
UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

MARCH 27, 1933.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RAMSPECK, from the Committee on Labor, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3905]

The Committee on Labor, to whom was referred the bill H.R. 3905, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon, and recommends that the bill do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert, in lieu thereof, the following:

That for the purpose of relieving the acute condition of widespread distress and unemployment now existing in the United States, and in order to provide for the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources and the advancement of an orderly program of useful public works, the President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and by utilizing such existing departments or agencies as he may designate, to provide for employing citizens of the United States who are unemployed, in the construction, maintenance, and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the forestation of lands belonging to the United States or to the several States which are suitable for timber production, the prevention of forest fires, floods and soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and firelanes in the national parks and national forests, and such other work on the public domain and Government reservations as the President may determine to be desirable. The President is further authorized, by regulation, to provide for housing the persons so employed and for furnishing them with such subsistence, clothing, medical attendance and hospitalization, and cash allowance, as may be necessary, during the period they are so employed.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act, the President is authorized to enter into such contracts or arrangements with States, counties, municipalities, and other public bodies as may be necessary, and the President, or the head of any department or agency authorized by him to construct any project or to carry on any such public works, shall have authority to acquire real property by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise, but the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any property so acquired.

SEC. 3. In so far as applicable, the benefits of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, shall extend to persons given employment under the provisions of this act

SEC. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby authorized to be expended, under the direction of the President, out of any unobligated moneys heretofore appropriated for public works (except for projects on which actual construction may be commenced within 90 days), such sums as may be necessary; and an amount equal to the amount so expended is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the same purposes for which such moneys were originally appropriated.

The purpose of this bill is to enact into law the recommendations of the President as set forth in his message dated March 21, 1933, which is as follows:

To the Congress:

It is essential to our recovery program that measures immediately be enacted aimed at unemployment relief. A direct attack in this problem suggests three types of legislation.

The first is the enrollment of workers now by the Federal Government for such public employment as can be quickly started and will not interfere with the demand for or the proper standards of normal employment.

The second is grants to States for relief work.

The third extends to a broad public-works labor-creating program.

With reference to the latter I am now studying the many projects suggested and the financial questions involved. I shall make recommendations to the Congress presently.

In regard to grants to States for relief work, I advise you that the remainder of the appropriation of last year will last until May. Therefore, and because a continuance of Federal aid is still a definite necessity for many States, a further appropriation must be made before the end of this special session.

I find a clear need for some simple Federal machinery to coordinate and check these grants of aid. I am, therefore, asking that you establish the office of Federal Relief Administrator, whose duty it will be to scan requests for grants and to check the efficiency and wisdom of their use.

The first of these measures which I have enumerated, however, can and should be immediately enacted. I propose to create a civilian conservation corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects. I call your attention to the fact that this type of work is of definite, practical value, not only through the prevention of great present financial loss, but also as a means of creating future national wealth. This is brought home by the news we are receiving to-day of vast damage caused by floods on the Ohio and other rivers.

Control and direction of such work can be carried on by existing machinery of the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, War, and Interior.

I estimate that 250,000 men can be given temporary employment by early summer if you give me authority to proceed within the next two weeks.

I ask no new funds at this time. The use of unobligated funds, now appropriated for public works, will be sufficient for several months.

This enterprise is an established part of our national policy. It will conserve our precious natural resources. It will pay dividends to the present and future generations. It will make improvements in National and State domains which have been largely forgotten in the past few years of industrial development.

More important, however, than the material gains will be the moral and spiritual value of such work. The overwhelming majority of unemployed Americans, who are now walking the streets and receiving private or public relief, would infinitely prefer to work. We can take a vast army of these unemployed out into healthful surroundings. We can eliminate to some extent at least the threat that enforced idleness brings to spiritual and moral stability. It is not a panacea for all the unemployment but it is an essential step in this emergency. I ask its adoption.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 21, 1933.

This committee held joint hearings with the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate, which latter committee has adopted an identical substitute as herein proposed.

