employed in our State at the present time. I do not know whether these figures are correct, but I do know that thousands of men are out of employment. Here is an opportunity to give them work.

I want to go on record now as assuring this House that I will do everything within my power to have the State of Missouri adopt a law that will prohibit the sale of convict-made goods.

When the depression was at its height, I started a movement without a suggestion from any manufacturer or any of those engaged in the trade to have the United States Bureau of Prisons allocate to the trade certain orders or shoes for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps which could have been manufactured at the penitentiary at Leavenworth. As a result, Sanford Bates, the then Superintendent of Prisons, did allocate to the trade orders for the manufacture by free labor of over 2,000,000 pairs of shoes, and Missouri concerns and employees benefited. This certainly should convince anyone how I feel about this matter; but I submit that the Congress of the United States should not break a solemn contract that it has made with a sovereign State, and that is exactly what you are going to do if this amendment passes. I sincerely hope that the amendment will be defeated for the reasons that I have stated.

In closing, let me say that if the Members of this House only realize the situation that confronts our State, insofar as its penal institutions are concerned, you would not now jeopardize this construction work. Our penitentiary was originally built to house about 2,000 prisoners, and for years over double that amount have been within its walls. The present program calls for better conditions at the penitentiary, as well as a new reformatory for first offenders, so that they will be separated from the hardened criminals. Missouri has met every requirement that the Government has asked, has changed the specifications and plans, and, as I say, has signed the contract which resulted in the allocation of over \$5,000,000 by the Government to complete a most necessary building program improving all our State institutions.

Mr. Chairman, the committee has placed a paragraph in the bill which will prevent the allocation of money in the future for the construction of penal institutions if a State does not have a law prohibiting the sale of convict-made goods in competition with free labor. I am for that provision, but I am opposed to making it retroactive because it would place the Congress in the position as saying contract or no contract no money heretofore appropriated can be used for this purpose.

I appeal to the Members of the House to defeat these amendments and adopt the recommendation of the committee. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I would like to see if it is possible to have some understanding about time on this section and amendments thereto, and I am wondering if 20 minutes will be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may state there are two other amendments pending and at least eight gentlemen have requested recognition.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I want to be heard on this matter for 4 or 5 minutes.

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I want to be heard on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I am in hearty sympathy with the purposes both of the Wigglesworth amendment and the Connery amendment, but I feel that the Connery amendment accomplishes the objectives that are aimed at far more efficiently than does the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

If there is one thing which I believe is definitely settled, it is that it is against the policy of the National Government to permit prison competition with free labor to any greater extent than may be absolutely necessary. The National Congress has already passed legislation which is intended to effectually diminish even the amount of competition in Federal penal institutions which had theretofore existed by reason of the manufacture of goods for the use of the Federal Government.

The Connery amendment, to my mind, in at least two particulars, is much better than the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

In the first place, there are either 17 or 18 States which have not enacted laws prohibiting the sale of prison-made goods in the open market, and if you adopt the Wigglesworth amendment you bar those States until their legislatures meet again, which, in many instances, is not for 2 years, from the reception of any loan or grant from any agency of the Federal Government for prison construction or prison equipment. Under the Connery amendment, in States which do not have laws of the type required by section 14, the authorities of the States negotiating for a Federal loan or grant would be permitted to enter into a contract by which they would agree not to produce goods for sale in the open market through the medium of the grant or loan which might be made and the prison construction or equipment which might be procured through such means.

In other words, there are many States which, despite their intention not to use the construction or equipment that they might get through the loan or grant, for the purpose of manufacturing goods for sale in the open market, would be debarred from procuring such loan or grant under the terms of the original section 14, but under the terms of the Connery amendment might enter into a contract by which they might be made eligible, and to my mind a contract is a much better protection for those who are interested in not flooding the markets with prison-made goods than the existence of laws passed by a State legislature forbidding such sale, because a law passed by a legislature might be in existence today or at the time of the loan or grant and might be repealed tomorrow or next week; but a contract entered into between the authorities of the State and the Federal Government in an effort to procure the loan or grant would not be subject to repeal, but would be permanent in its terms and enforceable without regard to what action might be subsequently taken by the State legislature.

There is one other feature of the amendment which I think is preferable to the Wigglesworth amendment, in that it eliminates agricultural products from the provisions of section 14. There are some State prison farms where, for example, some cotton is produced, which under section 14, as it would be if amended by the Wigglesworth amendment, or in its original form, could not be sold by a State eligible for a Government loan or grant for prison purposes. I am sure no good purpose could be accomplished by such a restriction.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CONNERY: On page 10, strike out all of section 14 and insert in lieu thereof a new section, to read as follows:

"SEC. 14. No part of the funds of the United States shall be loaned or granted, nor shall the unexpended balance of any such funds heretofore loaned or granted be made available for payment to any State or any of its political subdivisions or agencies for the purpose of carrying out or assisting in carrying out any program or project of constructing, rebuilding, repairing, or replanning its penal or reformatory institutions unless under the laws of such State, or under an agreement authorized by the laws of such State and entered into with the appropriate agency of the United States, sales in the open market of goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured in whole or in part by convicts or prisoners (except convicts or prisoners on parole or probation) has been or will be prohibited after 1 year from the date any such funds are made available for payment."

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Chairman, the House has heard this amendment, and I shall merely say that when the Hawes-Cooper Act, which prevented prison-made goods being sold in the open market in competition with the goods of free labor, was under consideration in the House, representatives from the State of Missouri—that is, the Governor and others—came to this body and in the hearings asked that the matter be put off for 5 years in order that they might swing into line with their legislature and put on their statute books a provision so that they would come under this law. We gave them the 5 years, and 5 years have come and gone, and they have done nothing about it. The Members of this House from Missouri have tried valiantly to get that legislation passed in the State of Missouri. So has the American Federation of Labor, but they have not been able to do it. We think that we have given them plenty of time, and this applies to other States as well as Missouri, and now in this amendment we give the States the opportunity of a year and provide that within the year they must put on the statute books a law, or promise not to manufacture these goods in prisons and ship them out into open competition with free labor goods. This is sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

The plans by which Missouri is rebuilding and rehabilitating its prisons do not contemplate the elimination of a single manufacturing unit which is now engaged in the production of articles for sale in competition with those produced by industry employing free labor. Neither do they contemplate the establishment of a system of prison employment whereby the products of its prisons are used only by the State and its political subdivisions—the system now in force in 31 of the States.

On the other hand, the plans under which Federal moneys allocated to Missouri for use in its penal institutions actually call for the demolition of two factory buildings now in use in the State penitentiary, and which are better than many factories in which free labor is compelled to work. These are to be replaced by two modern factory buildings, costing approximately \$200,000, which will house the machinery and equipment now employed in the two factory buildings to be demolished. The same production machinery will be used in the two new buildings, and it is admitted by State officials that production will actually be increased because of the modern character of the new structures.

For more than a generation the Congress has adhered to the policy of discouraging the competition of prison-made goods with those produced in free factories. Long ago the Congress prohibited the importation into the United States of goods manufactured in whole or in part by convict labor, and provided that no goods manufactured in the Federal prisons may be sold in the markets of the United States. The use of such goods is confined entirely to the agencies of the Federal Government.

In 1904 the Congress passed an act (33 Stat. 435) providing that the Post Office Department might not purchase materials or supplies manufactured by convict labor.

In 1905 the then President issued an Executive order (Executive Order No. 325a) prohibiting any of the officers and agents of the United States from contracting for supplies manufactured by convict labor.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act prohibits the use of convict labor, either directly or indirectly, upon projects financed by loans or contracts made by said corporations.

In 1929 the Congress adopted the Hawes-Cooper Act, thereby subjecting to State laws prison-made goods shipped from one State into another. Missouri was one of those States which insisted that the act be made effective 5 years from the date of its passage, in order that it may have time to replan its prison industries to meet the new situation. Eight years have passed since that time, and Missouri has not taken a single step to conform its policy to that of other States.

The Ashurst-Sumners Act was passed by the Congress in 1935 and has been sustained by the courts. This further limits the interstate shipment of prison-made goods.

Yet, unless the proposed amendment is adopted, the Federal Government will actually be furnishing money for the construction of factories, the products of which are to be used in circumventing this long-established policy.

The Supreme Court a short while ago in the cases involving the Social Security Act laid down the rule that the Federal Government may place such restrictions around the use of money appropriated by it, even when it is to be used by the State, as are to "assure a fair and just requital for benefits received."

If this amendment is adopted, Missouri and other States may accept the conditions laid down by Congress to safeguard its funds or not, as they choose.

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

Mr. CONNERY. Yes.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I notice the gentleman in the amendment left out the words "produced or mined."

Mr. CONNERY. Yes.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I take it under that amendment that any coal or iron—

Mr. CONNERY. That is true. I will say that the amendment was drawn and offered to me by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor. If I had had anything to do with it it would have included "produced and mined" also.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Under that amendment they can have convicts mine iron and coal.

Mr. CONNERY. Yes. I believe that should be covered but the Federation did not want to go that far, because our principal difficulty is in manufacturing.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment to the Connery amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REED of New York to the amendment offered by Mr. CONNERY: In line 7 of the amendment, after the word "institutions", insert "nor for purchase of machinery for penal institutions."

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I have been interested in this question for some time, and I think if Members will stop and think for just a moment they will be interested in this proposed amendment. Here is the situation that has occurred. There is a bureau in Washington that is very much interested in purchasing high-speed machinery to put into penal institutions, which multiplies the man power in those institutions many times. That machinery, manned by these law violators, produces goods which go into competition with the goods of free labor. What I want to do is to see to it that these funds in the Treasury available, these surplus, unexpended funds, are not used or loaned for the purpose of purchasing high-speed machinery to multiply the power of criminal labor to compete with free labor. That is the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Chairman, I shall be glad to accept that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will put the question on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

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

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAUTHOFF to the amendment offered by Mr. CONNERY: At the end of the amendment insert: "Provided, That this prohibition on loans or grants shall not apply to the case of any State, or political subdivision, or agency thereof, if the goods, wares, or merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined by convicts or prisoners in its penal or reformatory institutions are sold by such institutions to cooperative associations for distribution or sale within the limits of such State."

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, this section 14 affects 36 States in the Union and it ought to be of vital interest to every Member here. There are only 12 States that it does not reach. My amendment exempts from the provisions of the act binder-twine institutions in factories in penitentiaries that sell the twine to the farmers at cost. That is what we do in Wisconsin, and it saves our farmers \$100,000 a year. If you strike this out, it leaves us in a position where we will be unable to go ahead with the \$1,300,000 program for our penal and reformatory institutions, because you will deprive us of the opportunity of getting any of this money. I am satisfied that the Federation of Labor is not at all anxious to handicap the farmer. We have passed legislation here again and again helping labor. It is high time that we did something for agricultural interests. This amendment seeks to safeguard to them this slight saving of \$100,000 a year on binder twine that they use. I trust the amendment will be adopted.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY] and the amendment to the amendment is a direct slap at the State of Missouri. In those amendments they do not say anything about picking cotton by convict labor or mining in different States with convict labor. All they are doing is trying to take a slap at our State. Missouri has not at any time asked for anything during this session of Congress. When you people down South wanted your roads, and when you wanted your flood control, Missouri stood by you. I am asking you at this time to stand by Missouri on this question. You who are so interested in roads should know that this will affect your road program. In any State where money is allocated for the building of roads, if there is any convict labor at all used on the roads, it will take the money away from you. This money is for better housing facilities for the prisoners now confined at Jefferson City. At the present time four or five prisoners occupy the same cell and the prison is overcrowded to the extent that the condition is a health menace. But the direct slap is at our State only.

I ask you at this time to stand by the State of Missouri, who has stood by you at all times.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question occurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SAUTHOFF], to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EBERHARTER to the amendment offered by Mr. CONNERY: In line 11, after the word "manufactured", insert "produced, or mined."

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, it will be noticed that the bill as originally drawn by the committee contained the three words "manufactured, produced, or mined." The amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY] left out the words "produced or mined"; so that if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts is adopted, they can use convict labor to mine coal, to mine iron, and produce other materials and still receive a grant.

I know if the United Mine Workers knew of this situation, they would approve of having this word "mined" in there, so there would be no possibility they could use convict labor for mining.

I think my amendment should be adopted for that particular reason. I wonder if the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY] will be good enough to accept the amendment which I offer, because I do not see where there could be any objection to having those words inserted?

Mr. CONNERY. As far as I am personally concerned, I would be delighted to have those words in, but the federation apparently did not want to go as far as that. Personally, it would be O. K. with me.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Perhaps the United Mine Workers are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and that is the reason they did not use the word "mined."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chairman, I am rather amazed that our friends from Missouri should come into the well of this House and say, "We want to eat our cake and have it, too. You have been generous enough through P. W. A. to give us many millions of dollars for the remodeling of the penal and reformatory institutions in Missouri. Since you have been so generous in supplying us with Federal funds, we also demand for ourselves the right to flood the market with prison-made clothing and binder twine."

I think it is high time, in the interest of the free labor in every State in the Union, that we should force them to make an election and forego the benefits of Federal money or, once and for all, stop flooding the market in competition with free labor.

I am literally amazed at the demands you are making here today. I have in my district a cordage factory that is having difficulty in maintaining constant production because the market is constantly preempted by the cheap prison-made binder twine that is filling the markets of the Central West; but that is what our friends from Missouri contend for today.

As for the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ANDERSON], who says we should not penalize them because they have not asked for much, I suggest that they take a portion of the \$30,000,000 with which they are going to build a second memorial to Thomas Jefferson and use that money, and perhaps they will have enough to repair the penal institutions in Missouri.

The W. P. A. has allocated certain funds to the State of Missouri with which to repair and rebuild some of its penal institutions. The funds have been allocated, but not yet expended. The buildings proposed to be repaired or replaced will be used for the production of clothing, binder twine, and other goods. These goods will go into the market and compete with free labor.