The hearings brought forth objections to the bill on the grounds that it provided for regimentation of labor and fixed a wage scale of \$1 per day. Those objecting to the bill expressed the fear that it

would be hurtful to the American standard of living for Congress, by legislative act, to fix such a wage scale.

The substitute herein proposed eliminates these objections and approval of the substitute has been expressed by the president of the American Federation of Labor in a letter which is as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
Washington, D.C., March 27, 1933.

HON. WILLIAM P. CONNERY, JR.,
Chairman Committee on Labor, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CONNERY: When a substitute measure for H.R. 3905 was brought to my attention by Senator Walsh, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, I was under the impression that it had been jointly drafted by you and your associates, representing the House of Representatives Committee on Labor, and Senator Walsh and his associates, representing the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. This presumption was based upon the fact that these two committees had joined in conducting hearings.

I advised Senator Walsh and his associate members of the committee that the substitute bill was an improvement over the original measure, and for that reason it was more acceptable. The regimentation of labor and the \$1 per day compensation features are eliminated from the substitute bill.

Your substitute measure, to which you called my attention, would be more acceptable to labor than the substitute measure proposed by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. However, it is my opinion that because of the present temper of Congress and its manifest disposition to follow such recommendations as the President might make it would be impossible to secure favorable consideration of your substitute measure without the support of the President.

Even though the substitute measure proposed by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor confers upon the President authority to launch a plan providing for the employment of thousands of people in reforestation, soil erosion and work of that character I assume that the President will not utilize the regimentation of labor feature and the \$1 per day compensation provided for in the original bill. I can not believe that the President will apply a plan which the congressional committees refused to approve.

Furthermore, there is grave danger that the American Federation of Labor would be misunderstood if it refused to accept, even reluctantly, the substitute measure proposed by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. We want to help in every way possible in relieving distress caused by unemployment and to serve, in so far as it is possible for us to do so, in creating work opportunities for those who are idle and are in great distress.

Please be assured that labor appreciates the loyal, courageous, and intelligent way in which you, as chairman of the Committee on Labor, have stood for the protection of the American standard of living, for decent wages for working people and for the preservation of the exercise of voluntary action and freedom on the part of the masses of the people. However, inasmuch as the objectionable features contained in H. R. 3905 have been rejected by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and I firmly believe will be rejected by the House Committee on Labor, of which you are chairman, I feel that the best interests of labor and all who are concerned will be served through our acceptance of the substitute measure recommended by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

With expressions of high personal regard, I am,
Sincerely yours,

WM. GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor.

The committee is informed that the President of the United States has given his approval to the substitute herein reported and has stated that it is entirely satisfactory to him.

As now reported the bill is strictly a relief bill. It authorizes the President to take unemployed persons who may desire to do such work and employ them in the forests and national parks. They will be furnished quarters, subsistence, medical attendance, and clothing, and such cash allowance as the President may provide.

This is an emergency measure, having for its main purpose the immediate relief of a part of the unemployed now living upon charity. It will furnish them a healthful environment, good food, clothing, and medical attendance, and some cash. It will preserve their self-respect and lift up their morale.

The work to be performed will be beneficial to the people of the United States and is work that probably would not be otherwise undertaken. It will in no way interfere with the larger program of public works mentioned in the message of the President, but is a small part of a very large program now being brought forward by the President by which he expects to relieve the widespread unemployment existing throughout the country.

The enactment of this legislation will bring immediate relief to approximately 200,000 men now in distress, will take them from the bread lines and give them healthy work, will bring a new hope to them, and the work done will increase the value of our natural resources, thus benefiting the entire Nation.

With expressions of high personal regard, I am,
Sincerely yours,
Wm. Gray
President, American Federation of Labor

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MINORITY VIEWS

The Committee on Labor met in executive session at 10 o'clock, Monday, March 27, 1933, and by a majority vote favorably reported the bill presented by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

I cannot recommend the adoption of the bill as reported by the committee for the following reasons:

First. It should be evident to every Member of the House that, under the bill as reported by the committee, these workers will be regimented and physically examined.