The gentlemen from Missouri instead of coming before us with some sort of promise that this practice of selling prison-made goods in the open market will stop, merely come and talk of a solemn obligation with a sovereign State that must not be repudiated. Such argument is scarcely persuasive.

I suggest that a little missionary work be done at home first and that the State of Missouri be first made to agree that this practice will be discontinued. It has been said that the legislature is not in session. The answer to that objection is that they can be brought into special session in a reasonably short time for the purpose of giving this matter attention. Besides this possibility, there is the authority of the Governor to bind the State to some form of agreement that prison-made goods will be kept off of the market.

Failing in this, these funds should be withheld. The idea of permitting relief money, meant for the unemployed, to be used to repair prison buildings so that a greater production of prison-made goods can cause more unemployment is a fantastic paradox, and the only sensible thing this Congress can do is to put an end to it now.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. EBERHARTER) there were ayes 51 and noes 45.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Connery amendment for very good reasons. Section 14 of the bill really eliminates the giving of Federal grants or loans to any State by the Federal Government immediately on the passage of this resolution. Missouri, as has been said, voted bonds for a \$10,000,000 building program, and we did it for the purpose of creating employment more than anything else, rehabilitating our eleemosynary institution and penal institution. Nearly all of this money has been spent and, as has been said, we made a contract with the Federal Government. The State of Missouri has carried out its part of the contract. We were granted \$850,000 for this new cell building. Now, mind you, if this amendment is passed we cannot complete our program and we will not only lose \$850,000, we will lose over \$4,000,000 in Federal money, because the Federal Government will have broken the contract we had with them.

Aside from the foregoing there are other reasons. The \$850,000 cell building is needed because, Mr. Chairman, we have in one old building from 1,000 to 1,200 prisoners which was originally intended to house only 400 or 500.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair cannot entertain the gentleman's motion. All time has been fixed.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, this is a most important matter to my State. I ask for only 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is trying to accommodate some of the gentleman's colleagues from Missouri.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL] for 2 minutes.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman and my colleagues, this is the first time recently that I have risen to address you on a matter in which my State is vitally interested. I have a few things I want to say about this amendment.

The gentleman who submits this amendment asks you as Members of Congress to do the amazing and astounding thing of having the United States Government repudiate and nullify a solemn contract already entered into. That is the only thing that this amendment does. I want, in the remaining moment or two, to point out, as we sometimes say, the "nigger under the woodpile." Just a few moments ago somebody said he had a cordage factory in his district. We have a cordage factory down in the State of Missouri. The gentleman's cordage factory has the temerity to come before the United States Congress and ask this body to repudiate a contract. The only interest from my State lobbying for this bill is the St. Louis Cordage Mills. I read a telegram which I received from them, as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25, 1937.

HON. CHARLES JASPER BELL,

United States Representative, House Office Building:

We are in favor of the amendment proposed by Congressman CONNERY to be added to the relief appropriation bill. Except in the case of States that already have laws prohibiting the sale of prison-made goods on the open market this amendment would prohibit the distribution of Federal funds to be used in any prison rehabilitation program even though these funds may have already been promised. We hope for your full support of this amendment.

ST. LOUIS CORDAGE MILLS.

I am in favor of section 14 just as it was originally written by the committee and reported to this House. That takes care of the question of convict labor and takes care of it in the right way.

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. I yield.

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Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Will the gentleman state who is president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor?

Mr. BELL. My colleague, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. WOOD] who just spoke, is president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor. He is against the amendment and is for section 14 just as it was originally written. He was down in the State of Missouri a few days ago and while he was there he wired me and asked me to oppose this amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the Connery amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAUTHOFF as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. CONNERY: Strike out all of section 14 and insert the following:

"No funds shall be paid or allocated to any State or political subdivision thereof which permits the employment of children under the age of 18 years except in agriculture."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SAUTHOFF].

The substitute amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I would like to explain to the Committee just what section 14 as reported by the committee seeks to do. In the first place, I think the Connery amendment should be defeated.

Section 14 was put in by the committee because of this complaint with reference to the expansion of prison institutions. It rose primarily out of a P. W. A. loan or grant to the State of Missouri to expand its penal and recreational institutions, a portion of which was used for the construction of a factory for prison-made goods.

Section 14, as reported by the committee, absolutely prohibits and prevents any further funds from any Government agency being given to any State or municipality for new loans, but it does permit the Government, of course, to carry out obligations which it has already incurred. The committee feels that the language, as reported by the committee, is as far as Congress can honorably go. We did not feel that Congress should have the right to undertake to write legislation here which would repudiate binding obligations which accredited agents of the Government have made with State or municipalities; therefore, Mr. Chairman, we believe the language, as reported by the committee, will absolutely protect any future loans or grants from any Government funds from any source whatever being used for that purpose, but will permit the carrying out of existing obligations.

Mr. Chairman, we hope all the amendments will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CONNERY) there were—ayes 43, noes 148.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The amendment I am proposing, to prohibit the use of funds appropriated by this act to purchase heavy construction equipment, may save the taxpayers of this country millions of dollars; at least it cannot cost them anything. In the past, the Works Progress Administration has made large investments in heavy construction equipment, such as trenching machines, concrete mixing and placing machinery, road-building machinery, draglines, power shovels, tractors, etc. If W. P. A. were a permanent organization to be engaged in heavy construction for years to come, it might be good economy to purchase such equipment, but since it is an emergency organization such investments cannot be justified. I do not believe that it ever was the intention of Congress for W. P. A. to enter the field of heavy construction. As I understand it, W. P. A. was intended to be a relief and work-relief organization, and that the types

of projects it was expected to undertake would be confined to work that was predominately and normally hand labor—something that would require little or no investment on the part of the Federal Government other than for small tools and relief labor. As it is, W. P. A. has undertaken large sewer and waterworks projects. It has also gone in for heavy building construction.

Few Federal agencies have use for heavy construction equipment of the type W. P. A. is buying, therefore, the possibility of transferring such equipment to other Government agencies after it is no longer needed by W. P. A. is practically nil. If such equipment has to be sold to competitive bidders or at public auction only a small part of the Government's investment will be recovered. Its purchase should not be permitted in the first instance.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BETTER: Page 10, line 22, after the period, insert "No funds herein appropriated shall be expended to purchase heavy construction equipment."

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

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCLELLAN: Page 10, line 22, insert a new paragraph, to read as follows:

"That any grant hereafter made by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works to aid in the financing of any project for which an allotment was recommended on a 45-percent grant basis by the examining divisions of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and for which bonds have been voted or funds otherwise secured by the project sponsor to finance 55 percent of the project cost prior to the effective date of this act shall be 45 percent of the project cost."

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not germane to the portion of the bill to which it is offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas is offered as a new paragraph, which would be a new paragraph to section 14 that deals substantially with prison goods. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas deals with Public Works projects and is not germane to section 14. The Chair, therefore, sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 15. This joint resolution may be cited as the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MEAD: Page 10, line 23, after the word "resolution", strike out "may" and insert "shall."

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Chairman, during the course of this debate I have not taken any time of the House, and I regret very much that I find it necessary to take the floor this evening. First of all, I desire to congratulate the leadership of the committee and the House and the good judgment of the several gentlemen who offered amendments to this bill. I think each of them have won for themselves victories that should compensate them for their efforts. They all deserve credit, and there is credit enough for all.

May I point out to the Committee that it is impossible and impracticable for the House, acting as we have during the past few days, to write a general relief appropriation bill. In my judgment, a better balanced bill was reported to the House than the one we are now about to refer back to the House. Some are bent on balancing the Nation's Budget at any cost; others believe that a proper economic balance should be maintained; still others desire relief sufficient to maintain a proper social order in keeping with the Nation's wealth.

How can members of a committee opposed to the bill in its entirety, together with a group of Members who believe that the bill is grossly inadequate, write a new bill under such circumstances? Some of the earmarking amend-

ments are economically wrong. They violate every rule of relief. They take away relief from the populous centers and confer it on other sections of the country where relief is not so necessary at this time. They rob workers of jobs and in some instances give employment to machines. They buoy up the durable-goods industry and injure the consuming-goods industry. Orders for metal goods will reach new heights while shoes, clothing, and foodstuffs will drop in comparison.

Every large industrial center throughout these United States will suffer as a result of some of the earmarking amendments that have been written into this bill. I hope that those who are actuated by motives based on the needs of the country and on the need for a real relief bill will join with the committee in the elimination of all such earmarking amendments. The agreements explained this afternoon will augment the work program to the advantage of all classes of unemployed.

There is another amendment in the bill I trust will be defeated. I fear it was adopted in a moment when our better judgment had left us. That is the amendment that would strike at the splendid leader of the great W. P. A. organization. In the future, when political passion and partisanship dies down, the name of Harry Hopkins will loom high in the history of our country and in the work of the Roosevelt administration. He has done a good job and I hope the amendment which reduced his salary will be stricken out of the bill. It should go out. W. P. A. is doing a great job, it has profited immensely by the experiences of the last few years. In New York State, as in the Nation, better projects are being selected and better work is being done.

The W. P. A. is a haven for the Nation's forgotten man, that tragedy of the power-machine age, the citizen who happens to be over 45 years old. Over 600,000 such workers are on W. P. A. projects.

A sufficient relief bill, followed by a housing and slum-clearance program, a public-buildings bill, a public-works bill that will release funds for projects already approved, and then to complete the task a bill to regulate hours, wages, and child labor, and we will have done our duty toward the unemployed. Organized labor is creating jobs also by securing better hours, wages, and working conditions.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I desire to oppose the pro-forma amendment.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I desire also to rise in opposition to the pro-forma amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, I do not come from that section of Oklahoma which is known as the Dust Bowl. I do not come from that section of the Great Plains States which is known as the Dust Bowl. But the dust still blows in Oklahoma today, and the dust is blowing in Texas and in parts of Kansas and Colorado, and I am interested in helping to relieve this situation.

A few days ago this House by a decisive vote earmarked \$10,000,000 of these funds for the purpose of correcting this situation as far as possible. Today the majority leader came back to the House with some proposed compromises.

When he was questioned by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES] as to whether or not he had a promise regarding what would happen to the Dust Bowl, the majority leader very frankly told this membership he had no promise pertaining to the Dust Bowl. The gentleman from Texas

[Mr. JONES] stated he had been in conference with Harry Hopkins and Aubrey Williams, and that they had said, "Why, we might spend \$30,000,000 out there. Your amendment is only a limitation." I wish I could think they would spend this sum. But, Mr. Chairman, that dog will not hunt. The amendment of the gentleman from Texas provided that there should be at least \$10,000,000, which is no limitation; and if they wanted to spend any sum above \$10,000,000, they should know this is no limitation. If they want to spend \$30,000,000 and are honest and sincere in such intention, they should welcome the \$10,000,000 earmarking amendment placed in the bill.

I want to warn the membership of this House—you gentlemen from New York, who had dust in your breakfast less than a year ago, dust blown from the Great Plains of the Middle West; and you gentlemen from California, who had sand in your breakfast grapefruit, sand blown from Oklahoma and Texas—that if you vote to take out this \$10,000,000 amendment, you should do it with your eyes open. You gentlemen from Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas, Texas, and Nebraska, and the great Middle West, if you think you received a compromise today, you are being duped, and you are making the biggest mistake you have ever made in your life.

I hope the membership of this House, if they are interested in the starving farmers, whose houses are being covered up by sand blown over their roofs so they cannot even get out the door; if you are interested in protecting the fertile fields in that area, which today are being covered up as the young crops are growing and the dust piles on them and piles on them, you will vote to keep the \$10,000,000 amendment in this bill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. LAMBETH). Without objection, the pro-forma amendment of the gentleman from New York is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, no Member of this House, in my opinion, is entitled to a higher place in our confidence by reason of his ability, integrity, and patriotism than the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina, the Honorable LINDSAY WARREN. When that gentleman told you today that there was no more indefensible earmarking in this bill than the Cartwright amendment, I believe the distinguished gentleman went too far. I believe also that Jupiter nodded!

If the English language means anything, there is already earmarked in this bill \$415,000,000 for good roads. I refer you to page 2 of the bill, lines 8 to 13, inclusive. There you will find the policy stated; written, no doubt, by the leadership of this House after conference with the powers that be at the other end of the Avenue. This \$415,000,000 is already earmarked for good roads.

All the Cartwright amendment does is to say that of this amount about one dollar in three shall be spent by experts, who know their business, for better and more permanent roads than the cheaper kind which will be built under the W. P. A.

The motive back of this amendment is not one of mistrust of our great leader in the White House, nor of that other leader who has done such a splendid piece of work in the Works Progress Administration. A large majority of us trust them implicitly and admire them extravagantly. No, the motivating cause of this amendment is the honest conviction that relief of all the really needy in this Nation may be achieved under the provisions of this bill, with the Cartwright amendment in it, and that when the year has passed and the relief job done, the taxpayers would have much more of permanent value to show for their money. We believe that good roads, properly built out of good materials, will last. We point to the Appian Way, still good as it was in the days when it bore the chariots of the Caesar who conquered Gaul. We believe that money put into the building of real roads is not spent, but invested.

Another article of our credo is: 80 to 90 percent of every good-roads dollar goes for labor. This has been proven in countless hearings. It is indisputably true. Directly or indirectly, from 80 to 90 cents of every good-roads dollar is paid to labor.

We maintain that it is better to employ men, or keep them employed, in essential industries, thereby keeping them off of relief, than to add to unemployment and relief rolls by failing to buy and use the products of essential industries. Is it not better to feed and clothe and house families by buying cement or tar, slag, rock, asphalt, or other road-building material than by a W. P. A. job after forcing the provider onto a relief roll?

It is the same old case of fence versus ambulance. Why not fence the dangerous cliff by providing work in private industry, instead of spending all our money on the ambulance down in the valley?

Many of us glory in the record which has been made by this administration in transmuting the rule of gold into the golden rule! We have fed the hungry, clothed the naked, housed the homeless, and in every way safeguarded morale and self-respect among the beneficiaries! Our record through W. P. A. is marvelous. We have built countless miles of good roads—many of these of the higher class we are now seeking by the Cartwright amendment to continue building. Let us not "weary in well doing", nor cower at the crack of the whip. Let us exercise at least enough of our constitutional authority to retain in this bill this most meritorious amendment.

I have confidence enough in the Honorable Harry Hopkins to be sure that he will do the job of relief in a creditable way. Let us challenge him, by retaining this amendment, to do it even better than he planned.

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

Mr. HOBBS. Certainly.

Mr. MOIT. Without the Cartwright amendment there is no requirement whatever in the bill to spend any money for roads.

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir; that is true.

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

Mr. HOBBS. Gladly.

Mr. KELLER. Is it not also true that the money could be spent by contractors who would employ men who did not need help?

Mr. HOBBS. Yes; that is possible, but I think not a pressing problem.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro-forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have been very critical of the administration of the W. P. A. in my district because of the reports and complaints which seemed to be well-founded, and so I was compelled to ask that the management of this important work be investigated. We cannot permit discrimination of any kind to exist if it is possible to stamp it out. Especially must we be ever watchful that political considerations have no weight in the desperate fight we are waging against unemployment and distress.

But in spite of my critical attitude toward those who would sabotage the President's program of giving relief where it is needed, I am wholeheartedly behind any move that will continue employment for those who cannot receive it elsewhere, and for providing for the needs of the poor, the hungry, and the less privileged to the full extent of our national ability.

In this relief bill which we have been discussing now for the past several days we have considered the necessity of providing for from one to two millions of people who would not otherwise be able to buy even the necessities of life for themselves and their families. And I have consistently supported every amendment offered to increase this appropriation, even to three or four billion dollars if during the coming 12 months the President should find it necessary to expend that amount to relieve distress.

But, my colleagues, I would like to draw your attention to a fact that no one seems to have considered. It is this—

that although we had some 18,000,000 persons unemployed at the time President Roosevelt arrived on the scene and assumed the direction of national affairs, and in spite of the fact that 8,433,000 persons have been placed back on the pay roll of industry, agriculture, and commerce—that there are still 9,600,000 persons unemployed in this country. These figures are not mine. They have been compiled after considerable research according to an announcement of the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

Now, if this is true, and I see no reason to believe otherwise, why are we providing for one and one-half million people when there are nine and one-half million unemployed? Let us presume there are only one-half or even one-third of this number that are actually heads of families with dependents to support. That will still give us between three and five million heads of families who have no way of providing for themselves and their families except direct relief and the W. P. A. In other words, when we provide for one million up to two million people, not all of them heads of families, it is obvious that we are taking care of but a small proportion of the total number who are just as much entitled to relief as are those who happen to have the good fortune to get on the pay roll.

Now here is another fact that I should like to bring to your attention and that is that because of the limited funds we appropriate for W. P. A. it permits those in authority in the district offices to place on the rolls their friends and to deny work to their enemies. They can even go further because of certain classifications, they can make these poor, unfortunate people be "good" or else their classification changes to one of a lower grade. At any rate, the pay received, because of these various classifications, gives considerable latitude and power of discrimination to those in authority.

You have probably seen it in your own district where a skilled mechanic, perhaps a carpenter, is required to dig ditches at \$55 a month, whereas a common laborer may be classified in such a way as to receive many dollars more per month. This undoubtedly breeds discontent and defeats the very purpose of relief. Because why should one in an easy job, of say \$94 a month, ever care to risk giving this up when private industry for a similar classification cannot pay so much?

The real answer, of course, must be that our basic wage scale is so low that it does not provide the American standard of living. As long as there is a dearth of jobs and an oversupply of labor this condition is bound to exist. Unless we will outlaw child labor and retire our old people this oversupply of labor will continue to exist. It may be necessary to come to the 30-hour work week to provide jobs for all. But I believe if a real effort were made to enforce even a 40-hour work week, the effect on unemployment would be most salutary.

In the meantime, however, it is necessary that we back up the President in his promise that as long as he is President of the United States no one in this great land of ours shall starve. And I trust, therefore, that this Congress will at least vote the amount of money the President asks for and be ready and willing to vote more when the need for it becomes evident as I believe it will within the near future.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, in view of the statement by my friend from Oklahoma, I want to make one observation: On the question of provision for the ponds and lakes amendment, I had direct assurance from Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Williams that they expected to use more than the amount stipulated in my amendment for the purposes indicated in that amendment. I have faith in what they said and expect to accept their statement.

The pro-forma amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the joint resolution back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. O'CONNOR of New York, Chairman of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 361) making appropriations for relief purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the joint resolution and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the following amendments:

Page 2, lines 1, 13, 18, 20, and 21, the several amendments dealing with the amounts in the bill.

On page 2, line 18, the so-called Starnes flood-control amendment.

On page 2, line 20, and page 3, line 24, the two Caldwell amendments, or the so-called public-works amendment.

On page 3, line 18, the Cartwright good-roads amendment.

On page 5, line 22, the May amendment limiting the salary of any employee of the Works Progress Administration.

Mr. BOILEAU. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on each amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin demands a separate vote on each amendment agreed to in Committee of the Whole.

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

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. McCORMACK and Mr. O'MALLEY) there were—ayes 123, noes 223.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. The gentleman from Wisconsin has requested a separate vote on each amendment. Does that include the amendments with respect to the amounts?

The SPEAKER. As the Chair understands, the gentleman from Wisconsin has demanded a separate vote on each and every amendment agreed to in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House.

The Clerk will report the first amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment:

On page 1, line 11, strike out "\$1,000,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,500,000,000."

Mr. HANCOCK of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, as I understand the vote now about to be taken, a vote of "yea" means a vote for \$1,500,000,000, and a vote of "nay" means a vote for \$1,000,000,000.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has arrived at a correct conclusion. [Laughter and applause.]

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 271, nays 107, not voting 54, as follows:

[Roll No. 73]
YEAS—271

Aleshire	Dunn	Keogh	Patterson
Allen, Del.	Eberharter	Kerr	Patton
Allen, Ia.	Eckert	Kirwan	Peterson, Fla.
Allen, Pa.	Edmiston	Kitchens	Pfeifer
Amlie	Eicher	Knutson	Phillips
Anderson, Mo.	Ellenbogen	Kocialkowski	Powers
Arnold	Englebright	Kopplemann	Quinn
Atkinson	Evans	Kramer	Rabaut
Barry	Faddis	Lambertson	Ramsay
Beam	Farley	Lanzetta	Randolph
Beifer	Fitzgerald	Larrabee	Rayburn
Bell	Fitzpatrick	Lea	Rees, Kans.
Bernard	Flannagan	Leavy	Reilly
Bigelow	Flannery	Lemke	Rigney
Bloom	Fleger	Lesinski	Robinson, Utah
Bolleau	Forand	Lewis, Md.	Rogers, Mass.
Boland, Pa.	Ford, Calif.	Long	Rogers, Okla.
Boren	Frey, Pa.	Lucas	Romjue
Boyer	Fries, Ill.	Lucy, Nebr.	Ryan
Boykin	Fuller	Ludlow	Sacks
Boylan, N. Y.	Garrett	Luecke, Mich.	Sauthoff
Bradley	Gearhart	McAndrews	Schaefer, Ill.
Brooks	Gehrmann	McClellan	Schneider, Wis.
Buck	Gildea	McCormack	Schulte
Buckler, Minn.	Gingery	McFarlane	Scott
Buckley, N. Y.	Goldsborough	McGranery	Scrugham
Burdick	Gray, Pa.	McGrath	Seger
Byrne	Greenwood	McGroarty	Shanley
Caldwell	Greever	McKeough	Shannon
Cannon, Wis.	Gregory	McLaughlin	Sheppard
Carlson	Griffith	McSweeney	Sirovich
Carter	Guyer	Magnuson	Smith, Conn.
Cartwright	Haines	Mahon, Tex.	Smith, Wash.
Case, S. Dak.	Hamilton	Maloney	Snyder, Pa.
Casey, Mass.	Harrington	Massingale	Somers, N. Y.
Celler	Hart	Maverick	Sparkman
Champion	Harter	Mead	Spence
Chandler	Havenner	Meeks	Stack
Citron	Healey	Merritt	Steagall
Clark, Idaho	Hendricks	Mills	Stefan
Claypool	Hennings	Mitchell, Ill.	Sullivan
Cochran	Higgins	Mitchell, Tenn.	Sumners, Tex.
Coffee, Wash.	Hildebrandt	Moser, Pa.	Sutphin
Colden	Hill, Okla.	Mosier, Ohio	Sweeney
Colmer	Hobbs	Mott	Swope
Connerly	Honeyman	Mouton	Teigan
Cooley	Hope	Murdock, Ariz.	Thom
Cooper	Houston	Murdock, Utah	Thomas, Tex.
Cravens	Hull	Nelson	Thomason, Tex.
Creal	Hunter	Nichols	Thompson, Ill.
Crosby	Imhoff	Norton	Tolan
Crosser	Izac	O'Brien, Ill.	Towey
Crowe	Jacobsen	O'Brien, Mich.	Transue
Cullen	Jarman	O'Connell, Mont.	Vincent, B. M.
Curley	Jenckes, Ind.	O'Connell, E. I.	Vinson, Fred M.
Daly	Jenks, N. H.	O'Connor, Mont.	Voorhis
Delaney	Johnson, Lyndon	O'Connor, N. Y.	Wallgren
DeMuth	Johnson, Minn.	O'Day	Walter
DeRouen	Johnson, Okla.	O'Leary	Weaver
Dickstein	Johnson, W. Va.	O'Malley	Welch
Dingell	Jones	O'Neal, Ky.	Wene
Dixon	Kee	O'Neill, N. J.	White, Idaho
Dockweller	Keller	O'Toole	Williams
Dorsey	Kelly, Ill.	Oliver	Withrow
Dowell	Kelly, N. Y.	Palmisano	Wolverton
Drew, Pa.	Kennedy, Md.	Parsons	Wood
Driver	Kennedy, N. Y.	Patman	Zimmerman
Duncan	Kenney	Patrick	

NAYS—107

Allen, Ill.	Ditter	Lambeth	Sanders
Andrews	Dondero	Lamneck	Short
Arends	Doughton	Lewis, Colo.	Simpson
Bacon	Douglas	Luce	Smith, Va.
Barden	Doxey	McLean	Snell
Bates	Drewry, Va.	McReynolds	South
Biermann	Eaton	Mahon, S. C.	Starnes
Bland	Engel	Mapes	Taber
Boehne	Ferguson	Martin, Mass.	Tarver
Brewster	Fletcher	Mason	Taylor, S. C.
Brown	Gasque	May	Thomas, N. J.
Buiwinkle	Gifford	Michener	Thurston
Burch	Gray, Ind.	Millard	Tinkham
Church	Griswold	Owen	Tobey
Clason	Gwynne	Pace	Treadway
Coffee, Nebr.	Halleck	Pearson	Turner
Cole, Md.	Hancock, N. Y.	Peterson, Ga.	Umstead
Cole, N. Y.	Hancock, N. C.	Polk	Vinson, Ga.
Costello	Harlan	Ramspeck	Wadsworth
Cox	Hartley	Rankin	Warren
Crawford	Hoffman	Reece, Tenn.	White, Ohio
Crowthier	Holmes	Reed, Ill.	Whittington
Culkin	Jarrett	Reed, N. Y.	Wigglesworth
Deen	Jenkins, Ohio	Rich	Wolfenden
Dies	Kinzer	Richards	Woodruff
Dirksen	Kleberg	Robertson	Woodrum
Disney	Kniffin	Rutherford	

NOT VOTING—54

Andresen, Minn.	Clark, N. C.	Fernandez	Gavagan
Ashbrook	Cluett	Fish	Gilchrist
Binderup	Collins	Ford, Miss.	Goodwin
Cannon, Mo.	Cummings	Fulmer	Green
Chapman	Dempsey	Gambrill	Hill, Ala.

Hill, Wash.	Maas	Robson, Ky.	Taylor, Tenn.
Hook	Mansfield	Sabath	Terry
Johnson, Luther A.	Martin, Colo.	Sadowski	Wearin
Kloeb	Miller	Schuetz	West
Kvale*	Pettengill	Secrest	Whelchel
Lanham	Peysner	Shafer, Mich.	Wilcox
Lord	Pierce	Smith, Maine	Wolcott
McGehee	Plumley	Smith, W. Va.	
McMillan	Poage	Taylor, Colo.	

So the amendment was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:
On this vote:
Mr. Mansfield (for) with Mr. Goodwin (against).
Mr. Wearin (for) with Mr. West (against).
Mr. Shafer of Michigan (for) with Mr. Lord (against).
Mr. Kloeb (for) with Mr. Andresen of Minnesota (against).
Mr. Maas (for) with Mr. Fish (against).
Mr. Schuetz (for) with Mr. Cluett (against).
Mr. Clark of North Carolina (for) with Mr. Wolcott (against).

General pairs:
Mr. Ford of Mississippi with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Green with Mr. Taylor of Tennessee.
Mr. Lanham with Mr. Smith of Maine.
Mr. Terry with Mr. Robson of Kentucky.
Mr. Collins with Mr. Kvale.
Mr. Cannon of Missouri with Mr. Gilchrist.
Mr. Wilcox with Mr. Hook.
Mr. McMillan with Mr. Poage.
Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado with Mr. McGehee.
Mr. Pettengill with Mr. Sabath.
Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Pierce.
Mr. Chapman with Mr. Fulmer.
Mr. Whelchel with Mr. Peysner.
Mr. Miller with Mr. Secrest.
Mr. Cummings with Mr. Hill of Alabama.
Mr. Luther A. Johnson with Mr. Smith of West Virginia.
Mr. Binderup with Mr. Gavagan.
Mr. Gambrill with Mr. Hill of Washington.
Mr. Martin of Colorado with Mr. Sadowski.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments on page 2, line 13, line 18, line 20, and line 21, merely dealing with the allocation of amounts, be voted on en bloc.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Does this involve the May amendment on the Hopkins pay roll?