Second. That under the guise of utilizing unskilled or common labor, the cash allowance will not exceed \$1 per day.

Third. That the American public will know that the Congress which favors the bill as reported fully realized that these men would be regimented in some manner and that they were to receive for their labor not more than \$1 per day.

However, it is contended by some of those who advocated the passage of the bill, as reported, the burden would be on the President and not on Members of the Congress.

I do not agree with these contentions believing that the American public realize that, without permission of Congress, the President could not establish such wages or regiment unemployed workers.

The establishment of a wage scale of \$1 a day for American workers by Congress may provide the excuse by some in private industry to revise downward the already low wages paid to labor.

It is not consistent to pass one week a bill seeking to enlarge the purchasing power of our farmers and the following week to pass a bill which deprives industrial workers of a buying power.

Especially is this true when it is conceded by all competent authorities that what the country needs is an advanced, not a depressed, buying power.

Great stress has been laid on the fact that the bill, as reported, carries the endorsement of the president of the American Federation of Labor.

I would direct the attention of the House to the following excerpts of the letter of Mr. Green, which speak for themselves:

When a substitute measure for H.R. 3905 was brought to my attention by Senator Walsh, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, I was under the impression that it had been jointly drafted by you and your associates, representing the House of Representatives Committee on Labor, and Senator Walsh and his associates representing the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. This presumption was based upon the fact that these two Committees had joined in conducting hearings.

Your substitute measure, to which you called my attention, would be more acceptable to labor than the substitute measure proposed by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

Please be assured that labor appreciates the loyal, courageous, and intelligent way in which you, as chairman of the Committee on Labor, have stood for the protection of the American standard of living, for decent wages for working people, and for the preservation of the exercise of voluntary action and freedom on the part of the masses of the people.

Opposition to the original bill was based on the following grounds, which still remain in the bill as reported:

1. The bill permitted and the evidence presented at the joint hearings demonstrated that it was intended to regiment those who are unfortunately unemployed. It further placed these men under military domination and control.

It put these men through a physical examination, making this a public record which, in the case of men suffering from some slight defect, would constitute a serious handicap on those men securing permanent employment at a later date.

2. It placed the stamp of approval on the part of Congress on a wage scale of \$1 per day for American workers.

3. It permitted this conscripted or forced labor, paid \$1 per day, to be used in the construction of all types of public works in any part of the United States.

4. It virtually rescinded the action of previous sessions of Congress in voting appropriations for the construction of public works and public buildings at a decent standard of wages.

5. It permitted those in charge of the civilian conservation corps to force those who were enrolled to labor for a period of one year. There was no provision in the bill which guaranteed the return of those enrolled to their homes on the completion of their service.

At the hearings held before the joint committee, the House Committee on Labor and the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, evidence was presented which plainly indicated that it was intended to use the money previously voted for the construction of public buildings and public works to carry out these \$1 per day projects and, further, that such public buildings and public works would not be built until a resurvey had been made.

The following excerpts from the hearings are of special interest:

Senator COPELAND. Mr. Douglas [Budget Director], may we assume that there is to be a resurvey of the needs of the country as regards public buildings and public works, and that in such resurvey these projects which have been arranged for heretofore may be restudied with a view to seeing how best we may get useful employment? Is that the plan of the administration?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Senator WALSH (presiding). I think it is desirable there should be a resurvey of public works. Do you not think so?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would certainly think so.

Senator WALSH (presiding). I think we have been spending a great deal of money on public works that were not really essential or immediately necessary.

Representative HOPE. But, generally speaking, what your plan contemplates is a resurvey of all the public building projects, where the contracts have not actually been let, with the idea of possibly making some changes in the nature and character of the program?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Senator TRAMMELL. In other words, all public works, projects, which would include rivers and harbors projects, I presume, will be suspended until a check-up is made for the purpose of obtaining funds to undertake what is termed, "an emergency project" to take care of emergency unemployment?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; temporarily, the obligation of public funds for that kind of projects, for new projects, is suspended.

Senator TRAMMELL. Have you filed with the committee, or can you file with the committee an itemization of those funds that are not up to the present time obligated?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I cannot.