Mr. WOODRUM. No.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?
There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the several amendments referred to by the gentleman from Virginia.
The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 13, strike out "\$276,700,000" and insert "\$415,000,000."
Page 2, line 18, strike out "\$420,000,000" and insert "\$630,000,000."
Page 2, line 20, strike out "\$253,300,000" and insert "\$380,000,000."
Page 2, line 21, strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$75,000,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.
The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.
The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 15, after the word "including", insert the following: "Electric transmission and distribution lines of systems to serve persons in rural areas, including projects sponsored by and for the benefit of nonprofit cooperative associations."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.
The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Woodrum) there were—ayes 108, noes 91.

So the amendment was agreed to.
The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.
The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 17, after the word "conservation", strike out the words "and miscellaneous."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.
The amendment was agreed to.
The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 18, after the sign and figures "\$630,000,000", insert the following: ", of which amount not less than \$20,000,000 shall be available to augment funds otherwise provided to carry out the provisions of the Flood Control Act, approved May 15, 1928 (U. S. C., title 33, sec. 702-a), as amended by the Flood Control Act, approved June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1508), and not less than \$25,000,000 shall be available to augment funds otherwise provided to carry out the provisions of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1570-1595), as amended: *Provided*, That these funds are expended under the provisions herein established for the use of relief labor: *Provided further*, That the requirements hereinafter established that no Federal construction project shall be undertaken unless and until there have been allocated and irrevocably set aside sufficient funds for its completion shall not apply to duly authorized flood-control projects."

The SPEAKER. The Chair is advised that this is the so-called Starnes amendment. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the Starnes amendment strike out the period, insert a semicolon and add the following: "and not less than \$10,000,000 shall be available for the construction of ponds and small lakes and for water conservation in the Great Plains area."

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

The amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAGNUSON: Page 2, line 19, after the word "professional", insert "and self-help."

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 20, after the semicolon, add: "*Provided*, That from the amounts specified for the foregoing classes, \$300,000,000 shall be allocated to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works."

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Caldwell amendment on page 2, line 20, dealing with \$300,000,000, and the companion amendment on page 3, after line 18, dealing with the Public Works Administration, be voted on together.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. The question is on the so-called Caldwell amendment, page 2, line 20.

Mr. HANCOCK of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Is it in order for the Speaker to once again have the amendment read?

The SPEAKER. It can be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again reported.

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

Mr. LAMNECK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 147, nays 231, not voting 55, as follows:

[Roll No. 74]

YEAS—147

Allen, Ill.	Brewster	Case, S. Dak.	Crowe
Andrews	Brown	Church	Crowther
Arends	Buck	Clason	Culkin
Bacon	Burch	Claypool	Deen
Barden	Cannon, Wis.	Cole, N. Y.	Dies
Bates	Carlson	Cravens	Ditter
Bland	Carter	Crawford	Dondero
Boehne	Cartwright	Crosser	Douglas

Dowell	Hull	Mills	Seger
Doxey	Hunter	Mosier, Ohio	Shannon
Drewry, Va.	Imhoff	Mott	Short
Driver	Jarman	O'Day	Simpson
Eaton	Jarrett	O'Malley	Smith, Conn.
Edmiston	Jenckes, Ind.	Oliver	Smith, Va.
Engel	Jenkins, Ohio	Owen	Snell
Englebright	Jenks, N. H.	Palmisano	South
Farley	Kennedy, N. Y.	Patman	Sparkman
Ferguson	Kinzer	Patton	Spence
Fish	Kirwan	Polk	Stefan
Fitzgerald	Kleberg	Ramspeck	Sweeney
Fleger	Kniffin	Rankin	Tarver
Garrett	Knutson	Reece, Tenn.	Taylor, S. C.
Gifford	Lambertson	Reed, Ill.	Thomas, Tex.
Gray, Ind.	Lambeth	Reed, N. Y.	Thomason, Tex.
Greenwood	Lamneck	Rees, Kans.	Tinkham
Griswold	Luce	Rich	Tobey
Guy	Luckey, Nebr.	Richards	Tolan
Gwynne	McClellan	Robertson	Treadway
Halleck	McLaughlin	Rogers, Mass.	Umstead
Hamilton	McLean	Rogers, Okla.	Vinson, Ga.
Hancock, N. Y.	McSweeney	Romjue	Wadsworth
Hancock, N. C.	Mapes	Rutherford	White, Ohio
Harter	Martin, Mass.	Ryan	Wigglesworth
Hill, Okla.	Mason	Sanders	Williams
Hobbs	May	Sauthoff	Wolfenden
Hoffman	Michener	Schneider, Wis.	Woodruff
Holmes	Millard	Scrugham	

NAYS—231

Aleshire	Dockweiler	Kerr	Peterson, Fla.
Allen, Del.	Dorsey	Kitchens	Peterson, Ga.
Allen, La.	Doughton	Kocalkowski	Pfeifer
Allen, Pa.	Drew, Pa.	Kopplemann	Phillips
Amlie	Duncan	Kramer	Powers
Anderson, Mo.	Dunn	Lanzetta	Quinn
Arnold	Eberharter	Larrabee	Rabaut
Atkinson	Eckert	Lea	Ramsay
Barry	Elcher	Leavy	Randolph
Beam	Ellenbogen	Lemke	Rayburn
Beiter	Evans	Lesinski	Reilly
Bell	Faddis	Lewis, Colo.	Rigney
Bernard	Fitzpatrick	Lewis, Md.	Robinson, Utah
Biermann	Flannagan	Long	Sabath
Bigelow	Flannery	Lucas	Sacks
Bloom	Fletcher	Ludlow	Schaefer, Ill.
Bolleau	Forand	Luecke, Mich.	Schulte
Boland, Pa.	Ford, Calif.	McAndrews	Scott
Boren	Frey, Pa.	McCormack	Shanley
Boyer	Fries, Ill.	McFarlane	Sheppard
Boykin	Fuller	McGranery	Sirovich
Boylan, N. Y.	Gasque	McGrath	Smith, Wash.
Bradley	Gearhart	McGroarty	Snyder, Pa.
Brooks	Gehrman	McKeough	Somers, N. Y.
Buckler, Minn.	Gildea	McReynolds	Stack
Buckley, N. Y.	Gingery	Magnuson	Starnes
Bulwinkle	Goldsborough	Mahon, S. C.	Steagall
Burdick	Gray, Pa.	Mahon, Tex.	Sullivan
Byrne	Greever	Maloney	Summers, Tex.
Casey, Mass.	Gregory	Massingale	Sutphin
Celler	Griffith	Maverick	Swope
Champion	Haines	Mead	Taber
Chandler	Harlan	Meeks	Teigan
Citron	Harrington	Merritt	Thom
Clark, Idaho	Hart	Mitchell, Ill.	Thomas, N. J.
Cochran	Hartley	Mitchell, Tenn.	Thompson, Ill.
Coffee, Nebr.	Havener	Moser, Pa.	Thurston
Coffee, Wash.	Healey	Mouton	Towey
Colden	Hendricks	Murdock, Ariz.	Transue
Cole, Md.	Hennings	Murdock, Utah	Turner
Colmer	Higgins	Nichols	Vincent, B. M.
Connery	Hildebrandt	Norton	Vinson, Fred M.
Cooley	Honeyman	O'Brien, Ill.	Voorhis
Cooper	Houston	O'Brien, Mich.	Wallgren
Costello	Izac	O'Connell, Mont.	Walter
Cox	Jacobsen	O'Connell, R. I.	Warren
Creal	Johnson, Lyndon	O'Connor, Mont.	Weaver
Crosby	Johnson, Minn.	O'Connor, N. Y.	Welch
Cullen	Johnson, Okla.	O'Leary	Wene
Curley	Johnson, W. Va.	O'Neal, Ky.	White, Idaho
Daly	Jones	O'Neill, N. J.	Whittington
Delaney	Kee	O'Toole	Withrow
DeMuth	Keller	Pace	Wolverton
DeRouen	Kelly, Ill.	Parsons	Wood
Dickstein	Kelly, N. Y.	Patrick	Woodrum
Dingell	Kennedy, Md.	Patterson	Zimmerman
Dirksen	Kenney	Pearson	The Speaker
Dixon	Keogh		

NOT VOTING—55

Andresen, Minn.	Fulmer	Lord	Schuetz
Ashbrook	Gambrill	McGehee	Secret
Binderup	Gavagan	McMillan	Shafer, Mich.
Caldwell	Gilchrist	Maas	Smith, Maine
Cannon, Mo.	Goodwin	Mansfield	Smith, W. Va.
Chapman	Green	Martin, Colo.	Taylor, Colo.
Clark, N. C.	Hill, Ala.	Miller	Taylor, Tenn.
Ciuett	Hill, Wash.	Pettengill	Terry
Collins	Hook	Peysner	Wearin
Cummings	Hope	Pierce	West
Dempsey	Johnson, Luther A.	Plumley	Whichel
Disney	Kloeb	Poage	Wilcox
Fernandez	Kvale	Robson, Ky.	Wolcott
Ford, Miss.	Lanham	Sadowski	

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call my name.

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On this vote:

- Mr. Wolcott (for) with Mr. Hook (against).
- Mr. Shafer of Michigan (for) with Mr. Mansfield (against).
- Mr. Cluett (for) with Mr. Kloeb (against).
- Mr. Terry (for) with Mr. Gavagan (against).
- Mr. West (for) with Mr. Wearin (against).
- Mr. Robson of Kentucky (for) with Mr. Kvale (against).
- Mr. Andresen of Minnesota (for) with Mr. Fernandez (against).
- Mr. Pettengill (for) with Mr. Schuetz (against).
- Mr. Martin of Colorado (for) with Mr. Peyser (against).

Until further notice:

- Mr. Ford of Mississippi with Mr. Plumley.
- Mr. Green with Mr. Taylor of Tennessee.
- Mr. Lanham with Mr. Smith of Maine.
- Mr. Cannon of Missouri with Mr. Gilchrist.
- Mr. Luther A. Johnson with Mr. Goodwin.
- Mr. Collins with Mr. Maas.
- Mr. McMillan with Mr. Lord.
- Mr. Taylor of Colorado with Mr. Hope.
- Mr. Wilcox with Mr. Pierce.
- Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Ashbrook.
- Mr. Chapman with Mr. Fulmer.
- Mr. Miller with Mr. Secrest.
- Mr. Cummings with Mr. Hill of Alabama.
- Mr. Gambrill with Mr. Hill of Washington.
- Mr. Binderup with Mr. Caldwell.
- Mr. Clark of North Carolina with Mr. Sadowski.
- Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Wheelchel.
- Mr. Disney with Mr. McGehee.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Montana changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. COX changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. CROSSER changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. SCHULTE changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CARTWRIGHT: On page 3, between lines 18 and 19, insert:

"Of the amount specified for highways, roads, and streets, not less than \$75,000,000 shall be allocated for the survey and construction of public highways on the Federal-aid highway system and not less than \$50,000,000 for the survey and construction of secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus routes. Such sums shall be apportioned in the manner provided by section 204 (b) of the National Industrial Recovery Act for expenditure by the State highway departments under the provisions of the Federal Highway Act, as amended and supplemented. Not less than \$25,000,000 shall be allocated for the survey and construction of projects for the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, on the Federal-aid highway system and elsewhere, including the separation or protection of grades at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings, and shall be apportioned and expended in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of June 16, 1936, entitled 'An act to amend the Federal Highway Act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes.' No part of the funds apportioned to any State or Territory under this paragraph need be matched by the State or Territory. The President shall prescribe rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this paragraph."

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

The question was taken; and there were on a division (demanded by Mr. O'MALLEY)—ayes 147, noes 167.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 168, nays 207, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 75]

YEAS—168

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------|
| Aleshire | Boren | Cartwright | Cox |
| Allen, Ill. | Boykin | Case, S. Dak. | Cravens |
| Andrews | Brewster | Church | Crawford |
| Arends | Brown | Clason | Crowther |
| Atkinson | Buckler, Minn. | Claypool | Culkin |
| Bacon | Burch | Coffee, Nebr. | Deen |
| Beiter | Caldwell | Cole, Md. | Dies |
| Bell | Cannon, Wis. | Cole, N. Y. | Ditter |
| Bland | Carter | Colmer | Dondero |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Douglas | Holmes | Moster, Ohio | Seger |
| Dowell | Houston | Mott | Shannon |
| Doxey | Hull | Murdock, Ariz. | Sheppard |
| Drewry, Va. | Hunter | Nelson | Short |
| Driver | Imhoff | Nichols | Simpson |
| Eaton | Jarman | O'Connor, Mont. | Smith, Va. |
| Edmiston | Jarrett | O'Connor, N. Y. | Snell |
| Engel | Jenkins, Ohio | O'Malley | South |
| Englebright | Jenks, N. H. | Owen | Sparkman |
| Farley | Johnson, W. Va. | Pace | Spence |
| Ferguson | Jones | Patrick | Starnes |
| Fish | Kennedy, N. Y. | Patton | Steagall |
| Flegler | Kinzer | Peterson, Fla. | Stefan |
| Fuller | Kirwan | Peterson, Ga. | Sweeney |
| Gambrill | Kitchens | Polk | Taber |
| Garrett | Kniffin | Ramspeck | Tarver |
| Gasque | Knutson | Randolph | Taylor, S. C. |
| Gehrmann | Kramer | Rankin | Thomas, N. J. |
| Gifford | Lambertson | Reece, Tenn. | Thurston |
| Goildsborough | Lamneck | Reed, Ill. | Tinkham |
| Gray, Ind. | Lemke | Reed, N. Y. | Tobey |
| Greever | Luckey, Nebr. | Rees, Kans. | Tolan |
| Griswold | Luecke, Mich. | Rich | Treadway |
| Guyer | McClellan | Richards | Turner |
| Gwynne | McLean | Robertson | Vinson, Ga. |
| Halleck | McSweeney | Rogers, Mass. | Wadsworth |
| Hamilton | Mahon, Tex. | Rogers, Okla. | White, Idaho |
| Hancock, N. Y. | Mapes | Romjue | White, Ohio |
| Hancock, N. C. | Martin, Mass. | Rutherford | Whittington |
| Hendricks | Mason | Sauthoff | Wigglesworth |
| Hildebrandt | May | Schneider, Wis. | Wolfenden |
| Hobbs | Michener | Schulte | Wolverton |
| Hoffman | Millard | Scrugham | Woodruff |

NAYS—207

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Allen, Del. | Dirksen | Kennedy, Md. | Parsons |
| Allen, La. | Dixon | Kenney | Patterson |
| Allen, Pa. | Dockweiler | Keogh | Pearson |
| Amle | Dorsey | Kerr | Pfeifer |
| Anderson, Mo. | Doughton | Kocialkowski | Phillips |
| Arnold | Drew, Pa. | Koppelman | Powers |
| Barden | Duncan | Lambeth | Quinn |
| Barry | Dunn | Lanzetta | Rabaut |
| Bates | Eberharter | Larrabee | Ramsay |
| Beam | Eckert | Lea | Rayburn |
| Bernard | Eicher | Leavy | Relly |
| Biermann | Ellenbogen | Lesinski | Rigney |
| Bigelow | Evans | Lewis, Colo. | Ryan |
| Bloom | Faddis | Lewis, Md. | Sabath |
| Boehne | Fitzgerald | Long | Sacks |
| Boileau | Fitzpatrick | Lucas | Sanders |
| Boland, Pa. | Flannery | Luce | Schaefer, Ill. |
| Boyer | Fletcher | Ludlow | Scott |
| Boylan, N. Y. | Forand | McAndrews | Shanley |
| Bradley | Ford, Calif. | McCormack | Sirovich |
| Brooks | Frey, Pa. | McGranery | Smith, Conn. |
| Buck | Fries, Ill. | McGrath | Smith, Wash. |
| Buckley, N. Y. | Gearhart | McGroarty | Snyder, Pa. |
| Bulwinkle | Gildea | McKeough | Somers, N. Y. |
| Burdick | Gingery | McLaughlin | Stack |
| Byrne | Gray, Pa. | McReynolds | Sullivan |
| Carlson | Greenwood | Magnuson | Sumners, Tex. |
| Casey, Mass. | Gregory | Mahon, S. C. | Sutphin |
| Celler | Griffith | Maloney | Swope |
| Champion | Haines | Massingale | Teigan |
| Chandler | Harlan | Maverick | Thom |
| Citron | Harrington | Mead | Thomas, Tex. |
| Clark, Idaho | Hart | Meeks | Thomason, Tex. |
| Cochran | Harter | Merritt | Thompson, Ill. |
| Coffee, Wash. | Hartley | Mills | Towey |
| Colden | Havener | Mitchell, Ill. | Tranuse |
| Connerly | Healey | Mitchell, Tenn. | Umstead |
| Cooly | Hennings | Moser, Pa. | Vincent, B. M. |
| Cooper | Higgins | Mouton | Vinson, Fred M. |
| Costello | Hill, Okla. | Murdock, Utah | Voorhis |
| Creal | Honeyman | Norton | Wallgren |
| Crosby | Hope | O'Brien, Ill. | Walter |
| Crosser | Izac | O'Brien, Mich. | Warren |
| Crowe | Jacobsen | O'Connell, Mont. | Weaver |
| Cullen | Jenckes, Ind. | O'Connell, R. I. | Welch |
| Curley | Johnson, Minn. | O'Day | Wene |
| Daly | Johnson, Okla. | O'Leary | Williams |
| Delaney | Johnson, Lyndon | O'Neal, Ky. | Withrow |
| DeMuth | Kee | O'Neill, N. J. | Wood |
| DeRouen | Keller | O'Toole | Woodrum |
| Dickstein | Kelly, Ill. | Oliver | Zimmerman |
| Dingell | Kelly, N. Y. | Palmisano | |

NOT VOTING—57

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Andresen, Minn. | Gavagan | McMillan | Secrest |
| Ashbrook | Gilchrist | Maas | Shafer, Mich. |
| Binderup | Goodwin | Mansfield | Smith, Maine |
| Cannon, Mo. | Green | Martin, Colo. | Smith, W. Va. |
| Chapman | Hill, Ala. | Miller | Taylor, Colo. |
| Clark, N. C. | Hill, Wash. | Patman | Taylor, Tenn. |
| Cluett | Hook | Pettengill | Terry |
| Collins | Johnson, Luther A. | Peyser | Wearin |
| Cummings | Kleberg | Pierce | West |
| Dempsey | Kloeb | Plumley | Wheelchel |
| Disney | Kvale | Poage | Wilcox |
| Fernandez | Lanham | Robinson, Utah | Wolcott |
| Fiannagan | Lord | Robson, Ky. | |
| Ford, Miss. | McFarlane | Sadowski | |
| Fulmer | McGehee | Schuetz | |

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:
On this vote:

Mr. Wolcott (for) with Mr. Hook (against).
Mr. Shafer of Michigan (for) with Mr. Pettengill (against).
Mr. Hill of Alabama (for) with Mr. Martin of Colorado (against).
Mr. Terry (for) with Mr. Gavagan (against).
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee (for) with Mr. Mansfield (against).
Mr. West (for) with Mr. Wearin (against).
Mr. Robson of Kentucky (for) with Mr. Kvale (against).
Mr. Andresen of Minnesota (for) with Mr. Fernandez (against).
Mr. Cluett (for) with Mr. Klobb (against).
Mr. Kleberg (for) with Mr. McFarlane (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Ford of Mississippi with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Lanham with Mr. Smith of Maine.
Mr. Cannon of Missouri with Mr. Gilchrist.
Mr. Luther A. Johnson with Mr. Goodwin.
Mr. Collins with Mr. Maas.
Mr. McMillan with Mr. Lord.
Mr. Wilcox with Mr. Pierce.
Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. Chapman with Mr. Fulmer.
Mr. Miller with Mr. Secrest.
Mr. Clark of North Carolina with Mr. Sadowski.
Mr. McGehee with Mr. Hill of Washington.
Mr. Binderup with Mr. Cummings.
Mr. Green with Mr. Flannagan.
Mr. Disney with Mr. Schuetz.
Mr. Peyser with Mr. Smith of West Va.
Mr. Patman with Mr. Wheelchel.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado with Mr. Poage.

Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. HENDRICKS changed their votes from nay to yea.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 3, line 18, after the word "determine", strike out the period, insert a colon, and add the following: "Provided, That no agricultural laborer and no unskilled laborer who refuses or has refused an offer of private employment paying as much or more in compensation for such work as such person has received or could receive under the relief herein provided, and who is capable of performing such work, shall be eligible for relief hereafter for the period such private employment or any similar subsequent offer of such employment would be available: *And provided further*, That any person who performs such private employment shall, at the expiration thereof, be entitled to an immediate resumption of his previously existing employment status on the work relief authorized by this act."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BOILEAU) there were—ayes 165, noes 68.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 3, after line 18, insert:
"The funds allocated hereunder to the Works Progress Administration shall be so apportioned and distributed over the 12 months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and shall be so administered during such fiscal year, as to constitute the total amount that will be furnished during such fiscal year through such agency for relief purposes."

The question was taken, and the Chair being in doubt the Committee divided; and there were—ayes 241, noes 58.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BOILEAU. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were refused.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, after line 24, add a new paragraph as follows:
"In order to maintain or increase employment by providing for useful public-works projects of the kind and character for which the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works (hereinafter called the Administrator) has heretofore made loans and grants pursuant to title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, or the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, the funds hereinbefore allocated to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works shall be used for the making of loans and grants to finance or aid in the financing of such projects, and for the making of loans or grants to finance or aid in the financing of such projects in accordance with existing law. The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works is hereby authorized to use not to exceed \$10,000,000 of the funds allocated in this joint resolution for administrative expenses."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BEITER) there were—ayes 1, noes 241.

So the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 4, line 19, after the colon, insert the following: "Provided further, That in order to insure the fulfillment of the purposes for which the foregoing appropriation is made and to avoid competition between the Works Progress Administration and other Federal or non-Federal agencies in the employment of labor on construction projects of any nature whatsoever, financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government, no worker shall be eligible for employment on any project of the Works Progress Administration who is needed and who has refused to accept employment on any other Federal or non-Federal project at a wage rate comparable with or higher than the wage rate established for similar work on projects of the Works Progress Administration: *Provided further*, That any worker who has been engaged on any Federal or non-Federal project and whose service has been regularly terminated through no fault of his own, shall not lose his eligibility for restoration to the relief rolls or for reemployment on any other Federal or non-Federal project on account of such previous employment."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WOODRUM) there were—ayes 145, noes 138.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, lines 4 and 5, strike out the word "continental."

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 9, strike out the period, insert a colon, and the following: "Provided, That preference shall be given to American citizens in employment by the Works Progress Administration and next those aliens who have taken out first papers prior to the enactment of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 9, after the word "discharge", strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That veterans of the World War and Spanish War shall be given preference for employment by the Works Progress Administration."

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 22, after the word "confirmation", strike out the period, insert a semicolon and the following further proviso: "Provided further, No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be applied to the payment of any salary in excess of the sum of \$10,000 per annum."

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CONNERY. Is this the amendment which reduces the salary of Harry Hopkins?

The SPEAKER. The amendment speaks for itself.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WOODRUM) there were—ayes 91, noes 201.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 97, nays 274, not voting 62, as follows:

[Roll No. 76]

YEAS—97

Allen, Ill.	Cooley	Edmiston	Gwynne
Andrews	Crawford	Engel	Halleck
Arends	Crowther	Englebright	Hancock, N. Y.
Bates	Culkin	Faddis	Hoffman
Boren	Deen	Fish	Holmes
Carlson	Dies	Frey, Pa.	Jarrett
Carter	Ditter	Gasque	Jenkins, Ohio
Case, S. Dak.	Dondero	Gearhart	Jenks, N. H.
Church	Douglas	Gifford	Kennedy, N. Y.
Clason	Dowell	Gray, Pa.	Kinzer
Coffee, Nebr.	Doxey	Griswold	Kniffin
Cole, N. Y.	Drewry, Va.	Guyer	Knutson

Lambertson	Michener	Rees, Kans.	Taylor, S. C.
Lamneck	Mitchell, Tenn.	Richards	Thomas, N. J.
Luce	Moser, Pa.	Rogers, Okla.	Tinkham
Luckey, Nebr.	Mott	Rutherford	Tobey
Ludlow	O'Connor, N. Y.	Sanders	Treadway
McLean	Pace	Seger	Wadsworth
McSweeney	Patterson	Short	White, Ohio
Mahon, S. C.	Pearson	Simpson	Wigglesworth
Mahon, Tex.	Polk	Snell	Wolfenden
Mapes	Powers	South	Woodruff
Martin, Mass.	Reece, Tenn.	Stefan	
Mason	Reed, Ill.	Taber	
May	Reed, N. Y.	Tarver	

NAYS—274

Aleshire	Dixon	Kenney	Ramspeck
Allen, Del.	Dockweiler	Keogh	Randolph
Allen, La.	Dorsey	Kerr	Rankin
Allen, Pa.	Doughton	Kirwan	Rayburn
Amle	Drew, Pa.	Kitchens	Reilly
Anderson, Mo.	Driver	Kocalkowski	Rich
Arnold	Duncan	Kopplemann	Rigney
Atkinson	Dunn	Kramer	Robertson
Bacon	Eberharter	Lanzetta	Robinson, Utah
Barden	Eckert	Larrabee	Rogers, Mass.
Barry	Elcher	Lea	Romjue
Beam	Elienbogen	Leavy	Ryan
Beiter	Evans	Lemke	Sabath
Bell	Farley	Lesinski	Sacks
Bernard	Ferguson	Lewis, Colo.	Sauthoff
Biermann	Fitzgerald	Lewis, Md.	Schaefer, Ill.
Bigelow	Fitzpatrick	Long	Schneider, Wis.
Bland	Flannery	Lucas	Schulte
Bloom	Fieger	Luecke, Mich.	Scott
Boehne	Fletcher	McAndrews	Shanley
Bolleau	Forand	McClellan	Shannon
Boland, Pa.	Ford, Calif.	McCormack	Sheppard
Boyer	Fries, Ill.	McGranery	Sirovich
Boykin	Fuller	McGrath	Smith, Conn.
Boylan, N. Y.	Gambrill	McGroarty	Smith, Va.
Bradley	Garrett	McKeough	Smith, Wash.
Brewster	Gehrman	McLaughlin	Snyder, Pa.
Brooks	Gildea	McReynolds	Somers, N. Y.
Brown	Gingery	Magnuson	Sparkman
Buck	Goldsborough	Maloney	Spence
Buckler, Minn.	Gray, Ind.	Martin, Colo.	Stack
Buckley, N. Y.	Greenwood	Massingale	Stegall
Bulwinkle	Greever	Maverick	Sullivan
Burch	Gregory	Mead	Summers, Tex.
Burdick	Griffith	Meeks	Sutphin
Byrne	Haines	Merritt	Sweeney
Caldwell	Hamilton	Millard	Swope
Cannon, Wis.	Hancock, N. C.	Mitchell, Ill.	Teigan
Cartwright	Harlan	Mosier, Ohio	Thom
Caser, Mass.	Harrington	Mouton	Thomas, Tex.
Caylor	Hart	Murdock, Ariz.	Thomason, Tex.
Champion	Harter	Murdock, Utah	Thompson, Ill.
Chandler	Hartley	Nelson	Thurston
Citron	Havener	Nichols	Tolan
Clark, Idaho	Healey	Norton	Towey
Claypool	Hendricks	O'Brien, Ill.	Transue
Cochran	Hennings	O'Brien, Mich.	Turner
Coffee, Wash.	Higgins	O'Connell, Mont.	Umstead
Colden	Hildebrandt	O'Connell, R. I.	Vincent, B. M.
Cole, Md.	Hobbs	O'Connor, Mont.	Vinson, Ga.
Colmer	Honeyman	O'Day	Vinson, Fred M.
Conner	Hope	O'Leary	Voorhis
Cooper	Houston	O'Malley	Wallgren
Costello	Hull	O'Neal, Ky.	Walter
Cox	Hunter	O'Neill, N. J.	Warren
Cravens	Imhoff	O'Toole	Weaver
Creal	Izac	Oliver	Welch
Crosby	Jacobsen	Owen	Wene
Crosser	Jarman	Palmisano	White, Idaho
Crowe	Jenckes, Ind.	Parsons	Whittington
Cullen	Johnson, Minn.	Patrick	Williams
Curley	Johnson, Lyndon	Patton	Withrow
Daly	Johnson, W. Va.	Peterson, Fla.	Wolverton
Delaney	Jones	Peterson, Ga.	Wood
DeMuth	Kee	Pfeifer	Woodrum
DeRouen	Keller	Phillips	Zimmerman
Dickstein	Kelly, Ill.	Quinn	The Speaker
Dingell	Kelly, N. Y.	Rabaut	
Dirksen	Kennedy, Md.	Ramsay	