Representative CONNERY. Madam Secretary, the funds for this relief, as I understand it, are to come from funds which have already been appropriated for public buildings and public works. When the Congress passed the bill for the appropriation of that money, it was in a relief bill that provided for 30 hours a week, and provided that a decent rate of wages should be paid. By this bill you propose to take the money being paid to carpenters and other skilled laborers who are now working on public works, and who are receiving the prevailing rates of wages, and turn it over to the class of men covered by the provisions of the bill before the committee, who are to be paid \$1 a day.

Secretary PERKINS. My understanding is that taking money from appropriations is a temporary expedient, so that no money need be appropriated for this particular work during the month of March.

Secretary PERKINS: I do not believe there can be any complete physical examination in the usual sense.

Representative FITZGIBBONS. You will make a record of the medical examination you give these men?

General MACARTHUR. Yes, sir.

Representative FITZGIBBONS. That is a public record?

General MACARTHUR. It is.

Representative FITZGIBBONS. If a man is turned down for some defect, would it not be a handicap to him in procuring a job in private employment later on?

General MACARTHUR. I fancy so.

Representative GRISWOLD. In respect to the medical treatment contemplated, you do not contemplate it any more than the World War treatment?

General MACARTHUR. Such as vaccination for smallpox, and for typhoid and paratyphoid.

The attitude of the organized workers was well explained by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who was also speaking for the Railroad Brotherhoods.

In part, Mr. Green said:

Labor looks upon the measure with feelings of very grave apprehension. We are deeply concerned over the precedents that will be set through the enactment of this proposed legislation; and we are concerned with the effect that it will have upon labor standards and wage schedules.

First of all, we view with apprehension this process of regimenting labor during these peace periods. We can not understand why it is necessary, in making an onslaught on the distressing unemployment situation which prevails throughout the Nation, to regiment labor, to enlist them in an army, even though you may call it an army of conservation.

Labor has always regarded its free expression of decision and of action the right to accept employment and to leave it at will. Labor has always endeavored to protect the very vital principle of voluntarism, and because this bill provides for regimentation during a distressing period when men and women are suffering from unemployment, we feel very keenly that that in itself will be highly objectional to labor.

Now, let us see for just a moment what this regimentation of labor means. First of all, you can draw your own conclusions from the bill. I presume we can place upon its language our own interpretation. But it seems inconceivable to me that we could regiment labor into an army, without subjecting that labor to physical examination, whereby the records of all the physical defects of men would be made public; and second, to introduce or institute some form at least of military discipline, of military domination, of military control.

The first step in this regimentation was explained by General MacArthur very clearly. The enlistment will take place, and they will be assigned to the Government's camps, at Governors Island and other places, where they will be prepared for service in this army of conservation. That is military in itself.

There is your regimentation, the very principle against which labor has always vigorously contended. It smacks, as I see it, of fascism, or Hitlerism, of a form of sovietism. Labor in America has always been free. It prides itself upon the exercise of freedom. It wants to remain free. It wants to be known as free labor, in free America, avoiding in the service that it gives to society the very appearance of regimentation, of military domination, of military control.

Now, let us look at the picture which is formed from that point of view, Mr. Chairman. We have the men recruited, assigned to the military camps, regimented, prepared for their duties, shipped to the point where they are to live, the camp where they are to serve. I presume that when they assemble in these camps they will still be under some form of military discipline or military control, because I cannot conceive of an orderly process being carried out under an enlistment of this kind, the creation of an army of this kind, unless it carries with it some form of military discipline and military control.

General MacArthur was very frank in stating that was indeed the purpose.

Now, the camp is organized, the men are assigned to their tents, registration takes place, the record of every man is kept. He rises in the morning at a certain hour, much as they do in a military camp. He follows the general routine prescribed under military discipline. He goes out to his work and performs a day's work. He comes back to the camp at the end of the day where I presume he will follow the general routine of whatever military discipline or military control

may be set up, and at night retires in accordance with military requirements or military control.