NOT VOTING—62

Andresen, Minn.	Gavagan	McFarlane	Scrugham
Ashbrook	Gilchrist	McGehee	Secret
Binderup	Goodwin	McMillan	Shafer, Mich.
Cannon, Mo.	Green	Maas	Smith, Maine
Chapman	Hill, Ala.	Mansfield	Smith, W. Va.
Clark, N. C.	Hill, Okla.	Miller	Starnes
Cuett	Hill, Wash.	Mills	Taylor, Colo.
Collins	Hook	Patman	Taylor, Tenn.
Cummings	Johnson, Okla.	Pettengill	Terry
Dempsey	Johnson, Luther A.	Peyster	Wearin
Disney	Kleberg	Pierce	West
Eaton	Kloeb	Plumley	Whichel
Fernandez	Kvale	Poage	Wilcox
Flannagan	Lambeth	Robison, Ky.	Wolcott
Ford, Miss.	Lanham	Sadowski	
Fulmer	Lord	Schuetz	

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call my name.

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Hook with Mr. Wolcott.
 Mr. Pettengill with Mr. Shafer of Michigan.
 Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Taylor of Tennessee.
 Mr. Flannagan with Mr. Robison of Kentucky.
 Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Andresen of Minnesota.
 Mr. Kloeb with Mr. Cuett.
 Mr. McFarlane with Mr. Eaton.
 Mr. McMillan with Mr. Lord.
 Mr. Cannon of Missouri with Mr. Gilchrist.
 Mr. Ford of Mississippi with Mr. Plumley.
 Mr. Lanham with Mr. Smith of Maine.
 Mr. Collins with Mr. Maas.
 Mr. Luther A. Johnson with Mr. Goodwin.
 Mr. Green with Mr. Kvale.
 Mr. Chapman with Mr. Fulmer.
 Mr. Miller with Mr. Secret.
 Mr. Clark of North Carolina with Mr. Sadowski.
 Mr. McGehee with Mr. Hill of Washington.
 Mr. Binderup with Mr. Cummings.
 Mr. Disney with Mr. Schuetz.
 Mr. Peyser with Mr. Smith of West Virginia.
 Mr. Patman with Mr. Whichel.
 Mr. Taylor of Colorado with Mr. Poage.
 Mr. Hill of Oklahoma with Mr. Gavagan.
 Mr. Wearin with Mr. West.
 Mr. Starnes with Mr. Ashbrook.
 Mr. Hill of Alabama with Mr. Pierce.
 Mr. Lambeth with Mr. Mills.
 Mr. Wilcox with Mr. Dempsey.
 Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma with Mr. Scrugham.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 6, after line 3, insert the following: "No part of the sums appropriated by this joint resolution shall be available to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the United States who holds an administrative, executive, or supervisory position under this joint resolution, if the position is in any office located outside the District of Columbia or is on any project prosecuted in any place outside the District of Columbia, unless such person is an actual and bona-fide resident of the State or Territory in which the office or project is situated, but this provision shall not apply to the temporary and emergency assignment of any person to a position where the period of service in such position does not exceed 60 days."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 6, line 16, after the "6" insert "(a)".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. O'MALLEY: Page 6, line 22, after the word "candidate", insert "nor of any person holding an elective or appointive office in any State, district, county, or municipality, whether or not any salary, fee, or emolument attaches to such elective or appointive office."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and there were on a division (demanded by Mr. O'MALLEY)—ayes 17, noes 131.

So the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 6, line 22, after the period, insert "and provided further, that no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available to pay the compensation of W. P. A. district officials unless such officials are bona-fide residents of the W. P. A. district in which the office is situated."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 6, after line 22, insert the following:

"(b) No part of the sums appropriated by this joint resolution shall be available to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the United States who holds an administrative, executive, or supervisory position under this joint resolution if such person receives or earns compensation for personal services (rendered during the period when he holds such position) from any other source."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 7, between lines 4 and 5, insert:

"SEC. 6 (a). Hereafter all appointment of persons to the Federal service for employment within the District of Columbia, under the provisions of this act, whether such appointments be within the classified civil service or otherwise, shall be apportioned among the several States and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census. In making separations from the Federal service or furloughs without pay to last as long as 3 months of persons employed within the District of Columbia under the provisions of this act, the appointing power shall give preference in retention to appointees from States that have not received their share of appointments according to population: *Provided, however*, That soldiers, sailors, and marines, the widows of such, or the wives of injured soldiers, sailors, and marines who themselves are not qualified but whose wives are qualified to hold a position in the Government service shall, be given preference in retention in their several grades and classes where their ratings are good or better."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 7, after line 4, add subsection (c), as follows:

"No part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person who is related to the State administrator, district manager, or county supervisor, or the appointing power within the third degree by blood or marriage."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 9, after line 2, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That with the approval of the President, materials, equipment, and personnel of the Corps of Engineers, War Department, may be assigned to service in connection with flood-control and water-conservation projects prosecuted under this act, notwithstanding that such projects have not been duly authorized by act of Congress: *Provided further*, That the requirements hereinafter established that no Federal construction project shall be undertaken unless and until there have been allocated and irrevocably set aside sufficient funds for its completion shall not apply to flood-control and water-conservation projects prosecuted hereunder."

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the joint resolution?

Mr. BACON. In its present form; yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there any gentleman present opposed to the joint resolution who has a motion to recommit?

Mr. BACON. I am opposed to the joint resolution, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies, and the Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BACON moves to recommit the joint resolution to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to that committee to report the same back forthwith to the House with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That to provide relief, and work relief, and to increase employment, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$1,500,000,000, which shall be available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938.

"SEC. 2. (a) Not more than \$1,400,000,000 of the sum appropriated by section 1 shall be available for grants-in-aid to States to assist them in financing and administering such forms of relief and work relief and methods of increasing employment as may be determined upon and undertaken by them. Such amount shall be allocated by the Federal Relief Board (hereinafter established), with the approval of the President, among the several States upon the basis of the Board's findings and conclusions with respect to the facts concerning and weight to be given to unemployment and living costs in, and population and financial resources of, the several States. Not more than 15 percent of such amount shall be paid to any State.

(b) The sum allocated to a State under subsection (a) shall be paid quarterly by order of the Federal Relief Board to the State if—

(1) The Governor (or in the case of the District of Columbia, the District Commissioners) has certified to the Federal Relief Board that there has been established a board of relief trustees in such State, the membership of which is not composed solely of individuals who are members of the same political party, and

that such board has the power and duty of receiving and disbursing sums which may be granted such State under this section;

(2) The State board has certified to the Federal Relief Board that the State, or its subdivisions, or both, have provided or are prepared to provide an amount equal to not less than 33½ percent of the amount allocated to it under this section, for relief, work relief, or methods of increasing employment; and

(3) The State board has agreed to furnish to the Federal Relief Board such reports (respecting the administration of the relief, work relief, or methods of increasing employment with respect to which funds allocated to the State under this section are used) in such form and containing such information as the Federal Relief Board may from time to time require, and to comply with such provisions as the Federal Relief Board may from time to time find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

(c) If the Federal Relief Board finds that any part of an amount granted to a State under this section has been diverted to a purpose not reasonably within the purpose of furnishing relief, work relief, or increasing employment, or that more than 75 percent of the amount devoted to such purposes has been expended out of grants under this section, the amount of future grants to be made to the State shall be reduced by an amount equal to the amount the Board determines has been diverted or the amount the Board determines to be such excess.

(d) The Federal Relief Board shall allocate, out of the sum specified in subsection (a), such sums as it deems necessary on the basis of the needs of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone for relief, work relief, and increasing employment. Such sums shall be expended as the Board prescribes as necessary for such purposes and subject to such requirement, if any, as the Board may prescribe for contribution by the possessions to such purposes.

SEC. 3. Not more than \$100,000,000 of the sum appropriated by section 1 shall be available to enable the Federal Relief Board, with the approval of the President, in its discretion and on its order, to make such grants or loans to States as it deems necessary in order to meet extraordinary and unforeseen emergencies, and such grants or loans shall be made without regard to the provisions of section 2. The sum specified in this section shall also be available for all administrative expenses of the United States in carrying out the provisions of section 2 and this section.

SEC. 4. (a) There is hereby established the Federal Relief Board, which shall be composed of three members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than two of the members of the Board shall be members of the same political party, and the President shall designate one of the members as chairman. Each member shall receive a salary at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

(b) The Board shall have the power and duty of carrying out sections 2 and 3 of this act, and such powers and duties shall be exercised under the direction and subject to the approval of the President.

(c) The Board is authorized to make such expenditures, and, subject to the civil-service laws and rules and regulations made thereunder and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees, as may be necessary to carry out its powers and duties.

SEC. 5. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement in connection with securing a grant or loan or making any report or furnishing any information under section 2 or 3, or who solicits or receives political contributions from any person who directly or indirectly receives any part of a grant or loan made under section 2 or 3, or any person who, in administering any such grant or loan, discriminates against any person on account of race, religion, or political affiliation shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both. For the purposes of this section, each payment made by a State to which a grant or loan has been made under section 2 or 3 for relief, work relief, or increasing employment shall be considered to consist one-fourth of funds of the State and three-fourths of funds of the United States.

SEC. 6. There is hereby appropriated the sum of \$10,000,000, which shall be available for carrying out during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, the provisions of written contracts made prior to the date of the enactment of this act under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 or the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936. Except the sums appropriated under this section, no part of the sums appropriated under this act shall be available for carrying out such acts. No contract shall be entered into under such act of 1935 or 1936 after the date of the enactment of this act.

SEC. 7. As used in this act, the term "State" means the several States, Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 8. This act may be cited as the Relief Appropriation Act of 1937.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York to recommit the joint resolution.

The question was taken and on a division (demanded by Mr. SNELL) there were—ayes 58, noes 264.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 79, nays 296, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 77]
YEAS—79

Allen, Ill.	Engel	Lambeth	Rogers, Mass.
Andrews	Englebright	Lamneck	Rutherford
Arends	Fish	Luce	Ryan
Bacon	Gearhart	Ludlow	Seeger
Bates	Gifford	McLean	Short
Brewster	Guyard	Mapes	Simpson
Carlson	Gwynne	Martin, Mass.	Snell
Carter	Halleck	Mason	Taber
Case, S. Dak.	Hancock, N. Y.	Michener	Thomas, N. J.
Church	Hartley	Millard	Thurston
Clason	Hoffman	Mott	Tinkham
Cole, N. Y.	Holmes	Oliver	Tobey
Crawford	Hope	Peterson, Ga.	Treadway
Crowther	Hunter	Polk	Wadsworth
Culkin	Jarrett	Powers	White, Ohio
Dirksen	Jenkins, Ohio	Reece, Tenn.	Wigglesworth
Ditter	Jenks, N. H.	Reed, Ill.	Wolfenden
Dondero	Kinzer	Reed, N. Y.	Wolverton
Douglas	Knutson	Rees, Kans.	Woodruff
Eaton	Lambertson	Rich	