This army of conservation, these regimented workers, are to be taken out and given employment in reforestation, soil erosion, flood control, I presume along the Mississippi River and other places.

Senator WALSH (presiding). The President mentioned the Ohio River particularly.

Mr. GREEN. The Ohio River. Construction. What does that mean? Does that mean buildings? I presume it would mean the buildings in the camps. I presume they would be required to construct the necessary buildings that are to be erected in the camps, and if the work is on the Ohio River they would be in conflict with free labor all along that Ohio River Valley.

There are men and women in the Ohio Valley, along the Mississippi Valley in the South, along many other streams over which the Government has control, who are hungry and idle, who have families dependent upon them, who are seeking the opportunity to work at a standard rate of pay. Why should they not be considered?

Let us go into the Ohio Valley, the Mississippi Valley, on the upper Lakes, in the forest, or on the public domain anywhere. These men are called out in the morning to perform a day's work at 8 hours per day. That is service. That is labor. That is labor for which free labor asks that a decent wage shall be paid.

Now, it is proposed to pay them for that day's work out in the forest, in the flood control, or wherever they may be employed, at the rate of \$1 per day. Now, my friends, human psychology is interesting. As soon as this bill is passed by the Congress of the United States, it will go down in history as a Congress that has established a dollar day wage for the payment of labor on the public domain. You will never get away from it. The masses will lose sight of the relief feature, but they will say that this Congress determined that a dollar a day was the pay that should be given to men working in the forests of the Nation, in flood control, for the richest, most powerful Nation under the sun.

Senator WALSH (presiding). In other words, you are very much disturbed about the precedent?

Mr. GREEN. Absolutely, and the depressing effect that such compensation for regimented workers will have upon the general wage standards of our Nation.

I say to this committee that in my opinion you will never get away from that. You will never get away from the fact that you have established a dollar a day for labor in the United States during this distressing period, and I do not think any fair-minded man can defend such a rate of pay, especially when that rate is to be paid by what we have always considered a model employer—Uncle Sam, the Government of the United States.

You can not restore prosperity in this Nation by paying men at a rate below a decent level. You can not sell manufactured goods if the workers have no buying power.

They regiment labor in Fascist Italy; they regiment labor, or are going to regiment it, in Hitler Germany; they regiment labor in Soviet Russia; but it seems to me that the spirit of America is not in favor of regimenting labor here. They want to avoid even the very appearance of it.

Here we have an army to be recruited, sent to military barracks, regimented, registered, assigned subject to military discipline, in free America.

Now, my friends, you must understand why we feel so keenly about this, and I know that I am representing the heart and soul of America. Just as soon as this bill is passed in its present form, this Congress will be classified and designated as the Congress that said \$1 per day is the wage that should be paid to men employed in the reforestation service of the country, and you will never get away from it.

In closing, Mr. Green summarized his objection in the following words:

First of all, we are opposed to the regimentation feature of this proposed legislation. We do not think it is necessary to regiment working men during peace periods and impose upon them a form of compulsory labor in the camps or in the reforestation centers of the Nation. Second, the bill provides that the maximum rate to be paid these regimented workers in these camps shall be \$1 a day. We believe that is not an American wage. We believe that is not in keeping with the spirit and traditions and policy of the American people. We are opposed to the establishment of \$1 a day as compensation for workers who are employed by the richest, most powerful nation under the sun.

Representative CONNERY. I want to ask you this, Mr. Green. You have stated it already to the committee, but I want it made clear to the American public that the American Federation of Labor and labor throughout the United States believes that the setting of a rate of a dollar a day is inimical to the best interests of labor in the United States.

Mr. GREEN. Decidedly so; not only because of the wage itself, but because of the depressing effect upon the wage standards established by labor in private industry.

M. J. McDonough, president building trades department, American Federation of Labor, who appeared before the joint committee hearings, submitted the following letter as the position of his organization on the bill as reported by the committee:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT,
March 27, 1933.