NAYS—296

Aleshire	DeRouen	Kennedy, N. Y.	Peterson, Fla.
Allen, Del.	Dickstein	Kenney	Pfeifer
Allen, La.	Dies	Keogh	Phillips
Allen, Pa.	Dingell	Kerr	Quinn
Amle	Disney	Kirwan	Rabaut
Anderson, Mo.	Dixon	Kitchens	Ramsay
Arnold	Dockweiler	Kniffin	Ramspeck
Atkinson	Dorsey	Kocialkowski	Randolph
Barden	Doughton	Kopplemann	Rankin
Barry	Dowell	Kramer	Rayburn
Beam	Doxey	Lanzetta	Relly
Beiter	Drew, Pa.	Larrabee	Richards
Bell	Drewry, Va.	Lea	Rigney
Bernard	Driver	Leavy	Robertson
Biermann	Dunn	Lemke	Robinson, Utah
Bigelow	Eberharter	Lesinski	Rogers, Okla.
Bland	Eckert	Lewis, Colo.	Romjue
Bloom	Edmiston	Lewis, Md.	Sabath
Boehne	Eicher	Long	Sacks
Bolleau	Eilenbogen	Lucas	Sanders
Boland, Pa.	Evans	Luecke, Mich.	Sauthoff
Boren	Faddis	McAndrews	Schaefer, Ill.
Boyer	Farley	McClellan	Schneider, Wis.
Boykin	Ferguson	McCormack	Schulte
Boylan, N. Y.	Fitzgerald	McGranery	Scott
Bradley	Fitzpatrick	McGrath	Shanley
Brooks	Flannery	McGroarty	Shannon
Brown	Fleger	McKeough	Sheppard
Buck	Fletcher	McLaughlin	Strovich
Buckler, Minn.	Forand	McReynolds	Smith, Conn.
Buckley, N. Y.	Ford, Calif.	McSweeney	Smith, Va.
Bulwinkle	Frey, Pa.	Magnuson	Smith, Wash.
Burch	Fries, Ill.	Mahon, S. C.	Snyder, Pa.
Burdick	Fuller	Mahon, Tex.	Somers, N. Y.
Byrne	Gambrill	Maloney	South
Caldwell	Garrett	Martin, Colo.	Sparkman
Cannon, Wis.	Gasque	Massingale	Spence
Cartwright	Gehrmann	Maverick	Stack
Casey, Mass.	Gildea	May	Starnes
Celler	Gingery	Mead	Steagall
Champion	Goldsborough	Meeks	Stefan
Chandler	Gray, Ind.	Merritt	Sullivan
Citron	Gray, Pa.	Mills	Summers, Tex.
Clark, Idaho	Greenwood	Mitchell, Ill.	Sutphin
Claypool	Greever	Mitchell, Tenn.	Swope
Cochran	Gregory	Moser, Pa.	Tarver
Coffee, Nebr.	Griffith	Mosier, Ohio	Taylor, S. C.
Coffee, Wash.	Griswold	Mouton	Teigan
Colden	Haines	Murdock, Ariz.	Thom
Cole, Md.	Hamilton	Murdock, Utah	Thomas, Tex.
Collins	Hancock, N. C.	Nelson	Thomason, Tex.
Colmer	Harrington	Nichols	Thompson, Ill.
Connery	Hart	Norton	Tolan
Cooley	Harter	O'Brien, Ill.	Towey
Cooper	Hill, Okla.	O'Brien, Mich.	Transue
Costello	Hobbs	O'Connell, Mont.	Turner
Cox	Honeyman	O'Connell, R. I.	Umstead
Cravens	Houston	O'Connor, Mont.	Vincent, B. M.
Creal	Hull	O'Connor, N. Y.	Vinson, Ga.
Crosby	Imhoff	O'Day	Vinson, Fred M.
Crosser	Izac	O'Leary	Voorhis
Crowe	Jacobsen	O'Malley	Wallgren
Cullen	Jarman	O'Neal, Ky.	Walter
Curley	Jenckes, Ind.	O'Neill, N. J.	Warren
Havenner	Johnson, Minn.	O'Toole	Weaver
Healey	Johnson, Okla.	Owen	Welch
Hendricks	Johnson, Lyndon	Pace	Wene
Hennings	Johnson, W. Va.	Palmisano	White, Idaho
Higgins	Jones	Parsons	Whittington
Hildebrandt	Kee	Patman	Williams
Daly	Keller	Patrick	Withrow
Deen	Kelly, Ill.	Patterson	Wood
Delaney	Kelly, N. Y.	Patton	Woodrum
DeMuth	Kennedy, Md.	Pearson	Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—57

Andresen, Minn.	Clark, N. C.	Fernandez	Gilchrist
Ashbrook	Cluett	Flannagan	Goodwin
Binderup	Cummings	Ford, Miss.	Green
Cannon, Mo.	Dempsey	Fulmer	Harian
Chapman	Duncan	Gavagan	Hill, Ala.

Hill, Wash.	McGehee	Robson, Ky.	Taylor, Tenn.
Hook	McMillan	Sadowski	Terry
Johnson, Luther A.	Maas	Schuetz	Wearin
Kleberg	Mansfield	Scrugham	West
Kloeb	Miller	Secrest	Whelchel
Kvale	Pettengill	Shafer, Mich.	Wilcox
Lanham	Peysner	Smith, Maine	Wolcott
Lord	Pierce	Smith, W. Va.	
Lucky, Nebr.	Plumley	Sweeney	
McFarlane	Poage	Taylor, Colo.	

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

On this vote:

Mr. Wolcott (for) with Mr. Hill of Alabama (against).
Mr. Andresen (for) with Mr. Terry (against).
Mr. Lord (for) with Mr. Shafer of Michigan (against).
Mr. Goodwin (for) with Mr. West (against).
Mr. Robson of Kentucky (for) with Mr. Kvale (against).
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee (for) with Mr. Hook (against).
Mr. Maas (for) with Mr. Mansfield (against).
Mr. Plumley (for) with Mr. Wearin (against).
Mr. Cluett (for) with Mr. Harlan (against).
Mr. Kleberg (for) with Mr. McFarlane (against).
Mr. Smith of Maine (for) with Mr. Sweeney (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Cannon of Missouri with Mr. Gilchrist.
Mr. Chapman with Mr. Fulmer.
Mr. Miller with Mr. Secrest.
Mr. Clark of North Carolina with Mr. Sadowski.
Mr. McGehee with Mr. Hill of Washington.
Mr. Binderup with Mr. Cummings.
Mr. Peysner with Mr. Smith of West Virginia.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado with Mr. Poage.
Mr. Wilcox with Mr. Dempsey.
Mr. Pettengill with Mr. Kloeb.
Mr. Whelchel with Mr. Schuetz.
Mr. McMillan with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Duncan.
Mr. Lanham with Mr. Gavagan.
Mr. Flannagan with Mr. Lucky of Nebraska.
Mr. Luther A. Johnson with Mr. Ford of Mississippi.
Mr. Green with Mr. Pierce.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the reading of the engrossed copy of the joint resolution.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order we have passed that point in the consideration of the joint resolution and that the gentleman's request comes too late.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York demands the reading of the engrossed copy of the joint resolution. The gentleman from Virginia makes the point of order that the demand is not in order because it comes too late. The Chair will read rule XXI:

Bills and joint resolutions on their passage shall be read the first time by title and the second time in full, when, if the previous question is ordered, the Speaker shall state the question to be: Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time? and, if decided in the affirmative, it shall be read the third time by title, unless the reading in full is demanded by a Member, and the question shall then be put upon its passage."

The situation is that the joint resolution was read the third time by title, no request was made for a reading in full, and the Chair holds that the request for the reading of the engrossed copy comes too late.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the joint resolution.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 327, nays 44, answered "present" 1, not voting, 60, as follows:

[Roll No. 78]
YEAS—327

Aleshire	Bernard	Brewster	Case, S. Dak.
Allen, Del.	Biermann	Brown	Casey, Mass.
Allen, La.	Bigelow	Buck	Celler
Allen, Pa.	Binderup	Buckler, Minn.	Champion
Amle	Bland	Buckley, N. Y.	Chandler
Anderson, Mo.	Bloom	Bulwinkle	Citron
Arnold	Boehne	Burdick	Clark, Idaho
Atkinson	Bolleau	Byrne	Clason
Barden	Boland, Pa.	Caldwell	Claypool
Barry	Boren	Cannon, Mo.	Cochran
Bates	Boyer	Cannon, Wis.	Coffee, Nebr.
Beam	Boykin	Carlson	Coffee, Wash.
Beiter	Boylan, N. Y.	Carter	Colden
Bell	Bradley	Cartwright	Cole, Md.

Colmer	Guy	McGrath	Robinson, Utah
Connery	Haines	McGroarty	Rogers, Mass.
Cooley	Hamilton	McKeough	Rogers, Okla.
Cooper	Hancock, N. C.	McLaughlin	Romjue
Costello	Harrington	McReynolds	Ryan
Cravens	Hart	McSweeney	Sabath
Crosby	Harter	Magnuson	Sacks
Crosser	Hartley	Mahon, S. C.	Sanders
Crowe	Havenner	Mahon, Tex.	Sauthoff
Culkin	Healey	Maloney	Schaefer, Ill.
Cullen	Hendricks	Mapes	Schneider, Wis.
Curley	Hennings	Martin, Colo.	Schulte
Daly	Higgins	Martin, Mass.	Scott
Delaney	Hildebrandt	Mason	Seeger
DeMuth	Hill, Okla.	Massingale	Shanley
DeRouen	Hobbs	Maverick	Shannon
Dickstein	Honeyman	May	Sheppard
Dies	Hope	Mead	Sirovich
Dingell	Houston	Meeks	Smith, Conn.
Dirksen	Hull	Merritt	Smith, Wash.
Disney	Hunter	Mills	Snyder, Pa.
Dixon	Imhoff	Mitchell, Ill.	Somers, N. Y.
Dockweiler	Izac	Mitchell, Tenn.	South
Dondero	Jacobsen	Moser, Pa.	Sparkman
Dorsey	Jarman	Mosler, Ohio	Spence
Doughton	Jenckes, Ind.	Mott	Stack
Dowell	Jenkins, Ohio	Mouton	Starnes
Doxey	Jenks, N. H.	Murdock, Ariz.	Steagall
Drew, Pa.	Johnson, Lyndon	Murdock, Utah	Stefan
Drewry, Va.	Johnson, Minn.	Nelson	Sullivan
Driver	Johnson, Okla.	Nichols	Summers, Tex.
Duncan	Johnson, W. Va.	Norton	Sutphin
Dunn	Jones	O'Brien, Ill.	Swope
Eberharter	Kee	O'Brien, Mich.	Taylor, S. C.
Eckert	Keller	O'Connell, Mont.	Teigan
Edmiston	Kelly, Ill.	O'Connell, R. I.	Thom
Eicher	Kelly, N. Y.	O'Connor, Mont.	Thomas, Tex.
Ellenbogen	Kennedy, Md.	O'Connor, N. Y.	Thomason, Tex.
Englebright	Kennedy, N. Y.	O'Leary	Thompson, Ill.
Evans	Kenney	O'Malley	Thurston
Faddis	Keogh	O'Neal, Ky.	Tobey
Farley	Kerr	O'Neill, N. J.	Tolan
Fish	Kirwan	O'Toole	Towey
Fitzgerald	Kitchens	Oliver	Transue
Fitzpatrick	Kniffin	Palmisano	Treadway
Flannery	Knutson	Parsons	Turner
Fleger	Kocialkowski	Patman	Umstead
Fletcher	Kopplemann	Patrick	Vincent, B. M.
Forand	Kramer	Patterson	Vinson, Fred M.
Ford, Calif.	Lambertson	Patton	Vinson, Ga.
Frey, Pa.	Lambeth	Pearson	Voorhis
Fries, Ill.	Lanzetta	Peterson, Fla.	Walgren
Fuller	Larrabee	Pfeifer	Walter
Gambrill	Lea	Phillips	Warren
Garrett	Leavy	Polk	Weaver
Gasque	Lemke	Powers	Welch
Gearhart	Lesinski	Quinn	Wene
Gehrmann	Lewis, Colo.	Rabaut	White, Idaho
Gifford	Lewis, Md.	Ramsay	White, Ohio
Gildea	Long	Ramspeck	Whittington
Gingery	Lucas	Randolph	Whigglesworth
Goldsborough	Luckey, Nebr.	Rankin	Williams
Gray, Ind.	Ludlow	Rayburn	Withrow
Gray, Pa.	Luecke, Mich.	Reece, Tenn.	Wolverton
Greenwood	McAndrews	Rees, Kans.	Wood
Greever	McClellan	Reilly	Woodrum
Gregory	McCormack	Richards	Zimmerman
Griffith	McGranery	Rigney	

NAYS—44

Allen, Ill.	Douglas	Lamneck	Rutherford
Andrews	Eaton	Luce	Short
Arends	Engel	McLean	Simpson
Bacon	Ferguson	Michener	Smith, Va.
Burch	Gwynne	Millard	Snell
Church	Halleck	Owen	Taber
Cole, N. Y.	Hancock, N. Y.	Pace	Tarver
Cox	Hoffman	Peterson, Ga.	Thomas, N. J.
Crawford	Holmes	Reed, Ill.	Wadsworth
Deen	Jarrett	Reed, N. Y.	Wolfenden
Ditter	Kinzer	Robertson	Woodruff

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

O'Day

NOT VOTING—60

Andresen, Minn.	Gavagan	McFarlane	Scrugham
Ashbrook	Gilchrist	McGehee	Secret
Brooks	Goodwin	McMillan	Shafer, Mich.
Chapman	Green	Maas	Smith, Maine
Clark, N. C.	Griswold	Mansfield	Smith, W. Va.
Cluett	Harlan	Miller	Sweeney
Collins	Hill, Ala.	Pettengill	Taylor, Colo.
Creal	Hill, Wash.	Peyster	Taylor, Tenn.
Crowther	Hook	Pierce	Terry
Cummings	Johnson, Luther A.	Plumley	Tinkham
Dempsey	Kleberg	Poage	Wearin
Fernandez	Kloeb	Rich	West
Flannagan	Kvale	Robson, Ky.	Whelchel
Ford, Miss.	Lanham	Sadowski	Wilcox
Fulmer	Lord	Schuetz	Wolcott

So the joint resolution was passed.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Dempsey (for) with Mr. Griswold (against).
Mr. McFarlane (for) with Mr. Kleberg (against).
Mr. Sweeney (for) with Mr. Crowther (against).