HON. WILLIAM P. CONNERY, JR.,
Chairman House Labor Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: A copy of Senate bill 598, as amended, has just come to my notice. Representing 16 national and international unions engaged in the building industry, I most emphatically desire to protest the passage of this measure, as same, if approved by Congress, will very seriously affect the building trades workmen of the United States.

The bill from the viewpoint of the building trades workers authorizes the President, or the head of any department or agency authorized by him, to construct any project or to carry on any public works, which in my opinion would permit of the building of Federal buildings, tunnels, bridges, at any wage designated by the President or his authorized agent. Its passage would kill the effectiveness of the Bacon-Davis prevailing rate of wage law. Further, the money to be used for the conservation corps is to be diverted from money already appropriated for building construction.

The introduction of Senate bill 598 has already been the means of adding to the present aggravated unemployment condition in the building industry, as by administrative order no contracts for Federal construction have been awarded since March 4.

I cannot see a redeeming feature in the amended bill and am very strongly opposed to its passage.

Trusting that you will continue to use your best efforts in opposition to this bill, and appreciating on behalf of the building trades workers the interest displayed by you, I am, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

M. J. McDONOUGH,
President Building Trades Department.

Representatives of the railroad brotherhoods called at my office Monday afternoon and notified me of their opposition to the bill as reported. They stated they believed the bill as reported permitted, and would be so construed, as to carry out the plans as formulated when the original bill, to which they objected, was presented.

The Connery amendment provides—

No regimentation of labor.

A voluntary enrollment of periods of 60 days.

Actual pay of \$80 per month for married men or men with dependents, and \$50 per month for single men, with subsistence.

The work to be confined to reforestation.

All public works authorized for which money has been appropriated to be continued.

The bill as amended by the Connery amendment would read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert, in lieu thereof, the following:

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to provide employment for those unemployed citizens of the United States, who voluntarily enroll for the purposes of this act, as nearly as possible in proportion to the unemployment existing in the several States. Such workers shall be enrolled for periods of sixty days, unless sooner discharged. Such workers shall be paid at a rate of not less than \$50 per month for single men without dependents and at the rate of not less than \$80 per month for married men or men with dependents, and provided with quarters, subsistence, clothing, medical attendance, and hospitalization, and transportation from and to their homes. An allotment of not less than \$50 per month of his pay shall be paid directly to the wife of a married man and such amount as the President may request shall be allotted from the pay of men who have dependents under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe. Each worker shall, at the time of enrollment, agree to abide by the provisions of this act and by all rules and regulations issued by the President of the United States hereunder, which shall not include any obligation to bear arms.

SEC. 2. The provisions of chapter 15, title 5, United States Code, are hereby extended to such workers. In case of the injury or death of such workers while employed, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to pay such benefits as are provided for in case of the injury or death of a person working at his, or a similar, trade in the classified service of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the President is hereby authorized under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and by utilizing such existing departments or agencies as he may designate, to provide for employing citizens of the United States who are unemployed, in the construction, maintenance, and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the forestation of lands belonging to the United States or to the several States which are suitable for timber production, the prevention of forest fires, soil erosion, plant pest, and disease control, the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and fire lanes in the national parks and national forests: *Provided further*, That the President is herein authorized to enter into agreements with any of the States for the carrying on of work on State forests similar to that authorized in this bill and may utilize the services of these workers for such work without cost to those States.

SEC. 4. That whenever in the administration of this act it becomes necessary to secure the services of skilled artisans or other expert employees whether or not available among such workers the President may authorize their employment at wages paid for similar work in the classified service of the United States.

SEC. 5. That to carry out the provisions of this act there is hereby authorized to be expended under the direction of the President, out of any unobligated moneys in the Treasury, such sums as may be necessary and available.

SEC. 6. That in the execution of this act the President, or the head of any department authorized by him to construct any project or to carry on any work, shall have the right to acquire real property by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise.

SEC. 7. The provisions of the economy act of 1933 shall not apply to any person employed under this act during such employment.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect the day after its enactment.

These minority views were finished too late for presentation to those members of the committee who voted for the adoption in the committee of the so-called Connery amendment.

WILLIAM P. CONNERY, Jr.