General pairs:

Mr. Terry with Mr. Andresen of Minnesota.
Mr. Hill of Alabama with Mr. Wolcott.
Mr. Ford of Mississippi with Mr. Lord.
Mr. West with Mr. Goodwin.
Mr. Green with Mr. Robson of Kentucky.
Mr. Luther A. Johnson with Mr. Taylor of Tennessee.
Mr. Lanham with Mr. Maas.
Mr. Wearin with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Harlan with Mr. Cluett.
Mr. Wilcox with Mr. Smith of Maine.
Mr. Schuetz with Mr. Hope.
Mr. Pettengill with Mr. Gilchrist.
Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Kvale.
Mr. Collins with Mr. Shafer of Michigan.
Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Tinkham.
Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Rich.
Mr. McGehee with Mr. Whelchel.
Mr. Ashbrook with Mr. McMillan.
Mr. Flannagan with Mr. Peyster.
Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Sadowski.
Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Poage.
Mr. Secret with Mr. Chapman.
Mr. Clark of North Carolina with Mr. Miller.
Mr. Pierce with Mr. Scrugham.
Mr. Cummings with Mr. Hook.
Mr. Hill of Washington with Mr. Kloeb.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
On motion of Mr. WOODRUM a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk have the right to correct the total of sections and numbers wherever appropriate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FRED M. VINSON). Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'NEILL of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the tercentenary of the birth of Pere Jacques Marquette.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

By unanimous consent Mr. DUNN, Mr. SNYDER of Pennsylvania, Mr. O'CONNELL of Montana were granted leave to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a list of the P. W. A. projects on which bond elections have been held, or funds otherwise secured, and hazardous projects which are now assured funds for immediate construction.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?
Mr. TABER. I object.

Mr. STARNES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein the letter referred to in my remarks today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

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

To Mr. SCHUETZ, indefinitely, on account of illness.
To Mr. TERRY, for 1 week, on account of important business.
To Mr. LANHAM, for today, on account of important business.

To Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON, for today, on account of important business.

To Mr. KVALE, for the rest of the week, on account of illness.

To Mr. HILL of Washington, for 2 weeks, on account of important business.

SENATE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A bill and joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 53. An act for the relief of the Perkins-Campbell Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution providing for the participation of the United States in the world's fair to be held by the San Francisco Bay Exposition, Inc., in the city of San Francisco during the year 1939, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 2, 1937, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization in room 445, House Office Building, at 10:30 a. m. on Wednesday, June 2, 1937, for the public consideration of H. R. 4353, H. R. 4354, H. R. 4355, and H. R. 4356. (Opposition to be heard.)

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet Wednesday, June 2, 1937, at 10:30 a. m., to consider the Bonneville power project.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

A hearing will be conducted by subcommittee no. 4 (air mail), Thursday, June 3, 1937, at 10 o'clock a. m., on H. R. 6044, experimental air-mail feeder routes for cities and towns not receiving direct air-mail service.

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.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

There will be a hearing before subcommittee no. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary, Friday, at 10:30 a. m., June 4, 1937, 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).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

By Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. Senate Joint Resolution 111. Joint resolution to provide that the United States extend to foreign governments invitations to participate in the International Congress of Architects to be held in the United States during the calendar year 1939, and to authorize an appropriation to assist in meeting the expenses of the session; without amendment (Rept. No. 912). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

By Mr. CREAL: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4011. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon certain United States commissioners to try petty offenses committed on Federal reservations; with amendment (Rept. No. 913). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CHANDLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4343. A bill to amend section 77B of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 914). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 6762. A bill to amend the act known as the "Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, approved June 10, 1930," as amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 915). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KELLER: Committee on the Library. House Resolution 222. Resolution authorizing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transfer certain records not necessary

in current business to the Archivist of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 917). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CELLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5963. A bill providing for the establishment of a term of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York at Malone, N. Y.; with amendment (Rept. No. 918). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CHANDLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6358. A bill to amend section 107, as amended, of the Judicial Code so as to eliminate the requirement that suitable accommodations for holding court at Columbia, Tenn., be provided by the local authorities; with amendment (Rept. No. 919). Referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5000) granting a pension to Mary Jane Gaskin, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. AMLIE: A bill (H. R. 7318) to regulate the flow of interstate commerce (a) by increasing the national income, (b) by maintaining production of goods flowing in interstate commerce at a high level of operation, (c) by abolishing unemployment, (d) by providing consumers' goods and services in quantities limited only by the Nation's natural resources, and to create the Industrial Expansion Board, Industrial Expansion Administration, and other Federal agencies to carry into effect and administer the foregoing purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEITER: A bill (H. R. 7319) to continue the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for 2 years and to appropriate and reappropriate funds for continuing its activities; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 7320) to promote the general welfare of the Indians of the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER: A bill (H. R. 7321) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. COFFEE of Washington: A bill (H. R. 7322) providing a monthly salary for bailiffs of United States district courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURLEY: A bill (H. R. 7323) to reclassify salaries of employees in the custodial and utilities departments of construction service, Veterans' Administration, field service, including all positions therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. ELLENBOGEN: A bill (H. R. 7324) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to promote the safety of travel in air, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MAVERICK: A bill (H. R. 7325) to regulate the flow of interstate commerce (a) by increasing the national income, (b) by maintaining production of goods flowing in interstate commerce at a high level of operation, (c) by abolishing unemployment, (d) by providing consumers' goods and services in quantities limited only by the Nation's natural resources, and to create the Industrial Expansion Board, Industrial Expansion Administration, and other Federal agencies to carry into effect and administer the foregoing purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 7326) to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the Bill Williams River, in Arizona, with a view to the control of its floods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Flood Control.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7327) to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the Big Sandy River, in Arizona, from

the junction of Trout Creek and Knight Creek on the north, to the Bill Williams River on the south, with a view to the control of its floods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma (by departmental request): A bill (H. R. 7328) 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.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 7329) to increase the efficiency of the Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 7330) to amend the act approved May 13, 1908 (35 Stat. 128; U. S. C., title 34, sec. 383), relative to retirement of officers of the United States Navy after 30 years' service; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7331) to provide for the assignment of commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and Coast and Geodetic Survey to any civilian position under the United States Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VOORHIS: A bill (H. R. 7332) to regulate the flow of interstate commerce (a) by increasing the national income, (b) by maintaining production of goods flowing in interstate commerce at a high level of operation, (c) by abolishing unemployment, (d) by providing consumers' goods and services in quantities limited only by the Nation's natural resources, and to create the Industrial Expansion Board, Industrial Expansion Administration, and other Federal agencies to carry into effect and administer the foregoing purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOPPLEMANN: A bill (H. R. 7333) prohibiting the export to belligerent states of articles and materials in which title is retained by citizens of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MURDOCK of Utah: A bill (H. R. 7334) to facilitate the control of soil erosion and/or flood damage originating upon lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache National Forest, Utah; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ALLEN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7335) to regulate the flow of interstate commerce (a) by increasing the national income, (b) by maintaining production of goods flowing in interstate commerce at a high level of operation, (c) by abolishing unemployment, (d) by providing consumers' goods and services in quantities limited only by the Nation's natural resources, and to create the Industrial Expansion Board, Industrial Expansion Administration, and other Federal agencies to carry into effect and administer the foregoing purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HILL of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 7336) to amend title 45, chapter 2, section 51, of the Code of Laws of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7337) to amend the act entitled "The Federal Safety Appliance Act", of March 2, 1893, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MERRITT: A bill (H. R. 7338) providing for the acceptance by the Secretary of the Interior of a site for a national memorial to the Gold Star Mothers of the World War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 7339) to amend section 101 of the judicial code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'CONNELL of Montana: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 390) requesting the President of the United States to declare Germany and Italy nations at war with Spain under the terms of the Neutrality Act of 1937, and to invoke the terms thereof against Germany and Italy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOUGHTON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 391) to create a Joint Congressional Committee on Tax Evasion and Avoidance; to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. BOILEAU: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 392) classifying fur-bearing animals brought into or born in restraint or captivity as domestic animals, or as livestock, for certain purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FLANNERY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 393) to provide revenue, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONNERY: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 15) relating to enrollment of the bill (H. R. 6551) to establish a Civilian Conservation Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ALESHIRE: A bill (H. R. 7340) granting a pension to Frederika Bushong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BYRNE: A bill (H. R. 7341) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Gesner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAHON of South Carolina: A bill (H. R. 7342) for the relief of Mrs. William G. Serrine; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7343) for the relief of Edward B. Ligon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PACE: A bill (H. R. 7344) for the relief of Eddie Walker; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PEYSER: A bill (H. R. 7345) for the relief of Irving Speiser; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MAY: A bill (H. R. 7346) for the relief of Angie Ward; 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:

2464. By Mr. BEITER: Petition of the Common Council of the city of Buffalo, N. Y., urging the enactment of the low-cost housing bill introduced by Senator ROBERT F. WAGNER; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2465. By Mr. BUCK: Memorial of the California State Legislature, senate, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 22, 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.

2466. Also, memorial of the California State Legislature, assembly, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 47, 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.

2467. By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: Assembly Joint Resolution No. 46 of the Department of State of California, relative to memorializing the President and Congress of the United States to enact legislation to relieve California champagne makers from discriminating regulations of the Federal Alcohol Administration; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2468. Also, Senate Joint Resolution No. 22 of the Department of State of California, 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.

2469. Also, Assembly Joint Resolution No. 47 of the Department of State of California, 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.

2470. By Mr. COFFEE of Washington: Petition in the nature of a telegram from George A. Smitley, mayor of Tacoma, Wash., pointing out that present earmarking of Works Progress Administration appropriation reduces total for unemployed works relief to \$800,000,000, showing that such ear-

marking would reduce number of unemployed on Works Progress Administration in Tacoma area 50 percent; declaring that the city of Tacoma is emphatically unable financially to absorb such extra added burden; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2471. Also, resolution of the Snoqualmie Valley Scandinavian-American Democratic Club, Erling D. Solberg, secretary, route 1, Carnation, Wash., in favor of the President's plan for reformation of the Federal judiciary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2472. Also, petition in the nature of a telegram of the Board of Pierce County Commissioners, at Tacoma, Wash., A. A. Rankin, chairman, opposing any reduction in the appropriation for Works Progress Administration and in particular opposing earmarking of such appropriation, and calling attention to hardships such reductions will visit upon the unemployed; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2473. Also, petition of the Washington State Federation of Federal Employees' Unions, Oscar W. Dam, president, gathered in State convention and endorsing Senate bill 1306, a bill providing for housing of Federal employee credit unions in Federal buildings as a minimum of recognition that should be afforded these unions by the Government; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

2474. By Mr. DIXON: Petition of the citizens of Cincinnati, urging that a portion of the Laurel homes housing project be reserved for colored occupancy; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2475. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition signed by a number of residents of Bronx County, New York City, N. Y., opposing the passage of the Hill-Sheppard bill (H. R. 1954); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2476. Also, petition signed by Ephrem Brue and a number of other residents of the city of Yonkers, N. Y., urging support of the President's relief program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2477. By Mr. MEAD: Petition in the nature of a resolution of the Lackawanna Municipal Housing Authority of the city of Lackawanna, N. Y., that the United States Senate be, and it is hereby, memorialized to enact at the earliest possible date the United States Housing Act of 1937 (S. 1685) and to enact the identical measure, being House bill 5033; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2478. By Mr. O'NEAL of Kentucky: Petition of the citizens of Jefferson County, in behalf of House bill 2257; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2479. By Mr. SADOWSKI: Petition of the City Council of Lincoln Park, Mich., endorsing Wagner-Steagall housing bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2480. By Mr. SHANLEY: Petition of the Connecticut State College; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2481. By Mr. SPARKMAN: Petition of J. M. Brooks 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.

2482. Also, petition of Jennie Shepherd 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.

2483. Also, petition of C. P. Patterson 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.

2484. Also, petition of P. G. Greenhill 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.

2485. By Mr. THOMASON of Texas: Petition of W. C. Amelon and 117 other citizens of El Paso, Tex., requesting that House bill 4199 (General Welfare Act) known as Crosby bill, be brought out of Ways and Means Committee

and admitted on floor of House for open discussion; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2486. By Mr. WELCH: California Assembly Joint Resolution No. 46, relative to memorializing the President and Congress of the United States to enact legislation to relieve California champagne makers from discriminatory regulations of the Federal Alcohol Administration; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2487. Also, petition containing a number of signatures of residents of California, favoring the judiciary reorganization bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1937

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O Thou in whom are our longings, hopes, and aspirations, help us to approach Thee in the spirit of the Master. May we understand and assimilate His precepts and emulate His virtues. Almighty God, in the broad fields of endeavor, in the complicated conditions of these times, in the rush for wealth and power, the Lord God help us to realize our dependence upon Thee. Thy laws are imperative and perpetual in their obligations, and if we are to be saved it is through loyalty to the statutes which Thou hast ordained. We pray Thee to fill our hearts with brotherly love as we enter upon the labors of this day. Heavenly Father, blessings of good health, strength, and happiness upon our most capable Speaker. In our Savior's name. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

- H. R. 856. An act for the relief of First Lt. R. G. Cuno;
- H. R. 1232. An act for the relief of John W. Bolin;
- H. R. 1304. An act for the relief of John E. Sandage;
- H. R. 1502. An act to amend Public Law No. 626, Seventy-fourth Congress;
- H. R. 1759. An act for the relief of Minnie D. Hines;
- H. R. 1792. An act for the relief of John Kelley;
- H. R. 2360. An act for the relief of Carter R. Young;
- H. R. 2554. An act for the relief of Frank Cubero;
- H. R. 2673. An act for the relief of Howard Hefner;
- H. R. 3736. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Pruetz;
- H. R. 3841. An act for the relief of Col. J. P. Barney;
- H. R. 3874. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge and causeway across the water between the mainland at or near Cedar Point and Dauphin Island, Ala.;
- H. R. 3963. An act for the relief of John Zarnick;
- H. R. 4706. An act authorizing the State Roads Commission of the State of Maryland and the State Highway Department of the State of Virginia to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Potomac River at or near a point in the vicinity of Point of Rocks in Frederick County and a point near the south end of Loudoun County to take the place of a bridge destroyed by flood in 1936;
- H. R. 4801. An act authorizing the county of Wahkiakum, a legal political subdivision of the State of Washington, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Columbia River between Puget Island and the mainland, Cathlamet, State of Washington;
- H. R. 4809. An act to authorize the Works Progress Administration to lend or give World War relics and other property at Fort Eustis, Va., to the American Legion Museum at Newport News, Va.;